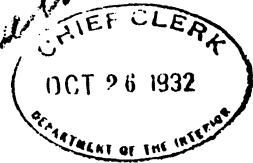


LABORATORY OF ANTHROPOLOGY
INCORPORATED
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO



*12-1
Permanently
administered with the Bureau*

Memorandum for Judge Edwards:

This report is not so complete as I planned to make it-- I have left out certain features which I wished to include but time limitations prohibited. I am particularly hopeful that the statement or resolution of the Conference be included, if approved. I have no notice that it has

able to set it in motion published.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

mediately to speak at the
ary Reed Library of the
ached thru Roger Toll
d necessity arise.

MEMO. FOR FILES:

The attached draft of annual report of the Department Consulting Archaeologist for year 1932, was received too late to be printed with other annual reports, and the same is retained in the Dept. files, at request of Mr. Acker.

stfully

L. Nusbaum

L. Nusbaum.

For file



LABORATORY OF ANTHROPOLOGY

INCORPORATED
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

October
Twenty-second
1932

The Secretary of the Interior
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

In accordance with your instructions, the fourth annual report of the Department Consulting Archaeologist is submitted herewith. The period covered in the report is from October 1, 1931, the date of submission of the prior report, to September 30, 1932, an arbitrarily adopted twelve-month period that permits the publication of informative data on permits and projects, of progress in the field and the activities of this office -- features that should be logically grouped and currently reported at the close of the major field-working season in late September each year, to be of greatest service.

Aside from the scientific advance in the field, the most stimulating feature of the year's progress was the inter-departmental-Smithsonian Institution conference called by the Secretary of Smithsonian Institution for April 13, 1932, to discuss the problem of securing better protection for American Antiquities; more specifically, regarding the administrative requirements entailed by the Act approved June 8, 1906, and the Uniform Rules and Regulations approved by the Secretaries of Interior, Agriculture, and War under date of December 28, 1906. It was my privilege to attend this conference as the representative of your office.

In the body of the accompanying report, I have covered the sessions of the conference and its proceedings and recommendations.

It is splendid to know that certain policies of this office will be materially strengthened, and certain objectives substantially realized, by the mutual approval of the proceedings and recommendations of this conference by you, Mr. Secretary, and the Secretaries of Agriculture, War, and Smithsonian Institution.

Because of increased scientific interest and, concurrently, a stimulated, undesirable and non-scientific activity in conducting examinations and investigations on lands under the respective jurisdictions of the Departments of Interior, Agriculture and War, it seems particularly appropriate that the



The Secretary of the Interior, page 2, 10/22/32

resolution mutually adopted by the representatives of the three departments, and Smithsonian Institution, if approved by the four interested Secretaries, should be incorporated within this report as a statement of Interdepartmental-Smithsonian Institution policy on the problem of securing more adequate protection and appropriate utilization of the inestimable scientific, cultural and educational values of the scientific resources of the public domain.

However, the limited protection and conservation of these potential values, on lands under your jurisdiction will necessitate the directed cooperation of all department field forces to this end. I am again reinserting, with slight change, the general statement on the preservation of archaeological remains on the public domain, since scientific resources of this character stimulate greater unlicensed activity and resultant despoliation. Stimulation of general public enlightenment to appropriate appreciation of the merits of scientific investigation is the great problem before us. My recommendations present departmental opportunities to materially accelerate progress towards this ultimate goal.

Trusting that my conduct of this division of the activities of the Department of the Interior meets with your approval, I am

Respectfully yours,

Jesse L. Nusbaum

Jesse L. Nusbaum,
Department Consulting Archaeologist.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CONSULTING ARCHAEOLOGIST



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PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

The consulting archaeologist, 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 archaeological 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).

Under arrangements previously approved by the Department of the Interior and the Board of Trustees of the Laboratory of Anthropology, headquarters were continued at the Laboratory of Anthropology at Santa Fé, New Mexico, which institution the consulting archaeologist serves in the capacity of director, thus insuring a far more intimate contact and liaison with department permittees and field workers who, as conditions permit, regularly visit the Laboratory and its staff members en route to or from field projects.

In the absence of funds for direct action, the consulting archaeologist is forever concerned in cooperatively developing through established field offices of the department, or through non-government organizations, interested institutions and individuals, more effective ~~means and methods for the better protection and preservation of~~ archaeological and palaeontological remains and other scientific resources on lands under department jurisdiction, and the prevention of unlicensed excoavation and gathering of objects of antiquity therefrom.

