



In this issue...

- **Time Crime p. 3**
Protecting Historic Resources
- **Operation Preservation. .p. 19**
A Plan for the White House
- **Canadian Nursing. p. 30**
Commemorating Women's History



Information for parks, federal agencies, Indian tribes, states, local governments, and the private sector that promotes and maintains high standards for preserving and managing cultural resources

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Contents

General Issue

Time Crime—Anti-Looting Efforts in Virginia	3	The Cumberland Gap—Coming Full Circle	23
Robert D. Hicks		William L. Witmer	
Mesa Verde Collection Faces the Heat	5	New Orleans Jazz National Historical Park—Evolution of the Jazz Complex	25
Liz Bauer and Carolyn Landes		Carol S. Ash and Margie Ortiz	
A Partnership for the Past	7	Rehabilitating MLK's Neighborhood	27
Amy Steffian and Steve Hunt		Carol S. Ash	
Archeology Education at Fort Frederica	9	Commemorating Canadian Nursing	30
J. Steven Moore		Dianne Dodd	
On the Road—"Disturbed" Roadways as Window to the Past	10	An Unheralded Preservation Influence—The American Funeral Industry	33
Wade Broadhead		Ronald W. Johnson and Mary E. Franza	
Working within the Community	12	Tradition and Technology—Adapting to New Mapping Tools in Archeology	37
David Neufeld		Jadelyn J. Moniz Nakamura, W. Costa, R. Gmirkin, T. Houston, C. Quiseng, and J. Waipa	
What Can Happen When We Share—The Virginia Survey and Planning Cost Share Program	14	A New Opportunity for Old Lighthouses	39
Margaret T. Peters		Jim Noles	
The Eye of the Professional vs. Opinion of the Community	16	ICOMOS General Assembly	40
Dirk H.R. Spenneman, Michael Lockwood, and Kellie Harris		Paul Cloyd and Bonita Mueller	
The White House—Operation Preservation	19	Book Reviews	41
James I. McDaniel and Ann Bowman Smith		Tributes	43
National Historic Landmark Stewards Association	21	<i>CRM Online</i> Upcoming Conferences	
Lisa Kolakowsky Smith			

Cover clockwise from top left: early 20th-century housing in the North Ghent Historic District, Norfolk, Virginia, see article, p. 14; detail of Reynolds Jonkhoff Funeral Home, Traverse City, Michigan, see article, p. 33; painting the birth home of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., see article, p. 27; detail of the Rabassa House in the New Orleans Jazz National Historical Park, see article, p. 25; early 20th century residences on Graydon Avenue in Norfolk's North Ghent Historic District, see article, p. 14.

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Robert D. Hicks

Time Crime

Anti-Looting Efforts in Virginia

Since enactment of the Archeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, Virginia has featured prominently in federal prosecutions. "Virginia is the showcase state for archeological resources theft cases," a federal prosecutor said. At the state and local level, however, law-enforcement officers, as recently as the early 1990s, knew nothing of the criminal provisions of these laws and had not been taught many of the Virginia laws that pertain to archeological resources. While federal prosecutions were occurring in Virginia, no comparable state cases had taken place.

With assistance from the National Park Service Archeology and Ethnography Program, the Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS), an agency that oversees the standards for hiring and training law-enforcement officers and administers millions of federal and state dollars for criminal justice programs, in 1995 began a collaboration with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) in creating a training program for local law-enforcement officers in what has become known as "time crime," a term for theft of and vandalism to historic resources. The training program uses the word "historic" to encompass archeological resources, the term meant to focus on the victim when archeological resources are destroyed: our collective history. Further, unlike ARPA, Virginia attaches no time requirement for a resource to be protected under law. In Virginia law, an "object of antiquity" could be an artifact of very recent manufacture that receives protection because of its context.

Virginia law allows almost any excavation to occur on private property with the consent of the owner, with only a few exceptions. Underwater cultural resources are generally state protected, and a permit is required for their excavation and retrieval. Artifacts in caves or rock shelters also require a state permit for their removal, even if on private property. Human

burials, the disturbance or illegal excavation of which incurs the most severe penalties of all protection laws, receive absolute protection. Any human burial, no matter where located, cannot be disturbed or excavated without a permit or a court order.

Teaching officers these laws is an important step; prosecuting offenses is the test of the laws' viability. Most applicable laws have been under-enforced, if enforced at all, but it would have required considerable self-confidence for a sheriff's deputy, say, to be willing to testify in court to the theft of Middle Woodland projectile points without the requisite archeological knowledge. Based on the investigative protocol taught at the Archeological Resources Protection Training Program at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center in Glynco, Georgia, a strategy was devised. ARPA requires the involvement of an archeologist to perform a damage assessment at a crime scene. With help from the Department of Historic Resources, professional archeologists throughout the state were asked to participate in the time crime program. The archeologist volunteers attended a training session to better understand how to collaborate with law-enforcement officers in analyzing a crime scene, collecting evidence, and testifying as experts in court. With

Vandalism to and theft of archeological resources goes largely unchecked in Virginia. Some local governments have promoted anti-looting messages and have passed local ordinances against it. Photo courtesy Fairfax County Park Authority.



**DON'T POCKET
THE PAST**

**Protect
Historic and
Archaeological Sites**

Metal detecting, relic hunting
and vandalism are illegal on
Fairfax County Park
Authority property



Publicity surrounding the convictions of two men for violating the Archeological Resources Protection Act in Petersburg, Virginia, frightened a looter into presenting a Richmond funeral home with this box of human remains, a Civil War soldier who was buried near the Cold Harbor Battlefield, with associated artifacts. The precise location of the original burial remains unknown. Photo by the author.

the indispensable volunteer help of professional archeologists, classes were offered to regional criminal justice academies for law-enforcement in-service training credit.

Each class is co-taught by an archeologist who works in the region where the training occurs and a law-enforcement specialist. The four-hour

classes offer an overview of the looting problem in Virginia, nationally, and internationally; a description of pertinent laws and case studies; plus an outline of suggested investigative strategies. An eight-hour variant of the course includes a half-day practicum in which a crime is enacted, requiring the officers to halt the offense, interview and arrest the suspect, and collect evidence and diagram the scene. To date, hundreds of law-enforcement officers have attended the training through almost 80 classes and presentations. Of particular importance, attendees receive a call-out list of professional archeologists who can provide the requisite technical expertise.

Almost as soon as classes became available in time crime, the program began to acquire notoriety, especially among relic hunters. Within months of the first training classes, two looters were caught illegally excavating a sunken Civil War munitions barge, and both were convicted of multiple offenses. The investigation featured the placement of archeologists on search warrant teams. The supervising officer complimented the training program as instrumental in the recognition of the offense-in-progress and its subsequent investigation. *

During the five years of the program, additional investigations have occurred as a result of the training, and far more consultations have taken place between law-enforcement officers and archeologists. Virtually all of the consultations have involved the disposition of human remains. Skeletal material is inadvertently discovered through construction and sometimes deliberately excavated through looting. Native American graves are looted for burial goods; graves of Civil War soldiers are pilfered for military uniform paraphernalia. The consultations have revealed

ambiguities in the law but more often serve to instruct relic hunters and citizens. Abandoned or disused cemeteries are imperiled because of development and vandalism, and their disturbance or destruction can unexpectedly ignite community concern. One incident involved the inadvertent destruction of a few grave markers in what is believed to be a Quaker cemetery from a Caroline County community that was closed in the 1850s. While the investigation, conducted jointly by a sheriff's deputy and an archeologist, revealed no criminality, the community was nevertheless left with an exposed and disturbed cemetery, hitherto unknown. Funds were located through the state-run Threatened Sites Program to conduct a survey to locate burials, which was duly carried out. Quaker descendants who now wish to preserve the site have in hand an archeological survey plus a site number as the basis for their further work.

On the other hand, the Virginia program has met with obstacles. One attorney refused to prosecute a man who bulldozed the architecture of a derelict cemetery, asserting that the true vandals were Union soldiers who carried off and re-used tombstones during the Civil War. In Richmond, a school teacher (a relic hunter) and some of his students excavated the remains of a Confederate soldier without the requisite permit. An organization of descendants of Confederate veterans had arranged for a reburial with an honor guard of re-enactors. Although it was too late for a prosecution, the teacher and his school received admonishing letters from the appropriate state authorities. When publicized events such as the reburial occur where ignorance of the law appears evident, both DHR and DCJS contact the principals involved to educate them about the law respecting antiquities.

The time crime program has evolved in unexpected directions. One historic site that features a summer school for middle school students on archeology has incorporated a looting component in which students role-play investigators, crime scene technicians, and even journalists. The role-play involves an enacted crime in progress featuring an illegal excavation for Civil War artifacts. Mimicking the practicum that teaches officers and archeologists how to process a crime scene in the federal training course, the students must likewise interview the perpetrator, take notes, collect evidence, and make an arrest. Sometimes the time crime investigations them-

selves can involve the unexpected. An internal investigation in a state-run maximum security prison examined the possibility that a staff member had collected artifacts from the prison farm, which happened to be located in an archeologically rich area featuring a continuum of habitation from Paleoindians to the arrival of Europeans.

Recently, a major success was achieved in securing the first conviction of relic hunters in southwest Virginia for looting Native American graves. Although the case began as an ARPA investigation, events required that the case be handled as a local prosecution. Thanks to the time crime program, the necessary resources were in place to help and encourage the prosecuting attorney. During the five years of the program, federal prosecutorial successes have multiplied in Virginia. In one of the most important ARPA cases to date, in October 1997, two men from Petersburg entered guilty pleas in federal court for illegally excavating artifacts from the Petersburg National Battlefield. Both men served prison sentences in this widely publicized case.

This case and other federal prosecutions have helped to legitimize the state effort.

Note

* The case was described in "Virginia Sends Message to Civil War Buffs," *Common Ground*, spring, 1997.

Robert D. Hicks, Ph.D., is Program Administrator, Crime Prevention and Law Enforcement, Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services, Richmond, Virginia.

DCJS is willing to share information on the time crime program, including a sample standard operating order for a law-enforcement agency on the topic, a checklist for archeologists who help process crime scenes, and more. For further information contact Robert Hicks, Crime Prevention and Law Enforcement Services Section, Department of Criminal Justice Services, 805 E. Broad Street, Richmond, Virginia 23219, 804-786-8421, or email <rhicks@dcjs.state.va.us>.

Liz Bauer and Carolyn Landes

Mesa Verde Collection Faces the Heat

Wildland fires are a constant threat at Mesa Verde National Park. Three fires in the last four years have burned nearly half of the park. All developed areas have been threatened, some facilities have been damaged, and others have been completely destroyed. The fires since 1996 have come within 1 to 1 1/2 miles of the Research Center where the 2.9 million-object museum collection is housed. This irreplaceable collection documents not only the archeology (Ancestral Pueblo, AD 500-1300) of the park, but also the history and environment.

The Mesa Verde collections are currently housed in a 5,104-square-foot storage facility that was constructed nearly 50 years ago as a temporary archeological field lab. Conditions for proper storage are substandard. The building is not adequately sealed; insulation consists of deteriorating

fiberglass material attached to the ceiling with duct tape. The existing air conditioners and heating system do not maintain an adequate temperature, there is no humidity or zoned thermostat control, and the electrical system is insufficient to support the necessary computer hardware. The storage facility at Mesa Verde meets 29 (38%) out of the 76 standards listed on the NPS Checklist for Preservation and Protection of Museum Collections.

Threats from Fire

In addition to the Mesa Verde collections being at risk due to deficient storage conditions, uncontrollable wildland fires also seriously threaten them. Since 1996, three lightning ignited fires have burned 25,486 acres (49%) of the park's 52,000 acres. The 1996 Chapin 5 Fire started one mile north of the Research Center and burned 4,781 acres. During the summer of 2000, two fires burned within 1 1/2 miles of the



July 24, 2000, approximately 5 p.m. The Bircher Fire approaches the Mesa Verde Research Center from the east. Flames are less than two miles away as crews began to cover vents and windows with fire shelters. The park's collection of nearly three million artifacts and archives are stored in this metal building. Photo by Carolyn Landes.

Research Center. The Bircher Fire consumed 19,332 acres east of the Research Center. A week later, the Pony Fire devastated 1,373 acres west of the Research Center, including total destruction of all interpretive facilities on Wetherill Mesa. The island of green left by these two fires is where the Research Center is located.

There is only one road in and out of the park, which burned over several times during the Chapin 5 and Bircher fires. Park visitors and personnel were evacuated during times when the fires were less active. However, packing and moving 2.9 million objects and archives during extreme fire conditions was never considered a viable option.

The Fires of 2000

With wind and plume-driven flames of over 200 feet advancing toward Chapin Mesa and the Research Center, fire engines and crews were assigned to protect the structures during both fires. The Research Center, with its irreplaceable collections, was the number one protection priority.

Fire and park managers, working with park archeologists, first had to clear an area near the Research Center to provide a safe zone for fire crews and engines to retreat to in the event the fire overran the area. Due to the high concentration of prehistoric and historic sites within the park, this was the first time in decades that bulldozers were used in fire suppression activities at Mesa Verde.

The fire crews considered the metal-sided Research Center to be defendable from direct fire. To prepare for this defense, fire shelters were placed over roof vents, doors, and windows. Crews with chain saws and weed whackers worked to further reduce fuel loads around the

area. Fire engines were stationed at the Research Center and sprinklers were set up and activated around the Center's perimeter.

A fire-qualified curator was assigned to the structural protection crew to provide information and access to the interior of the building. The attic was full of boxes, shelves were stacked high with historic and prehistoric materials, aisles were blocked with supplies, and tables were full of projects, all of which would make interior fire fighting efforts a nightmare.

Other concerns included impacts from extreme heat build-up in the poorly air-conditioned structure, ground water seeping through foundation cracks from the exterior sprinklers, and leakage through the roof if it were necessary to water or foam the structure.

Once all preparations to defend the Research Center were completed, crews took a break and waited for whatever came next. In the case of the Bircher Fire, air attacks, hand-dug fire lines, and changes in fuel loads contained the fire before it crossed the last mesa to Chapin. In the case of the Pony Fire, these same factors and a fortuitous wind change sent the fire back toward the southwest. In both cases, a combination of hard work and a whole lot of luck kept Chapin Mesa and the Research Center from being lost.

Future Plans

With the fires of 2000 behind, efforts continue to improve conditions within the Research Center. A project has been approved to partially renovate the current facility. Renovation will include a new roof, sealing of the interior and exterior walls, and the installation of adequate heating, cooling, and electrical systems. Additional funding for three years has also been received to begin the process of storing artifacts according to professional standards.

These upgrades will substantially improve the conditions within the Research Center. However, the upgrades will not correct overcrowding issues, nor will they solve the continuing fire danger. The primary resolution is to move the collections to a new facility—one that is located and constructed not only to solve the wildland fire danger, but to also provide proper environmental controls and adequate storage, research, and work spaces. Planning for such a facility is currently underway.

Liz Bauer and Carolyn Landes are curators at Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado.

A Partnership for the Past

The U.S. Coast Guard base in Kodiak, Alaska—Integrated Support Command (ISC) Kodiak—has a venerable history. Originally constructed as part of Alaska's World War II naval campaign, the base covered more than 40,000 acres, held over 1,000 structures, housed roughly 45,000 personnel, and played a critical role in the Aleutian campaign. The Coast Guard arrived in Kodiak in 1947 to act as the Navy's search and rescue arm and expanded its operations to include fisheries patrols in the 1950s. In 1972, the Navy transferred the entire property to the Coast Guard, making ISC Kodiak the world's largest Coast Guard base. To commemorate its significant contributions to American history, portions of the base and associated historic features were designated a National Historic Landmark in 1985.

