

mission Indians of the state. Federal CDBG funds were used to fund design and planning efforts by the County in conjunction with Rancho Camulos Museum.

- Innovative seismic retrofitting techniques that were developed since 1990 by the Getty Conservation Institute's Seismic Adobe Project (GSAP) are being utilized at Rancho Camulos. A final report on the project's findings will soon be available from GCI as well as Guidelines for Planning and Techniques for Designing Seismic Retrofits for Historic Adobe Buildings are being developed. A Survey of Damage to Historic Adobe Buildings after the January 1994 Northridge Earthquake is available from the Getty Conservation Institute.
- Ideas for Mission Indian memorials at the California missions continue to be promulgated by historian-activist Edward Castillo and plans for them are proceeding at some mission sites including Mission Dolores in San Francisco. At Mission Santa Cruz, plans have been made for the campo santo or cemetery (which is currently a parking lot), to be re-enclosed by a reconstructed adobe wall, planted appropriately, and a suitable marker erected.

As California changes demographically and a Hispanic majority is in sight, it is easy to foresee a time when the state's Hispanic cultural heritage preservation will not be overlooked without comment. Californians have an obligation to increase the awareness of the citizens of the state and of the nation of its deep rooted and intertwined Native American and Hispanic cultural legacy. I understand and regret that California's Hispanic cultural heritage is represented only by the Martinez Adobe and the Presidio of San Francisco in the national park system.... Perhaps this is why CRM overlooked the state. However, if CRM is interested in obtaining the names of contacts regarding the

above listed activities, please feel free to contact me.

—Edna E. Kimbro,  
*Architectural conservator  
and historian*

## PRESERVATION RESOURCES

### Reviews

*A New Deal for Southeastern Archaeology* by Edwin A. Lyon, The University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa, 1996.

Reviewed by David G. Anderson, Southeast Archeological Center, National Park Service.

Every archeologist trained in the Southeast during the past half century has heard stories of the vast field projects undertaken during the New Deal. Massive crews consisting of from dozens to hundreds of people were put to work, in some cases excavating and then analyzing the contents of whole mounds, villages, or shell middens. This work was completed under the direction of the few trained archeologists available at the time, and the crop of harried professionals that arose and met the challenge of the era—many of them brash youngsters, self-proclaimed young Turks fresh out of school—went on to dominate American archeology in the half century that followed.

A great many truly remarkable archeologists worked in the southeast during the New Deal, whose names are legendary in American archeology. Until quite recently, many of these figures could be seen occupying principal roles at national archeological meetings, and particularly at the annual meetings of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, which, like the Society for American Archaeology, was created during the New Deal era, in part to handle communications about the new discoveries that were occurring on an almost daily basis.

Their number has been dwindling each year, however, and all but a few are now gone. Stories about New Deal era excavations are entering the realm of myth and folklore, its practitioners viewed as giants who once walked among us, but who are now all but gone. Future generations will thus no longer have the opportunity to learn from them first hand what life was like during this era.

It is thus not surprising, and indeed quite appropriate, that this book has appeared. New Deal archeology revolutionized our understanding of southeastern archeology, in ways that people now entering or interested in the field could have little hope of grasping without such a synthesis. A major contribution of this volume is that it provides, under one cover, a detailed accounting of what was accomplished, and as importantly, how this work was done. Projects are described as are the people who ran them, as well as some of the trials and tribulations they went through. Superbly documented, the arguments in the text are supported by hundreds of footnotes referencing primary historical documents, many of them letters written back and forth between the principals in this drama. The volume is, accordingly, an absolutely superb piece of historical research. It also offers enjoyable reading. The notes themselves are mercifully placed at the back of the book, so the text can be read and enjoyed as a narrative, without the constant interruption dropping to the bottom of the page to look at the notes can entail. I read the book twice, first checking the footnotes and then straight through ignoring them, and the second reading was far more absorbing; I'd recommend all but the most scholarly of bent to approach the book in the latter fashion.