This office is also concerned in maintaining an orderly progression of work in the field under secretarial permits, in expediting the release through publication of records so gained, in the extension of federal jurisdiction to areas of outstanding scientific importance, in cooperative development of plans and scientific programs for new archaeological national monument areas, as well as the broader aspects involved in the greater utilization of the scientific cultural and educational values which these federal scientific resources so abundantly provide.

Especially stimulating and important to the policies of this office was the conference of representatives of the Department of the Interior, Agriculture, and War, and Smithsonian Institution, called by Honorable C. J. Abbot, Secretary of Smithsonian Institution, on the subject of procuring better protection for American antiquities under the Act of June 8, 1906, and for discussion of the Uniform Rules and Regulations governing the granting of permits for scientific work. The recommendations of this special conference are embodied in the latter part of this report.

APPLICATIONS RECOMMENDED

During the period from September 30, 1931 to October 1, 1932, twenty-eight applications for permits were received for consideration and recommendation, of which twenty-one were concerned with archaeological projects and seven with palaeontological examinations and investigations. Two applications for palaeontological investigations were favorably reported, provided the investigations could be carried on without conflict with permittees on the ground, and these were later denied by the Secretary. One archaeological permit is still pending at this time. One archaeological permit and one ethnological permit involving investigations in Alaska were granted directly by the Secretary, and two minor miscellaneous permits on the Gran Quivira National Monument, directly by the Director of the National Park Service without reference to this office.

Special regulatory and restrictive requirements were recommended for inclusion in certain permits in order that work accomplished thereunder would meet with department approval, or in order that there would be no conflict with the representatives of other institutions working in the same field.

A total of twenty-nine permits was granted during the year, twenty-six by the Secretary of the Interior, and three minor permits, involving national monument lands, by the Director of the National Park Service, all of which expire December 31, 1932, unless otherwise stated. Materials secured under these permits are subject to deposit in the public museums maintained by the institution making the application unless otherwise stated. Of the twenty-nine permits twelve were for the purpose of continuing investigations initiated under prior permits.

PERMITS GRANTED

		1932	1931	1930	1929
		20	29	20	12
Archaeological	.....			
Paleontological	.....	6	5	2	4
Ethnological	.....	1	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	.....	2	-	-	-
Total	.....	29	34	22	16

PERMITS GRANTED BY THE SECRETARY

October 21, 1931: To Mr. Donald Scott, Assistant Director of Peabody Museum, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, authority to conduct, under the field direction of Mr. John Otis Brew, archaeological explorations in the drainage of the San Juan River, San Juan County, Utah, during the closing months of 1931.

EXTENDED October 26, 1931, to include such minor excavations as are deemed advisable in the Echo Cliffs region northeast of Tuba City, Coconino County, Arizona, in establishing cultural relations between respective areas.

October 23, 1931: To Dr. Chester Stock, Curator of Paleontology, Los Angeles Museum, Care of Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C., authority to conduct paleontological explorations and excavations for fossil dinosaurs in Emery County, Utah, during the remainder of 1931, collections to be deposited in the Los Angeles Museum.

November 23, 1931: To Mr. M. R. Harrington, Curator in Charge, Southwest Museum, Los Angeles, California, authority to continue archaeological reconnaissance in Clark, Lincoln and White Pine Counties, Nevada, during 1932; and to explore intensively "Smith Creek Cave" in White Pine County, Nevada, commencing in June or July, 1932, and subject to the usual condition of the Office on Indian Affairs, releasing the Department from all liability for permittee personnel while working on Indian Reservation Lands.

December 29, 1931: To Mr. M. R. Harrington, Curator in Charge, Southwest Museum, Los Angeles, California, authority to continue the archaeological exploration of cave and rock shelters in Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California, under the direct charge of Mr. William H. Campbell, in the following townships:

Riverside County: Township 2, Ranges 7, 8 and 9 East,
" 3, " 8 and 9 East
San Bernardino County: Township 1 South, Ranges 6, 7
and 8 East

All collections to be deposited with the Southwest Museum.

January 7, 1932: To Mr. M. R. Harrington, Curator in Charge, Southwest Museum, Los Angeles, California, authority to conduct under the direct charge of Mr. William H. Campbell, archaeological reconnaissance on departmental lands in San Bernardino County, California, in addition to that covered in permit of December 29th, collections to be deposited in the Southwest Museum for display; subject to the usual condition of the Office on Indian Affairs.