But the history of ISC Kodiak covers much more than the recent past. That is what the staff of Communication Station Kodiak (COMM-STA) learned recently as they assisted archeologists unearthing prehistoric camps in their antenna field. Along the grassy shores of the Buskin River, a shallow, meandering salmon stream, fox holes and bunkers, airstrips and dirt roads document World War II activity. To most observers these features summarize local history.

The surrounding mountains and lush rolling meadows suggest little else. But buried from view is another story, with objects revealing a deeper past. For more than 5,000 years, Native people built camps along the river, moving inland from coastal settlements to capture and preserve fish. With help from the Coast Guard, the Alutiiq Museum and Archaeological Repository, a Native Alaskan organization, is preserving and sharing this unique piece of history.

In 1995, ISC Kodiak commissioned an archeological survey of its land to learn more about its past. In addition to its military mission, ISC Kodiak is a trustee of public lands and cares for cultural resources reflecting local history. Native people have lived in the Kodiak Archipelago for more than 7,500 years, creating a rich record of their lifestyles. There are more than 1,200 known archeological sites, and many contain remarkable accumulations of structures, tools, and midden.

Along the Buskin River, subtle clues led to the discovery of ancient encampments perched on the terrace edge. Gentle depressions suggested underlying structures and erosion uncovered stone fishing tools. Alutiiq Museum archeologists mapped and tested the area and then suggested a more intensive study through their Community Archaeology program.

Each summer, the Alutiiq Museum works with land managers to gather information from local sites, particularly those threatened by erosion, modern development, or vandalism. Sites are chosen for their potential to produce scientifically valuable information and then excavated with the help of community volunteers. Through this popular program, Alutiiq people recover another piece of their heritage, archeologists gather data on the evolution of Alaskan societies, volunteers experience the thrill of excavation, and the information from threatened sites is saved. Coast Guard members, travel agents, students, biologists, accountants, state troopers, teachers, tourists, reporters, the borough mayor, and parents and their children are some of the people that have signed up to help.

Robert Kopperl oversees the excavation at the Outlet Site, Locus A. The four excavators (lower left) are uncovering a 3,300-year-old house. Trina Squartsoff (upper right) is sieving all of the excavated soil looking for small artifacts. Photo by Patrick Saltonstall.



No archeologist had ever dug a settlement in an interior region of Kodiak. Here was a chance to investigate a little-known piece of Alutiiq history while assisting the Coast Guard with site stewardship.

“Since the Coast Guard deeply values its rich history, we readily appreciate the efforts of the Alutiiq Museum to discover and document the rich heritage of Kodiak’s native inhabitants” remarked Lt. Commander David Dermanelian.

For the last two years, the staff of COMMSTA Kodiak and the Environmental Branch of ISC Kodiak have assisted the museum with permitting, project safety, and logistical support. The museum has recruited participants, offering high school and college credit in collaboration with local educators, and created educational packets with a grant from ISC’s Officer’s Spouses Association.

“It’s not just about getting your hands dirty and finding artifacts. We want people to learn about Alutiiq history and the value of archeological sites” notes Museum Collections Manager Elizabeth Eufemio.

More than 80 volunteers have given nearly 3,000 hours of their time to study five locales along the river terrace. With shovels, the crew cut back the sod capping the site to reveal a layer of midden, filled with artifacts and black from the charcoal of ancient fires. Excavations focused around gentle depressions visible from the site’s surface. Alutiiq people once built their houses partially underground—digging a foundation that was fitted with a wooden frame and then covered with warm, insulating sod. When these houses collapse, they leave depressions that last for thousands of years.

One depression produced a house with a sunken entrance tunnel, a large central hearth, clay-lined pits for cooking, and a sleeping area. Another appeared to be a storage structure, a place where fish were stockpiled and perhaps dried with fires of local alder and willow. Several other depressions produced tent foundations, temporary structures used alternatively as dwellings and fish smoking houses.

Early project results are posted at the museum’s web site <www.alutiiqmuseum.com>, while staff complete their study of the thousands of artifacts, animal bones, and charred wood

samples collected. The objects remain Coast Guard property, but they are stored at the museum where the native community cares for them and where they are incorporated in displays and research projects. Each object has been carefully cleaned, numbered, identified, and entered into a computer database—again with the help of community volunteers.

The data are beginning to reveal a picture of economic change. Over time, fishing and preservation technologies evolved to support larger salmon harvests. The earliest fishermen visited the river with slate spears; hunting lances refashioned with barbs to impale individual fish. Their camps have been obscured by later occupations, but their visits appear brief and their catches modest. Later visitors constructed tents and used pits for smoking, preserving quantities of fish perhaps speared behind weirs. They brought a new type of long-edged knife, the *ulu*, that was perfect for processing larger catches. The most recent inhabitants built a large permanent house and permanent storage structures. With large nets they seem to have harvested fish in much greater quantities than ever before. These results are enriching the picture of life in Kodiak’s distant past and will be supplemented with a final season of research in 2001.

The success of this collaborative program has not gone unnoticed. In December 2000, the Alutiiq Museum was honored with the National Award for Museum Service. Bestowed by the Federal Institute of Museum and Library Services, and presented by then First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton, this prestigious award honors organizations that enrich life in their communities through sustained and innovative public service. Community Archaeology was one of three museum programs cited.

“We are proud to be recognized for this achievement and hope that our collaborative programming will serve as a model for other organizations seeking to promote cultural awareness,” said Executive Director Sven Haakanson, Jr.

Amy Steffian is the Deputy Director of the Alutiiq Museum.

Steve Hunt is the Supervisory Environmental Protection Specialist, U.S. Coast Guard, Kodiak, Alaska.

J. Steven Moore

Archeology Education at Fort Frederica

Fourth grade students are participating in a remarkable partnership between the National Park Service and Glynn County, Georgia, public and private schools. The partnership brings local school children to Fort Frederica National Monument, St. Simons Island, Georgia—a former British colonial settlement from the 1730s and '40s—for an in-depth study of the site's history and the hands-on techniques used to uncover that history. Begun in 1994, the archeology-education program, as it is known, has introduced more than 5,000 students to their local history and archeology principles and methods.

Ironically, the program's very establishment was made possible by the failure to strictly adhere to the same principles of archeology we seek to instill in the children. The "dig site" encompasses an area where archeologists, working in the 1950s, reburied thousands of artifacts they found at Fort Frederica. Their rationale for such an unorthodox treatment of colonial material involved several factors. At the time, they wanted to learn about Fort Frederica as quickly as possible. This meant focusing on the big picture, trying to find house foundations, the location of fortifications, and their arrangement to one another. Artifacts that were conserved were more extant than not or regarded as somehow contributing to the overall picture of Fort Frederica. Otherwise, artifacts that failed to meet these criteria were regarded as redundant and—lacking the necessary space for their storage—the NPS deposited them in a trench outside the historic boundaries of Fort Frederica. Here they remained largely undisturbed for more than 30 years until being unearthed in 1994. The failure to properly record and classify the artifacts, although representing a major loss in the historic record of Fort Frederica, became a mother lode of information for local school children.

The archeology program involves more than just turning kids loose to retrieve 18th century artifacts. Before beginning the "dig," students must first undergo some intensive preparation. A curriculum helps teachers plan lessons about Fort Frederica.* Classes are divided into four groups and each group is assigned to study one of the original families that settled at Fort Frederica in 1736. In addition to learning about the overall history of the fort, students learn about how their families made a living, how many children and servants they had, and what their houses may have looked like. They also receive a copy of a town map of Frederica which they color and label. All this combines to give them a better understanding that Fort Frederica was once a real place where real people lived.

A field trip to the park follows the classroom study. It involves a guided tour with a park ranger that introduces the students to the excavated ruins preserved in the park. It combines history (what we know about Fort Frederica from written records) with archeology (what we learned by digging up the past) and students are encouraged to do deductive reasoning as they examine ruins in the park to determine what can be learned from their design, construction, and location.

The second half of the field trip involves a mapping exercise in which students measure one of the town lots occupied at Frederica. The purpose is to help students understand that much activity in colonial times occurred not in the house, but in the yard. Students are then asked to use their imagination and draw those things they think their families had in their respective yards (e.g., privies, trash pits, gardens, or in one instance, a pig pen) on a lot map.

The field trip concludes with an examination and discussion of real artifacts that represent the lives of their individual families. As artifacts are displayed, students are asked to identify the object and indicate to which family it belonged. The goal is to get students to link tangible objects with an intangible past and more importantly the people who inhabited that past.

Finally, both before and after the dig, students learn about archeology concepts in their classroom. Glynn County employs a full-time teacher, Ellen Provenzano, to handle this activity with all 40 of its fourth grade public school

classes. She meets with students prior to the dig to explain the excavation methods they will use. Following the dig, students return to a fully outfitted archeology lab where they clean, count, and classify the artifacts. A separate post-dig lesson concludes the segment and gives students an opportunity to reflect on their new knowledge. In sum, students meet with a teacher or park ranger on no fewer than five occasions. The hope is that in fostering their natural curiosity about the past, they will develop a strong preservation

ethic and a respect for their cultural heritage that will pay dividends far into the future.

Note

* For more information about the Teaching with Historic Places teacher's curriculum used in this program, see "Digging History at Fort Frederica," *CRM* 23:8(39).

J. Steven Moore is a park ranger at Fort Frederica National Monument, St. Simons Island, Georgia. He can be contacted at Route 9, Box 286-C, St. Simons Island, Georgia 31522 or at 912-638-3639.

Wade Broadhead

On the Road

"Disturbed" Roadways as Window to the Past

Every year millions of Americans use back country roads to enjoy and to explore America's vast public lands. Recent events such as the Sagebrush rebellion in Nevada, and the controversy over the management plan proposed by the White River National Forest in Glenwood Springs, Colorado, have brought attention to the role and scope of the roads in our nation's public lands. During this land management debate, the effects of roads on endangered habitat, the increasing noise pollution, and the acceleration of erosion are issues that are always mentioned. The effects these roads have on cultural resources are almost always muted. These issues have opened many debates over our backcountry roads, but this paper will focus on the effects that the upkeep of these roads may have on cultural resources. The routine maintenance of these debated roads have been underway for many years and recent efforts to survey such roads before routine road maintenance have proved beneficial and enlightening for archeologists working for the Bureau of Land Management (BLM).

The maintenance of backcountry roads is a rather simple process consisting of using heavy equipment to insert water bars and smooth rough sections of two-track roads. This blading is conducted to facilitate transportation and, more importantly, to counteract erosion created when

roadbeds become stream channels for precipitation, thereby severely down-cutting into previous soils. Over the last three years the BLM in Gunnison, Colorado, has been conducting cultural inventories of their backcountry roads prior to road maintenance in an attempt to deflect road maintenance activities away from archeological sites. These surveys were conducted on roads previously "disturbed" by road blading long before the nation's cultural preservation laws came into effect. These surveys conducted on previously bladed roads revealed many new archeological sites, while only minimally inconveniencing the upkeep of backcountry roads for all Americans.

By simply walking these disturbed roads for routine maintenance, one can alleviate further damage to significant archeological sites, continue the upkeep of public roads by redirecting water bar installation, and create an opportunity to increase the archeological understanding of an area by means of long linear transects through usually minimally surveyed areas.

Since its inception in 1998, the BLM Gunnison has surveyed 60 miles of road slated for road maintenance and identified 71 new cultural resources. While some of these sites are small isolated finds, many are either significant or potentially significant archeological resources. As the BLM archeologist conducting the survey, I walked the ten-foot-wide road at intervals of five

feet; thereby examining the full width of the road. Small forays were made off-road where soil was shallow or conditions hinted at a site obscured by road blading. When sites were encountered they were recorded and flagged so the installation of water bars could occur off site and no further damage would be inflicted on these resources. With these simple methods it was easy to evaluate the disturbed roadways for cultural sites and counteract years of site degradation from road maintenance.

Many would probably argue that disturbance in a road is inconsequential. While this may be true of shallow soils, many sites with deeper soils displayed artifacts not only present in the dredged berm alongside the road, but there were new artifacts on the roadbed indicating further deposits. There was one case of a water bar coming within five meters of a rock lined fire pit, and another case displayed a hearth in a road cut in only 20-30 cm of soil on an eligible site which would have been obliterated by another season of road maintenance. Furthermore, a separate project involving a severely incised roadbed left over from the early 20th century displayed a rock filled fire pit 20-30 cm below the old ground surface, from which a radiocarbon sample was taken and dated to A.D. 890. The installation of a water bar, which can sometimes reach 50 feet in length and dip 10-20 cm in depth, would destroy such a feature. A season of routine road maintenance may install or maintain 10 to over 100 water bars in a summer, yet something as small as a cattle trough or range pipeline usually requires environmental assessments and the required cultural clearances. Recent archeological investigation within the Gunnison basin has documented extensive highly significant sites yielding over 100 features in only a few centimeters of soil.* These findings underscore the importance of preserving shallow sites even if they have already experienced some disturbance.

In a sad irony, archeologists too can benefit from disturbed roadways. Water bars and roads can demonstrate the presence of buried features in an otherwise insignificant lithic scatter. In many cases the disturbed portion of the site in the road and berm contained more artifacts than the normal ground surface. In some cases road cuts revealed sites otherwise undetectable on the surface. The long stretches surveyed also gave BLM archeologists a small glimpse into the land use, raw material locations, and other archeologi-

cal research questions. Dismissing these roads as disturbed contexts would rob archeologists of important information concerning the pre-history of the Rocky Mountain Region.

It is no secret to the public that many great archeological sites lie underfoot or under tire. Numerous sites encountered over the past three years showed definite evidence of vandalism in the form of looters piles. Far from the heavily vandalized Puebloan ruins of the Southwest, almost every single site in this remote resource area has witnessed some degree of collecting. These same sites, however damaged, continue to yield information. Numerous diagnostic projectile points were still found in roads giving archeologists a rough indication of temporal occupation. In a few cases, something as small as one remaining flake in a roadway led to the discovery of interesting and significant sites with fire pits, ground stones, and multiple stone tools. Sites encountered during the survey were as diverse as the terrain the roads span. Lithic scatters, campsites, and possible game drives and ceremonial sites were all newly recorded as a result of this effort. The BLM Gunnison has also recovered three radiocarbon dates from good features on "disturbed" sites dating from 4040 B.P. to 1200 B.P., the later date adding to a poorly understood time in the Colorado mountains.

Efforts by the BLM, Gunnison Field Office demonstrate that cultural resource inventory of proposed routine road maintenance can be quite beneficial. In almost all cases waterbars only needed to be moved a few meters from their planned or previous locations. Luckily, the human penchant for settling flattened areas coincides well with water bar placement which usually occurs near heavy erosion areas. This situation, therefore, allows efficient management of two vital natural resources.

With the continuation of funding, the BLM's efforts will further demonstrate that walking those old disturbed roads is a necessity in areas rich with archeological resources which, I believe, is most of the western United States.

Note

* Stiger, Mark. 1993 Archaeological Investigations at the Tenderfoot Site. Western State College of Colorado. Gunnison, Colorado.

Wade Broadhead is a former archeologist technician with the Bureau of Land Management.

Working within the Community

The role of the cultural heritage professional working in a community environment often varies considerably from the role in an academic or government situation. In a community there are often quite different expectations of what should be done. It is important for the professional to be sensitive to these requirements to successfully contribute to the community.

