

Ronnie Emery

# NPS Assists Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian Communities

**T**his spring, the National Park Service awarded nearly \$2 million to 49 Indian tribes, Alaska Native groups, and Native Hawaiian organizations to assist in preserving and protecting their unique cultural heritage. Since 1990, this program has awarded a total of just over \$7.3 million. Each year, federally-recognized Indian tribes, Alaska Native groups, and Native Hawaiian organizations submit competitive grant applications to support historic preservation projects and promote the continuation of living cultural traditions.

In 1992, the amendments to the National Historic Preservation Act established the Washington-based, **Tribal Historic Preservation Program** of the National Park Service's Interagency Resources Division which administers these funds. The program provides a broad range of assistance to native peoples' efforts nationwide to preserve their unique cultural heritage.

From the program's beginning, native peoples have worked with the National Park Service to define historic preservation from a tribal perspective. In September 1990, the Director of the National Park Service issued the landmark report, *Keepers of the Treasures: Protecting Historic Properties and Cultural Traditions on Indian Lands*, which describes in the words of Indian peoples

what they are concerned with protecting. Native language, oral literature and oral history, plant and animal species important in tradition, and places—sacred and historic—are all part of preservation from a tribal perspective. This year's grant projects reflect this broad range of needs.

The 1990 report also asserted that Indian tribes must have the opportunity to participate fully in the national historic preservation program, but on terms that respect their unique cultural values, traditions, and sovereignty. Among the report's recommendations was one that stated, "The National Historic Preservation Act should be amended to establish a separate title authorizing programs, policies, and procedures for tribal heritage preservation and for financial support as part of the annual appropriations process.

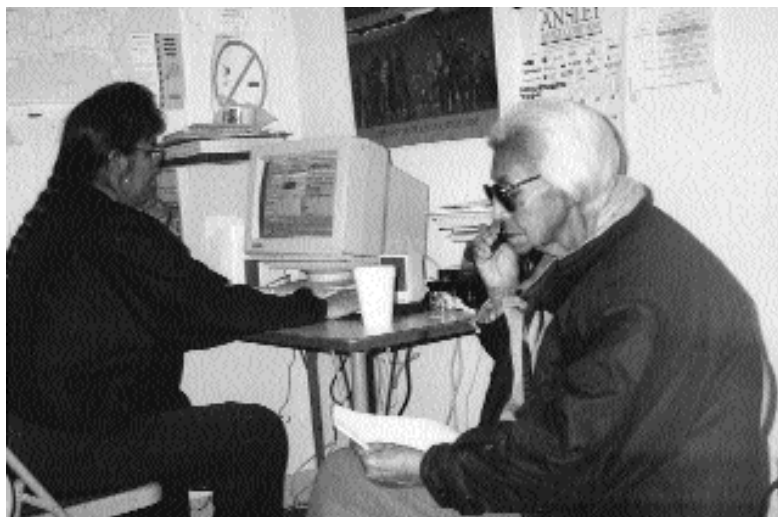
In 1992, the 102nd Congress heeded that recommendation and amended the nation's cornerstone historic preservation law to include more fully the historic and cultural preservation needs of Indian tribes, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiian groups under the umbrella of the national preservation program. While there had always been a tribal presence in the National Historic Preservation Act since its passage in 1966, the Congress now focussed more clearly their intent with respect to this important issue. It was this change to the national preservation law that established the Service's Tribal Historic Preservation Program and authorized the grant program, now in its fifth year.

The projects selected for funding this year by the Tribal Historic Preservation Program are listed below. For further information on this program contact the National Park Service, Interagency Resources Division, Preservation Planning Branch at 202-343-9500.

## 1. *Maliseet Archeological Project*— **Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians**

Conduct an archeological survey to identify prehistoric and contact period sites of significance to the Maliseet people, identify native cemeteries or burials to initiate cooperative protection and preservation with the land owners or managers, and promote cultural awareness both within the

*Members of the Fort Sill Apache Tribe entering Apache word list for Apache Dictionary. Doris Harlin on computer and Irene Poolaw translating.*



Houlton Band and throughout the broader northern Maine community.

**2. Wampanoag Historic Preservation Plan—  
Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head Indians**

Develop and adopt a tribal historic preservation plan and ordinance to provide comprehensive protection of tribal archeological properties. Tribal members will attend training in historic preservation provided by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the Smithsonian Institution.

