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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
CONSULTING ARCHAEOLOGIST
TO THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1931

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

ANNUAL REPORT

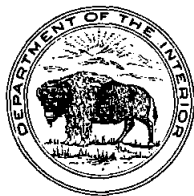
OF

*The Department Consulting Archæologist
and Superintendent of Mesa Verde
National Park*

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

1931



LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE,
Santa Fe, New Mexico, October 1, 1931.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: In accordance with your instructions the annual report of the consulting archæologist is submitted herewith. I regret the unavoidable delay in its preparation, due principally to activities of the Laboratory of Anthropology incident to its formal public opening and the general conferences of field workers that followed.

Under the subhead, "Permits Granted by the Secretary," a brief résumé of projects so authorized has been included because of the importance of this reference information to scientific and educational institutions likewise engaged. This brief résumé identifies area projects with field leaders and sponsors, and repeats aims and purposes of projects when such have been definitely stated in the formal applications.

The period encompassed in this report has been arbitrarily extended beyond the fiscal-year period to permit inclusion of permits and other data and information which should be logically grouped and currently reported to the close of the major field-season activities. If reported by the fiscal-year period, major activities of the principal field-working season, which occurs subsequent to June 30, would not be made available in publication until fall of the following year.

Most encouraging is the greatly accelerated interest of scientific and educational institutions in the conduct of field investigations as reflected in the number of permits granted by you during the past year, which exceeds by 12 and 18, respectively, the prior records of 1930 and 1929.

However, equally discouraging is the knowledge that this intensified scientific interest, by directing particular attention to the scientific resources of the public domain will lend additional encouragement of remunerative return to the unlicensed pothunter and vandal who "bootlegs" his recovery to tourist or trader, and to the equally culpable tourist or visitor who digs for his own account. Even the limited protection and conservation of such prehistoric resources on lands under your jurisdiction will require the unrestricted cooperation of all department field forces and perhaps the assignment of special field inspectors in some areas in terminating unlicensed excavations on lands under your jurisdiction.

Again at the close of the report I am repeating with minor change the statement on Preservation of Archæological Remains on the Public Domain, as published in the 1930 report, believing it to be an economical method of at least discouraging unlawful excavation.

The inclusion of the "Act for the preservation of American antiquities" (Public, 209) and the "Uniform Rules and Regulations" prescribed by the Secretaries of the Interior, Agriculture, and War to carry out the provisions of the above act is again suggested as an appendix to this report. Wide circulation of this report to all institutions of higher learning is desirable, since a few have come to the southwestern field to carry on investigations without knowledge whatever of the permits required.

Trusting that the conduct of this division of the activities of the department meets with your approval, I am

Respectfully yours,

JESSE L. NUSBAUM,
Consulting Archæologist.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CONSULTING ARCHÆOLOGIST

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

The consulting archæologist, on request, renders informative and advisory service to all branches of the Department of the Interior, as well as to scientific and educational institutions contemplating archæological or other scientific investigations on lands under the jurisdiction of the department, or engaging therein under permits granted by the Secretary, in conformity with the uniform rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretaries of the Interior, Agriculture, and War to carry out the provisions of the "Act for the Preservation of American Antiquities," approved June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L. 225).

During the fiscal year, in accordance with arrangements mutually approved by the Department of the Interior and the trustees of the Laboratory (Inc.), office headquarters were maintained at the Laboratory of Anthropology at Santa Fe, which institution he serves in the capacity of director, thus permitting an even more intimate contact and liaison with field workers. Concurrently with his relinquishment of the superintendency of Mesa Verde National Park on March 16, 1931, the designation of department archæologist was changed to consulting archæologist.

The office of the consulting archæologist is also concerned in developing means and methods for the better protection and preservation of the thousands of archæological remains found on lands under department jurisdiction, as well as the prevention of unlicensed and destructive excavation and gathering of objects of antiquity thereon; in cooperating with other agencies following like policies; in maintaining an orderly progression of work in the field under secretarial permits; in expediting publication of records and information so regained; and in extension of Federal jurisdiction to outstanding ruins now located on private holdings, as well as the broader aspects of this work with which scientific and educational institutions are so thoroughly in accord.

Appraised on the basis of scientific, educational, and general public interest, archæological remains constitute in many cases the major asset of much of the land involved, and in some instances the primary support of commercial activities established to care for the requirements of visitors.

AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES

The act of June 8, 1906, entitled "An act for the preservation of American antiquities," provides, among other things:

"SEC. 3. That permits for the examination of ruins, the excavation of archæological sites, and the gathering of objects of antiquity upon the lands under their respective jurisdiction may be granted by the Secretaries of the Interior, Agriculture, and War to institutions which they may deem properly qualified to conduct such examination, excavation, or gathering, subject to such rules and regulations as they may prescribe: *Provided*, That the examinations, excavations, and gatherings are undertaken for the benefit of reputable museums, universities, colleges, or other recognized scientific or educational institutions, with a view of increasing the knowledge of such objects, and that the gatherings shall be made for permanent preservation in public museums.

"SEC. 4. That the Secretaries of the departments aforesaid shall make and publish from time to time uniform rules and regulations for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act."

The uniform rules and regulations promulgated by the Secretaries of the Departments of the Interior, Agriculture, and War, pursuant to the above-mentioned act under date of December 28, 1906, provide (par. 3) that—

"Permits for the excavation of ruins, the excavation of archæological sites, and the gathering of objects of antiquity will be granted by the respective Secretaries having jurisdiction to reputable museums, universities, colleges, or other recognized scientific or educational institutions, or their duly authorized agents."

APPLICATIONS RECOMMENDED

During the past year 36 applications for permits were received for consideration and recommendation, of which 29 were concerned with archæological projects and 5 with paleontological examinations and investigations.

One application for archæological permit was adversely reported on and later denied the applicant by the Secretary. One request for paleontological permit, favorably considered, was canceled by the institution making the application, due to illness of the leader and insufficient funds.

Special regulatory and restrictive requirements were recommended for inclusion in certain permits in order that work accomplished thereunder would meet with department approval in all respects.

A total of 34 permits was granted during the year, 32 by the Secretary of the Interior, and 2 minor permits, involving national monuments' lands only, by the Director of the National Park Service, all of which expire December 31, 1931, unless otherwise stated. Material secured under these permits is to be deposited in the public museum maintained by the institution making the application, unless otherwise stated. In addition, two major archæological field projects authorized under prior permits were continued during the present season.

The tabulation of permits granted during the past three years as shown below is indicative of the greater interest and attention now directed to field research, and more particularly so when one realizes that steady advance has been made annually during a protracted period of financial depression.