Sections of the book encompass: (1) Southeastern Archeology before the Depression; (2) The Origin of New Deal Archeology;

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# Departments

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(3) Archeology in the 1930s; (4) WPA Archeology; (5) TVA Archeology; (6) National Park Service Archeology; and (7) The Legacy of New Deal Archeology. These topics are treated in a remarkably comprehensive and well-organized manner. Readers interested in what went on at particular times, areas, and by particular organizations and federal agencies can find it easily in this book.

This book is much more than a recounting of people, places, and scientific accomplishments, however. Lyons has done an excellent job of documenting the administrative history of New Deal archeology, the reasons why things were done when, where, and how they were done. The book is thus a valuable accounting of how what was arguably the greatest national archeological program ever conducted actually came about and evolved, or some might say lurched along, until it was abruptly terminated by the onset of World War II. For those of us now practicing in what is another massive period of federal sponsorship of American archeology, the CRM era, the lessons of the earlier New Deal experiment are important to consider, and particularly sobering.

It is clear that the rich legacy of New Deal archeology, that we so cherish and appreciate to this day, came about because of the hard work of a great many people, and the inspired leadership of a number of private citizens and professional archeologists alike, who took advantage of the opportunities that presented themselves, and forged ahead in spite of great difficulties. What the New Deal archeological program

also showed was that, while it was possible to legislate opportunities for fieldwork and analysis, and dictate minimum technical standards, excellence in this branch of scientific research depends in large measure on the abilities and work ethic of the individuals in charge of the excavations, the labs, and the writing. New Deal archeology devoted relatively little funding to reporting, and it is an impressive testament that many of the archeologists involved devoted large portions of their subsequent careers to documenting what was done and found.

Anyone interested in the development of southeastern archeology, or in the operation of a large government program directed to scientific as well as political ends (i.e., employing large numbers of people at relatively low cost), will want to read this book. This book, and a second excellent study appearing almost simultaneously, *Digging for Dollars: American Archaeology and the New Deal* by Paul Fagette (New Mexico 1996), offer detailed, scholarly treatments of New Deal archeology. The latter volume provides a more general national-level perspective, complementing the detail found in Lyon's volume. For readers interested in following up on these works, some excellent popular writing on New Deal archeology has also appeared in the form of personal reminiscences on the events of the era by a number of its key figures. Among the most notable of these accounts occur in *Ocmulgee Archaeology: 1936-1986*, edited by David J. Hally (Georgia 1994), and in the introduction to *Archaeological Survey of Northern Georgia* by Robert

Wauchope (Society for American Archaeology Memoirs 1966). It will be interesting to see whether similar popular and historical accounts appear in another generation or two, recounting the events of the past 25 years of CRM archeology.

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***Field Guide to New England Barns and Farm Buildings*** by Thomas Visser. University Press of New England, Hanover and London.

Reviewed by Stephen C. Gordon, Survey and National Register Manager, Ohio Historical Society.

Until fairly recently, studies of American barns have largely been the province of antiquarians and amateur enthusiasts. Photogenic symbols of our rural heritage, these enduring monuments of hard work, primitive construction, and rural landscapes have been portrayed as rustic, almost idyllic curiosities. Previous studies, while capable, have typically emphasized the unique and picturesque, be it round barns, stone barns, or pioneer log barns.

Cultural geographers such as Robert Ensminger, Allan Noble and Hubert Wilhelm represent a growing fraternity of academic scholars studying barns in a broader material and cultural context. Ensminger's *Pennsylvania Barn* (1992), inspired by Dornbusch's seminal 1956 study, and Noble's *Old Barn Book* (1995) epitomize the serious attention recently given to documenting and studying North American barns. Joining this list of barn studies is Thomas Visser's *Field Guide*, a morphological examination of

barns based on windshield field studies in six New England states. Of the 13 major barn studies published during the 1990s, Visser's work, classifying barns according to their form and function, is in the estimation of this reviewer the most useful field guide examining a specific North American region. Interim director of the University of Vermont's nationally renowned historic preservation program, Visser has collaborated with the University Press of New England in producing this much needed volume.

