

Conservation treatment began soon after with the enthusiastic support of staff from both managing agencies. Painted graffiti was dealt with first, as it was the most visually obvious and roused the most public outcry. Soon afterward, efforts were expanded to tackle the scratched graffiti. Re-integration methods already commonly in use were adopted, but met with mixed success due to the extreme environmental conditions at the monument. Recently, the monument has supported a five-year-long project to develop and field test longer-lasting re-integration methods and materials for the treatment of scratched graffiti. This has involved a second conservator, John Griswold, of Griswold Conservation Associates.

Since the beginning of the project, monument staff members have been actively involved working with the conservator to attain a certain level of skill in-house, thus enabling staff to tackle some of the problems themselves, especially when new graffiti occurred. In 1995, I was

asked to hold a training workshop for the monument staff, thereby providing formal instruction in both materials and methods, and as importantly, background information about the basic principals and approaches of professional conservation practice.

Throughout the conservation work at the monument, treatments have been undertaken with careful consideration of the concerns of Native American communities in the area, with whom the monument staff are involved in on-going consultation. This project provides an excellent case study of conservation treatment not being approached as a “quick fix as needed” answer to the care of cultural property, but rather as an integral part of the on-going management of a major cultural resource.

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## ***Managing Archeological Collections Distance Learning***

**T**his online technical assistance and distance learning effort covers a wide range of issues and activities involved in caring for archeological collections. These include planning strategies, conservation, ownership of collections, accessioning and deaccessioning objects, curation costs, digital records, and many others. The course focuses on the objects, records, reports, and digital data in the field, lab, office, and repository. This “one-stop shopping” effort is designed to help archeological professionals and students learn more about preserving and managing archeological collections over the long term.

Managing Archeological Collections <[www.cr.nps.gov/aad/collections/](http://www.cr.nps.gov/aad/collections/)> consists of 10 sections, such as “Relevant Laws, Regulations, Policies, and Ethics,” “Today’s Key Issues,” “Curation Prior to the Field,” and “Access and Use of Collections.” Each section has an extensive bibliography, a page of links to related web sites, and a review quiz. There is also a large glossary of key terms that is linked throughout the site.

This distance learning effort covers issues related to conservation of archeological material remains and records in several sections, including “Curation Prior to the Field,” “Curation in the Field and Lab,” “Repositories: Functions and Policies,” and “Collections Management.” Unfortunately, the conservation of materials from submerged contexts is not adequately discussed due to a lack of subject matter expertise by the web site creators. They hope to work with conservators to fill this important gap in the near future.

This web site is the product of the Archeology and Ethnography Program, National Park Service. It benefited enormously from extensive review by many colleagues who generously gave their time and expertise. It will be updated as colleagues provide additional, pertinent information for publication.

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