PERMITS GRANTED

	1931	1930	1929
Archæological.....	29	20	12
Paleontological.....	5	2	4
Total.....	34	22	16

PERMITS GRANTED BY THE SECRETARY

September 26, 1930: To Mr. Jesse L. Nusbaum, acting director, Laboratory of Anthropology, Santa Fe, N. Mex., permission to conduct investigations upon lands under the jurisdiction of this department within the east one-half of Otero County, and the west one-half of Eddy County, N. Mex., with authority to make intensive excavations of such sites as deemed desirable and promising, following reconnaissance within this area, which involves the Carlsbad Cave National Park and lands withdrawn as a proposed addition thereto. Work to be accomplished under the direct supervision of Dr. H. P. Mera, archæologist of the laboratory's staff. This permit is to expire with completion of 1930 season field work.

October 11, 1930: To Dr. George Thomas, president University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah, permission to conduct a reconnaissance and collect specimens on the public domain in the drainage of Montezuma Creek and Cottonwood Wash, San Juan County, Utah, in the vicinity of the town of Blanding, with a view to checking, if possible, complete archæological work which has been conducted in that region heretofore by your institution, the expedition to be in charge of an experienced person.

October 21, 1930: To Dr. Julian Steward, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah, permission to excavate mound at Whiskers Draw, 18 miles west of Blanding, San Juan County, Utah, subject to normal rules and regulations.

October 29, 1930: To National Park Service educational committee, through acting superintendent, Grand Canyon National Park, Grand Canyon, Ariz., permission to search for and remove from the Western Navajo Indian Reservation, in the vicinity of Tuba City, Ariz., two specimens of dinosaur tracks to be installed in the Yavapai observatory station. Representative of the National Park Service educational committee authorized to do collecting, Dr. John C. Merriam, chairman of the committee.

November 20, 1930: To M. R. Harrington, curator, Southwest Museum, Los Angeles, Calif., permission to make a reconnaissance in Clark and Nye Counties, southern Nevada, and in San Bernardino County, Calif., on such lands as come under the jurisdiction of this department; also permission to explore intensively a cavern known as Gypsum Cave, situated about 18 miles east of Las Vegas, Nev., the object in excavating this cave being to search for cultures earlier than that of the basket makers.

January 15, 1931: To M. R. Harrington, curator, Southwest Museum, Los Angeles, Calif., permission to make archæological explorations of certain caves and rock shelters located in the following townships of Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, Calif., viz:

Riverside County: T. 2 S., R. 7, 8, and 9 E. San Bernardino County: T. 1 S., Rs. 7 and 8 E. Work to be accomplished under the direct charge of Mr. William H. Campbell.

February 9, 1931: To Mr. Arthur Woodward, curator of history, Los Angeles Museum of History, Science, and Art, Los Angeles, Calif., permission for the Van Bergen-Los Angeles Museum field party to conduct archæological excavations on a prehistoric village site located on the side of Gila Butte, near the Gila River, within the boundaries of the Gila River Indian Reservation, for the purpose of obtaining scientific data and specimens to aid in checking the work of the party on other sites in the Gila Basin.

February 9, 1931: To Mr. Arthur Woodward, curator of history, Los Angeles Museum of History, Science, and Art, Los Angeles, Calif., permission to continue archæological investigations on the Casa Grande National Monument in Arizona during 1931.

March 17, 1931: To Mr. Charles E. Bunnell, president, Alaska Agricultural College and School of Mines, College, Alaska, permission to examine, excavate, and gather objects of antiquity from the site of an Eskimo village known as Kukulik, now not inhabited, on St. Lawrence Island in Bering Sea, and more particularly described by the blue print submitted with application. It is understood that there will be no serious objections to this work by present Eskimo; that this work will be in charge of Mr. Otto W. Geist, under your instructions.

March 27, 1931: Notification of permit granted by the National Park Service, through Director Albright, to Mr. J. B. Wofford, authorizing him to dig in Gran Quivira National Monument for alleged buried treasure.

March 26, 1931: To Dr. Harry Mera, Laboratory of Anthropology, Santa Fe, N. Mex., through the National Park Service, permission to examine and map newly reported ruins and to collect small-lot surface potsherds from each site visited in Petrified Forest National Monument, Ariz.

April 21, 1931: Mr. Clinton G. Abbott, director, San Diego Museum, San Diego, Calif., permission to conduct an archæological reconnaissance on such lands as are under the jurisdiction of the department in San Bernardino, Imperial, and Riverside Counties, Calif., during the season of 1931, the purpose of this reconnaissance being to locate, survey, and record archæological vestiges within the above-named counties, and to gather and remove such artifacts necessary to a study and restoration of the prehistory of the region. Recommendation that excavations be limited in number and thorough in character, and that land involved in the permit of January 15, 1931, to the Southwest Museum and included in the townships indicated of the following counties be excluded from the permit, to wit, Riverside County: Tp. 2, Rs. 7, 8, and 9 E.; Tp. 3, S. Rs. 8 and 9 E. San Bernardino County: Tp. 1, S. Rs. 7 and 8 E. Work to be accomplished under the immediate direction of Mr. Malcolm J. Rogers.

April 14, 1931: To Mrs. Louise Parcher, president, Eastern California Museum Association, Independence, Calif., permission to continue archæological work during 1931 in Inyo and Mono Counties, Calif., and in Esmeralda County, Nev. The work to be accomplished

under the immediate direction of Mr. Charles Forbes, acting curator, it being understood that the policy of the association is to leave all possible material *in situ* as a part of an outdoor museum exhibit.

April 20, 1931: To Dr. John C. Merriam, president, Carnegie Institution, Washington, D. C., permission to conduct archæological excavations and secure specimens on the Navajo Indian Reservation in adjacent portions of northeastern Arizona and northwestern New Mexico, constituting the drainages of the Lukaichukai and Carriso Mountains, bounded as follows: On the east by the Gallup-Shiprock Highway; on the northeast by the San Juan River; on the north by the southern boundary lines of Colorado and Utah; on the west by the Chin Lee Wash; on the southwest by Lukaichukai Creek, from its junction with the Chin Lee to Greasewood Springs; and on the south by a line running east from Greasewood Springs to the Gallup-Shiprock Highway. The work is to be accomplished under the immediate direction of Mr. Earl H. Morris, of the staff. It is understood that any collections made are to be deposited in such public museums as may be recommended by Carnegie Institution, of Washington, and approved by the consulting archæologist of the Department of the Interior.