In considering how a community uses the past there are three main areas to address. The first is understanding the community's self-identity. Second, the professional must consider how to best present this information to the community's youth and to a broader outside audience. Finally, historical analysis highlights useful social, political, and economic tools the community can use to positively effect change. My work as a Parks Canada historian with the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Hän Nation in Canada's Yukon territory has emphasized the importance of understanding how history and heritage can contribute to community health and strength.

There are places, things, memories, and stories that we hold close to our heart. They have meaning for us in ways that go far beyond the pleasure they provide as we remember, visit, or

share them. Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Elder Percy Henry refers to these things as "our treasure box." These treasures are the heritage and the history of a community. They are the understanding of who they are and how they connect with the larger world.

The treasure box carries heritage. From Latin, *heres* or heir, heritage means anything that is inherited. Heritage is all that is gained from ancestors; it is cultural identity. Cultural identity is made up of many things—language, creation stories, associations with place, and that connection with ancestors made by accepting their gifts to the present. Heritage includes those values that families instill in their children to ensure they will be decent and respectful members of their community.

The treasure box also carries history. *Historia*, from the Greek, means finding out, and *histor* means wise man. History is the knowledge of how things happened, it is about relationships, not things. It is the set of skills and abilities learned so that people can make change in the world around them. Knowing history makes communities more effective in their efforts to make a living and to make the world a safe and desirable place for their children.

The treasure box, the carrier of the community's past, has two purposes. The treasure box provides the values and skills needed to envision and shape a future. Heritage tells us who we are and provides us with a set of values. It is the celebration of our identity. History provides the skills to allow us to successfully interact with the larger world around us and to protect those things we hold most dear.

When we identify those things for our treasure box, we have designated them. We have highlighted their importance to our identity and their usefulness to our community. As a community—whether town, First Nation, or country—we recognize leadership, special places and ways of life. These designations give us group identity and help us work together to achieve greater good for ourselves and our children.

Designation comes from *signum*, a Latin word meaning "to mark." The Romans marked respected individuals by appointing them to

Tr'ondëk
Hwëch'in poster,
photo by Sether
in Adney.



Tr'ondëk
Hwëch'in poster,
photo by the
author.

office. They gave them responsibility for the care of some part of their community. We still designate. Designation is the act of giving a job to a person, place, or thing. When we designate we need to be clear what the job is. This is important so that we can be sure that the job is being done and that it can continue to be done. Designation describes something that symbolizes our place in the world or enables us to control our own destiny. That is, it includes both heritage and history. A designated place is one which provides identity and where we have power. This control over the future is a sign of a healthy and vibrant society. Designation is the act of both protecting and celebrating the treasure box.

Designation is an expression of power. The designation of a place is a statement of ownership and the identification of values associated with that place. It is the assignment of responsibilities to a trusted and respected element of the community.

In the valley of the Klondike River in the central Yukon Territory of Canada, the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in designated Tr'o-ju-wech'in, the site of a traditional fish camp, as a heritage site. Tr'o-ju-wech'in is a part of the treasure box of the First Nation. The site was designated by the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in when they launched a lawsuit over the

Tr'ondëk
Hwëch'in poster,
photo by G.
McLeod.



unregulated mining of the site in the early 1990s. The site was designated again by the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in when they gained ownership of the site through their land claim agreement. And now the community is considering the value of nominating Tr'o-ju-wech'in as a national historic site to be shared with all Canadians. With these many decisions to designate, the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in are both celebrating and working to protect their heritage and their history.

My role as a cultural professional working with the community is to identify those values for which the site was designated by the First Nation. That is, to figure out what it is about the place that makes it special and to ensure that measures are in place to protect these things. I also work with First Nation staff to strengthen the community's heritage by articulating the stories that are shared with their children through the schools and other education programs. Finally, in working toward a national designation of the site and broadcasting its history to visitors, the community is seeking to gain outside recognition and respect for the community's culture.

The Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in treasure box provides the community with a heritage to be celebrated and includes knowledge of the skills needed to ensure their distinctive culture can be passed onto their children. It is an honour and a privilege for myself as a professional to be able to work with the community in its care.

David Neufeld is the Yukon & Western Arctic Historian, Parks Canada.

Margaret T. Peters

What Can Happen When We Share The Virginia Survey and Planning Cost Share Program

Sharing is an activity that sometimes runs counter to our competitive instincts. But the Virginia Cost Share Program has demonstrated that sharing and pooling resources can strengthen partnerships between the state and local governments to achieve survey, planning, and protection goals that are mutually beneficial to both parties.

The Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR), the state historic preservation office (SHPO) for Virginia, launched a program nearly 10 years ago using a unique system of sharing costs for survey and planning programs. Until that time, survey grants were awarded to local governments with the agency offering limited support and often receiving inconsistent products. In 1991, a gubernatorial directive mandated reducing the burdens of administrative responsibilities imposed on local governments by the state. This new mandate gave us the opportunity to try an approach that stood the traditional “grant” concept on its head and allowed us to truly “partner” with local governments. As with traditional grants, local governments would be invited to submit proposals for various survey and planning activities, accompanied by a projected budget for the project. The proposals would be evaluated on specific

criteria—such as the level and quality of survey in a particular jurisdiction; the degree to which a particular area was threatened by impending development; or the willingness of an area to incorporate survey results into its comprehensive plan. Then—and this is the unique part—the local governments selected would send a check for one-half the cost to the Virginia SHPO. The state would agree to fund up to one-half of the project, and most important, would agree to assume the entire administrative burden of actually managing the work.

The administrative role of the state included development of scopes of work, preparation of requests for proposals; selection and hiring of consultants; paying the bills; providing a forum for public comment; and reviewing the products to ensure compliance with state and federal guidelines. Local governments were enthusiastic about the program. For one thing, small localities seldom had adequate staff to manage and oversee complex cultural resource survey projects. Local governments usually do not have the resources to identify and hire consultants from a broad geographic area. Particularly in the smaller jurisdictions, staff with specific training in preservation planning and cultural resource management are rare.

The Virginia Code spells out the mission of the Department, directing the SHPO “to conduct a broad survey and to maintain an inventory of buildings, structures, districts, objects, and sites of historic, architectural, archaeological or cultural interest which constitute the tangible remains of the Commonwealth’s cultural, political, economic, military, or social history.” (See § 10.1-2202.6.) The Virginia General Assembly appropriates funds specifically dedicated to survey and planning activities. The placement of these funds as a line item of the agency’s overall budget indicates the lawmakers’ recognition of the survey function as critical to the agency’s overall mission.

A collection of early 20th-century dwellings reflecting the Tidewater style of housing in Norfolk’s North Ghent Historic District. The National Register nomination for this district grew out of a survey conducted using Virginia’s Survey and Planning Cost Share funds.





An early 20th-century residence in the Riverview Historic District in Norfolk. The nomination for this district was prepared using Virginia's Survey and Planning Cost Share funds.

Cost Share award agreements are limited to local governments, planning district commissions, and other state agencies. The agency has increasingly encouraged local preservation groups and non-profit organizations to lend their financial support by providing some of the local share for each project. In one instance, a museum foundation provided local funds; in another, funds came from a local bank.

During the early years of the program, only five to seven projects were undertaken each year, most of which were standard county-wide architectural surveys. By 1999-2000, the number of projects awarded annually had grown to 21 with the state appropriation of \$185,000 and local funds of \$237,000. The Department has expanded the range of eligible activities to include development of local ordinances and design guidelines and preparation of National Register nominations, particularly for historic districts. As of July 2000, 73 Virginia localities have completed, or will complete in the coming fiscal year, 109 survey and planning projects, adding hundreds of new properties to the state's inventory and resulting in the National Register recognition for 41 new or expanded historic districts.

The results of these projects have been far reaching and in some cases unexpected. The Department anticipated that the survey and establishment of improved resource databases would enhance its archival holdings and research potential. The required survey reports provide

analysis of building types and broad historic contexts to assist in future evaluation. Attached appendices provide lists of surveyed properties by property type, date, context, style or address — information that is invaluable in the evaluation process.

But it is for localities that the results of the various projects have been the most stunning. For local planners, the requirement for mapping all properties over 50 years old provides graphic illustration of the greatest concentration of historic resources. Armed with this information, planners can plug in data as they develop local comprehensive plans. The Department requires a scripted slide presentation for each project, which yields educational benefits for local residents of all ages. The Department encourages localities to pursue publication of their illustrated survey reports, resulting in another effective educational tool. Thematic surveys have led to significant heritage tourism developments. In Gloucester County, Virginia, for example, a Cost Share project surveyed all the county's historic country stores and produced a driving tour for residents and visitors and a guidebook for local school children. The information gleaned from this project offered valuable insight into, and a greater appreciation for, the country stores that tell the story of Gloucester County as it was in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. A recently completed archeological survey of gold mines in Louisa County, Virginia, produced a guide to mining resources in the county and an interpretive bike tour. In the coming year, a survey of archeological sites associated with the pottery industry in southwest Virginia's Washington County will produce a significant exhibit at the William King Regional Arts Center in Abingdon.

Photos courtesy E.H.T. Tracerics, Inc.

A good collection of early 20th century residences on Graydon Avenue in Norfolk's North Ghent Historic District. The survey work and National Register nomination preparation were funded through Virginia's Survey and Planning Cost Share program.



The growing interest in Virginia's and the federal preservation tax credits has led to a tremendous growth in the number of urban historic districts in the state. Comprehensive surveys of properties that document each individual structure speed up the process of identifying buildings that are eligible for tax credits. In the most recent Cost Share cycle (2000-2001) the City of Waynesboro is undertaking survey of a downtown commercial historic district, a residential Victorian neighborhood, and a historic African-American neighborhood. Bristol, Virginia-Tennessee is working on a downtown historic district that straddles the state line, the first bi-state effort under Virginia's Cost Share Program. Virginia's capital city of Richmond has completed a survey of two large inner-city neighborhoods, with survey documentation enabling nearly 1,000 property owners to be eligible for state rehabilitation tax credits. With the help of volunteer field survey, Norfolk has completed

National Register nominations for six residential historic districts, bringing recognition to over 3,000 properties. Roanoke, Virginia, is currently participating in a Cost Share project to survey and register over 200 structures in its downtown commercial area, a job considered critical to the city's downtown revitalization efforts. Because all of these projects are initiated by the local jurisdiction—city, county, or town—there is widespread and strong support and little sentiment that state government is imposing its planning efforts on the local governments.

The important partnerships that flow from these Cost Share projects underscore the parallel interests of the state and the locality. Virginia looks forward to continuing this comprehensive effort to identify, evaluate, and ultimately to protect its priceless historic resources.

Margaret T. Peters is the State Historic Preservation Office Survey Manager, Virginia Department of Historic Resources.

Dirk H.R. Spennemann, Michael Lockwood, and Kellie Harris

The Eye of the Professional vs. Opinion of the Community

All cultural heritage management actions in Australia, ranging from preservation to permitted destruction, are derived from a statement of cultural significance. Heritage places are ascribed cultural significance according to their aesthetic, historic, scientific, and social value. Each of these value components requires careful assessment in a manner most suited to the characteristics of that component.¹ The assessments are generally carried out by cultural heritage professionals, often with little explicit recognition of any values that may be held by the wider community. This practice is based on the implicit assumption that heritage professionals have the same value system as the community they serve, and that, therefore, they can develop plans which adequately represent the community's interest.

While the assessment of scientific and historic value, aided by guidelines, has long been the

prerogative of historians, architects, and archeologists, and while aesthetic value has been assessed by architects and art historians, the assessment of social value has often received only cursory treatment. A review of 72 shire heritage plans completed for New South Wales (NSW) has shown that the value discussion was dominated by the assessment of historic and aesthetic value. Less than 1% of the total number of pages discussing the four core values was devoted to social value.²

Part of the problem rests in the nature of assessment, where the heritage "profession" ascribes great significance to the physical form, fabric, or function of a "place," while largely disregarding its experiential nature. For the average citizen, however, this aspect makes a particular heritage place significant and others irrelevant. While heritage managers have accepted such values for indigenous cultural property,³ this has not been widely accepted practice in the non-indigenous arena.

The Case Study

Because of its rural nature and its generally stable population with few new residents, the Shire of Culcairn (southern NSW) was chosen to assess whether there is a discrepancy between "traditional professional" assessment and community perception.⁴

The research involved a desktop survey of existing information, a physical survey-cum-inventory of the area, and a householder questionnaire (mail drop to all 1,600 households in the shire). The questionnaire asked respondents to nominate heritage sites; and to rank a series of places which were eligible and non eligible under state criteria. A second, economic survey followed using individuals randomly drawn from the electoral roll. Analysis showed that the respondent samples were representative of the community, both in terms of demographic characteristics and geographical distribution. The community was surveyed "cold" to avoid influencing the outcomes of the nomination process. It is thus not surprising that the response rate was overall poor.

Of a total of 320 nominated sites, the numbers of nominations range from Morgan's Lookout, a dominant, natural boulder formation associated with the activities of an 1860s bushranger (outlaw), with 89 nominations (or 29% of all responses) to a number of sites that were only nominated once.

Analysed according to the types of sites and the associated historic themes, individual buildings proved to be the most frequently community nominated site type. However, natural sites received the highest overall nominations for heritage protection. Although these results reflect the popularity of Morgan's Lookout as a heritage site, even without this site in the analysis, natural sites are still highly valued as a heritage resource by the Culcairn community. To some extent, this can be expected in rural areas because natural sites or farming land made up a large proportion of public space, whereas in cities natural sites are less frequent.

Public heritage sites in the widest sense are the most commonly mentioned places. Private residences and homesteads do not figure prominently. Shops and other commercial buildings are not deemed significant either, with the exception of the Culcairn Hotel (local "watering hole"). This community view reflects, overall, the distribution of sites on the Register of the National Estate.⁵ In view of the long-term viability of her-

itage in Culcairn, however, this dominance of public places needs to be addressed.

The community nominations are interesting as they diverge significantly from professional assessments in some instances: the high prominence of natural heritage places; the role of moveable property, such as artefacts; and the substantial inclusion of monuments and memorials.

This suggests that the academic distinction between natural and cultural heritage is not evident in the views of the local community; the technical distinction between heritage places and artefacts as used in the heritage and planning community is not recognised by the community; and monuments and memorials have high present-day relevance in a rural community, possibly much more so than in an urban, and more impersonal setting.

To follow up on these observations, the second survey instrument, which focused on attitudinal and economic issues toward heritage not reported in this paper, contained a question as to the relative importance of specific resource types, developed from the list of community nominated sites. Rather than querying specific sites, categories or classes of sites were put forward. Respondents were asked to rate the site classes on a scale of (1) Not Important to (4) Very Important. The average score for all responses is greater than the theoretical mean score that would be located at the 2.5 level, i.e., halfway between slightly important and important. Variations can be observed. Natural landmarks are seen as the most important resource class, followed by churches. Both classes have comparatively small standard deviations. At the bottom end of the popularity scale are the grain silos as well as the hotels.

Implications

The investigation demonstrated a divergence between professional and public values. Importantly, it highlighted that communities also apply recreational and economic values in their estimation of cultural heritage places. The classificatory distinction between state heritage/national trust listed items and unlisted, as well as comparatively recent places does not enter the decision making process. Equally, the professional distinction between natural heritage and anthropogenic cultural heritage is not prominent in public consciousness.

The heritage community needs to consider whether the technical distinction between move-

able cultural property and heritage places is relevant for community education and more widely, whether this distinction is relevant at all. While moveable cultural property is a tradeable item and thus different from places and sites, there is on the one hand a history of relocation of buildings, bridges, and other large entities normally not deemed moveable, and on the other the increasingly dominant attitude of the Aboriginal community that moveable items ("artefacts") in sites should be left where they are, and that they should be curated in place and unchanged.