Subdivided by history and type into six chapters, *Field Guide* is a neatly organized and attractively illustrated documentary of a universally appealing cultural artifact. Perhaps this is in part because wood and stone are almost primordial in their appeal to humans, and when joined together by skilled hands can pro-

19th-century tobacco barn, Prince Georges County, Maryland. Photo courtesy HABS, NPS.



duce a work of art. Of course, to farmers barns are utilitarian structures built to provide shelter, but to the serious observer they are icons from an agrarian past. Special attention is given to barn construction practices with a concise discussion of scribe rule, square rule, and balloon frame traditions. Photographic images of saw marks and detailed views of joinery are first-rate. Beyond framing, there are brief explanations of wall sheathing, doors, windows, cupolas and specialized barn types. Equally well chronicled are outbuildings, buildings for feed storage, including silos, farm buildings for specialty crops and other buildings such as poultry houses,

horse stables and smokehouses. But it is Visser's examination of barn types that emerges as the book's heart and soul. From English to Arcadian to bank barns, the reader is treated to succinct descriptions and photos of virtually every identified New England barn type.

One of the many strengths of Visser's volume is how period illustrations and drawings are incorporated into the text, which is generously supplemented with contemporary descriptions. For example, in the brief sub-heading describing ice houses, two primary accounts from 1864 and 1926 are quoted. Agricultural journals such as the *New England Farmer*, *Maine Farmer* and *American Agriculturist* are generously cited, although manuscript materials such as builders' journals, contracts, and correspondence are not referenced.

Publications that help break new ground are often difficult to critique. Still, finding a way to include even a brief examination of historic fence types, an indelible element of the rural New England landscape, would have complemented the subject. This reviewer would have welcomed additional schematic drawings of barn framing techniques and more perspective views, as well as some images of the rapidly disappearing Yankee farmer and his cherished livestock. Too nostalgic—perhaps, but a solidly researched work of this type would not have been diminished by a subtle human touch. A final quibble—only one small map of the study area is provided, certainly not enough for a field guide.

Handsomely bound in a hard plastic cover, *Field Guide* is destined to become a glovebox companion for many rural New England enthusiasts. Visser's informative volume is a welcome synthesis of extensive field work and academic research, comfortably presented in layman's prose. One hopes publications such as this will help build a better appre-

ciation of this important yet increasingly endangered species of buildings.

#### **Archaeological Ethics.**

Karen D. Vitella, editor. AltaMira Press, Walnut Creek, CA, 1996.

Reviewed by Barbara J. Little, archeologist, National Register of Historic Places, NPS.

*Archaeological Ethics* is a collection of well-written, informative articles from *Archaeology* magazine. Nearly all were published within the last 10 years. The geographic coverage is worldwide, from the Cape York Peninsula in Australia to Mali in Africa to New York City to St. Lawrence Island in Alaska.

The book originated in the editor's seminar on archeological ethics. The introduction is useful in explaining the importance of context for interpreting archeological finds.

The essays are organized into six sections and there are two appendices. The first appendix contains statements on professional ethics from three professional organizations—the Society of Professional Archeologists, the Archaeological Institute of America, and the Society for American Archaeology—but not, surprisingly, from the World Archaeological Congress. The second appendix is a resource guide.

Essays in the first section, "Looting and Collecting," contend with the ethics of collecting and some of the tensions between museums and archeology. It is impossible to avoid the direct connection between the destruction of sites by looters and the willingness of museums and private collectors to pay for artifacts.

"Responses to Looting" includes some creative and effective reactions by national and state governments and by a private foundation. The National Park Service and the Bureau of Land Management run sting operations to catch traffickers in illegally acquired artifacts. The gov-

ernment of Turkey aggressively pursues stolen artifacts through international legal channels. Through its training program for avocational archeologists, the Arkansas Archaeological Survey accomplishes a great deal of professional quality work and dramatically expands public awareness of the looting problem. A private foundation, the Archaeological Conservancy, protects sites by purchasing them.