April 24, 1931: Mr. Jesse L. Nusbaum, director, Laboratory of Anthropology, Santa Fe, N. Mex., permission for the laboratory, in cooperation with the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., to continue its expedition in the Guadalupe and Sacramento Mountain areas of southeastern New Mexico, for the purpose of tracing out, if possible, the limits of basket-maker culture of that area, establishing the principal characteristics thereof and its relative sequence with later cultures. Also, there is granted a continuance and extension of the permit issued September 26, 1930, to excavate within the east one-half of Otero County and the west one-half of Eddy County, N. Mex., through the calendar year of 1931. Work to be accomplished under the immediate direction of Dr. Harry P. Mera, archæologist for the Laboratory of Anthropology.

April 29, 1931: Dr. George Thomas, president, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah, permission to conduct, during the field season of 1931, archæological work on the public domain in and around Promontory Point on the northern shore of Great Salt Lake, in certain caves bearing evidence of the antiquity of the American Indian; also to explore caves, mounds, and other evidences of aboriginal occupation in the general region of the drainage of the Sevier River, Utah. The expedition is to be in charge of an experienced person.

May 5, 1931: To Mr. Arthur Woodward, curator of history, Los Angeles Museum of History, Science and Art, Los Angeles, Calif., permission, on behalf of the Van Bergen-Los Angeles Museum field party to continue, during 1931, reconnaissance and exploratory work on a series of ancient sites located in various townships on Federal land within the boundaries of the Florence and Winkelman Quadrangles, Ariz.

May 13, 1931: To Dr. George Thomas, president University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah, permission to excavate Pueblo sites on the public domain in Salt Lake and Utah Valleys, Utah, during the

spring and summer of 1931. Work to be accomplished by Dr. Julian H. Stewart, head of the department of anthropology, at the university.

May 16, 1931: To Mr. Henry A. Dubbs, president State Historical Society of Colorado, Denver, Colo., permission to carry on archaeological field work for the State in western Colorado during the summer of 1931, for the examination of ruins and excavation of archaeological sites and in the gathering of objects of antiquity within the following area: In the Paradox Valley country, being the lands within the drainage of the Dolores River and its tributaries in Montrose, San Miguel, and Mesa Counties, Colo., and a small area crossing the Colorado-Utah line into Utah. Work to be under the immediate direction of Dr. George Woodbury.

May 19, 1931: To Mr. Edgar B. Howard, museum of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa., permission to carry on archaeological work in Eddy and Otero Counties, N. Mex., during 1931, within an area bounded as follows: From a point where the one hundred and fifth meridian intersects the Texas-New Mexico line, north to the county line between Otero and Chaves Counties; thence east to the Pecos River in Eddy County, following the west bank of this river to the Texas-New Mexico boundary, and thence to the point of beginning. The consulting archaeologist stipulates and recommends that the lands involved in the Carlsbad Caverns National Park be eliminated from the territory covered by this permit, and, further, that your expedition will cooperate with that of the laboratory of anthropology, which also has a permit to excavate within a portion of this area.

May 27, 1931: To Mr. Harold S. Gladwin, director, Gila Pueblo, Globe, Ariz., permission to collect borings of wooden beams, above ground, in standing ruins in Arizona and New Mexico during 1931. The work is to be under your supervision and will be carried out by Mr. E. W. Haury, assistant director, of Gila Pueblo.

May 27, 1931: To Dr. Edward Reynolds, director, Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., permission to conduct archaeological explorations during the summer of 1931 in the northeastern portion of Utah, including those parts of the counties of Emery, Grand, Carbon, Uinta, and Duchesne, which lie within the drainage of the Green River, under the direction of Donald Scott, assistant director, Peabody Museum; also authority for Mr. Noel Morss, of your staff, to continue archaeological explorations for a period of 60 days during this coming summer in the drainage of the Fremont and Escalante Rivers in Utah.

June 3, 1931: To Mr. George H. Sherwood, director, American Museum of Natural History, New York, N. Y., permission to send an expedition into the State of Montana to excavate and collect fossils on Government land at two localities—7 miles southeast of Bridger, Carbon County, and on Devil Creek, Garfield County, 30 miles west of Jordan—acting through Mr. Barnum Brown, the work to commence at once and continue through the summer of 1931.

June 5, 1931: To Mr. C. C. O'Harra, president, South Dakota State School of Mines, Rapid City, S. Dak., permission to collect and excavate fossil remains on lands included in the Pine Ridge Indian

Reservation, and also to study and make some collections on the Rosebud Reservation during the summer of 1931. The party will operate under the direction of President O'Harra and under the immediate supervision of Mr. James D. Bump, a graduate of the School of Mines.

June 9, 1931: To Dr. A. V. Kidder, chairman, Division of Historical Research, Carnegie Institution, Washington, D. C., permission for Mr. Earl H. Morris, of Carnegie Institution, to recover two additional sections of the butts of the great logs which supported the roofs of the great kiva which he uncovered in his excavations under permit dated June 26, 1929, to the University of Colorado, the area being in La Plata and Montezuma Counties, southwestern Colorado, lying between the La Plata River on the east and the Mancos River on the west, bounded on the north by an east-west line from the mouth of Webber Canyon, a tributary of the Mancos, to the La Plata River, and on the south by the Colorado-New Mexico State line. It is understood that such timbers as are recovered are for study by Dr. A. E. Douglass, director of Steward Observatory of the University of Arizona.

June 10, 1931: To Mr. Jesse L. Nusbaum, director, Laboratory of Anthropology, Santa Fe, N. Mex., permission for Dr. A. E. Douglass, of Steward Observatory, Tucson, and his assistant, Mr. Stallings, to undertake a tree-ring survey for the Laboratory of Anthropology within the drainage of the Rio Grande in New Mexico, for the purpose of erecting a tree-ring chronology for that area.

June 11, 1931: To Dr. Clark Wissler, curator in chief, Department of Anthropology, American Museum of Natural History, New York, N. Y., permission for Mr. Cornelius B. Osgood, of your anthropological staff, to carry on ethnological studies in Alaska, covering the area in and about Cooks Inlet, and possibly make slight excavations during 1931.

June 20, 1931: To Mr. Harold B. Colton, director, Northern Arizona Society of Science and Art, Flagstaff, Ariz., renewal of permission to conduct a reconnaissance of northern Arizona to include the counties of Apache, Navajo, Coconino, Yavapai, and Mojave, for the purpose of collecting potsherds on prehistoric sites during 1931. It is understood that this survey is to continue under your direction, and that the material collected is to be deposited in the Museum of Northern Arizona.

July 1, 1931: To Mr. Charles L. Camp, Chin Lee, Ariz., permission to collect, on behalf of the University of California, Mesozoic fossils on the Navajo Reservation during the summer of 1931.