January 29, 1932: To Dr. Chester Stock, Curator, Vertebrate Paleontology, Los Angeles Museum of History, Science and Art, Los Angeles, California, permission to continue paleontological explorations and excavations for fossil dinosaurs in Emery County, Utah, at localities about twelve miles southeast of the town of Ferron, the collections secured to be deposited in Los Angeles Museum.

February 9, 1932: To Mr. Edgar B. Howard, Museum of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, authority to conduct archaeological work in the following cañons of New Mexico: Dark, Last Chance, Slaughter, Big Cañon, Little and Big McKittrick, and the smaller cañons running into them, all west of Carlsbad Caverns, collected material to be deposited in the University of Pennsylvania Museum.

March 17, 1932: To Mr. Horace H. F. Jayne, Director, Museum of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, permission for Miss Frederica de Laguna, Research Assistant on museum staff, to continue archaeological investigations in association with Dr. Kaj Birket-Smith of the Danish National Museum, in the region about Prince William Sound and Cook Inlet in Alaska, collected material to be divided equally between the two participating museums, and both to join in the publication of results.

March 29, 1932: To Mr. Emil W. Haury, Assistant Director, Gila Pueblo, Globe, Arizona, permission to conduct excavations and remove antiquities during June, July and August from a cliff dwelling on the Fort Apache Indian Reservation in Gila County, Arizona, located approximately in Township 7 North, Range 15 East, in a small cañon entering Cañon Creek about two miles below the junction of Oak and Cañon Creeks, the work to be conducted under the personal supervision of the permittee, and specimens removed to be deposited in Gila Pueblo.

April 4, 1932: To Mr. Harold Gladwin, Director, Gila Pueblo, Globe, Arizona, permission to continue the collection of borings of wood beams in the drainage of the Upper Little Colorado, the San Francisco River and the Upper Gila River in Arizona and New Mexico, subject to certain conditions of the Department Consulting Archaeologist and the usual condition of the Office on Indian Affairs.

April 12, 1932: To Mr. Jesse L. Nusbaum, Director, Laboratory of Anthropology, Santa Fé, New Mexico, authority to continue an archaeological surface survey of prehistoric remains in New Mexico, Colorado and Arizona, on departmental lands under the direction of Dr. H. P. Mera, Staff Archaeologist and Laboratory assistants, the object of the survey being to show boundaries of cultural areas, location of sites, and to indicate existing archaeological problems.

April 29, 1932: To Mr. Edgar L. Hewett, Director, Archaeological Institute of America, Santa Fé, New Mexico, authority to continue, on behalf of the University of New Mexico and the School of American Research, excavations at the ruins of Chetro Ketl in Chaco Cañon, San Juan County, New Mexico, during the year 1932, subject to certain protective recommendations of the department consulting archaeologist and to the usual condition of the Office on Indian Affairs, fifty per cent. of the material excavated on government lands to be deposited with the National Park Service for local display.

May 5, 1932: To Dr. Albert B. Reagan, Ouray, Utah, permission to continue archaeological work in Uintah Basin, northeastern Utah, including permission to excavate promising sites in that area along Green River, objects of antiquity collected to be deposited with the Laboratory of Anthropology, Santa Fé, New Mexico.

May 10, 1932: To Mr. J. D. Figgins, Director, Colorado Museum of Natural History, Denver, Colorado, permission to conduct archaeological reconnaissance and excavations in the Big Horn Basin of northwestern Wyoming during the summer, upon condition that a preliminary paleontological reconnaissance, exclusive of National Park lands, be conducted, following which a definite excavation permit in restricted area be applied for.

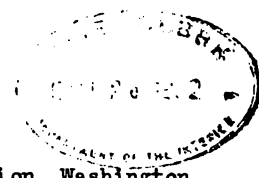
May 25, 1932: To Mr. C. B. Osgood, Instructor in Anthropology, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, authority to continue ethnological work for Yale University in the drainage of the Yukon River, Alaska, during the summer, specimens to be deposited in Peabody Museum of Yale University.

May 26, 1932: To Mr. Donald Scott, Director, Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Cambridge, Massachusetts, permission to conduct archaeological explorations, under the direction of Mr. John Otis Brew, in the northern drainage of the San Juan River, in San Juan County, Utah, and Montezuma and Dolores Counties, Colorado, east of Grand Gulch, Utah, and west of Mesa Verde National Park, specimens preserved to be placed in the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology.