**3. Training in Tribal Historic Preservation Program Development—  
Keepers of the Treasures Cultural Council of American Indians, Alaska Natives and Native Hawaiians**

Develop a body of basic historic preservation materials explaining the roles and responsibilities of State Historic Preservation Offices for Indian tribes. This will be a joint effort by this American Indian cultural organization, the National Park Service, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers.

**4. Seesibakwat Minising Cultural Project—  
Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians**

Establish a culture camp for youths using the knowledge and wisdom of Ojibwa tribal elders to convey cultural traditions to the next generation. Sugar Island, the site selected for the camp, is a traditional gathering place for the Ojibwa of northern Michigan.

**5. Odawa Historic and Cultural Preservation Planning Project—  
Little Traverse Bay Band of Odawa Indians**

Develop a comprehensive cultural resources plan and establish a permanent Cultural Advisory Council of traditional Odawa elders and interested persons to advise the tribe on cultural preservation.

**6. Grand Traverse Band Historic Preservation Program—  
Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians**

Collect, catalog, and preserve significant tribal artifacts donated by tribal members for inclusion in the newly established Museum and Cultural Learning Center. An exhibition of Native American quill box art will be developed and housed in the museum.

**7. Prophetstown: Discovering the Past to Plan for the Future—  
Pokagon Potawatomi Nation**

Conduct an archeological survey of a 210-acre historic site near the site of the Battle of Tippecanoe. Two weeks of professional training for two tribal members in archeological survey techniques and non-invasive archeological discovery techniques will be provided.

**8. Oneida Historic Plant Preservation Project—  
Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin**

Sponsor 20 students from the Oneida Nation High School in exploring the traditional uses of plants. With the assistance of Oneida elders and a botanist from the University of Wisconsin, the students will identify and document medicine plants and learn their traditional names and their ceremonial and medicinal uses.

**9. Sokaogon Chippewa Community Historic Preservation Project—  
Sokaogon Chippewa Community**

Support nine meetings of the Sokaogon Chippewa Historic Preservation Committee which oversees historic preservation issues on Mole Lake Reservation. One full-time staff position to the committee and a qualified anthropological consultant will be hired to administer and provide training, conduct survey(s), and report on and recommend appropriate preservation activities to the Sokaogon Historic Preservation Committee and the Tribal Council.

**10. Preserving Chippewa Heritage—  
Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians**

Support two staff positions to collect artifacts, photographs, and other information to increase knowledge of the tribe's historic and cultural resources. Two tribal trainees will attend courses in historic preservation to better equip the Lac du Flambeau Historic Preservation Office in meeting the tribe's cultural heritage needs.

**11. Ojibway Cultural Village—  
Grand Portage Tribal Council**

Create a "living history" interpretive exhibit at the Grand Portage National Monument. The exhibit will depict the significant contributions and relationships the Ojibway had with the fur traders at Grand Portage. This exhibit will be documented to illustrate the tribe's role in the fur trade of the 1700s to tribal youths.

**12. Mille Lacs Reservation Oral History Project—  
Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe**

Interview 60 tribal elders. Ojibwe interviews will be translated into English, indexed, and duplicated. Approximately 600 historical photographs of tribal members will be indexed and catalogued. The information will be archived for future generations of band members and non-band members alike.

**13. Lower Sioux Cultural Resources Mapping and Information Project—  
Lower Sioux Indian Community**

Complete a comprehensive survey of culturally-significant sites on the reservation using written and oral sources. GIS maps and attribute tables of the data will be created. Information packets for tribal property owners will be developed to explain appropriate legal protection, voluntary protection

information, cultural awareness and sensitivity information, and other appropriate guidance.

**14. Turtle Mountain Cultural Traditions and Historic Sites Preservation Needs Inventory—Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians**

Conduct a comprehensive survey and inventory of historic sites and cultural traditions. A comprehensive plan will be produced to assist the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians preserve and protect their cultural traditions and historic sites.

**15. Old Agency Building Preservation Plan - Lakota Archives and Historical Research Center—Rosebud Sioux Tribe and Sinte Gleska University**

Develop a preservation plan for and rehabilitate the Old Agency Building, listed on the National Register of Historic Places, so that the building can house the Lakota Archives and Historical Research Center.

**16. Iowa Tribe Historic Preservation Office Development—Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma**

Prepare a comprehensive historic preservation plan with administrative procedures detailing identification and documentation of Iowa cultural/historical properties. The tribe will work with the State Historic Preservation Offices of Oklahoma and Missouri in identifying sites of historic significance to it.