July 6, 1931: To Mr. George H. Sherwood, director, American Museum of Natural History, New York, N. Y., permission for Mr. Barnum Brown to continue, during the summer of 1931, to make an examination of the Triassic beds on the Little Colorado River near Cameron, Ariz., it being understood that this permit is for paleontological work only and does not cover excavation in prehistoric ruins.

July 8, 1931: To Prof. Thomas Barbour, director of University Museum, Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass., permission for a party of advanced students to explore for fossils within a 40-mile radius

of Family, Mont., during the summer of 1931, on the Blackfoot Indian Reservation.

July 15, 1931: To Prof. Byron S. Cummings, director, Arizona State Museum, Tucson, Ariz., permission to excavate a pueblo ruin situated about 6 miles west of Fort Apache, in a barren and undeveloped section of the reservation, the purpose being to make a study of this pueblo as a type ruin of the people who once occupied the Upper Salt River area, and for a period from July 15 to September 15, 1931. In this connection the Office of Indian Affairs has recommended that consideration be given to the desire of the superintendent, Fort Apache Agency, that Indian laborers be employed upon this work as far as practicable, in which the department concurs.

July 18, 1931: To Mr. Jesse L. Nusbaum, director, Laboratory of Anthropology, Santa Fe, N. Mex., permission to conduct an archaeological surface survey of prehistoric remains in New Mexico, Colorado, and Arizona, on land under the jurisdiction of the department, and under joint direction of Dr. H. P. Mera, staff archaeologist, and Dr. A. V. Kidder, chairman. It is understood that this survey is to involve exploratory reconnaissance for sites, photography, plane-table mapping, and collection of small-lot surface potsherds from each site recorded, and that no excavations are contemplated, this permit to continue during the present year.

August 18, 1931: To Mr. C. G. Abbott, secretary, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., permission for Mr. Neil M. Judd, curator of anthropology, United States National Museum, to conduct an archaeological reconnaissance, with such excavations as may later seem desirable, of the Natanes Plateau, in eastern Gila County, and within the San Carlos Indian Reservation, Ariz., to be carried on between September 1 and December 31, 1931. This permission is also approved subject to the following provisions which have been made applicable to all archaeological work hereafter conducted on Indian reservations, to wit: "The holder of this permit, and those operating thereunder, shall hold the Department of the Interior, its bureaus and employees, blameless for any and all events, acts, deeds, or mishaps arising while on the reservation and regardless of whether they arise in the performance of such study or research or not. The Government assumes no legal or other responsibility in such matters. Such protection will be afforded as is consistent with the duties of the superintendent and other employees. Transportation in Government automobiles can not be granted except in such cases where no extra expense to the Government is involved. All costs for board and lodging while on the reservation are at the expense of the parties operating under this permit."

CONTINUING PROJECTS UNDER PREVIOUSLY ISSUED PERMITS

School of American Research and the University of New Mexico, in cooperation with the Museum of New Mexico, jointly continued their excavations at Chetro Ketl ruin, Chaco Canyon National Monument, N. Mex., during a 6-week period this summer, under a permit granted for a 3-year period on May 10, 1929, which permit expires with the completion of the field-season activities for the current year.

Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Ill., continued archæological excavations at the Lowrie ruin situated 32 miles northwest of Cortez, Colo., throughout the summer, under the direct supervision of Dr. Paul S. Martin, curator of archæology of said institution, and under authority of a 3-year permit granted June 6, 1930, covering the extended program planned for this project.

PERMITS REFUSED

July 14, 1931: Mr. Herald O. White, Indian field service, Newcomb, N. Mex.: Request for permission to reexcavate at odd times the old Indian ruins on the Northern Navajo Reservation, has been disapproved by the department consulting archæologist, Sante Fe, N. Mex., and the secretary, Smithsonian Institution, as being prohibited by paragraph 3 of the Uniform Rules and Regulations relating to the act for the preservation of American antiquities, approved June 8, 1906. This paragraph restricts the issuance of permits to excavate archæological ruins to museums, universities, colleges, or other recognized scientific or educational institutions, or their duly authorized agents.

REQUESTS WITHDRAWN

June 9, 1931: By Mr. Harold L. Madison, director, Cleveland Museum of Natural History, Cleveland, Ohio, request for permission to collect fossils on Pine Ridge and Rosebud Reservations in South Dakota during the summer of 1931, withdrawn because of limited funds in budget, as well as illness of Professor Hyde, who is in charge of the department of geology.

DELAY IN SUBMITTING REPORTS ON CONCLUSION OF INVESTIGATIONS

Section 10 of the Uniform Rules and Regulations prescribed by the Secretaries of the Interior, Agriculture, and War to carry out the provisions of the "act for the preservation of American antiquities," makes the submission of briefed reports at the conclusion of each field season mandatory.

An analysis of dates of receipt of briefed reports on field investigations indicates that following a lapse of approximately one year from completion of field work of the majority of the permittees only 25 per cent of the 1929 permittees and slightly over 50 per cent of the 1930 permittees had complied with this condition of every permit granted. Although improvement has been noted, procrastination, laxness, and noncompliance with this mandatory requirement is still apparent. A 30-day interval from completion of field investigations to submission of the mandatory briefed report should be ample for minor projects, and a 60 to 90 day period ample for briefly reporting major projects. This office shall not favorably recommend the issuance of new permits to institutions or their representatives if reports of completed projects are not submitted without reasonable delay. Generally those most impatient of delays in gaining permits are the worst offenders in this respect.

*RECENT STATE LEGISLATION**NEW MEXICO*

House bill 124 of the Tenth Legislature of the State of New Mexico, an act for the preservation of the scientific resources of the State of New Mexico, as submitted to, and introduced by, Margaret L. Hogrefe and others, was quickly passed by the house and sent to the senate steering committee. At the public hearing the consulting archæologist appeared against the bill and was followed by others who concurred in the belief that the act as passed by the house was unconstitutional. Later, in conference, the original sponsors of the bill joined with the consulting archæologist and members of the Laboratory of Anthropology staff in revision of the bill, which was then introduced as "Senate steering committee substitute for H. B. 124." This revised act was promptly passed by the legislature and approved by Governor Seligman on March 14, 1931.

The new measure, in addition to repeating prior legislation repealed, with its approval, establishes the Science Commission of New Mexico, composed of the heads of designated State-supported educational and scientific institutions, which commission functions in an advisory capacity to the State commissioner of public lands and is empowered, by and with his consent, to make and publish from time to time uniform rules and regulations for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act.

The disposition of scientific and historical materials referred to in the act to individuals and institutions outside of the State of New Mexico, and transportation by private and public carriers of such materials to points outside of the State of New Mexico is permitted as may be necessary in carrying out the provisions of the permits issued by the Government of the United States under the act for the preservation of American antiquities.