The diverse essays in "Cultural Heritage in Time of War and Political Unrest" bring up some troubling issues about cultural identity and its malicious destruction. The Hague Convention of 1954 resulted from long-standing international efforts to protect cultural heritage in times of war. Its preamble states "damage to cultural property belonging to any people whatsoever means damage to the cultural heritage of all mankind, since each people makes its contribution to the culture of the world" (p 129). This section provides a good summary of why looting archeological sites is so troublesome, and not only to archeologists. We lose more than we think with every destroyed site, every record of human achievement.

Details of this loss of our human cultural heritage are described in the essays under "Affected Peoples." A quote from a villager in one of the world's poorest countries, Mali, summarizes the impact of looting, "Do you realize that by stealing our fetishes those impious ones have stolen our very gods?... When you tell me that the gods they stole from us are probably in the house of a man who does not even know our religion, I am deeply hurt. To us, this is a crime" (p 164).

"Reburial and Repatriation" includes two essays on Native American reburial and one on the African Burial Ground in New York. Some successful cooperation between Native Americans and archeologists in Iowa is described. In an article on the effect of the

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAG-PRA), two archeologists offer their opposing viewpoints on the legislation.

The final section has three short essays on "Professional Behavior." Professional archeologists are criticized for their poor record in communicating with the general public. Because public outreach has not been part of professional academic responsibilities, public perceptions about collecting antiquities and the real cost of looting have continued to counter efforts at saving sites.

Archeology is not just for archeologists. History is not just for historians. The issues raised by this book are important beyond concerns of any particular profession. There is clearly a collision of ethical systems at work. Archeologists might define it as a clash between business for profit and knowledge for the public good. Or perhaps it is a clash between aristocratic values of privileged personal ownership and democratic notions of common heritage. Where does the entitlement come from that allows one segment of the population to buy and thereby destroy another's history or sense of nation? Do we have common ground, or is world history just another commodity? Can the members of a modern secular society be convinced that tangible material objects are not simply commodities, but can embody a way of life, something that is sacred to its rightful owners?

This book is an important resource for archeologists, for museum professionals, for historians, for interpreters, and for anyone interested in objects, ownership, research, and the uses of history.

Every essay is followed by discussion questions, which are ideal for stimulating debate. I can imagine a successful use of the book for series of roundtable discussions in Park's Friends groups or historical associations. Such focused reading and discussion

groups would raise awareness of these vital issues in regions most affected by looting (that is, everywhere in the United States as well as around the world).

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***Landmarks in the Landscapes: Historic Architecture in the National Parks of the West*** by Harvey H. Kaiser, Chronicle Books, San Francisco, California, 1997.

Reviewed by Bryan Clark Green, NCSHPO Historian, Heritage Preservation Services, NPS.

This large format book marshals over 450 illustrations (contemporary color photographs, historic black and white photographs, and line drawings) to portray the architecture of 24 western national parks. The study opens with two introductory chapters about the national park system and its architecture, with the main emphasis of the work dedicated to each of the parks addressed in detail.

The book's concern is "historic architecture in the natural setting. Its aim is to draw attention to those structures too distant from population centers to enjoy readily available voices of preservation support" (p. viii). Unfortunately, the body of the work does not often directly address preservation issues. However, it elegantly and extensively documents the variety of architectural forms employed in the western national parks (with few exceptions, depicting only those constructed before WWII), and for that reason alone is a valuable and useful resource.

The introductory chapters sketch the history of the NPS and the architectural background for the structures under consideration. The chapters are largely concerned with the institutional history of the NPS and a design pedigree deriving in large part from country houses and Adirondack camps and the landscape. The role of the landscape is ubiquitous yet largely unexplored, save in an associational manner. For example, Kaiser writes "The inspiration

for the Rustic architecture produced by the railroaders (the promoters behind many of the early park hotels) and their creative designers came from many sources. The primary source was the landscape, which offered materials long-used by indigenous peoples” (p. 17).