Likewise, it can be argued that there is no "natural" land left in Australia, and that all areas show evidence of human land modification in one form or another. To what extent, then, is the distinction between "natural" and "cultural" heritage still valid?

Notes

- 1 James S. Kerr, *The Conservation Plan*. 5th Edition. (National Trust of Australia [NSW], Sydney, 2000).—Michael Pearson and Sharon Sullivan, *Looking after Heritage Places: The Basics of Heritage Planning for Managers, Landowners and Administrators*. Melbourne, Melbourne University Press, 1995.
- 2 Shaun Canning, "Contested Space" – the role of social value in the assessment of cultural significance. B.App.Sci (Hons) Thesis. School of Environmental and Information Sciences, Albury. Charles Sturt University, 1999.—Shaun Canning and Dirk H.R. Spennemann (in press) Contested

Space: social value and the assessment of cultural significance in New South Wales, Australia. in: *Heritage Landscapes: Understanding Place and Communities*. Proceedings of the Lismore Conference.

- 3 Tom King and Patricia Parker, *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties*. National Register Bulletin No.38. (Washington, United States Department of the Interior, 1990).
- 4 Harris, K. (1995) The identification and comparison of non-market values: a case study of Culcairn Shire (NSW). Bachelor of Applied Science (Parks, Recreation and Heritage), Charles Sturt University, Albury NSW.—Spennemann, Dirk H.R. & Harris, Kellie (1996) Cultural heritage of Culcairn Shire: some considerations for strategic planning. *Johnstone Centre of Parks, Recreation and Heritage Report* Vol. 71 Charles Sturt University, The Johnstone Centre of Parks, Recreation and Heritage: Albury, NSW.
- 5 This is Australia's equivalent to the National Register of Historic Places.

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The White House

Operation Preservation

The White House. The very mention of it stirs our emotions—bringing to the surface our feelings about the United States of America. At any given moment, this icon of our democratic way of life is serving many different roles at the same time. It is first and foremost the home of the president of the United States. It is also the office of the president, active with the business of governing. It is a stage for world events, serving as the location for many functions of state and diplomatic endeavors. It is also an incomparable museum where objects and furnishings tell the stories in our nation's history. It is a place people bring their children—a place to connect to what our country is all about.

The White House is located in the urban monumental core of the District of Columbia, surrounded by park lands, known as President's Park. The park is composed of Lafayette Park on the north, Sherman Park to the southeast, First Division Monument to the southwest, and the broad expanse of the Ellipse on the south. Along with the White House grounds, these areas and vistas form some of the most compelling cultural landscapes in the nation.

There are many agencies that work together to make operations at the White House function effectively. It is a team effort where organizational turf lines fall away in the face of serving the presidency. The agencies are confronted today with operational problems that have developed over many years. The problems include: deliveries pouring through every entrance; no separate circulation system for staff and

materials; little on-site storage space; parked vehicles littering the historic landscapes; inadequate meeting space with poor acoustics; no informal indoor recreation space for first families; almost primitive conditions for the White House press corps; people on the White House tour forced to wait in lines outside in the heat and cold; visitors moving through rooms in the White House without knowing how objects and events connect to every twist and turn of our nation's history. These concerns brought various agencies together in 1992 for eight years of work to develop a *Comprehensive Design Plan for the White House and President's Park*.

Both the White House and President's Park are units of the national park system and the National Park Service was the lead agency for this planning effort. As a first step, a project executive committee was formed. This committee was chaired by the director of the National Park Service. Members included the leaders of 12 agencies with stewardship or oversight missions at the White House (see box p. 20). The executive committee confirmed that the goals of the plan were to preserve the historic buildings, vistas, and landscapes while providing for the needs of the presidency in the 21st century. The U.S.

Illustration by
Wayne
Parmenter.



Capitol has such a plan, developed by the Architect of the Capitol in 1981. However, for the first time in its 200-year history, there would be a comprehensive plan for the site of the executive branch.

Planning began with a series of workshops to encourage a public dialogue about the problems and opportunities facing the site. Work continued with the development of “desired futures” describing what the site should be like in the future. Those officials with long experience at the White House joined experts from a variety of fields to explore how this historic site could operate effectively and at the same time be preserved for the future. Among others, the discussions involved the public, transportation and special event planners, the historic preservation community, educators, security experts, representatives of neighboring businesses and organizations, the White House press corps, tourism officials, historians, architects, urban planners, and landscape architects.

Alternatives were shaped and shared with the public for reactions in 1995. A draft plan was developed and released for public review in 1998; a final plan followed in 1999 with the final plan approvals coming in the spring of 2000. The *Comprehensive Design Plan* has the required approvals of the Commission of Fine Arts and the National Capital Planning Commission, both of which have legislated review responsibilities for federal projects within the capital city.

Along with the plan, a 500-page environmental impact statement was prepared to display all the alternatives considered and the impacts

that would result from the proposed plan and the alternatives. Three other management tools resulted from the planning effort: design guidelines developed by site agencies and experts from the private sector; an administrative history prepared by Dr. William Patrick O’Brien; and a cultural landscape report, revised by Dr. Susan Calafate Boyle.

Today, there is someone among us who will be president of the United States 20 years from now. When that individual takes office, if the projects in the *Comprehensive Design Plan* are implemented they will have preserved the historic buildings, vistas, and landscapes found here, while providing the infrastructure and services needed for the modern presidency. And people will take their tour of the White House with a deeper understanding of the meaning of this “people’s house.”

Projects in the *Comprehensive Design Plan* will be implemented over 20 years with an investment of \$300 million. Both public and private funding may be involved, as there is opportunity here for the kind of quiet philanthropy that has benefited the White House and its environs in the past.

Over the 20 years, the major actions of the *Comprehensive Design Plan* will:

- Preserve the historic buildings and landscapes by placing new facilities below ground or in existing structures.
- Reclaim the historic landscape from the rows of parked vehicles by providing below ground parking in two facilities – one beneath Pennsylvania Avenue and one beneath the Ellipse.
- Provide a delivery and site circulation system using the existing loading docks at the New Executive Office Building and underground corridors to move goods and materials throughout the complex.
- Provide below ground storage space for the massive number of items now stored off-site and repeatedly moved to and from the site for special events and official functions.
- Build below ground flexible meeting space and adequate news media facilities. The latter would, for the first time, provide space for out-of-town and foreign journalists who now spill over into hallways and outdoor service drives at the site.

People from across the nation contributed to the Comprehensive Design Plan for the White House and President’s Park. In addition, the following members of the project’s Executive Committee helped to guide the development of this plan.

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
Commission of Fine Arts
District of Columbia
Executive Office of the President
Executive Residence at the White House
General Services Administration
National Capital Planning Commission
National Park Service
Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corp. (until 4/96)
U.S. Department of the Treasury
U.S. Secret Service
White House Military Office

- Install new utility systems throughout the grounds with capacity for growth and easy maintenance access.
- Create a lively visitor education center that expands the existing rather static White House Visitor Center exhibits into the exciting learning experience visitors say they want when they come to the White House.
- Give future first families who live in the formal White House an indoor, informal recreation space in a nearby below ground location.
- Create a site character around the White House that represents the highest quality landscape and urban park land.

The project moves now from planning to implementation—from vision to reality—from “we wish” to “we must.” Serving the presidency and the people at the same time is a privilege not often offered. It is important to both that actions now follow the path set forth.

As Eleanor Roosevelt noted, “[History] clearly shows that we arrive at catastrophe by failing to meet situations—by failing to act where

we should act . . . [The] opportunity passes and the next situation always is more difficult than the last one.”

James I. McDaniel has served as Director of White House Liaison for the National Park Service since 1984, providing visitor services, resource management, maintenance, planning, design, and construction for the White House and surrounding President's Park.

Ann Bowman Smith is the Assistant Director for Project Development, White House Liaison. She has served as project coordinator for the Comprehensive Design Plan for the White House since its inception. She joined the National Park Service in 1967.

For more information, a summary of the *Comprehensive Design Plan* for the White House and President's Park is available from: Office of White House Liaison, National Park Service, 1100 Ohio Drive, S.W., Washington, DC 20242; Phone: 202-619-6344 and 800-292-0832; email: <White_House_Liaison@nps.gov>

Lisa Kolakowsky Smith

National Historic Landmark Stewards Association

Until recently, no group existed to promote the needs of National Historic Landmarks (NHLs), our nation's most highly recognized treasures. Organizations exist to preserve Civil War Battlefields, barns, the choreography of dance and the history of film, but none to preserve NHLs. In November 2000, a group of owners and managers of National Historic Landmarks met in Philadelphia for the first official board meeting of the National Historic Landmark Stewards Association (NHLSA.) The mission of the NHLSA is to preserve, promote, and protect NHLs throughout our nation.

Of course, this national organization did not begin on that November day in Philadelphia. To tell the whole story, we must go back three years, to the National Historic Landmark

Stewards Congress in West Point, New York. It was in November 1997 that NHL Stewards (owners and managers of these irreplaceable sites) joined together for the first time on a regional basis to discuss their needs and possible solutions to their common problems. Over 100 stewards attended, representing NHLs in four distinct if often overlapping categories: private homes, institutional sites, interpreted historic sites and historic districts. Organized by the NHL staff of the National Park Service Philadelphia Support Office, the conference hoped to bring the stewards together to encourage collaboration of these significant sites.

The outcome was astounding. Though separated into four distinct discussion groups, stewards came to realize that while they had certain needs specific to their property types, they had

NHL stewards at the top of the PSFS building in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. NPS photo.



far more things in common. Chief among these were the need for increased financial and technical assistance and the need to educate the American public on the significance of NHLs. The congress culminated with the decision to form a national organization to represent NHLs.

In September 1998, representatives of the West Point Congress and other interested NHL stewards came together in Philadelphia to discuss the creation of such an organization. Paralleling the First Continental Congress, the group met in historic Carpenters' Hall, itself a Landmark, and unanimously agreed to pursue the formation of a national organization "to preserve, promote, protect and pay for" NHLs. Naming themselves the National Historic Landmark Stewards Association, this ad hoc group set out to develop an organization made up of the people responsible for the care of NHLs throughout the country. They spent the next two years meeting on a bi-monthly basis, writing the by-laws of the organization, including terms for membership, goals and organizational structure. The organization has been incorporated as a 501(c)3 in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, continuing the historic parallel to our founding fathers. In a similar spirit, they agreed the group would be representational, with participants from all over the nation, working for the common good of NHLs.

The Stewards Association found an ally in our neighbors to the north. A group of Canadian citizens had begun forming a group of owners and managers of Canada's most significant places, its national historic sites, also in November 1997. This mirror organization, the National Historic Sites Alliance of Ontario, helped to reinforce the validity and necessity of the efforts of the group in the United States to preserve, promote, and protect a nation's most significant historic places. The two groups began collaborating by attending

each other's conferences, and hope to expand their collaboration in the future.

November 1999 brought another milestone for the group and the NPS' NHL program. A second congress was held in Cape May, New Jersey, this time organized with the assistance of NPS staff from all regions. Attendees included NHL stewards from 25 different states. During this congress, the stewards discussed the development of the NHLSA and joined in a ceremonial charter signing, signifying their support for the incorporation of the organization.

In June 2000, Articles of Incorporation were filed in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on behalf of the NHLSA. The first official board meeting was held in Philadelphia in November, with representation from NHLs in most of the NPS' seven regions. During the three-day meeting, the board mapped out a strategy to further the mission of the NHLSA, beginning with opening lines of communications with all 2,300 NHLs in the nation and with the public at large. The group is working to develop a strategic plan that will promote their primary goals to educate the public and especially America's youth on the existence and importance of NHLs and to encourage participation of as many NHL stewards as possible.

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William L. Witmer

The Cumberland Gap

Coming Full Circle

The thundering herds of migrating buffalo which once traversed a low point in the Appalachian barrier along what is today the intersecting state lines of Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia, disappeared centuries ago. Tractor-trailer trucks following the same general route ceased to do so on October 18, 1996. On that date, the opening of a dual-bore tunnel began yet another chapter in the eons of animal/human traffic flow through the imposing Cumberland Gap.

This long-awaited tunnel between Middlesboro, Kentucky, and Cumberland Gap, Tennessee, was an event that allowed the closure of the two-mile-long intervening section of U.S. Route 25E. The surrounding Cumberland Gap National Historical Park was established on June 11, 1940, to promote public understanding and appreciation of the Gap's role during the early years of American westward expansion. Public Law 93-87 (August 13, 1973) authorized the relocation of 25E to permit restoration of the Gap while improving traffic safety via a tunnel. A multi-decade interagency planning, design, and construction effort involving the National Park Service (NPS), the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), and the Natural

View from the main park viewpoint (The Pinnacle) to the Gap. Kentucky is on the right; Tennessee and Virginia are on the left. Photo by the author.



Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), is now moving into the final mitigation phases as required by the 1979 Final Environmental Impact Statement.

The immediate mitigation goals include the deconstruction and removal of the old road surface and base from Route 25E, re-opening the fresh water drainage issuing from Cudjo Cave (which flows under the old roadbed), regrading of the Gap to historic contours of the 1780-1810 initial Kentucky settlement era, and construction of a pedestrian trail which will follow, as much as practical, the Wilderness Road cut by Daniel Boone and his 30 axmen in March 1775.

Historic Topography of the Gap

One NPS staffer undertook the extremely complicated task of arriving at an accurate regrading plan at the Gap proper, from the critical historical timeframe. This effort was successful, such that information has now been incorporated into FHWA contract bid documents.

The short version of the rediscovery process began with gathering of available data, including an 1833 survey, 1862 Civil War photographs, 1903 and 1921 Association Lands maps, 1938 FHWA aerial photographs, plus current mapping from FHWA tunnel-related contracts. In the studio, this assemblage was used to locate and validate the original ridge lines and drainage features, using a combination of survey, mathematical, and graphic art skills. When the studio work had progressed to a certain point, several field trips were made for onsite discovery and verification. Work at the park involved extensive investigation on foot, bushwhacking up and down the mountainsides, additional photography from specific vantage points—including from a helicopter—to emulate the historical photos for comparative purposes. Supplementary survey work came from an interested Middlesboro engineering firm.

Specific coordinate points (northings/eastings and elevations) were determined for old road traces, Indian Rock, and the Daughters of the American Revolution monument on the Kentucky side of the Gap, plus Cudjo Cave, Gap Creek, and the Iron Furnace on the Virginia/Tennessee side. This was instrumental in bringing the various older overlapping surveys into the same scale, and locking them into the correct alignment with present day mapping. Thousands of feet of colored flagging were placed to outline shapes and breaks in ground lines before being

photographed. At each stage of refinement, the vertical, horizontal, and birds-eye perspective information, coupled with painstaking scaled graphic delineation of puzzle-piece remnants of undisturbed topography, were needed to pin down the cross-referenced data. Missing pieces of topography were mechanically reconstructed on paper. The historic mapping, photography, and delineations eventually were merged with present-day mapping. The composite survey data was entered into a computer using AutoCad, Release 14 and Softdesk, Release 8 programs. What resulted were three-dimensional wireframe views of what the entire Gap area topography looked like in 1790. By comparison to today's landforms, the resultant grading plan provided by NPS to FHWA has allowed engineers to calculate the amount of fill needed to be hauled into the Gap from nearby tunnel construction stockpiles. In all, the Saddle is 32 feet lower today than 200 years ago, thanks to the continuum of road improvements. About 215,000 cubic yards (an estimated 165,000 cubic meters) of fill will be provided to return the Gap to historic grades when Daniel Boone and his fellow trailblazers first crossed over into "Kaintucky."