ARIZONA

House bill 46 of the Tenth State Legislature of Arizona, an act for the preservation of archæological sites, historical and prehistoric ruins and landmarks, objects of antiquity, and other objects of prehistoric and scientific interest pertaining to the State of Arizona; creation of a State archæological commission and prescribing the qualifications and duties of its members; and providing for the appointment of a State archæological inspector; providing rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of this act, appropriating funds to carry out its purpose and repealing all statutes in conflict therewith, as prepared for introduction by Mrs. Leeper of Maricopa, was later withdrawn by its sponsors when local opposition threatened its defeat.

This restrictive and complicated legislative measure, if it had been passed and approved, might have seriously interrupted and adversely affected present archæological progress on the State lands of Arizona. With its withdrawal, section 2917 of the Revised Code of 1928, which would have been automatically repealed with its passage, continues in force.

FIELD INSPECTIONS

In the fall of 1930, at the request of the National Park Service, the consulting archæologist met Director Horace M. Albright, Mr. Thomas Vint, chief landscape engineer, and Mr. Frank Pinkley, superintendent of Southwestern National Monuments at Gallup, N. Mex., and accompanied them on a tour of inspection of national park and national monument areas in which archæological features predominate.

This inspection included the major ruins of the Chaco Canyon National Monument, an examination of the joint excavations being conducted on Chetro Ketl ruin by the School of American Research, the Museum of New Mexico, and the University of New Mexico under department permit, and a study on the ground of excessive erosion of the Chaco arroya and of the complicated land-ownership problem which continues to retard Federal development of this area.

Proceeding northward via motor, inspection was next made of the Aztec Ruins National Monument, of methods of repair and preservation, of the splendid museum development and of plans for the future development of the area, including a necessary extension of boundary to permit a more satisfactory public entrance and building program.

En route to Mesa Verde National Park a visit was made to the excavation camp of Mr. Earl H. Morris, of Carnegie Institution, whose forces, under department permit, were engaged in excavating a large "Mesa Verde type" pueblo structure in the La Plata River Valley under the joint support of the University of Colorado and Carnegie Institution of Washington. This project was splendidly directed and handled.

At Mesa Verde National Park a thorough inspection was made of conditions in regularly visited major ruins, of the park museum, and of other educational and scientific activities, of development work completed or in progress, and, in addition, time was devoted to a study on the ground of the future scientific, educational, and structural developments programmed.

Following his return to Santa Fe, laboratory business prompted a visit to the field camp of the Laboratory of Anthropology expedition in the Guadalupe Mountain area of southeastern New Mexico, a project authorized under secretarial permit, cooperatively supported by the laboratory and Smithsonian Institution, and directed in the field by Dr. Harry P. Mera, staff archæologist. A review of reconnaissance conducted and an inspection of several of the minor cave sites excavated, together with examination of fragmentary material recovered, indicated a satisfactory status for this project.

At the request of Director Albright, of the National Park Service, and accompanied by Dr. Harry P. Mera, of the laboratory staff, an examination was made in the late fall of 1930 of reputed aboriginal irrigation canals in the Ruidosa Valley just off the main highway between Roswell and Tularosa, and within a few miles of Hollywood, N. Mex., which exhibits or features had been most generously tendered, with adjacent bordering lands, to the United States as a national monument area by the owner, Dr. S. C. Johnson, of White Mountain Inn.

Although prehistoric remains are found in the general vicinity, and artifacts have been gathered from the fields in the valley floor, the rapidly disintegrating elevated dike of some 2,000 feet in visible length, travertine formation, with deep narrow watercourse still apparent at its apex in some undestroyed sections, is believed to be a natural formation built up in the course of time by a natural flow of lime-impregnated water, which now issues from a grotto or cave in the mountain side at a lower level than that formerly maintained by the so-called prehistoric canal. There is no evidence whatever to indicate that primitive man was concerned in directing the trend of flow and subsequent deposit of formation.

In accordance with the instructions of Director Allbright, an itinerary, revised for automobile transportation and involving the period from April 25 to May 3, inclusive, was submitted for the first trip to be made by the Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee for the Interior Department, for the purpose of examining on the ground the estimates of appropriations for the fiscal year of 1933. Following approval of the schedules and itinerary by Hon. Frank Murphy, chairman, the consulting archaeologist was instructed to contract transportation, arrange all contacts, inspections, public meetings, meals en route, and overnight accommodations, to meet the party on arrival at Albuquerque, N. Mex., and to accompany it to completion of inspection of Mesa Verde National Park before returning to headquarters, a 7-day period during which the itinerary and schedules as programmed were maintained save for slight delays in southwestern Colorado due to rains on unsurfaced roads.

The personnel of the congressional party included:

Congressman Frank Murphy, chairman, and Mrs. Murphy;

Congressman William W. Hastings, member of the Subcommittee on Interior Department appropriations;

Congressman Don P. Colton, chairman of the House Committee on Public Lands;

Congressman Addison T. Smith, chairman of the House Committee on Reclamation;

Mr. Frederick J. Bailey, assistant to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, handling Interior Department appropriations;

Hon. C. J. Rhoads, Commissioner of Indian Affairs;

Mrs. S. M. Dodd, Chief Finance Office, Bureau of Indian Affairs;

Mr. W. A. Duvall, clerk of the committee; and

Mr. A. E. Demaray, senior assistant director, National Park Service.

Inspection of plants and development of work and accomplishments, with examination of estimates for the fiscal year 1933, based on needs and requirements, were conducted at: 5 separate agencies, 3 with schools associated therewith; 8 separate Indian schools, 6 of major size; 2 national monuments; 2 national parks; and the conservancy district adjacent to Albuquerque.

This required approximately 1,400 miles of auto travel in New Mexico, Colorado, and Arizona within the 11-day period devoted to this area.

In connection with laboratory business, inspection was made in early August of the major excavations being conducted by Mr. Earl H. Morris for Carnegie Institution of Washington, under depart-

ment permit issued April 20, 1931, in Ah-Tah-Ho-Nez Canyon of the Navajo Reservation in northeastern Arizona, approximately 45 miles south and west of Shiprock, N. Mex. This important excavation of the most extensive Basket Maker III cave site encountered to this time, and dating presumably from the third to the fifth centuries in the year of our Lord, has been admirably accomplished in every respect.