**17. Kaw Nation Museum Project—Kaw Nation of Oklahoma**

Develop and implement a collections and inventory plan for the Kaw Nation Museum.

Museum training for the Kaw Museum Board will be provided to enhance their oversight responsibility.

**18. Sauk Culture and Language Revitalization Project—Sac and Fox Nation**

Conduct a community cultural needs assessment to provide an information base from which a report of findings and recommendations and a comprehensive Sac and Fox cultural retention plan will be developed.

**19. Wichita and Affiliated Tribes Historic Preservation Project—Wichita and Affiliated Tribes**

Develop a historic preservation plan in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Offices of Oklahoma, Kansas and Texas. The project includes a survey of 2,000 acres of tribal lands, documentation of the survey's findings, and development of a Geographic Information System database to maintain and use the survey findings.

**20. Fort Sill Cultural Needs Assessment—Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma**

Conduct a cultural needs assessment to prioritize tribal membership concerns in cultural preservation. A strategic plan to address the issues identified in the cultural needs assessment will be developed.

**21. Tigie Culture Documentation Project—Ysleta Del Sur Pueblo**

Document, preserve, and convey to the next generation traditional methods of pottery making, bead and leatherworking, oven construction, bread baking, weaving, silver-smithing, and the manufacturing of drums, rattles, pipes, and other ceremonial materials.

**22. Zuni Heritage and Historic Preservation Office Implementation Project—Pueblo of Zuni**

Assess needs of and develop a plan for the Zuni Tribe to assume State Historic Preservation Office functions on Zuni lands under Section 101(d)(2) of the National Historic Preservation Act, in consultation with the National Park Service and the New Mexico Office of Cultural Affairs.

**23. White Mountain Apache Tribal Historic**

Map by GIS Facility, Interagency Resources Division, NPS, 1995.



**Preservation Office—White Mountain Apache Tribe**

Assess and explore the feasibility of the White Mountain Apache assuming State Historic Preservation Office functions on tribal lands under section 101(d)(2) of the National Historic Preservation Act in consultation with the National Park Service and the Arizona SHPO. Based on findings, the tribe will write a historic preservation ordinance to be implemented if the tribe assumes SHPO functions.

**24. Antelope Mesa Archeological Survey Project—The Hopi Tribe**

Survey and inventory the Antelope Mesa archeological sites. The data will be entered into Geographic Information System format and used by the tribe in the management of archeological sites located on the Hopi Indian Reservation.

**25. Southern Paiute Traditional Teachings for Tomorrow's Elders—Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians**

Conduct a summer Paiute traditional camp for tribal elders to share the traditions of the Southern Paiutes with tribal youths. Videotaped sessions of the camp will be made to preserve the knowledge and teachings of the elders.

**26. Mohave Mission Church Rehabilitation Project—Colorado River Indian Tribes**

Rehabilitate the historic Mohave Mission Church, listed on the National Register of Historic Places, to house displays and the tribal archives as an extension of the Colorado River Indian Tribes' Museum.

**27. Fort Yuma Historic Rehabilitation—Quechan Indian Tribe**

Rehabilitate Building 9, the Superintendent's Residence, listed on the National Register of Historic Places, at Fort Yuma on the Quechan Indian Reservation.

**28. Shoshone Tribal Historic Preservation Office—The Eastern Shoshone Tribe**

Develop and establish a tribal historic preservation office in response to the 1992 amendments to the National Historic Preservation Act. The office will play an integral part in assessing the effect of planned development on significant tribal historic structures and sites.

**29. Faith Hall Community Center Restoration Project—Northern Arapaho Business Council**

Hire an architect to perform an architectural assessment and develop a restoration plan for Faith Hall, a historic building on the Northern Arapaho reservation, listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

**30. Chippewa Cree Cultural Recovery Program—Chippewa Cree Tribe**

Hire a tribal historian to compile Chippewa Cree tribal historical data from museums, private collections, and other archival entities along the migratory route of the Chippewa Cree from the Great Lakes to Montana.

**31. Kootenai Traditional Plants Preservation Project—Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes**

Survey and inventory the location of populations of "tribal plants of special concern" to the Kootenai people by a cultural botanist and tribal elders. Samples of traditional plants will be collected. The gathering areas will be identified and added to the tribe's Arch-Info/View GIS so they can be considered in future land development plans.

**32. Colville Tribal Indian Cultural Camp—Colville Confederated Tribes**

Operate two-week long culture camps for the Colville Tribe children: one for grades K-6 and the other for grades 7-12. The camp will provide a total of 100 children with an awareness of tribal government, tribal corporations, and Colville tribal history and traditions.