Unexplored is the role of nostalgia and the importance of very modern and sophisticated (and very un-indigenous) engineering and construction behind many of the larger hotels (for example, the Ahwahnee Hotel, Yosemite NP, was constructed with a very modern steel and concrete frame). Many of these landmarks are self-consciously nostalgic designs, built of modern materials (often imitating traditional materials) creating a historicized image of a rustic, leisured past that never actually existed. This sanitized and nostalgic past was seen to be rapidly disappearing in the face of the very instruments of modernity (the railroad, the automobile, and electricity) which were making the Nature embodied by these parks rarer and ever more worthy of retention. The irony of the promotion of national parks by railroad and automobile interests is essential to an understanding of these landmarks—no less than it is to an understanding the role of Henry Ford in creating the enthusiastically-historicized Greenfield Village.

Three chapters document the 24 selected parks and form the heart and bulk of the book. The individual entries draw heavily from internal NPS reports and are extensively illustrated. The lasting contribution of this book is to make available to the general public information about historic structures in the NPS western parks that heretofore has been confined to reports largely inaccessible and frankly of little interest to the reading public. Efforts to educate the public about the importance of these historic structures depends upon the dissemination of such information, and the publica-

tion for a general audience of the findings of these NPS reports is a useful and beneficial service. While not imputing any error or misrepresentation, one might wish for more independent research and confirmation of the findings of these reports (the 24 entries covering 257 pages are documented with 75 footnotes, citing only 32 non-NPS works). In addition, while the author indicates that some of these structures are included in these lists, no National Register or National Historic Landmark nominations are cited.

The photographs deployed in this work—both historic and contemporary—emphasize the role of the individual landmark as events in the landscape. This emphasis—while consonant with the theme of the book—often makes it difficult to study the structures themselves. They are often overwhelmed by the picturesque qualities of both the landscape and the composition of the photograph itself. A more serious pair of problems exists with the photographs, however. The illustrations are not keyed to the text, and appear to have been assembled independently of the text. They do not necessarily correspond to the text, and distractingly require the reader to follow two simultaneous narratives, one carried by the body of the work, the other by the extensive (and generally helpfully detailed) captions.

This is not a history, but rather a personal photographic journey, a series of often deftly captured anecdotal experiences—each recording an attractive and sometimes highly scenographic moment in the life of the landmark—but in the end, the work does not build a coherent argument. We are not told why—beyond the fact these structures are often fetching and occasionally extraordinarily moving—we ought to devote more effort to their preservation. In fact, the very picturesque nature of the photographs works against this stated

purpose of the book—not one of the photographs makes the visual argument that any of these structures is in need of additional attention from the preservation community. They are depicted as evocative and wistful objects, not as real buildings in need of very real attention.

The lasting contribution of this book is its useful and lively chronicling of the historic landmarks selected for inclusion. The information disseminated about these buildings will hopefully educate the interested reader in the cause of preserving these important architectural legacies in our national park system.

## *New Publications*

***Building the National Parks: Historic Landscape Design and Construction*** by Linda Flint McClelland, historian, National Register of Historic Places, NPS.

Fifty years ago, the Civilian Conservation Corps ended, and with it concluded a grand era of park-building marked by naturalistic principles, craftsmanship, and native materials. Rooted in the writings of Andrew Jackson Downing and the 19th-century urban parks of Frederick Law Olmsted and others, naturalistic park design flourished in the 20th century in the United States under the stewardship of the National Park Service. With the founding of Yellowstone National Park in 1872, national parks were charged with the paradoxical dual mission to make the nation’s finest natural wonders accessible to the general public while preserving them unimpaired for the enjoyment and appreciation of future generations. At the urging of conservation-minded individuals and organizations, including the American Civic Association and American Society of Landscape Architects, Congress in 1916 established a National Park Service to administer the national parks. Shortly thereafter in 1918, an official pol-

icy called upon national park designers to locate and construct roads, trails, and other facilities in ways that harmonized with the natural setting and ensured that the natural wonders and scenery remained unimpaired. In subsequent decades, park designers—landscape architects, architects, and engineers—forged a rich legacy of scenic roads and trails, picturesque park villages, campgrounds and picnic areas, scenic overlooks, and majestic views.