One day prior to the formal public opening of the Laboratory of Anthropology on the night of September 1, and in response to the tender of a large exhibit case to illustrate Basket Maker III culture as recovered by the current Carnegie Institution excavations, Mr. Morris motored 350 miles to Santa Fe with a remarkable group of materials. A cache of long flat-braided sashes and head bands with fringed ends, found on the late afternoon of August 28, 1931, at a depth of 10 feet in cave débris, and as clean and soft and fresh as fabrics just returned from the dry-cleaner, notwithstanding the passage of an estimated 14 to 16 centuries of time, attracted particular public attention to the outstanding exhibit of Carnegie Institution.

PROPOSED NATIONAL PARK OR MONUMENT AREA IN NEW MEXICO

Pursuant to instructions of Director Albright, of the National Park Service; Mr. Roger W. Toll, superintendent, Yellowstone National Park; and Mr. Minor R. Tillotson, superintendent, Grand Canyon National Park, joined the consulting archæologist at Santa Fe on the evening of October 7 for the purpose of conducting a reconnaissance and survey or examination, on the ground, of areas and features in the Pajarito and Jemez Plateaus, adjacent to Santa Fe on the north and west, that have been periodically proposed or agitated over a period of some 31 years as appropriate for inclusion in and establishment as a national-park area under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior.

As early as 1900 a temporary withdrawal of lands in that area was ordered by the Secretary of the Interior for consideration as the Pajarito National Park. In the inclusive period from 1915 to 1919 four Senate bills and one House bill were introduced in Congress for the creation of the national park of the cliff cities, none of which, for obvious reasons, was passed. In 1916 a small part of the greater area, that involved in the Rito de los Frijoles Canyon and adjacent thereto on the south, was established by presidential proclamation as the Bandelier National Monument, under the jurisdiction of the Forestry Service, for the purpose of affording a more adequate protection for the extensive ruins and archæological features thereon. From October 8 to 16 the full time of this committee was devoted to this study and survey in all its aspects and ramifications, with particular attention directed to the small and extensive archæological remains, both of which are found in such profusion, and to the conservation of these archæological resources.

The fully detailed and illustrated reports, including recommendations of the committee, as compiled and prepared by Superintendent Toll on his return to headquarters, were submitted, following com-

mittee approval, to Director Albright under date of November 26, 1930. During the summer Hon. Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, Maj. R. Y. Stuart, Chief of the Forestry Service, and Regional Forester Frank C. W. Pooler, accompanied by local forestry officials, came to the laboratory to inspect its activities and to discuss the recommendations of the committee, as major areas considered are under Forest Service jurisdiction. Later by arrangement Hon. Arthur Seligman, Governor of New Mexico, accompanied by Brig. Gen. Osborn Wood, called formally on the Secretary at the director's residence adjacent to the laboratory.

CONFERENCES

On July 15, over the signature of the director, invitations were extended to 74 anthropologists engaged in studies or projects in the southwestern field to meet in informal conference upon the problems of southwestern archaeology, at the Laboratory of Anthropology at Santa Fe, N. Mex., on September 2, 3, and 4, and to attend the formal public opening of the laboratory and the public reception at the director's residence on the night of September 1, in accordance with the program quoted below:

PROGRAM OF OPENING

September 1, 1931

8 p. m.—Address of welcome, Hon. Arthur Seligman, governor, State of New Mexico. Address, "Anthropological Research in the Southwest," by Dr. Clark Wissler, curator in chief, Division of Anthropology, American Museum of Natural History. Address, "History, Aims, and Purpose of Laboratory of Anthropology," by D. A. V. Kidder, chairman of Division of Historical Research, Carnegie Institution of Washington, and chairman of the board, Laboratory of Anthropology.

9 p. m.—General inspection of laboratory and collections.

9 to 11 p. m.—Reception at the director's residence.

SANTA FE LABORATORY CONFERENCE

September 2

General field conference in main lecture and conference room.

9 a. m. to 12 noon.—Morning session, general conference of all field workers on the broader problems of anthropological research, Dr. A. V. Kidder, chairman.

1.30 to 5 p. m.—Conference continued.

Evening left open for minor conferences and contacts.

September 3

9 a. m. to 12 noon and 1.30 to 5 p. m.—Archæological survey conference, in archæological survey room, Dr. A. V. Kidder, chairman. Ethnological group, in main conference room, Dr. Ruth Benedict and Dr. Clark Wissler, chairmen. Carnegie Institution group, in library reading room, Dr. S. G. Morley, chairman.

12.15 p. m.—All conferees will be guests of Laboratory of Anthropology at luncheon, La Fonda Hotel.

8 p. m.—Showing of Laura Gilpin's "Pictorial Lantern Slides of the Southwest."

September 4

Respective conferences continued to completion in designated rooms, 9 a. m. to 12 noon and 1.30 to 5 p. m.

12.15 p. m.—All conferees will be guests of Laboratory of Anthropology at luncheon, La Fonda Hotel.

Evening open for final contacts and minor conferences.

September 5

10 a. m.—Annual meeting of board of trustees, Laboratory of Anthropology, in library reading room.

12.15 p. m.—Luncheon for trustees, La Fonda Hotel.

1.30 p. m.—Special conference called at the request of Director Albright, of the National Park Service, to formulate plans for the appropriate development of the archæological features in national parks, national monuments, and the public domain; Jesse L. Nusbaum, chairman.

The laboratory conference, a continuation of the two prior and similar field conferences called by Dr. A. V. Kidder at his excavation camp at the Pecos ruins in 1927 and 1929, respectively, for the purposes of reviewing accomplishments and coordinating effort in the solution of southwestern anthropological problems, was particularly successful. Such conferences permit of intimate and informal reviews of all work accomplished in the interim by the institutions represented, and prompt the interchange of ideas and general discussions that follow, thus bringing the accomplishments of the many scientific groups into progressive review to within a few days of the conference period in such a manner as to permit evaluation of progress and to reach agreement on a mutually determined program of projects that should be inaugurated in advancing a better understanding and knowledge of the prehistory of this extended field.

Of the 58 conferees attending the sessions as representatives of scientific and educational institutions located from coast to coast, 12 were field leaders and 15 were field assistants of archæological expeditions authorized under permits granted by the Secretary during the period reported herein, thus directing particular attention to archæological investigations on lands under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior. It is hoped that the laboratory conference may be established as a regular annual feature of southwestern anthropological work.

In conformity with the instructions of Director Albright, of the National Park Service, and with the knowledge that the archæologists suggested would unquestionably attend the general laboratory conference, advantage was taken of the opportunity to call Dr. Clark Wissler, curator in chief, Division of Anthropology, American Museum of Natural History; Dr. A. V. Kidder, chairman, Division of Historical Research of Carnegie Institution; Mr. Earl H. Morris, Carnegie Institution; Mr. Neil Judd, curator of archæology

of the United States National Museum; and Mr. Frank Pinkley, superintendent of Southwestern National Monuments, in special conference on the afternoon of September 5 to formulate plans for an appropriate development of the archæological features in national parks, national monuments, and in the public domain, with particular attention directed to the formulation of an appropriate development program of the notable archæological resources of the recently created Canyon du Chelly National Monument of Arizona. Mr. Pinkley telegraphed from Holbrook that illness en route would prevent his attendance.