Finding the Wilderness Road

As work on the topography progressed, a tandem effort was pursued to locate the original alignment of the Wilderness Road. On the Virginia/Tennessee side, the 1833 survey map was compared with known locations of Cudjo Cave and the Gap. Again delineating topographic remnants, an alignment of the 1790 track emerged and was plotted on paper. At the park, the centerline was cut by hand, surveyed, and staked. During fieldwork, several remnants of the Wilderness Road were found to be intact. Other portions were no longer visible due to roadbuilding and 200 years of erosion. One thing became obvious—although the Wilderness Road crossed Route 25E several times, the historic line did not lie under the present roadbed. As in the 1833 map, the true line was somewhat downhill from today's pavement. Portions of the original alignment are being incorporated into the pedestrian trail.

Next Steps

FHWA will contract with a construction firm in 2001 to remove the Route 25E pavement,

re-establish the historic grades, and construct a trail from the Wilderness Road Parking Area in Virginia, through the Gap, to the Thomas Walker Parking Area in Kentucky. Several spur trails will be connected where appropriate, including one to Cudjo Cave to facilitate pre-arranged underground tours. NPS will have an archeologist present during the demolition/removal phase, looking for additional evidence of original topographic features and artifacts related not only to the Boone era, but also to subsequent events such as the Civil War and the 1908 construction of Object Lesson Road, an early experiment in the use of asphalt. NPS will also provide a landscape architect to give technical guidance to FHWA during the regrading operation. NRCS continues to grow native plant materials for what will be a substantial revegetation effort. This will put things back to Boone's era as closely as we could hope to achieve. The final phase of mitigation, scheduled for 2003, includes a modest exhibit pavilion, ranger station, and restrooms in Virginia, numerous interpretive devices along the trails, plus new museum exhibits and a movie for the visitor center in Middlesboro, Kentucky, just downhill from the north portal of the Cumberland Gap Tunnel.

Conclusion

Coordinated federal interagency efforts like this come along once in a career. Many meetings, telephone calls, and emails have occurred to ensure that everyone involved has the same understanding of the goals, and the prerequisites to achieve them. Moreover, FHWA has added many more "special" requirements to the contract specifications to guide the contractor. An interesting twist is that gasoline tax funds from the Federal Lands Highway Program, normally used to build roads and bridges, will be used to remove a road and rehabilitate a site in this one instance. The beneficiaries of this effort, the visiting public, will hopefully experience some of the excitement felt by the early settlers, as they moved their families, belongings, and livestock beyond the last wall of eastern mountains to begin a new life in Kentucky.

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New Orleans Jazz National Historical Park

Evolution of the Jazz Complex

On November 11 and 12, 2000, The American Institute of Architects hosted a design charette to assist New Orleans Jazz National Historical Park with the development of its permanent facilities. A year earlier on August 2, 1999, officials from the city of New Orleans and the National Park Service signed a 99-year lease giving the National Park Service control of four buildings in Louis Armstrong Park on the northern edge of the French Quarter

The Historic Structures and Conditions report published in May 2000 stated that the four buildings in this new Jazz Complex required renovation and stabilization work to convert them into a visitor center, administrative offices, exhibit space, resource center, and performance areas. Modifications to the landscape to increase visibility of the park and visitor enjoyment were

also identified as priority concerns. During the charette planning meeting, three teams of Tulane University architectural students, city and regional officials, professional architects, New Orleans Jazz Commissioners, and park staff visited the proposed jazz complex, discussed solutions to the park's needs, and created three preliminary site concept plans.

The design charette, held at the Tulane University's School of Architecture, was a cooperative response to the identification of the park's needs. It was also the latest step in the development of New Orleans Jazz National Historical Park.

Park Development

In 1987, the 100th Congress resolved that "Jazz is hereby designated as a rare and valuable national American treasure to which we should devote our attention, support, and resources to make sure it is preserved, understood and promulgated."

After four years of public meetings with groups studying the feasibility of creating a National Park Service unit commemorating jazz, Congress created the park on October 31, 1994, to "preserve the origins, early history, development and progression of jazz."

Jazz is America's most widely recognized indigenous musical art form. Just as America evolved with each new wave of people from other lands arriving on her shores, jazz was influenced by many musical traditions and elements from around the world—African, European "classical," Caribbean, Spanish, Indian, and some Asian forms. It, in turn, influenced rock and roll, blues, and country music while evolving into a modern contemporary music form.

New Orleans Jazz National Historical Park is a new partner on the jazz scene. Until July 2000, the park functioned as an itinerant storyteller. With no visitor contact facilities, the park staff told jazz stories on trains, in local neighbor-

Perseverance Hall. Photo by Margie Ortiz, NPS.



Rabassa House.
Photo by Margie
Ortiz, NPS.

hoods, and at annual festivals. Staff had to immediately establish partnerships with neighborhood social organizations and jazz clubs, musicians, public schools, colleges, civic foundations, and city, state, and federal agencies and commissions. These partnerships enabled the historical park to begin carrying out its mission of establishing a permanent home for the park, identifying historic resources, coordinating educational programs, and promoting a broad range of activities.

On July 8, 2000, the New Orleans Jazz National Historical Park opened temporary visitor facilities within the French Quarter at 916 N. Peters Street. Here visitors can get the latest information regarding the best places to experience the people, places, events, and stories that are New Orleans jazz. Exhibits, lectures, demonstrations, children's programs, live performances, and a sales outlet provide visitors with unique and dynamic ways to connect with the sights and sounds of jazz.

Another important step in the park's development was the presentation of the design charette results to National Park Service Southeast Regional Office staff involved in implementation of the general management plan for the historical park.

Louis Armstrong Park

The creation of Armstrong Park displaced approximately 400 families from their historic Tremé neighborhood. This neighborhood has a rich musical tradition that was dramatically altered during the development of Armstrong Park. Demolition of structures began in the 1960s with the current landscape being developed in the late 1970s and early 1980s. Several important jazz sites were lost during this time. No historic cultural landscape remains within the park.

An iron fence surrounds the park restricting access for the neighborhood. The main entrance to the park is a white metal lighted archway at St. Ann Street that runs through the French Quarter and past Jackson Square. A secondary entrance located at Dumaine Street extends through the French Quarter and ends at Café du Monde on Decatur Street. A statue of Louis Armstrong is located midway between the two entrances.

A prominent feature of the park is a 3-4 foot deep lagoon constructed with bridges that connect areas of the park. Congo Square and three buildings—Municipal Auditorium, Sewage



and Water Board Building, and Mahalia Jackson Center for the Performing Arts—are the other primary features in Armstrong Park outside of the designated Jazz Complex. A parking area is located in the northwest quadrant of the park.

Jazz Complex

The Jazz Complex includes two original structures: Perseverance Hall No. 4, an old Masonic Lodge listed on the National Register, and the Caretakers House, currently the home of radio station WWOZ. The Reimann and Rabassa Houses, moved to the site during the construction of the park, are the other two structures originally included in the 1999 lease.

A space needs assessment determined that these four structures were insufficient to meet the needs of the historical park. National Park Service staff worked with the City of New Orleans to draft an amendment to the lease. A later agreement with the mayor of New Orleans will allow the NPS to include a 1948 fire station and the remaining section of the southeast quadrant of Armstrong Park in the lease.

Perseverance Hall will remain a performance and education space. Historically, the Masonic Lodge permitted musical performances in the Hall. The Reimann House will be converted to park administrative headquarters. A breezeway with an elevator tower connects the two structures and provides access in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act.

A resource center will be created in the Rabassa House. It will house the park library, oral history collection, and electronic resources for use by school groups and visitors. The Caretakers House, the only currently occupied structure, will become law enforcement offices. The fire station will become the visitor center and will be the first point of contact for visitors. New Orleans

Jazz NHP boundaries exclude the lagoon that is maintained by the city.

In addition to rehabilitation of the structures, several visibility issues were addressed by the design teams. The Jazz Complex is not highly visible from outside Armstrong Park. Visual connections between the park and its access routes as well as visual connections within the park need improvement.

Recent negotiations with the city produced an opportunity to relocate radio station WWOZ from its cramped broadcast facility in the Caretakers House. WWOZ, a non-profit station operating under the auspices of the New Orleans Jazz and Heritage Foundation, provides the potential for an exciting partnership with the park. Visitors to the historical park will be able to observe and participate in live radio broadcasts. The partnership would enable the station to consolidate its broadcast facilities and offices into one building. The Preferred Alternative Plan provides for the new building to be built near the fire station in a location that will not impede visibility from the firehouse to the rest of the Complex. WWOZ would raise the money to build the structure and would have a separate lease with the city.

Standards for the maintenance of the lagoons to protect public health and safety will be

written into the operations agreement with the city. Access hours and open hours of both Armstrong Park and the Jazz Complex will be included in the agreements. Appropriate surveys will be done to identify any underground tanks and potential hazardous materials within the buildings (asbestos and lead paint).

No date has been set for completion of the facilities, but cooperative efforts from many divisions within the NPS Southeast Regional Office, the city of New Orleans, and park staff are moving that date closer. The design charette provided the park with valuable information on which to base future development. It also created an important partnership between Tulane University and New Orleans Jazz National Historical Park.

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Margie Ortiz is Chief of Interpretation, New Orleans Jazz National Historical Park, New Orleans, Louisiana.

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Carol S. Ash

Rehabilitating MLK's Neighborhood

On October 10, 1980, President Jimmy Carter signed legislation creating Martin Luther King, Jr., National Historic Site to commemorate and memorialize Dr. King. President Carter stated,

It's my hope that by preserving the physical environment in which Dr. King developed his concept of social justice, our people will come to understand more fully what we have accomplished and what remains to be done. May it be a perpetual reminder of Dr. King's great work and inspire people everywhere to strive for the realization of his dream of equal rights and equal opportunity for all.

For 20 years, Martin Luther King, Jr., National Historic Site has partnered with private and governmental agencies to protect and interpret the places where Martin Luther King, Jr. was born, where he lived, worked, and worshiped, and where he is buried. The historic site functions within a living, breathing community that reflects Dr. King's continuing influence today. The historic site preserves the past as it moves toward the future.

The past and the future converged on October 18, 2000, at the Founder's Day Ceremony celebrating the 20th Anniversary of the historic site. The National Park Service recognized the contributions of four individuals to the

Former President Jimmy Carter spoke at the Founder's Day ceremony celebrating the 20th anniversary of the Martin Luther King, Jr., National Historic Site. NPS photo.



development and growth of the site: former President Jimmy Carter, Mrs. Coretta Scott King, U.S. Representative John Lewis, and Mrs. Christine King Farris, Dr. King's sister.

During the ceremony, Carter said,

I am proud to have played a small role in the establishment of the Sweet Auburn district as a national historic site. Today, the district and the Martin Luther King, Jr., National Historic Site stand as monuments to Dr. King, who embodied so much of the tragedy and triumph of the Civil Rights Movement.

The National Park Service began preservation activities on Auburn Avenue in the 1980s. Atlanta's Sweet Auburn community that nurtured young Martin Luther King had two distinct sections. Single family homes, apartment buildings, duplex shotgun homes, and small businesses comprised the residential eastern end of the avenue. The business, social, educational, and spiritual institutions were located at the avenue's western end. The boundaries of the Martin Luther King, Jr., National Historic Site and Preservation District still reflect that division today. Park historians surveyed and documented the condition of all the structures and land parcels within the combined site boundaries.

National Park Service preservation activities have been concentrated within the historic site or residential end of the avenue. Eighteen homes plus Fire Station No. 6 have been rehabilitated to reflect the 1930s, the time period that Dr. King lived at 501 Auburn Avenue. President Carter's hope of preserving the physical environment that nurtured young Martin Luther King has become a major focus of the park's mission.

Each property is a physical record of its time, place, and use through history and is a sep-

arate preservation project with its own special challenges. Some buildings had extensive water damage because of leaky roofs while other buildings had fire damage. Structures that had been vacant for extended time periods suffered vandalism and water damage from leaky pipes, broken windows, and roof and wall holes that were never repaired.

Shotgun houses located near the corner of Boulevard and Auburn Avenue were the first National Park Service projects in the newly established park. Rehabilitating these homes presented unique challenges. To maintain the historic integrity of the buildings, staff members salvaged plaster, retained original features such as windows and fireplace mantels whenever possible, reconstructed missing historic features, and saved historic fabric for re-use. Paint analysis revealed a wide palette of colors for repainting the homes.

Unexpected situations occurred on a weekly basis during the rehabilitation work of the 1980s. On one occasion, park staff members discovered a body under a building. Gunshots from a location on Old Wheat Street came through the back wall of 476 Auburn Avenue on another occasion. One resident in a nearby home started each day by selling liquor by the shot at 8:00 am. Buyers would line up outside the door.

Daily morning rituals included chasing vagrants out from under the houses and checking for break-ins. There was even a daily "poop patrol." Security systems were installed in several structures to prevent the theft of tools and building materials. Besides the construction work, a busy prostitution and drug trade flourished on the Boulevard-Auburn Avenue corner in the 1980s.

Rehabilitation continued throughout the late 1980s and into the 1990s. Additional homes on Auburn Avenue as well as structures on Edgewood Avenue were converted into residential units or park offices. The preservation work included saving and replacing landscape features such as stone walls, brick sidewalks, and fences. Partners that have assisted in the preservation efforts include the Trust for Public Land and the Historic District Development Corporation.

Rebuilding the homes was just the first step in revitalizing the neighborhood. Over the past 20 years the National Park Service has become the primary landlord within the historic site. Returning residents to the community has been a park goal. The law that created this site specified

that people living in the homes when the National Park Service acquired the property would be permitted to stay in their homes, at the same rent, after the rehabilitation of the structures. The rest of the homes are rented at a commercial rate, one of the lowest rates in the area. Original residents still live in four of the units.

The park rents 40 residential living units. These units range from apartments, duplex shotgun homes, and single family dwellings. Three units are reserved for seasonal National Park Service employees. There is a 95% occupancy rate and a waiting list of persons interested in living in Dr. King's neighborhood.

Mrs. Frankie Ross is one of several residents who lived in other areas of the community before moving into one of the park-owned homes. She recalls going to the Royal Peacock Club in the 1940s, "The women would go to the club in their best gowns and the men always wore suits and ties. We would dance and we always had a good time on Auburn Avenue." A resident of the Birth Home block for 10 years, she has witnessed the tremendous growth of Martin Luther King, Jr., National Historic Site.

The growth is continuing. Four living units are in various stages of rehabilitation. The exteriors of 515 and 518 Auburn Avenue were rehabilitated before the 1996 Summer Olympic Games. Fire Station No. 6, closed as an operating station in 1991, re-opened in June 1996 after extensive rehabilitation. The historic structure now contains a restored 1927 American La France fire engine, watch desk, telegraph machine, fire alarm bell, exhibits, and a bookstore.

National Park Service staff painted Dr. King's birth home in 1988. NPS photo.



The National Park Service recently acquired the Victorian homes on each side of Dr. King's Birth Home and stabilized both homes by replacing the roofs. The next phase of exterior work includes replacement of damaged historic fabric and painting. Modern materials and techniques are used in the interior rehabilitation work of the structures. Residents enjoy air conditioning, modern appliances, and contemporary fixtures.