*Building the National Parks* is a comprehensive history of the policy, principles, and practices of landscape design through which the natural parks of the national park system became accessible to ever-increasing numbers of visitors. Written primarily from the perspective of landscape architecture, the book traces the evolution of the naturalistic ethic for park design in the United States from Downing and Olmsted to early-20th-century practitioners Henry Hubbard and Frank Waugh and finally to the designers of national and state parks.

Early chapters chronicle the contributions that the Park Service's first landscape engineers—Charles P. Punchard, Daniel R. Hull, and Thomas C. Vint—made to a distinctive style and standards of design for roads, trails, and park villages based on naturalistic principles and native materials. The book highlights events such as the 1926 cooperative agreement with the Bureau of Public Roads that enabled national park designers to build state-of-the-art roads while preserving park scenery and harmonizing built features with the natural setting of each park. It closely examines the major design trends that were in place by the 1930s, including a process of master planning that guided park development, principles of rustic architecture that ensured harmonious construction and design, and practices of landscape naturalization whereby native trees, shrubs, and wildflowers were preserved or

planted to erase the scars of construction and create the illusion that nature was undisturbed.

Several chapters examine the New Deal era, 1933 to 1942, when the park system greatly expanded, and planning and construction in national parks proceeded on an unprecedented scale through programs such as the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and Public Works Administration. During this decade of progress, the National Park Service also directed the work of the CCC in state and local parks and helped forge a state and federal partnership for outdoor recreation. Examining national park design and construction since 1940, a final chapter covers the World War II era, the modernism of Mission 66, and the shift in emphasis from scenery preservation to environmental protection during the Environmental Era.

*Building the National Parks*, a publication of the National Register of Historic Places, is an updated edition of *Presenting Nature: The Historic Landscape Design of the National Park Service, 1916 to 1942*, which was published by the Government Printing Office in 1994. It provides a national context for identifying, evaluating, and registering the vast number of historic park landscapes influenced by the design ethic developed and practiced by the National Park Service in the early-20th century. This group of significant properties includes not only the developed areas of national parks but also the many state and local parks developed by the CCC from 1933 to 1942 under the direction of landscape architects, architects, and engineers of the National Park Service. Properties relating to this context may be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under the multiple property listing, Historic Park Landscapes in National and State Parks (October 1995).

*Building the National Parks* is available in hardbound (ISBN

0-8018-5582-9) and paperback (ISBN 0-8018-5583-7) from the Johns Hopkins University Press, 2715 N. Charles Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21218-4363; 1-800-537-5487; <<http://www.press.jhu.edu>>.

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The American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works (AIC) announces the availability of a new brochure, *Basic Guidelines for the Care of Special Collections*. Designed for both homeowners and cultural institutions looking for an introduction to object preservation, the brochure addresses important topics such as organic versus inorganic materials, environmental control, and proper display and storage of objects. This brochure replaces the previous AIC publication, *Caring for Special Objects*. For further information, AIC offers a variety of additional brochures on conservation and preservation of specific types of objects, including the care of photographs, paintings, works of art on paper, and videotapes.

Also available is the *1998 Membership Directory* which has been an indispensable resource for conservators, museum, library, and arts professionals, students, and others who need to make contact with the conservation field.

For a free copy of any AIC brochure or information on the *Directory*, contact: AIC, 1717 K Street, NW, Suite 301, Washington, DC 20006; 202-452-9545; fax: 202-452-9328; email: <[InfoAIC@aol.com](mailto:InfoAIC@aol.com)>; web site: <<http://palimpsest.stanford.edu/aic>>.

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The National Trust for Historic Preservation's Information Series provides concise information on basic and frequently used preservation techniques. Topics cover a wide range of preservation and organizational development issues. Each booklet includes an introduction to the subject, along with case studies and a resource section listing additional publications and helpful organizations.

Information booklets can be purchased individually or as a complete set. To order a free information catalog, contact Information Series, National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20036; phone: 202-588-6286 or 202-588-6189; fax: 202-588-6223.