The plans, suggestions, and recommendations of this advisory committee as formulated in conference are based on the intimate scientific knowledge accumulated over an extended period of years of archæological research and investigation in the areas concerned. The report of the conference is now in preparation for transmittal to Director Albright.

ACTIVE COOPERATION WITH FIELD REPRESENTATIVES AND PERMITTEES

Since the headquarters of this office are maintained at the Laboratory of Anthropology at Santa Fe and adjacent to the southwestern field in which the majority of permittees are particularly concerned, there has been excellent opportunity for active cooperation with many field representatives, either en route to, or while actively engaged in, field work in this area. Personal conferences were had with many field representatives whose permits are listed herein, for the most part prior to commencement of active field work, and in some cases prior to application for permits.

The laboratory conference permitted intimate contact with 12 field leaders and 15 field assistants who were engaged, during the present year, in archæological examinations authorized under secretarial permits of the department. Correspondence has kept this office in touch with much of the work in progress during the past season.

Since it is the purpose and endeavor of this office to be helpful at all times to all permittees of the department at work in the field, the establishment of the headquarters at the Laboratory of Anthropology at Santa Fe has permitted a closer and more intimate contact with fieldworkers.

INCREASE IN FIELD ACTIVITY

Scientific progress of the past year, particularly in the southwestern portion of the United States, has been notable, and the greater interest and acceleration of activities in this field during a period of general depression is of singular importance, as funds for field research are normally not included in the established budgets of the various agencies concerned and must perforce be largely raised through private contributions.

Indicative of this greater interest and acceleration of progress is the fact that 29 archæological permits were granted during the year reported herein; whereas only 20 were granted in a like period in 1930 and 12 in 1929. Permits issued by the Secretary reflect but

a part of this greater activity, since permits on national forest lands, on State lands, and on private holdings are not reported herein. More expeditions have been operating in the field this season than ever before in the history of the Southwest, and it is believed that 1932 will witness an even greater activity in anthropological research in the Southwest.

SUGGESTED COOPERATION WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Attention is again drawn to the suggestions made in the last annual report that it would be mutually helpful, both to the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture, if each would regularly supply the other with copies of permits issued by the respective Secretaries. Such procedure would permit of closer check on authorized projects, since there are thousands of ruins in the Southwest that are located near or adjacent to the border lines between national forest lands and those under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior.

PRESERVATION OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL REMAINS ON THE PUBLIC DOMAIN

The increase in motor travel in the southwestern archæological areas has been tremendous, and the road improvement and development of each passing year beckons the tourist and visitor farther into the wilderness areas of a decade ago, thus threatening even greater despoliation of ruins and archæological remains than in the eighties and nineties, the heyday of the commercial pothunter.

The pioneer traders and ranchers of that day have been replaced by the thousands of motorists and visitors of the present time, many of whom are potential pothunters. Isolated Indian trading posts and ranches have blossomed forth with ample facilities as tourist centers and dude ranches, thus ever encouraging travel to more remote quarters. That advantage taken of opportunity to excavate unlawfully in isolated areas is acknowledged by all.

Because of the tremendous area involved the problem of protection of archæological remains on the public domain is primarily that of educating the public to a proper appreciation of the value of scientific investigation by qualified scientific and educational institutions as contrasted with the destructive work of the pothunter, the curio seeker, and the vandal. In the former case the information and the materials gained are accessible to the public through published reports and public museums, while in the latter, all benefit to the public is lost.

Hand in hand with education of the public must be the active cooperation of all field heads and field employees in this matter of protection. All field employees, particularly those of the Southwest, should be informed through appropriate channels of the pertinent facts of the "act for the protection of American antiquities" and of the importance of prohibiting all unauthorized excavation and pothunting; of reporting immediately to this office acts of vandalism and unlawful excavation.

Field heads should be authorized to apprehend or cause to be arrested any person or persons who appropriate, excavate, injure, or destroy any prehistoric ruin or monument, or object of antiquity on lands under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior (par. 15, Uniform Rules and Regulations, approved Dec. 28, 1906), and to seize wherever found and at any time any object of antiquity, or collection so made, for disposition as the Secretary shall determine by deposit in the proper national depository or otherwise as provided under paragraphs 15 and 16, Uniform Rules and Regulations, approved December 28, 1906.

There is an immediate and imperative need of direct assistance from the department in tracing down and apprehending the more notorious pothunters and vandals. The assignment of a qualified inspector to this office for a 6-month period each year would permit direct and immediate investigation of the unlawful excavations reported. Public knowledge that such an inspector was moving about through the field of operations would unquestionably act as a strong deterrent to illegal excavation. Automobile transportation and funds for per diem expense would necessarily have to be provided. To my knowledge not a single pothunter has been convicted in the 25-year period since the enactment of legislation designed to protect and preserve American antiquities, although seizure has been made periodically of specimens so taken.

Indian traders and others operating stores and trading posts and accommodations on lands of the department under permit should be prohibited from purchasing or bartering or exposing for sale archaeological materials or objects of antiquity taken either from private holdings or public domain under penalty of revocation of license. The purchase or barter of such materials encourages further unlawful excavation on the part of the Indians and others so engaged.

Several years ago the following warning sign was posted on and in the vicinity of some of the more important ruins, to wit:

"WARNING.—This ancient ruin is located on public ground. It belongs to you—help protect it.

"All persons are warned that it is unlawful to remove any object from, excavate upon, damage, destroy, or remove any portion of an ancient ruin located on lands owned and controlled by the Government of the United States except under permit issued in accordance with the act of Congress approved June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225); that any person violating this law may be arrested by an officer of the United States, and may be fined not more than \$500 or imprisoned for not more than 90 days, or may suffer both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court. Help preserve for the future the records of the past."

An earnest effort should be made to have all ruins on or adjacent to or visible from the automobile highways so posted. To the average visitor only ruins so posted are the property of the United States and protected by the act of June 8, 1906. (34 Stat. 225.)

The destructive methods used in the commercial exploitation of notable ruins now embraced within the confines of Mesa Verde National Park, the Chaco Canyon National Monument, and elsewhere on the public domain hastened the public protest that fathered the

passing of the American antiquities act on June 8, 1906. The National Park Service of the department has accomplished outstanding public educational work in the protection and preservation of the national park and national monument areas and the features therein, but these patrolled areas constitute but a very minor portion of the great archæological resources of your department.