June 3, 1932: To Dr. Charles L. Camp, Director, Museum of Paleontology, University of California, Berkeley, California, authority to explore, excavate and collect triassic fossils for the University of California, in Apache County, Arizona, from June 1st to August 15th, first indicating the sites proposed for excavation upon a map submitted to the department, having due regard for the Indians whose lands are affected hereunder, and finally submitting collected specimens to the Museum of the University of California.

June 7, 1932: To The Secretary, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., permission for Dr. F. H. H. Roberts, Jr., Archaeologist on the staff of the Bureau of American Ethnology, to conduct under his personal supervision an archaeological reconnaissance and to excavate at one site to be determined, in Apache County, Arizona, between Parallels 35° and 35°30' and Longitude 109° and 109° 30', a small part of which area is on the Navajo Indian Reservation, all specimens collected to be deposited in the National Museum.

June 11, 1932: To Mr. C. C. O'Harra, President, South Dakota School of Mines, Rapid City, South Dakota, permission to collect fossil specimens, under the immediate direction of Mr. James D. Bump, on the Rosebud Indian Reservation and, as AMENDED JULY 7, 1932, on the Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota, subject to the request of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that the area be restricted to tribal bad lands or allotments where permission has been obtained in writing, and subject to the usual condition imposed by the Office on Indian Affairs; specimens to be deposited in the Museum of the School of Mines.



June 14, 1932: To The Secretary, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., permission for the United States Museum, under the direct supervision of Mr. C. W. Gilmore, Curator of Vertebrate Paleontology, to continue its exploration of the Oligocene deposits of South Dakota on the Pine Ridge Reservation, and the excavation and collection of fossil remains, the specimens collected to be deposited in the National Museum.

July 5, 1932: To Mr. George Thomas, President, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah, authority for archaeological reconnaissances and the collection of specimens on the public domain in Kane and Washington Counties, Arizona, along the Paria, Kanab and Virgin Rivers, to be conducted by Dr. J. H. Steward; also for a river trip down the Colorado River; all collections to be deposited in the Museum of the University of Utah.

July 7, 1932: To Mr. Byron Cummings, Director of the Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona, permission to continue excavation and investigation of a pueblo five miles west of Fort Apache on the White River Division of the Apache Reservation, during the summer, under the direction of Mr. Cummings, assisted by certain students, all materials recovered to be deposited in the Arizona State Museum.

July 8, 1932: To Mr. Charles E. Bunnell, President, Alaska Agricultural College and School of Mines, College, Alaska, authority to continue the examination, excavation and gathering of objects of antiquity from the site of an Eskimo village known as Eukulik, on St. Lawrence Island in Bering Sea, the work to be in charge of Mr. Otto William Geist, under instructions of Mr. Bunnell, all recovered specimens to be placed in the College Museum, provided there is no serious objection to this work by the present Eskimo.

July 23, 1932: To Mr. Harold S. Colton, Director, Museum of Northern Arizona, Flagstaff, Arizona, authority to collect paleontological material on behalf of the Museum of Northern Arizona, on the Navajo and Hopi Indian Reservations in Arizona and on the public domain in Coconino, Navajo and Apache Counties, subject to permit of June 3, 1932, to the University of California within Apache County and also subject to the provision that the dinosaur tracks near Tuba City be left undisturbed; the usual condition of the Office on Indian Affairs is also imposed.

September 10, 1932: To Mr. W. M. Gilbert, Administrative Secretary, Carnegie Institution of Washington, Washington, D. C., permission to continue archaeological excavations, under the direction of Earl H. Morris, between Chaco River on the east and the New Mexico-Arizona line on the west, south from the San Juan River to the east and west line across the Tohachi flats, twenty miles north of Gallup, New Mexico, with a western extension to include the area between the Carriso and Lukaichukai mountains in northeastern Arizona, subject to the usual condition of the Office on Indian Affairs, recovered specimens, other than wood, to be placed in the Laboratory of Anthropology, Santa Fé, New Mexico, for such ultimate disposition as may be decided upon by the Carnegie Institution and the department archaeologist.