In her remarks at the Founder's Day ceremony, Coretta Scott King spoke of the future,

As we celebrate this joyful anniversary today, I look forward to the future of this historic site with the faith that it will continue to serve Martin Luther King, Jr.'s legacy in new and creative ways as the years unfold.

The future holds new preservation challenges. The National Park Service received a "Save America's Treasures" grant to begin important structural work on Ebenezer Baptist Church, Dr. King's lifetime spiritual home. The park continues to maintain Dr. King's Birth Home and has instituted steps to improve its condition.

Visitors come to Martin Luther King, Jr., National Historic Site to experience the physical environment that influenced Dr. King. For 20 years, the National Park Service has committed time, money, human resources, and passion to protecting and interpreting that environment. Through these combined efforts, the National Park Service hopes to inspire and educate present and future generations to "strive for the realization of Dr. King's dream of equal rights and equal opportunity for all."

Carol S. Ash is a museum technician at Martin Luther King, Jr., National Historic Site, Atlanta, Georgia.

Commemorating Canadian Nursing

As the discipline of women's history matures, pressures are being felt to make that history come alive at historic sites. There are challenges, however, in identifying sites where women's history can be commemorated and interpreted. Having been relegated to the domestic sphere and excluded from financial and political power, women have rarely purchased landmark buildings, nor occupied them for extended periods.¹ Domestic buildings are more common than impressive architectural structures; even these are generally not as well preserved as homes associated with the "fathers of the nation." Some homes of exceptional women have been preserved and interpreted,² but do women want to following in the elitist tradition of the "great man house"? This paper reports on a recent survey conducted by Parks Canada which has led to the commemoration of Canadian nurses, through the geographic place of the nurses' residence.³ Impressive purpose-built residences speak eloquently to national issues such as the formation of a new profession, as well as the experience of rank and file nurses. Our research results also highlight some interesting regional and cultural variations in accommodation of nursing students.

The report articulated two important themes in the history of nursing. The first was the professionalization of nursing, important both in itself and as a pivotal event in the transition of

women's traditional work from the domestic to the public sphere. It was accomplished through enhancing educational standards and campaigning for professional accreditation. The second theme was nurses' work culture, or the way in which nurses collectively shaped their role in health care.

An extant nurses' residence, as a rare example of purpose-built architecture for women and one of the first autonomous spaces for women in the built environment, seemed the most appropriate place to commemorate nursing. These buildings symbolized the growing recognition of nursing as a profession, provided a place for thousands of nurses to live, socialize, train and form gender and professional loyalties. They also helped foster nursing leaders and the alumnae associations which supported them. A selection criteria, based on historical themes, was developed. We sought early purpose-built residences, constructed during the formative period in Canadian nursing from 1890 to 1939. In order to evoke a strong sense of the residence as a training ground for a new women's profession, we sought residences which were still situated in a hospital environment, and which retained evidence of the three primary functions of a nurses' residence: sleeping, leisure/recreation, and education. The criteria favoured urban, central Canadian, Protestant, English-speaking hospitals, predominantly in Ontario, as these institutions took the lead in the professionalization campaign. However, significant regional and cultural variations in nursing history were reflected in the architecture: French Catholic, small town, and isolated hospitals used non-purpose built nurses' residences for longer periods.

In the 1890s and 1900s, English Canadian Protestant hospitals made a deliberate attempt to implement the Nightingale system in order to provide themselves with a skilled nursing workforce.⁴ Credited with establishing the modern profession of nursing in Britain, Nightingale recruited middle class women to perform the dual function of hospital Superintendent of Nursing, and instructor in newly established

Kingston General Hospital, Ann Baillie Building. Photo by James de Jonge, Parks Canada.



*Pavillon Hershey,
Royal Victoria
Hospital. Photo
by the author.*

apprenticeship-based hospital training schools. Struggling to free nursing from its association with domestic service, these superintendents recruited young, unmarried, white, middle class women as nursing students/apprentices. They formed the hospital's principal nursing labour force. Canadian hospitals, pressured by nursing superintendents, built architecturally impressive nurses' residences as part of their efforts to attract respectable women to the emerging profession. These buildings represented one of the first victories in the battle for professional recognition. They were certainly a major improvement over earlier housing arrangements where students and supervisors resided in a wing of the hospital. Nurses' residences provided periodic escape from exposure to contagious disease and arduous and demanding work in the hospital, and gave nurses some leisure space.

In the case of the Kingston General Hospital, one of the residences designated as national historic sites, the nurses' alumnae association established a building fund and spearheaded the campaign which led to the building, in 1903-4, of what is probably the earliest nurses' residence in Canada. Typical of the early period, this nurses' home, later named for Nursing Superintendent Ann Baillie, was a small but impressive, domestic structure.⁵ Like other women's buildings of the period, nurses' residences reflect a certain ambivalence toward moving a domestic skill such as nursing into the public realm and with providing professional training for women. Most early nurses' residences drew heavily on domestic architecture, provided a homelike interior, and were situated in treed semi-rural settings.⁶

As part of the Nightingale model, nursing superintendents enforced strict rules of decorum, prohibiting student nurses from gossiping, discussing salaries, smoking, and having excessively friendly relations with patients, family members, or physicians. To facilitate this supervisory function, residences provided live-in space for superintendents. Thus the relatively homogeneous student workforce of native-born, unmarried young women of respectable origins, developed a certain group cohesiveness. Nursing students enjoyed



parties and impromptu fun times as a way of letting off steam after their long duties in the hospital. Stories of defying curfews through the medium of fire escape doors and entry level windows are legion in nurse folklore. Sometimes the nurses' residence became a place to come together in solidarity. For example, in the St. John's Hospital (Newfoundland) nurses' residence Nursing Superintendent Mary Southcott met with students and staff to strategize, following her unfair dismissal by a hostile Medical Superintendent.⁷ Professional and gender loyalties developed in their residences, helped nurses to define their role. While physicians claimed science as their exclusive domain and asserted a position at the head of the medical hierarchy, nurses developed their own techniques and sought recognition for caring as an integral part of curing.⁸

Also reflected in residence architecture are the successes of nursing superintendents in acquiring the space, time, and reliable teaching resources needed to ensure nurses obtained a scientifically-based education. Residences evolved from small "homes" at the turn of the century to much larger specialized institutions, buildings containing science and dietetic laboratories, classrooms, laundry chutes, recreational areas, and offices. By the 1920s, the days of sandwiching late night lectures between shifts on the ward and stealing the dining room for use as a temporary classroom, were gone.

But not all hospitals followed this model. In French Catholic hospitals, nursing sisters already constituted a skilled nursing workforce who did not suffer from the degraded status of their pre-Nightingale English counterparts. Here, women's religious communities articulated a French

Catholic conception of nursing as a religious vocation, in conscious opposition to the Nightingale-inspired Anglo-Canadian model.⁹ And, convent space was available to house some nursing students. Thus hospitals were less anxious to acquire spacious, elegant, purpose-built nurses' residences as a means of attracting respectable women to nursing schools. One of the few French Catholic hospitals to build a purpose-built nurses' residence before 1939 was Notre-Dame Hospital in Montréal. The School of Nursing, founded by the Grey Nuns in 1897, accepted lay students in 1899. They were accommodated in a modest private home until 1932, when the Pavillon Mailloux was constructed, a less imposing structure, architecturally, than the Royal Vic or Ann Baillie.

Numerous small hospitals, Protestant as well as Catholic, often located in smaller centres especially in the West and the Atlantic region, did not feel the need to build purpose-built nurses' residences before the late 1940s and 1950s. A typical option, especially in Atlantic Canada, was to convert a home into a nurses' residence. In the Canadian West, nurses' residences were built later, where settlement and urban development lagged behind that of eastern and central Canada. Here, many hospitals began as cottage hospitals, established either by religious or secular health organizations. There were no nursing schools and staff nurses often slept on cots in the hallways. The hospitals themselves were often accommodated in converted homes, cottages, or even barns or storehouses.

While non-purpose built nurses' residences in converted homes and Catholic convents may be more numerous and more representative of the experience of student nurses and their superintendents, purpose-built nurses' residences, exemplary models of women's architecture, speak eloquently to the dominant theme of professionalization in nursing history. They also reflect the theme of nurses' work culture—the way in which all nurses used their residences as a base from which to define their place within modern health care. In 1997, the Minister of Canadian Heritage designated five nurses' residences as national historic sites. Purpose built residences also provide excellent opportunities for interpretation. It is to be hoped that, in cooperation with enthusiastic nursing alumnae stakeholders, both national and

feminist issues in the history of nursing, as well as local concerns, can be effectively communicated.

Notes

- 1 Page Putnam Miller, ed. *Reclaiming the Past: Landmarks of Women's History* (Bloomington and Indianapolis, Indiana University Press, 1992).
- 2 Ironically, women preservationists saved many of the historic landmarks, now known as "great men's houses." Patricia West, *Domesticating History: The Political Origins of America's House Museums* (Washington, London, Smithsonian Institution Press, 1999).
- 3 Parks Canada, through the advice of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, commemorates persons, places or events of national historic significance. Dianne Dodd, "Nurses' Residences: Commemoration of Canadian Nursing," paper prepared for Parks Canada/Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, Spring 1997, *Agenda Paper* 1997-71.
- 4 John Murray Gibbon and Mary S. Mathewson, *Three Centuries of Canadian Nursing* (Toronto: MacMillan, 1947).
- 5 Margaret Angus, *Kingston General Hospital, A Social and Institutional History*, Vol. 1 (Kingston: KGH, 1973): 77, 86; James de Jonge, "Metamorphosis of a Public Institution: The Early Buildings of Kingston General Hospital," *Society for the Study of Architecture in Canada Bulletin*, Volume 22 (3), September 1997: 74-82.
- 6 Annmarie Adams, "Rooms of Their Own: the Nurses' Residences at Montreal's Royal Victoria Hospital," *Material History Review* 40 (1994): 29-41. For a similar analysis of women's residences in universities, see Alyson E. King, "Centres of 'Home-Like Influence': Residences for Women at the University of Toronto," *Material History Review* 49 (Spring 1999): 39-59.
- 7 Linda White, "Who's in Charge Here?: The General Hospital School of Nursing, St. John's, Newfoundland, 1903- 30," *Canadian Bulletin of Medical History*, 11 (1994): 91-118.
- 8 Kate Macpherson, *Bedside Matters: The Transformation of Canadian Nursing, 1900-1990* (Oxford University Press, 1996).
- 9 Yolande Cohen et Louise Bienvenue, "Emergence de l'identité professionnelle chez les infirmières québécoises, 1890- 1927," *Canadian Bulletin of Medical History*, 11, 1 (1994): 119-51; Yolande Cohen et Michèle Dagenais, "Le Métier d'infirmière: savoirs féminin et reconnaissance professionnelle," *Revue d'histoire de l'Amérique française* (RHAF), 41, 2, (automne 1987): 155-77.

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An Unheralded Preservation Influence

The American Funeral Industry

Throughout the United States, many contemporary institutions and organizations have become involved in diverse forms of historic preservation, a key component of cultural resources management. Some commercial enterprises—such as the one cited in this article—probably did not set out with a cultural resources management outlook in mind; however, good works are not always the exclusive domain of professionals employed by public or semi-private resource management entities. One specific example of a sector of contemporary private enterprise serves to illustrate the range and extent of grassroots historic preservation in America. The modern American funeral home industry should receive a share of kudos for its endeavors, whether by design or by happenstance, to revitalize a small portion of the nation's older residential housing stock in a useful and thoughtful manner. Although the growing trend has been toward consolidation and corporate acquisition of independently managed funeral homes, many throughout the United States are still owned and operated by a local family who has resided in the same community for several generations. These tradition-oriented independent business people

*Fox & Weeks
Funeral Directors,
Savannah,
Georgia.*



have made a significant commitment to recycling vintage buildings for contemporary purposes. They have made a noteworthy unrecognized contribution to preserving a sample of America's structural patrimony.

In numerous cities and towns across the nation, the funeral home industry has acquired, preserved, and adaptively re-used structures in long-established neighborhoods. Whether in small town or large city, it can be observed that funeral businesses have recycled large ornate houses (in some cases, mansions) as well as other structures for contemporary use. While there is a plethora of examples of funeral homes located in former residences, this article does not purport to suggest that all current-day funeral-related events take place in rehabilitated houses. Certainly the perceptive observer can locate recycled properties or newer contemporary style funeral homes in commercial areas such as the central business district or outlying strip developments of small towns or larger cities throughout the country. The focus of this article will be placed squarely on our personal perceptions of why the adaptive re-use of vintage properties has been embraced by the modern funeral industry. It must be noted that similar rehabilitation and use of traditional style, former residences provides workspace for professional offices used by doctors, lawyers, architects, planners, and others. This part of the preservation story is best left to other authors to study and interpret.

Why has the funeral industry acquired venerable residential structures and adaptively re-used them? There are several plausible reasons for this approach to accidental historic preservation, an example of unintended consequences. First, the cost of acquiring a large vintage house near a community's central business district (and remodeling it for contemporary use) may actually be less than acquiring a developable piece of land in a good location and contracting for a new structure. Originally, members of the community's business or professional class comprised of

Reynolds
Jonkhoff Funeral
Home, Traverse
City, Michigan.

doctors, attorneys, main street store proprietors, local factory owners, and other affluent citizens lived in these grand structures. Property values may have declined during the 20th century as residents or their descendants migrated to newer neighborhoods in outlying areas. In more recent years, younger affluent families have gravitated to these areas to restore aging, yet elegant residences. These revered neighborhoods have become a community's crown jewels. A sizeable number of funeral homes we have seen, admired, and photographed in our travels throughout the United States during the past 30 years are located *not far from the central business district* in vintage neighborhoods. Additionally well-maintained and restored properties now used as funeral homes have added economic and aesthetic value to such neighborhoods, some of which have been designated as locally significant historic/preservation districts. Hence there is a logical economic imperative that drives the commercial use of these spacious old-fashioned former residences as contemporary funeral establishments.

While an important consideration, cost is but a portion of the total story. We suggest that a number of other underlying factors support a more complex understanding of the symbolic necessities of the present-day funeral industry to place its activities in traditional-style structures. Deep-seated values assume a significant role in the funeral industry's unrecognized, informal commitment to preservation of vintage structures for contemporary use.

Many years ago funeral homes did not exist as we know them today. As is the case with many institutions, diverse customs and practices in the funeral industry evolved over time. When a person passed away, preparations were basic—a local carpentry shop or furniture store supplied the coffin. The undertaker came to the home and prepared the body for burial. Relatives, friends, associates, and neighbors arrived at the house to share memories while viewing the decedent's remains, usually placed in the living room. Following the wake, the funeral was either held in a church or in the home.



Over time, as death has become more institutionalized and remote (meaning that a person now generally dies in a hospital or nursing home and not in a private residence), the funeral industry has developed an accepted substitute for church and home in which the final ceremony honoring the decedent occurs. Basically, the contemporary funeral home is that substitute for the person's home. The widely accepted nomenclature clearly demonstrates this contention. For example, at the Frost Home for Funerals located in Ashland, Wisconsin, the word "home" assumes a prominent role in that firm's title. The designation "home" or "parlor" exudes a sense of warmth, belonging, tradition, and permanence in that area of a private residence used to host guests. For those who care or take cognizance of these deep-seated values, many current funeral homes are located in established neighborhoods, rather than on a community's edge-of-town commercial business strip alongside the big boxes and fast food outlets. In this regard, individuals currently involved in the funeral business have been extremely perceptive and influential in developing their businesses in attractive, well-maintained traditional style former residences. For example, near Denver in Wheat Ridge, Colorado, a locally prominent funeral home owner in the early 1920s built a rural mansion complete with a pergola (still extant), fruit orchard, several classical style statues, and two outbuildings on a five-acre tract. The owner then developed a major cemetery directly across the street. The elegant former country house converted to a funeral establishment projects a sense of style and grace.