APPENDIX

[PUBLIC—No. 209]

An act for the preservation of American antiquities

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person who shall appropriate, excavate, injure, or destroy any historic or prehistoric ruin or monument, or any object of antiquity, situated on lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States, without the permission of the Secretary of the department of the Government having jurisdiction over the lands on which said antiquities are situated, shall, upon conviction, be fined in a sum of not more than five hundred dollars or be imprisoned for a period of not more than ninety days, or shall suffer both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 2. That the President of the United States is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments, and may reserve as a part thereof parcels of land, the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected: *Provided*, That when such objects are situated upon a tract covered by a bona fide unperfected claim or held in private ownership, the tract, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the proper care and management of the object, may be relinquished to the Government, and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to accept the relinquishment of such tracts in behalf of the Government of the United States.

SEC. 3. That permits for the examination of ruins, the excavation of archæological sites, and the gathering of objects of antiquity upon the lands under their respective jurisdictions may be granted by the Secretaries of the Interior, Agriculture, and War to institutions which they may deem properly qualified to conduct such examination, excavation, or gathering, subject to such rules and regulations as they may prescribe: *Provided*, That the examinations, excavations, and gatherings are undertaken for the benefit of reputable museums, universities, colleges, or other recognized scientific or educational institutions, with a view to increasing the knowledge of such objects, and that the gatherings shall be made for permanent preservation in public museums.

SEC. 4. That the Secretaries of the departments aforesaid shall make and publish from time to time uniform rules and regulations for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act.

Approved, : June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L. 225).

UNIFORM RULES AND REGULATIONS

PRESCRIBED BY THE SECRETARIES OF THE INTERIOR, AGRICULTURE, AND WAR TO CARRY OUT THE PROVISIONS OF THE "ACT FOR THE PRESERVATION OF AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES," APPROVED JUNE 8, 1906 (34 STAT. L. 225)

1. Jurisdiction over ruins, archæological sites, historic and prehistoric monuments and structures, objects of antiquity, historic landmarks, and other objects of prehistoric or scientific interest shall be exercised under the act by the respective departments as follows:

By the Secretary of Agriculture over lands within the exterior limits of forest reserves, by the Secretary of War over lands within the exterior limits

of military reservations, by the Secretary of the Interior over all other lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States, provided the Secretaries of War and Agriculture may by agreement cooperate with the Secretary of the Interior in the supervision of such monuments and objects covered by the act of June 8, 1906, as may be located on lands near or adjacent to forest reserves and military reservations, respectively.

2. No permit for the removal of any ancient monument or structure which can be permanently preserved under the control of the United States *in situ*, and remain an object of interest, shall be granted.

3. Permits for the examination of ruins, the excavation of archaeological sites, and the gathering of objects of antiquity will be granted, by the respective Secretaries having jurisdiction, to reputable museums, universities, colleges, or other recognized scientific or educational institutions, or to their duly authorized agents.

4. No exclusive permits shall be granted for a larger area than the applicant can reasonably be expected to explore fully and systematically within the time limit named in the permit.

5. Each application for a permit should be filed with the Secretary having jurisdiction, and must be accompanied by a definite outline of the proposed work, indicating the name of the institution making the request, the date proposed for beginning the field work, the length of time proposed to be devoted to it, and the person who will have immediate charge of the work. The application must also contain an exact statement of the character of the work, whether examination, excavation, or gathering, and the public museum in which the collections made under the permit are to be permanently preserved. The application must be accompanied by a sketch plan or description of the particular site or area to be examined, excavated, or searched, so definite that it can be located on the map with reasonable accuracy.

6. No permit will be granted for a period of more than three years, but if the work has been diligently prosecuted under the permit, the time may be extended for proper cause upon application.

7. Failure to begin work under a permit within six months after it is granted, or failure to diligently prosecute such work after it has been begun, shall make the permit void without any order or proceeding by the Secretary having jurisdiction.

8. Applications for permits shall be referred to the Smithsonian Institution for recommendation.

9. Every permit shall be in writing and copies shall be transmitted to the Smithsonian Institution and the field officer in charge of the land involved. The permittee will be furnished with a copy of these rules and regulations.

10. At the close of each season's field work the permittee shall report in duplicate to the Smithsonian Institution, in such form as its secretary may prescribe, and shall prepare in duplicate a catalogue of the collections and of the photographs made during the season, indicating therein such material, if any, as may be available for exchange.

11. Institutions and persons receiving permits for excavation shall, after the completion of the work, restore the lands upon which they have worked to their customary condition, to the satisfaction of the field officer in charge.

12. All permits shall be terminable at the discretion of the Secretary having jurisdiction.

13. The field officer in charge of land owned or controlled by the Government of the United States shall, from time to time, inquire and report as to the existence, on or near such lands, of ruins and archaeological sites, historic or prehistoric ruins or monuments, objects of antiquity, historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest.

14. The field officer in charge may at all times examine the permit of any person or institution claiming privileges granted in accordance with the act and these rules and regulations, and may fully examine all work done under such permit.

15. All persons duly authorized by the Secretaries of Agriculture, War, and Interior may apprehend or cause to be arrested, as provided in the act of February 6, 1905 (33 Stat. L. 700), any person or persons who appropriate, excavate, injure, or destroy any historic or prehistoric ruin or monument, or any object of antiquity on lands under the supervision of the Secretaries of Agriculture, War, and Interior, respectively.

16. Any object of antiquity taken, or collection made, on lands owned or controlled by the United States, without a permit, as prescribed by the act, and these rules and regulations, or there taken or made, contrary to the terms of the permit, or contrary to the act and these rules and regulations, may be seized wherever found and at any time, by the proper field officer or by any person duly authorized by the Secretary having jurisdiction, and disposed of as the Secretary shall determine, by deposit in the proper national depository or otherwise.

17. Every collection made under the authority of the act and of these rules and regulations shall be preserved in the public museum designated in the permit and shall be accessible to the public. No such collection shall be removed from such public museum without the written authority of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and then only to another public museum, where it shall be accessible to the public; and when any public museum, which is a depository of any collection made under the provisions of the act and these rules and regulations, shall cease to exist, every such collection in such public museum shall thereupon revert to the national collections and be placed in the proper national depository.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 28, 1906.*

The foregoing rules and regulations are hereby approved in triplicate, and, under authority conferred by law on the Secretaries of the Interior, Agriculture, and War, are hereby made and established, to take effect immediately.

E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Secretary of the Interior.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WM. H. TAFT,
Secretary of War.

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