September 20, 1932: To Mr. Harold S. Colton, Director, Museum of Northern Arizona, Flagstaff, Arizona, permission to collect, under the direction of Doctor Colton, surface beam material from prehistoric ruins on Indian reservations and the public domain in Coconino and Navajo Counties, Arizona, for the purpose of dating ceramics by tree-ring method, the collected data to be deposited in the Museum of Northern Arizona.

PERMITS GRANTED BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

March 21, 1932: To Mr. J. B. Wofford, Room 147, House Office Building, Washington, D. C., permission to continue search for buried treasure within the Gran Quivira National Monument, excavation to be confined to one small excavation of from six to eight feet square at a given location.

July 6, 1932: To Dr. E. B. Renaud, University of Denver, Denver, Colorado, permission to conduct archaeological reconnaissance within the new Colorado Sand Dunes National Monument from July 15th to December 31st, the collection of artifacts to be restricted to the bare minimum necessary for research study in establishing the characteristics of the area and for making a preliminary report; upon request of permittee this permit was cancelled for 1932, and extended to the period from June 1, to October 1, 1933.

August 17, 1932: To Mr. Alfred J. Otero, Albuquerque, New Mexico, permission to excavate and remove buried treasure within an area to be agreed upon by permittee and the custodian, which must be done without damage, a bond to be deposited to guarantee restoration of the spot excavated and the work to be done under the supervision of the custodian; the title of permittee as against other claimants to treasure found is specifically not guaranteed.

CONTINUING PROJECTS

UNDER PREVIOUSLY ISSUED PERMITS

The three to four year permit issued to the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Illinois, on June 6, 1930, is the sole outstanding permit effective for a period of more than a single year. Doctor Paul Martin, field leader of this expedition, informed this office early in 1932 that curtailed income of the permittee institution would prevent the programmed continuance of excavations on the Lowry Ruin in Southwestern Colorado during the season of 1932.

PERMITS DENIED

Although favorably recommended from this office, provided now-conflicting field-working arrangements mutually satisfactory to prior permittees and the applicants could be perfected, the Assistant Secretary of the Interior denied permits to Dr. Glenn L. Jepson of the Department of Geology of Princeton University, and to Dr. S. A. Barrett, Director of the Milwaukee Public Museum on the Pine Ridge and Rosebud Indian Reservations of South Dakota under date of July 11th and 14th respectively, suggesting that applications be renewed at a future time because of outstanding permits to other institutions authorizing similar investigations in the same limited fields.

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," a legal requirement restated in the body of every permit granted, makes mandatory the submission of brief reports on investigations at the conclusion of each field-working season.

Of thirty-four permits issued between September 30, 1930, and October 1, 1931, twelve permittees have so far failed to submit the required brief reports on their investigations.

Of the thirty permits issued since October 1, 1931, three only have submitted the required reports, although but few permittees are actively engaged on projects at this time.

While considerable improvement has been noted, laxness and procrastination in satisfying this requirement of every permit is apparent, and in some cases the non-compliance of permittees prohibits favorable consideration of their future applications. Again I repeat that a thirty-day interval from completion of field investigations to submission of narrative reports should be adequate allowance for minor projects and ninety days for major projects.

Field representatives of several institutions regularly submit splendid reports of their investigations well within these time limitations.

STATE LEGISLATION

No new or additional state legislation having to do with the preservation or protection of the scientific resources of the several southwestern states has as yet been proposed to my knowledge during the past year for consideration of their respective legislatures during the sessions of 1933. Legislation to this end is particularly advisable in certain states which to this time have not passed measures to protect adequately such resources on their respective state lands.

FIELD INSPECTIONS

Inspection of current excavations of permittees in the field has been seriously restricted during the present year. Laboratory business prevented acceptance of the invitation of Director Horace M. Albright of the National Park Service to accompany him and his official party, following inspection and conferences here June 21st, on an extended inspection of archaeological and scenic areas in northwestern New Mexico, southwestern Colorado, southeastern Utah and the northeast quarter of Arizona, including Mesa Verde National Park, the Aztec, Yucca House, Natural Bridges, Hovenweep and Navaho National Monuments, all with one exception, areas of primary archaeological importance.

However I joined the party about midnight June 30th at Chin Lee, Arizona and accompanied Director Albright and son, Superintendent Frank Pinkley of the Southwestern National Monuments, Mr. Earl H. Morris of Carnegie Institution, who has conducted the major archaeological investigations of the area over an extended period of years, Superintendent M.R. Tillotson of Grand Canyon National Park, Superintendent C. M. Finnan of Mesa Verde National Park, Superintendent and Mrs. Charles J. Smith of Petrified Forest National Monument and others on the full day's inspection of the major ruins of the Canyon del Muerto and Canyon de Chelly comprising the new Canyon de Chelly National Monument area.