Additionally, the very nature of having the funeral in a home-like structure brings comfort and a sense of reassurance to the decedent's family and friends. A sizeable number of funeral homes are sited on large prominent lots on a hill or slope, a design feature that best showcases the house while providing pleasant views for the original inhabitants. Today this location factor helps exude a sense of local grandeur and prominence. Large lawns, shrubs and bushes, gardens, perhaps a flagpole, and trees complement the setting. In many instances traditional, low stone walls, wrought iron fences, or hedges surround the houses, not so much as security devices but as visual accessories to enhance the traditional appearance of the property. The signage denoting contemporary use is low key; frequently one neatly painted sign is placed in a corner of the property. Funeral home owners tend to shy away from neon signs, flashing lights, or gaudy colors to distract the eye or to lessen the solemnity of the establishment.

The carpentry work to convert and modify these veteran houses for contemporary purposes more than likely has not been accomplished by trained historical architects and other preservation craftsmen but, in most cases, the exterior rehabilitation appears sympathetic with original details and in keeping with materials used during construction. Outbuildings have been adaptively used for garage and maintenance supply space. For example, a few funeral homes display antique hearses in their garages. Unusual dependencies have survived. A long established funeral home in Springfield, Ohio, has preserved a two-story child's playhouse in the rear yard to the delight of neighbors and townspeople. Due to the large size of some of these vintage residences, there has been little need for intrusive additions. Once converted, the spacious old houses provided a funeral home with a sufficient number of large rooms to allow the public to come and pay their respects. If an annex has been added for extra space, it has been placed at the rear of the funeral parlor. The purpose of all this effort by the funeral business owner is to transmit a sense of dignity and well being. These venerable traditional houses now adaptively

used as funeral parlors/homes project a serene and solemn image.

These large former residences could be easily modified to provide sufficient interior space for the various functions of the business including viewing areas, lounges, and a large room in which to hold services. Interior spaces have been modified in keeping with the prerequisites of the funeral business. In some instances the funeral director's family living quarters were also located in the upper stories of these former residences. These buildings' interior detailing such as wooden staircases, banisters, newel posts, fireplaces, doors, windows, and lighting remain indigenous to the property. One can find original hardwood flooring in some converted residences. Large chairs, tables, and sofas accent the scene more naturally than in a sterile, box-like modern funeral parlor situated along a traffic-choked commercial strip.

The modern funeral industry has undergone rapid change in the recent past. Besides the trend toward corporate concentration, funeral homes have gone online to showcase their facilities including color photographs of these adaptively re-used vintage residences. This cyber information often contains narrative material about purpose and mission as well as statements linking the contemporary business to the community's heritage. A family-owned funeral establishment in Yutan, Nebraska, states on its web pages that the firm is "committed to our communities and are proud to continue the long tradition in each town. We strive to preserve the traditions of the past. . . ."¹ In fact, this particular firm has adaptively re-used a decommissioned

Cooper Funeral Home,
Richmond Hill,
South Carolina.





Hunter-Anderson Funeral Home, Berkley Springs, West Virginia.

Lutheran church as one of its funeral homes. A number of funeral home web pages present detailed histories of the former residence and its owners. Typically the cyber narrative offers insights to the rationale for using a large vintage residence as a funeral parlor. One history stated: "This lovely old home also helped to do away with the old stereotype of the 'funeral parlor' that was so common in those days. The new location would prove to be one of a warm and friendly atmosphere."²

Although many of the funeral homes used large, rehabilitated aging houses, other types of structures serve the industry throughout the country. Besides the recycled church mentioned in the preceding paragraph, in Richmond Hill, Georgia (near Savannah), a local funeral parlor recycled a large frame building that once served as an important gathering place in auto magnate Henry Ford's agrarian-based community developed in the 1920s. This structure originally was used as the Ford community center where employees and families gathered for various events and social gatherings as well as the center of local government. Two main street buildings used previously as a hotel, grocery store, and a dry goods emporium were converted to a funeral parlor in the 1920s in Golden, Colorado. In northern Wisconsin a local funeral home is located in a large house that underwent several transformations evolving from a "dance house" of the 1890s, a local hospital, a private residence, and finally a "home for funerals" in the 1950s. This particular structure is so noteworthy in this community that the daughter of the doctor who re-developed the building as a hospital in the

1890s published a book length history of the structure in 1978.³

It is not unusual that the evolving funeral home industry has adaptively recycled vintage houses and other buildings throughout the nation for a person's final, social gathering. These rehabilitated buildings offer tradition, security, friendliness, and a symbolic sense of home, arguably one of the most basic almost mythic human affinities. A Springfield, Ohio, funeral home ended its web page history by noting, "While the mansion is now a place of business, it still remains a feeling of home."⁴ In so doing, the modern American funeral home business has assumed a significant if unheralded role in the preservation of a portion of America's past through its adaptive re-use of traditional style houses and other structures to serve contemporary end-of-life necessities.

Notes

- 1 Web page, Reichmuth Funeral Homes, Yutan, Nebraska, <www.reichmuthfuneralhomes.com>. The firm converted the church in 1989 with a minimum of alteration. Community reaction was positive concerning the adaptive re-use of an abandoned sanctuary. Email from Jon C. Reichmuth to Ron Johnson, February 8, 2001.
- 2 Web page, Littleton & Rue Funeral Home, Inc., Springfield, <www.littletonandrue.com/history.html>
- 3 Edith Dodd Culver, *610 Ellis and The Hospital Children* (Ashland, 1978), pp.93-95, 192-93, 202-205.
- 4 Web page, Littleton & Rue Funeral Home, Inc.

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Tradition and Technology

Adapting to New Mapping Tools in Archeology

In today's world, the use of Global Positioning Systems (GPS) and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) is becoming commonplace.

These technologies, once used almost exclusively by scientists and engineers, are becoming more available for public use. We see GPS touted in car commercials where drivers confidently navigate to new locations. On the ocean, fishermen use on-board GPS units to navigate ships. Public health and safety workers use GPS to measure shifts in buildings after earthquakes and other natural disasters, and forestry and agriculture workers map boundaries of farms in an effort to settle boundary disputes. All of these applications have some, albeit indirect, affect on our daily lives.

GPS and GIS are making it possible for researchers and technicians to be more efficient, and produce more accurate information. GPS and GIS have immensely altered the manner in which data is collected in the field of archeology. In the last several decades, archeologists have increasingly used GPS and GIS as analytical tools. GIS has proven to be very useful for creating historic base maps, analyzing spatial and temporal changes, and as a tool for graphically analyzing database information.¹ GPS has become an extremely useful device for archeologists collecting field data such as site and artifact location and density.

In Hawaii, archeologists have been using GPS and GIS since the late 1980s. The trend was led by the State Historic Preservation Division, which is developing a statewide inventory of historic sites for the islands. In the 1990s, private contract archeology firms, as well as federal agencies, also began to use these tools to collect and analyze field data. Much of the GPS information that is collected today consists of locational designations, gathered as either point or line data. Generally, points refer to a single site or artifact location. Line data will often be collected for lin-

ear features such as trails or walls. Additional data such as who owns the land, site condition, and other details may also be gathered and recorded at this time if the GPS unit has data logger capabilities.

Once the locational data is collected, most archeologists revert to traditional methods of site and feature mapping in order to make some assessment of site size, type, and layout. The tools used to record this information include tape and compass, plane table, and transit. The result is a planimetric map that shows the individual features of the site, including detailed aspects of structures. In Hawaii, for example, the remnants of a pre-European contact house site may consist of walls, built of stacked basalt boulders with cobble fill, in a rectangular shape. Hawaiian archeologists not only map the interior and exterior dimensions of the house structure, but will also draw in each surficial rock used in construction of the feature. Recording at this level of detail is important because this data can help archeologists understand stylistic and temporal change in architectural features.²

Following a method adapted for a survey of agricultural and associated features in the North Kohala District on the island of Hawaii,³ archeologists at Hawaii Volcanoes National Park have expanded the use of GPS and GIS technology to include the detailed planimetric mapping of archeological sites. The technique consists of a three-step mapping method. First, the interior and exterior of architectural structures are mapped with a Trimble TSC1 GPS unit as a line feature. The data is then taken back to the office, downloaded into Pathfinder ver. 2.10 and corrected with base station files to obtain the most accurate locational data available.

Once the data is corrected, it is then downloaded as a shape file into ArcView ver. 3.2. The result is an outline, or sketch of the archeological site. Figure 1 represents the outline drawing of Site HV-30, located in Hawaii Volcanoes

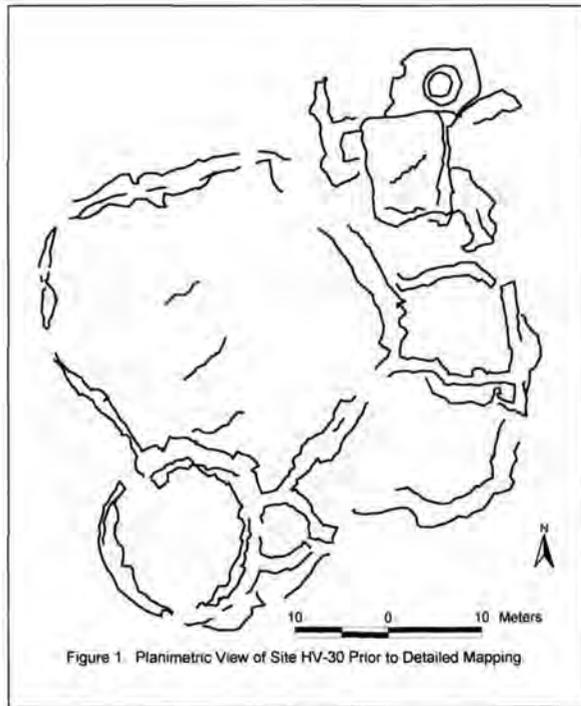


Figure 1. Planimetric View of Site HV-30 Prior to Detailed Mapping

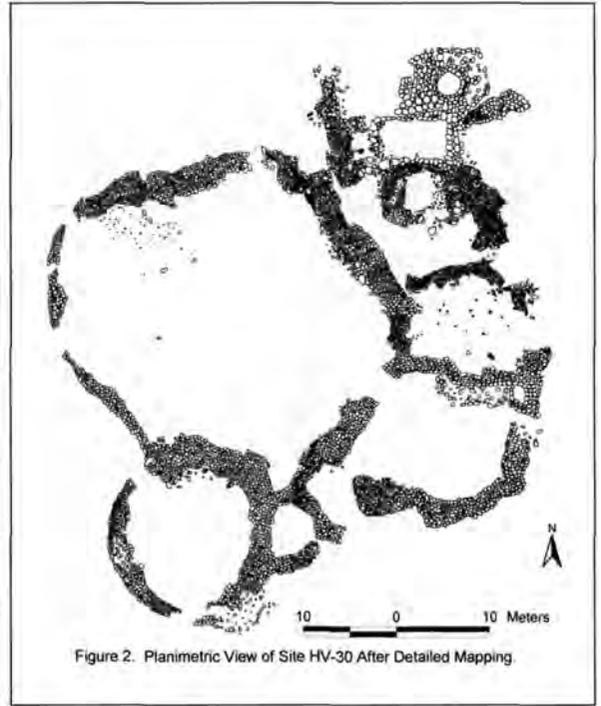


Figure 2. Planimetric View of Site HV-30 After Detailed Mapping

National Park. Site HV-30 is a multi-terraced habitation complex. This site has both historic and pre-contact components including a historic cistern, two pre-contact habitation platforms, and numerous terraces and enclosures.

The preliminary sketch map is printed on graph paper, to scale, and taken back to the field for detailed mapping. In the field all the archeologist has left to do is fill in the detailed portions of the site including building construction and feature location. Because the outline of the site is to scale, much time is saved carrying out bulky equipment. In addition, accuracy is increased by using GPS instead of tape and compass. The result is a highly detailed, accurate and relatively quick planimetric map (see figure 2).

Taking this methodology one step further, the completed field map is scanned into a computer. The image is then registered into ArcView and symbols representing artifacts and other features are added. The result is a TIFF, or image file that can be displayed in a GIS system according to its geographically referenced location. The TIFF file can be digitized into one large shape (.shp) file or used as multiple image files. These maps can have multiple uses. First, they are easily reproduced for project reports and publications. Second, site maps can be assessed either on an individual basis, or on a regional scale where the data can be spatially and temporally evaluated.

Adapting traditional uses of GPS and GIS for archeology has allowed cultural resource man-

agers at Hawaii Volcanoes National Park to increase the amount of land surveyed in the park at a faster and more efficient rate. This method has aided the expansion of the inventory of historic properties by over 200 features in the first eight months of the year 2000 alone. The GIS-based inventory of historic properties is increasingly becoming an important tool used by park resource managers in making historic preservation decisions.

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A New Opportunity for Old Lighthouses

On October 24, 2000, President Clinton signed H.R.4613 and S.2343 into law (P.L. 106-355), thereby amending the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) to enable the federal government to more readily convey "historic light stations" to local nonprofit and educational organizations, local governments, and state agencies. Congressman Mark E. Souder (R-IN) had introduced the House bill, styled the National Historic Lighthouse Preservation Act, in June of that year. The House bill mirrored the bill introduced in the Senate earlier during the same session of Congress by Senators Frank Murkowski (R-AK) and Carl Levin (D-MI).

In his remarks to his colleagues on the House floor, Souder explained the concerns that had led to the bill. "It has not been fair," he said, "that some community organizations have worked to preserve and restore these lighthouses only in the conveyance process to have to go through a bidding process" when they find themselves competing against other private entities for a surplus lighthouse.

The bidding process to which Souder referred was the result of the federal government's previous policies regarding these properties, referred to as "light stations" in Souder's amendments. Until now, the government has essentially treated retired light stations like any other piece of surplus property, transferring them to the General Services Administration (GSA) for eventual disposal through its routine surplus procedures. Granted, the NHPA imposed consultation requirements on the government during such transactions. These requirements, however, were procedural rather than substantive measures. They provided little relief to preservation organizations seeking to protect old light stations whose days of service to the nation were over. Even the provisions of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, allowing the federal government to convey historic properties for use as historic monuments, were of little use

to such organizations due to its restrictions of such conveyances to states, counties, and towns.

The newest amendments to the NHPA alter the current state of affairs. They direct the Department of the Interior and the GSA to, within a year, develop regulations that will enable so-called "eligible entities" (defined to include nonprofit corporations, educational agencies, community development organizations, and local governments, as well as federal or state agencies) to apply to receive historic light stations free of charge. Only if no such eligible entities exist would the historic light station be offered for sale to the general public. Regardless of whether the government donates the light station to an eligible entity or sells it to a private party, if the new owner fails to maintain the light station to adequate standards of preservation, then the ownership of the light station will revert to the federal government.

These amendments also call for, in general terms, the creation of a national historic light station program, through which the Department of the Interior will collect and disseminate historic light station information, foster educational programs, sponsor or conduct related research, and maintain a listing of these historic light stations.