**33. Puyallup Tribe of Indians Cultural Needs Assessment—Puyallup Tribe of Indians**

Perform a comprehensive cultural needs assessment through a survey that includes a questionnaire, community meetings, interviews with tribal members, and an analysis of existing cultural materials from tribal members, archives, and related tribal committees and departments. A cultural resources report summarizing the findings will be prepared.

**34. The Making of a S'Klallam Longhouse—Documenting Architectural Traditions—Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe**

Produce a broadcast quality video documenting the carving and raising of a traditional longhouse. Four master craftsmen will carve the traditional designs on the support beams of the longhouse and the entire community will hold a traditional celebration of the raising of the poles.

**35. Makah Cultural and Research Center Archival Project—Makah Indian Nation**

Design and develop a computerized database to maintain the Makah Archives and to make it more accessible to tribal members. A tribal member will be trained in archival techniques, which include sending the tribal members to the Smithsonian Institution's Archival Techniques Workshop in Washington, DC.

**36. Quileute Cultural Resource Survey, Inventory, and Preservation Program—Quileute Tribal Council**

Establish a tribal cultural preservation committee, develop a long-range cultural resource preser-

vation plan, prepare a preservation ordinance, and train a tribal intern in historic preservation.

**37. Siletz Tribal Historic Photograph Archive Project—Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians of Oregon**

Create a tribal photo archive of historically, politically, and socially significant photographs that document Siletz tribal history from removal to tribal restoration (1977). A database will be created to catalog the newly accessioned photos from tribal members, as will a policy for the use of the archives.

**38. Coquille Archeological Training—The Coquille Indian Tribe**

Train 10 tribal members in the appropriate methodology and procedures for conducting archeological literature searches, historic document research, and basic on-site field investigation techniques.

**39. Yurok Tribe Traditional Tobacco Project—Yurok Tribe**

Conduct an ethnobotanical study of the traditional use of tobacco by the Yurok and Karuk Indian Tribes of Northern California. The tribe will hold a five-day summer camp on traditional gathering methods and uses, prepare a map of gathering sites for tribal use, and produce a book of traditional tobacco stories.

**40. A Culture and History Needs Assessment of the Greenville Rancheria—Greenville Rancheria**

Conduct a cultural needs assessment of the Greenville Rancheria to assist in the development of a five-year culture and history plan. The Greenville Rancheria Culture and History Committee will ensure its implementation and provide training for part time staff and committee members in basic historic preservation methods.

**41. Southeast Alaska Native Place Name Project—Year II—Southeast Native Subsistence Commission and the Central Council of the Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska**

Document traditional southeast Alaska native place names and their associated cultural meanings to the Sitka Tribes. High quality place name maps will be produced and made available with associated documentation for each community studied based on interviews with native elders. This second phase of the project will focus on the communities of Saxman, Ketchikan, Klukwan, and Haines.

**42. Tlingit Totem Pole Project—Southeast Alaska Indian Cultural Center and the Sitka Tribe of Alaska**

Carve a 40' totem pole demonstrating traditional Tlingit style and techniques thereby preserving this important component of Tlingit culture. The totem pole will be displayed at the Southeast

Alaska Indian Cultural Center in Sitka National Park along with totem poles from other Sitka area tribes.

**43. Preserving a Living Tradition in a Tlingit Haida Community—Juneau Tlingit & Haida Community Council**

Conduct a summer camp to teach the tribal youths in a Tlingit Haida Community oral traditions of the Raven and Eagle clans. These children will be asked to retell the stories and sing the songs they learned at the annual winter potlatch.

**44. Seldovia Village Community Cultural Needs Assessment—Seldovia Village Tribe, IRA**

Conduct a community cultural needs assessment that will identify and accurately assess the critical nature of the cultural issues within the village. A cultural revitalization program will be developed and implemented.

**45. Stevens Village Traditional Arts Project—Stevens Village IRA Council**

Prepare video and photographic documentation of the manufacturing of a traditional chief's coat, a working fishwheel, traditional bear spear, and an under-ice winter muskrat trap. The cultural items, representative of the traditional subsistence culture of the village, will be displayed at Steven's Village School.

**46. Traditional Lifeways Documentation of the Native Tribe of Noatak—Native Village of Noatak**

Document traditional lifeways of the Village of Noatak, including basket sled building; making rope from braided seal hides; fashioning hunting equipment, tools, and weapons; flint gathering; and traditional fire making. Cultural documentation will include story telling, traditional weather forecasting, and taboos.