Besides discussion of the general administrative plan and development of the area, time was principally devoted to conferences at various ruin sites on an appropriate scientific-educational development of the outstanding archaeological resources of the area, the basic plan of which was formulated in a special conference called here at the Laboratory on September 5, 1931 at the request of Director Albright, and attended by Mr. Earl H. Morris and Dr. A. V. Kidder of Carnegie Institution; Mr. Neil Judd, U.S. National Museum; Dr. Clark Wissler, American Museum of Natural History and myself, as chairman.

Leaving the Director's party at Chambers, Arizona the

ACTIVE COOPERATION WITH FIELD REPRESENTATIVES AND PERMITTEES

Maintenance of this office at the Laboratory of Anthropology adjacent to the Southwestern field in which the majority of permittees are centering their interest has been particularly advantageous by reason of the excellent opportunities for intimate contact with institutional directors, field leaders and assisting personnel which this arrangement insures.

In the first full year following the formal opening of the Laboratory of Anthropology on September 1, 1931, seven thousand and four visitors were recorded, which number includes twelve field leaders and fifteen field assistants associated with permit projects covered in my annual report of 1931, who attended the three day Laboratory Conference of September 1931.

Since January 1, 1932, fourteen administrative heads and field leaders and seventeen field assistants directly concerned with institutional investigations authorized under seventeen of the twenty-nine permits granted this year have visited and conferred at the Laboratory, for periods of a few hours, up to a week or more, when study and research on Laboratory collections and records was involved.

Permittee institutions represented by their principal active administrative officers during the current year, are as follows:

Southwest Museum - Los Angeles, California
Mr. F. W. Hodge, Director and Mr. Charles Amsden, Executive Secretary

Southwest Museum (Branch) - Twenty Nine Palms, California
Mr. and Mrs. William Campbell

School of American Research and Museum of New Mexico - Santa Fe, New Mexico
Department of Anthropology, University of New Mexico -
Albuquerque, New Mexico
Dr. Edgar L. Hewett, Director and Chairman

Arizona State Museum and Department of Anthropology, University of Arizona -
Tucson, Arizona
Dr. Byron Cummings, Director and Chairman

Carnegie Institution - Washington, D. C.
Dr. John C. Merriam, President, and
Dr. A. V. Kidder, Chairman of Division of Historical Research

Smithsonian Institution and U. S. National Museum - Washington, D. C.
Dr. Alexander Wetmore, Assistant Secretary of Smithsonian

Museum of Northern Arizona - Flagstaff, Arizona
Dr. Harold S. Colton, Director

Conferences were had with many field representatives prior to initiation of their respective projects; in some cases well in advance of their applications for permits. While correspondence with current permittees has increased, that having to do with the more general problems of protection and preservation, and of reported violations by unlicensed excavators and vandals has trebled in volume.

It is the purpose and endeavor of this office to helpfully cooperate with all department permittees in advancing the scientific progress of field investigations, and to extend cooperation to individuals, organizations and institutions concerned in developing more adequate protection of the scientific resources on the public domain.

MINOR DECREASE IN FIELD ACTIVITY

That scientific forces have been enabled to continue with modest curtailment, the many field projects carried forward during this third year of depression is due primarily to the increasing personal and public enlightenment and interest reflected in contributed support engendered by prior field projects and disseminated information thereof, and secondly, to rigid institutional economies including downward revision of salaries and wages to the end that important field investigations not be interrupted, even though necessarily limited in scope and extent.

Indicative of the increasing scientific and public interest and attention directed to field investigations, is the record of permits granted over the past few years. In the period of reputedly greatest national prosperity when funds were so generously distributed, the field-working season of 1929, sixteen Secretarial permits were granted applicants. In 1930, after the bubble had burst, twenty-two permits were outstanding. Thirty-four were issued in 1931, and but five less, or twenty-nine are included in this annual report.