**Legal and Financial Aspects of Architectural Conservation**, edited by Marc Denhez and Stephen Neal Dennis. This book is a compilation of papers and reports presented by experts from 10 countries at an international conference at Smolencie Castle, Slovakia, in November 1994, sponsored by the US Committee of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (US/ICOMOS) and Academia Istropolitana in Bratislava, Slovakia. It documents strategies for protecting the cultural heritage of societies in the midst of reinventing themselves and describes various legislative approaches that can help to restore tourist destinations and conserve neighborhoods.

## BULLETIN BOARD

To celebrate Black History Month, **National Register, History, and Education** presents "Aboard the Underground Railroad," a virtual travel itinerary that introduces researchers, historians, preservationists, and anyone interested in African-American history to the fascinating people and places associated with the Underground Railroad. Located on the National Register of Historic Places' web site,

"Aboard the Underground Railroad" is a collaboration between the Park History, National Historic Landmarks, and National Register of Historic Places programs and provides documentation and photographs on 21 historic places that are either listed in the National Register or designated National Historic

Landmarks. The virtual travel itinerary also includes a map of the most common routes taken on the Underground Railroad and maps of individual states that mark the location of the historic properties. In addition, "Aboard the Underground Railroad" explains how the network was born and how it has become ingrained in American culture.

The itinerary will be showcased on the National Park Service's Cultural Resources web page for Black History Month. To travel along the Underground Railroad, visit the National Register home page at <[www.cr.nps.gov/nr](http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr)>.

**The Booker T. Washington National Monument** and the Organization of American Historians are sponsoring a symposium March 19-21, 1998, at the Marriott Hotel in Roanoke, Virginia.

The symposium, entitled "Washington and DuBois at the Turn of Two Centuries," will bring together historians, educators, site interpreters, community leaders and others to discuss the legacies of Booker T. Washington and W.E.B. DuBois.

Panelists and special guest speakers will discuss how the ideals and teachings of these two African-American leaders relate to today's society and ongoing civil rights discussions, and the role of educators, historians, and museum and site interpreters in making these issues relevant to schoolchildren and the general public.

The program includes Julian Bond, well-known civil rights activist and scholar, other preeminent historians of Washington and DuBois, many of the rising stars in Southern and African-American history, and historical site interpreters.

Registration packets, including full program, are available from the park. Please call 540-721-2094.

### SAH Study Tour

The rich architectural heritage of **Spanish Colonial Mexico** is the focus of the SAH's 1998 foreign study tour. The two-week itinerary will take participants to a selection of cities, towns, and rural settings where one of the finest chapters in the history of architecture and town planning of the Americas was written. Registration deadline is March 26; contact the SAH office in Chicago at 312-573-1365 (voice), 312-573-1141 (Fax), or <[info@sah.org](mailto:info@sah.org)> (email).

### Electronic Form Available

Do you prepare a lot of National Register of Historic Places nomination forms? If so, you may be interested in participating in a beta test of the National Register's new electronic forms software. Using a run-time version of Microsoft Access, it includes content edit checks and online help. The software is free and available at the National Register Information System web page under "FORMS" at <[www.nr.nps.gov/nrishome.htm](http://www.nr.nps.gov/nrishome.htm)>.

## Courses

**Managing Change and Imagining Tomorrow: Cultural Strategies in the Communications Age** is an interdisciplinary program for mid-career professionals that brings theoretical and practical perspectives to organizational change, communication, and the shaping of knowledge. The program combines distance learning through the internet with a two-week summer institute at the Museum of Anthropology. To receive a 1998 brochure and information on earning a Certificate in Museum Studies, contact Kersti Krug, Program Director, Museum of Anthropology, The University of British Columbia, 6393 NW Marine Drive, Vancouver, BC Canada V6T 1Z2; 604-822-8224; fax: 604-822-2974; email: <[krug@unixg.ubc.ca](mailto:krug@unixg.ubc.ca)>, or visit the