**47. Kuigpagmiut, Inc. Place Name Project—Kuigpagmiut, Inc.**

Document traditional place names and produce a map with the names of sites in and around the three villages that make up Kuigpagmiut Inc. A database on every named site, including location, description, social group affiliation, historic and cultural associations, and informational sources, will preserve this information for future generations.

**48. Akutan Aleut Heritage Museum Development Project—Akutan Traditional Council**

Collect artifacts and historic photographs from community members to preserve and display in the new village museum. A computer database will maintain a record of the collection.

**49. Hawaiian Language Tapes Preservation Project—The Hale Kuamo'o Hawaiian Language Center**

Duplicate, index, and archive 630 audio tapes of native-speaking elders who convey Hawaiian

history, social life, and local traditions. One set of these tapes will be made available to the public through the University of Hawai'i's Hale Kuamo'o Hawaiian Language Center.

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## An Air Force Legacy

Cynthia A. Liccese

Webster's II *New Riverside University Dictionary* defines "legacy" as "something handed down from an ancestor or from the past," such as a tradition or way of life. Legacies are powerful entities, serving as both educator and reminder of past events. An advocate of its own type of legacy is the United States Department of Defense (DoD). A DoD wide agenda born under the 1991 Appropriations Act, the Legacy Resource Management Program encourages the identification, protection, and enhancement of the thousands of natural and cultural resources located on the 25 million acres of military-owned land across the country. Since its inception, allotted Legacy funds amount to an overwhelming 185 million dollars. According to its FY 1991-1993 *Report to Congress: Summary of Accomplishments*, the program's ultimate purpose is "to institutionalize Legacy concepts within DoD so that protecting natural and cultural resources becomes an integral part of the military mission." Examples of such notable resources include, but are not limited to, ecosystems, flora and fauna, threatened and endangered species, historic buildings, structures, districts, and archeological sites.

An avid supporter of the Legacy Resource Management Program is the National Council for Preservation Education (NCPE), which is comprised of more than 65 colleges and universities with historic preservation curriculums. A NCPE-Air Force bond immediately resulted among educators, students, and military personnel. Paul K. Williams, Air Force Legacy Program Manager, explains that "the Air Force prides itself in assuming the leadership role in matching current cultural resource managers with newcomers in the field." With Michael A. Tomlan serving as the program's fearless coordinator, 1994 marked the first year of the United States Air Force Legacy Internship Program. After a rigorous selection process, 10 qualified candidates were chosen from collegiate institutions

nationwide to complete a 10-week summer internship at various Air Force Major Commands (MAJCOMs) and installations. Due to its success, the internship program flourished into its second year. The current summer program boasts 12 interns, spanning the globe from Hawaii to Germany.

Legacy interns immediately apply their expertise and educational background to their on-the-job training. Unlike other types of internships where duties may include making photocopies, answering phones, or being the newly designated office gopher, Legacy interns are thrown into the lion's den of responsibility and hands-on experience. Normal office activities involve writing grants, preparing and reviewing proposals for Legacy funding, as well as attending briefings and business trips. In fact, one-half of this summer's participants recently attended a DoD Conservation Workshop in Tacoma, Washington, June 5-9, 1995. The opportunities such as those described above truly make the Legacy Internship Program an exceptional training environment.

In addition to its summer positions, the NCPE/Legacy partnership offers similar internships during the fall and spring semesters as well. Approximately 18 eligible students will be chosen to carry out responsibilities which continue to promote and encourage cultural resource management within the military. Interested undergraduate and graduate students should contact either their school's historic preservation department, or: Michael A. Tomlan: Graduate Program in Historic Preservation Planning, College of Architecture, Art and Planning, West Sibley Hall, Ithaca, NY 14853-6701. E-mail: mat4@cornell.edu

### The 1995 United States Air Force Legacy Internship Program Summer Participants:

Bruce Barton, Cornell University  
Emily DeFrees, Middle Tennessee State University  
H. Michael Gelfand, University of Arizona  
Benton Johnson, Columbia University  
Dirk Karrenbauer, Bowling Green State University  
Cynthia Liccese, Mary Washington College  
Patricia Lin, University of Illinois  
Dawn Marsh, University of California at Riverside  
Alphonse Pieper, Cornell University  
Heather Richards, Eastern Michigan University  
Carolyn Swift, Cornell University  
Stacey Wetstein, Columbia University

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