The NHPA's new provisions involve the National Park Service (NPS) and the Department of the Interior in a number of ways. As mentioned, the clock is already ticking for the development of regulations to implement the new law. Consequently, only time will tell to what degree the new law will impact NPS operations. In recognition of the existence of a number of lighthouses within the boundaries of NPS units, the amendments prohibit the conveyance of such units without the Department's approval and allow the Department to impose whatever restrictions are necessary to protect the existing resources of the unit. Prior to the enactment of the National Historic Lighthouse Preservation Act, the NPS had transferred 42 lighthouses for park and recreational uses. These experiences, coupled with the NPS maritime heritage program, may likely play into the Department's development of procedures to implement the new law. The full legislation can be found at <<http://thomas.loc.gov>>.

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ICOMOS General Assembly

In October 1999, the MEXICO ICOMOS Committee hosted the 12th ICOMOS General Assembly. A number of National Park Service staff attended, including Paul Cloyd, historical architect/project manager and Bonita Mueller, historical architect, both of the Denver Service Center. Cloyd received additional support through a grant from the Albright/Wirth Employee Development Fund. The International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) is an international non-governmental organization of professionals, dedicated to the conservation of the world's historic monuments and sites.

The 12th General Assembly gathered together approximately 600 representatives from over 100 ICOMOS member countries. The Assembly convened in Mexico City and then divided into four sections—Heritage and Conservation, Heritage and Territory, Heritage and Development, and Heritage and Society.

Mueller attended the section which focused on Heritage and Territory in Morelia. It included 26 presentations. They defined territory in the context of resource and cultural management and of the environment. The environment broadly included social, economic, political, demographic and geophysical aspects. Presentations included Manuel Reyes' "Research on Stone in Mexico City" which focused on the diagnosis of deterioration mechanisms. Christopher Machat presented "The Geomorphological Conditions of the Territory and the Vernacular Heritage." His premise was that comparable geomorphological conditions produce similar results, particularly in the examples of wood vernacular architecture that he showed. Marilyn Truscott spoke on "Cultural and Natural Heritage management in Australia National Parks." She focused on environment as part of the culture and pointed out that Australia was a cultural landscape long before European settlement.

Several technical trips were offered from the Morelia section. The town of Pazcauro provided the backdrop to discuss wood preservation issues, especially regarding the unique wood vaulting system at Pazcauro Cathedral. A variety of speakers addressed stone issues during a visit to three important structures in Morelia. First, the visit to the Aqueduct of Morelia focused on the history

of construction, the evolution, the testing methods, and the preservation of the world's second largest aqueduct. Second, the Lady of Guadalupe Sanctuary and Causeway of Guadalupe combined the finest available stone in a Late Baroque style (early 20th century) with traditional ornament and detail. The causeway was an urban axis that was also the physical embodiment of pilgrims' religious walk through life. This formerly common element was one of the best-preserved but now rare causeways in the country. It was also an example of the syncretic physical development relative to Pre-Columbian cities. Finally, the Morelia Cathedral set the stage for an excellent discussion of the deterioration of porous stone, consolidation with lime wash, and historic use of chromatic exterior finishes. The trip concluded with a discussion of the misguided removal of exterior plasters on Morelia's stone buildings in 1966 and the UNESCO-sponsored plan to replace them, often in opposition to misinformed local social opinion.

Cloyd participated in the section on Heritage and Society in Guanajuato. He presented his paper on the Cape Hatteras Light Station relocation project on which he serves as project manager. His presentation provided background information on the natural threats to the light station and the alternative solutions considered. He found the international audience accepted the National Park Service's position that the relocation alternative provided the best solution for the conservation of both cultural and natural resources. Colleagues from Cameroon and Trinidad noted they were facing similar threats to large structural resources in their countries and expressed interest in consulting with the National Park Service.

Stephen Townsend of Cape Town, South Africa, discussed the process of declaring urban preservation areas in Cape Town. He explained that the physical development of the city reflects the racial divide of the past. However, he concluded with a moving statement that great strides in uniting the country had been accomplished and that this unification will continue and will be reflected in protection of the heritage of all the citizens of South Africa.

Patricia Green of Jamaica talked of her project on the interpretation of the Caribbean culture as we find it today and the impact the slave trade had upon that cultural development. The project seeks to tell the story of the Caribbean

people as reflected in the built environment of a varied group of Caribbean territories, including those of Spanish, English, and French colonial history. Indeed this project may be of interest to NPS sites with related stories.

The Assembly held its closing ceremonies in Guadalajara. In addition to the closing routine of electing officers, resolutions for the organization were proposed and voted upon. A Peruvian colleague made a passionate plea to the assembly for a resolution in opposition to proposed development at the Machu Picchu archeological site. Some months later the Peruvian government rescinded its support of the development.

Post conference technical tours included the World Heritage sites of the city center of Oaxaca and the 600 B.C.-A.D. 850 archeological remains of Monte Alban near Oaxaca. The site

director led the ICOMOS group through Monte Alban. She pointed out the damage incurred during the recent earthquakes. Archeologists evaluated the damages during a three-day site closure following the earthquake and subsequent aftershocks. We were shown the intense repair efforts underway. The visit provided a unique opportunity to view the work close at hand and to discuss repair philosophy with the site manager. Overall, the site survived remarkably well; however, a few heavily damaged areas had to be closed to the public until repairs could be made. The public and political pressures on the managers to reopen the entire site as soon as possible also provided an interesting discussion topic.

The 13th General Assembly of ICOMOS will convene in Harare, Zimbabwe, in October 2002.

Book Reviews

Architects to the Nation: The Rise and Decline of the Supervising Architect's Office, by Antoinette J. Lee, New York: Oxford University Press, 2000.

Reviewed by Richard Longstreth, Professor of American Civilization and Director, Graduate Program in Historic Preservation, George Washington University, Washington, DC.

The Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department was one of the most longstanding, prolific, and controversial offices in the annals of American architectural practice. Established in the mid-19th century, this agency was charged with the design and supervision of construction of federal buildings, aside from those of the military, throughout the nation over a period of more than seven decades. Most students of the history of American architecture are aware of that office and of at least a few of its products; yet, aside from a few specialists, that knowledge is paper thin. Little is generally known about the extent or richness of the Supervising Architects' legacy or about the individuals who headed that office.

One of the National Park Service's most distinguished historians, Antoinette J. Lee, has done much to rectify the situation. *Architects to the Nation* is a work of impeccable scholarship that brings an enormous amount of new information to light. Drawing from federal archives, agency

and congressional reports, and architectural journals of the period, she develops a detailed and definitive history. The scope extends beyond the office itself to the beginnings of federal building projects in the late 1780s. An Epilogue delineates the changes introduced from the time of the close of the office in 1939 to the founding of the General Services Administration a decade later. For the first time, one can get a clear view of the federal government's longstanding and significant contributions to shaping the urban landscape for over a century and a half.

The Supervising Architect's office was a tumultuous place that came under attack from many quarters during much of its existence. Politicians often treated it as a whipping boy. The American Institute of Architects and often the architectural press were unrelenting through the 19th century with accusations that the office was incompetent as well as excluding the profession from important public works. Things were not always harmonious within the office either; intrigue seems to have been commonplace.

In presenting this chronicle, Lee employs unwavering restraint and detachment. She does not gloss over myriad controversies of the office, but neither does she dwell upon them. Indeed, one gets the impression that the text gives only a glimpse of the politics and infighting that sometimes prevailed. Lee's refusal to get too embroiled in such machinations has its strengths for it keeps

the focus on how, despite the tempest, this agency maintained a continual and often increasing output. Early on in its life the Supervising Architect's office became a large one that was well organized and created a steady stream of highly competent plans.

Lee has created an unusual and important volume that both adds a new perspective to the practice of architecture and underscores the

vagarious dimensions that practice can acquire in service to the state. Surveying the pictorial record presented here it is clear that the caliber of architecture created on a large scale is of a level we can only wish for in the present. There is much to be learned from this work. By writing this valuable book, Lee gives us a sense of the rich legacy of public buildings that begs our closer attention.

Notes on Hampton Mansion, by Charles E. Peterson, FAIA. The National Trust for Historic Preservation Library Collection of the University of Maryland, College Park, MD, second edition, revised, 2000.

Reviewed by Beth L. Savage, Architectural Historian, National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, Washington, DC.

This handsome and well-organized volume weaves together an intricate tapestry of art, culture, society, economics, politics, government, and bricks and mortar relating to the architecture, history, and preservation of Hampton, an 18th-century plantation near Towson, Maryland, under the stewardship of the National Park Service since its designation as a National Historic Site in 1948. Thomas Sully's elegant 1818 portrait of Eliza Ridgely, *Lady with a Harp*, graces the cover and represents the object through which the concerted preservation of Hampton began in the 1940s. Coveted by Director David Findley for acquisition by the National Gallery of Art (a reproduction now hangs in the mansion), the portrait drew Findley to Hampton where he was impressed not only by the well-known painting but also by the owner's belief that Hampton's integrity as a great country house was threatened by encroaching development pressures from Baltimore. The ensuing story involves Hampton, not only as the first "architectural" monument designated a National Historic Site and managed through an instrumental private/public partnership with the Society for the Preservation of Maryland Antiquities, but also for its pivotal role in the establishment of the National Council for Historic Sites and Buildings and its successor, the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

Once encompassing a vast land-holding industrial, commercial, and agricultural empire of more than 24,000 acres, the land of the estate now includes just 43 acres, the centerpiece of which is the Late Georgian manor house, an impressive col-

lection of later agricultural outbuildings, and remnants of a multi-layered landscape. *Notes* opens windows of observation into the people associated with Hampton and its evolution, details about the design and construction of the buildings—from masonry to plaster to carpentry, from stoves and shutters to interior colors, particularly valuable in light of the loss of original drawings for the house, and casts the property as a preservation cause célèbre in the post-World War II phase of the American historic preservation movement.

This volume supplements information on the documentation and interpretation of this extraordinary property by a preeminent figure in the preservation of America's historic places, Charles Peterson. It is the first in what is planned to be a series of re-publications of Peterson historical research reports forthcoming from the future home of the Peterson Library and Archive on Early American Building Technology and Historic Preservation. It includes: a new Peterson preface; an insightful introduction by NPS Curator Lynne Dakin Hastings, which details, among other things, the ongoing role the original publication has played and continues to play in the stewardship and interpretation of Hampton by the National Park Service; a foreword by NTHP Library Collection Curator Sally Sims Stokes; a list of illustrations (including two new ones); two new appendices—on the dedication of Hampton National Historic Site and a glossary of terms for the 1829 Ridgely estate inventory of household goods; and expanded and updated footnotes (now endnotes). As its title belies, this work is not intended to be the definitive treatise on Hampton, but rather a collection of key "notes" or observations on the continuing story of its historical evolution, documentation, preservation, interpretation and reinterpretation. It further opens the windows of inquiry regarding the property's role within its multiple historical contexts, and, in this vein, Peterson's implied purpose for the original publication to spur further investigations into Hampton has been fulfilled.

Tributes

Ralph H. Lewis 1909-2000

Ralph Howe Lewis, 91, died on November 21, 2000, in Harpers Ferry, West Virginia. During 35 years with the National Park Service (NPS), he played a key role in its museum program.

His NPS work began as assistant curator in 1935. He helped plan several park museums and the Department of the Interior museum in Washington. After five years as historian at Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, he became assistant chief of the NPS Museum Branch in 1946 and chief in 1954, overseeing the full range of museum activities. When development and operational functions separated in 1964, he became chief of the Branch of Museum Operations, the post he held until retirement in 1971. He then volunteered and was with the NPS Museum Management Program when he died. His example led his son and grandson into NPS careers.

He edited the 1941 NPS *Field Manual for Museums*, wrote much of the Service's early *Museum Handbook*, and published *Manual for*

Museums in 1976. He authored *Museum Curatorship in the National Park Service 1904-1982*, published in 1993.

As a volunteer, he produced park collection management plans and spent thousands of hours caring for the collection at Harpers Ferry National Historical Park. In 1991, he received the NPS 75th Anniversary Volunteer Service Award. From 1960-1991, he served as a voting member of the National Fire Protection Association Technical Committee on Cultural Resources and was a member emeritus when he died. From 1970-2000, he contributed to *Art and Archaeology Technical Abstracts*, a publication that is widely distributed among conservation professionals. He was known nationally and internationally for his publications and contributions to the museum profession.

He leaves his wife of 66 years, Dorothy Lanckton Lewis; a daughter, Mary Elizabeth Lewis Corrigan; a son, Steven Houghton Lewis; a sister; nine grandchildren; and six great-grandchildren.

Edward B. Danson 1916-2000

Edward Bridge (Ned) Danson, of Sedona, Arizona, died at home on November 30, 2000. Ned Danson, was a long-time supporter of national parks. As a member of the National Park System Advisory Board (1958-1964) and the National Park Service Advisory Council (1964-1985), he recommended strengthening cultural resources and museum collections management. He served on the Board of the Southwest Parks and Monuments Association (SPMA) (1952-1985 and 1993-1995) and was appointed director emeritus in 1995. In 1986, SPMA established the Edward B. Danson Distinguished Service Award to honor individuals who make an extraordinary contribution to SPMA.

He worked tirelessly with NPS and the Hubbell family for inclusion of Hubbell Trading Post in the national park system (1965). In 1986, he received the Department of the Interior Conservation Service Award.

He graduated from the University of Arizona (1940), served in the Navy (1942-1945), and received his Ph.D. in anthropology from Harvard (1952). He taught at the University of Colorado

(1948-1950) and the University of Arizona (1950-1956).

At the Museum of Northern Arizona he was assistant director (1956-1958) and director (1958-1975). On the Board of Trustees (1955-1956 and 1976-1981) he served as president (1976-1979), becoming a member emeritus in 1983. Beginning in the 1950s, he pioneered highway salvage archeology on the Colorado Plateau, including projects for Glen Canyon Dam, Wupatki National Monument, and utility lines across the state. As museum director, he cooperated with the U.S. Geological Survey to house its northern Arizona operations supporting the lunar exploration program.

He served on numerous boards, including the American Folklife Center of the Library of Congress. He was a fellow of the American Anthropological Association, American Association for the Advancement of Science, and Arizona Academy of Science.

Surviving are his wife of 58 years, Jessica; his daughter Jan Haury of Sedona; his son Edward (Ted) Danson of Los Angeles; and five grandchildren.

Tributes

John C. Poppeliers 1935-2000

John Charles Poppeliers, 64, died September 1, 2000, in Washington, DC. He was an architectural historian with the National Park Service for 35 years.

He joined the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) in Philadelphia in 1959, moved to Washington as the first full-time historian with HABS in 1962, and became the chief of the Survey in 1972. In addition to administering the HABS program, he developed a number of traveling architectural exhibits including *What Style Is It?*, which resulted in a widely published book on the historical architecture of the United States. He was the author of publications and articles reflecting the collection of the Survey. During his tenure as chief of HABS, he developed the training ground for young professionals in the fields of historic preservation, architectural measured drawing documentation, and historic architectural research.

From 1980 to 1986 he was the chief of the Operating Program, Cultural Heritage Division of the United Nations Educational and Scientific Organization (UNESCO) in Paris, France, where he worked on the implementation of UNESCO International Conventions concerning cultural heritage. Prior to his retirement from the National Park Service in 1998, he coordinated international activities for the Cultural Resources directorate.

He was a member of the Society of Architectural Historians and the U.S. Committee, International Council on Monuments and Sites. As a lay Franciscan and member of the Third Order of St. Francis, he served as director of the Order's national environment committee.

He is survived by his wife of 33 years, Julia Poppeliers, and a brother, Edward.



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October 25-28, 2001
Wilmington, North Carolina

Places of Cultural Memory: African
Reflections on the American Landscape
May 9-12, 2001
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For more information, see *CRM Online*, this issue.

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