Permits granted by the Secretary of the Interior reflect but a proportional share of scientific field activity, since permits on National Forest Lands, State Lands, and private holdings are not reported herein. Should more normal economic conditions return by the summer of 1933, we shall perhaps witness a greater field activity than that of the peak year to this time of 1931.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO CONFERENCE

It is the belief of your Committee:

- 1- That existing evidences or manifestations of prehistoric occupancy of what are now the United States are of such inestimable scientific, cultural and educational value and importance that the Federal Government should employ every practicable means to conserve and safeguard such as may be present on any lands of the United States or under its control.
- 2- That there should be the fullest practicable enforcement of the provisions of the Act of June 8, 1906, and the uniform rules and regulations established thereunder, consistent with the practical limitations of archaeological and palaeontological research, and of Federal departmental organizations, functions and authority.
- 3- That in the execution of the provisions of the Act of June 8, 1906, the adequate realization of scientific potentialities should be the dominant consideration, and that excavations for purposes of self-gratification or profit should not be allowed.
- 4- That to this end there should be a general adoption and enforcement by all Departments having jurisdiction over Federal lands of the following principles and rules:
 - a. That excavations should be allowed only under conditions that will fully realize all archaeological or palaeontological potentialities existing in any specific site or area.

- b. That all applications for permits under the provisions of the Act of June 8, 1906, should be specific and detailed and in full accordance with the requirements of the uniform rules and regulations. A tentative draft of a form for such applications is submitted herewith, with the recommendation that said form be standardized and adopted by all departments which have occasion to issue such permits.
- c. That all permits issued pursuant to such stipulations shall be specified and detailed and embody the essential features of the Act of June 8, 1906, and the uniform rules and regulations. A tentative draft of a form of permit is submitted herewith, with the recommendation that it be adopted and used by all Departments concerned.
- d. That the submission at the close of each season's field work of a report of the season's operations, catalogue of collections, photographs, etc.; as provided by section 10 of the uniform rules and regulations, shall be a fixed and invariable requirement of each permit and that failure to observe said requirement shall be a breach of the terms of the permit which shall constitute grounds for its revocation or for the denial of subsequent renewals or permits to the same permittee. As a means of systematizing this requirement and to insure adequate reports, an agenda or outline of subjects to be discussed in the report is submitted herewith, with the recommendation that the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution adopt it as a standard form to be required and used in all cases.

- e. That while permits for preliminary explorations or reconnaissance may properly cover considerable areas, the authority to make excavations and/or collections should be limited to specifically described sites which can adequately be excavated and studied within the period of the permit, or renewals thereof.
- f. That permits be issued for one year only, with the provision, however, that if the terms have been satisfactorily observed, and if further work on the site is contemplated and warranted, successive extensions of one year each will be authorized by appropriate validation or renewal of the permit.
- g. That as provided in section 11 of the uniform rules and regulations, each permittee shall be required to restore the excavated lands or ruins to their customary conditions, or to take such other steps to safeguard and conserve the excavated sites as may be necessary to perpetuate their residual scientific values and have previously been authorized and approved by the field officer in charge; and failure to meet this requirement should be grounds for revocation of permit or denial of the renewal thereof or issuance of other permits.

h. That the Smithsonian Institution shall be the central repository of copies of all applications, permits and reports and shall act as the liaison or correlating agency between the various Federal Departments by issuing at appropriate intervals lists of applications filed, permits issued and reports received, with appropriate suggestions for interdepartmental action where, in its judgment, the circumstances warrant such action, upon formal publication of the project under the permit.

5- That the Act of June 8, 1906, if fully enforced, is reasonably adequate for the protection of lands which are under intensive and continued supervision. The present may be an inopportune time to propose amendments, but two amendments might well receive consideration with a view to their later enactment, namely:

- a. An amendment which would permit the arrest of persons found upon lands of the United States and in possession of archaeological material for which they could not establish ownership or right of possession, and the seizure and impounding of such material pending final determination of its origin and legal ownership.
- b. An amendment which would prohibit the interstate shipment of archaeological material except under permit issued by authorized Federal or State officers. The present acts of that tenor in Arizona and New Mexico would be strengthened and made more effective by such an amendment.

PRESERVATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS ON THE PUBLIC DOMAIN

The increase in motor travel in the southwestern archaeological 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 archaeological remains and other scientific resources than in the eighties and nineties, the heyday of the commercial pothunter.

The pioneer traders and ranchers 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 archaeological remains in 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 the "Uniform Rules and Regulations" pertaining thereto; the importance of prohibiting all unauthorized excavation and pothunting and 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 26-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 other operations 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 prompted 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 such patrolled areas constitute but a very minor portion of the extensive scientific resources under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior.