

**THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR'S REPORT TO CONGRESS  
ON FEDERAL ARCHEOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES  
GSA Control Number: 0236-DOI-AN**

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**ANSWER SHEET: Questionnaire on Fiscal Year 2003 Activities**

**Quantitative Data**

B1 \_\_\_\_\_  
       51  
 B2 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \$ 69286  
 B3 \_\_\_\_\_  
       6723  
 B4 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \$ 82873  
 C1 \_\_\_\_\_  
       15  
 D1 \_\_\_\_\_  
       1762  
 D2 \_\_\_\_\_  
       482  
 D3 \_\_\_\_\_  
       17715  
 D4 \_\_\_\_\_  
       441  
 D5 \_\_\_\_\_  
       26  
 D6 \_\_\_\_\_  
       42  
 E1 \_\_\_\_\_  
       7  
 E2 \_\_\_\_\_  
       41  
 F1 \_\_\_\_\_  
       1  
 F2 \_\_\_\_\_  
       1  
 G1 \_\_\_\_\_  
 H1 \_\_\_\_\_  
       1970000  
 H2 80%

H3 \_\_\_\_\_  
       661  
 H4 \_\_\_\_\_  
       78  
 H5 \_\_\_\_\_  
       275  
 I1 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \$ 3400000  
 I2 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \$ 408627  
  
 Land-managing agencies  
 only, Sections J-L  
 J1 \_\_\_\_\_  
       1600000  
 J2 \_\_\_\_\_  
       12112  
 J3 \_\_\_\_\_  
       269  
 J4 \_\_\_\_\_  
       495  
 J5 \_\_\_\_\_  
       4290  
 K1 \_\_\_\_\_  
       25  
 K2 \_\_\_\_\_  
       40  
 K3 \_\_\_\_\_  
       103  
 L1 \_\_\_\_\_  
       0  
 L2 \_\_\_\_\_  
       0  
 L3 \_\_\_\_\_  
       0  
 L4 \_\_\_\_\_  
       0  
 L5 \_\_\_\_\_  
       0

L6 \_\_\_\_\_  
       0  
 L7 \_\_\_\_\_  
       0  
 L8 \_\_\_\_\_  
       0  
 L9 \_\_\_\_\_  
       0  
 L10 \_\_\_\_\_  
       0  
 L11 \_\_\_\_\_  
       0  
 L12 \_\_\_\_\_  
       0  
  
 L13 \_\_\_\_\_  
       0  
 L14 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \$ 0  
 L15 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \$ 0  
 L16 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \$ 0  
 L17 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \$ 0  
 L18 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \$ 0  
 L19 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \$ 5000

**Attached Material**

**Narrative Responses  
(check if present):**

A1 \_\_\_\_\_  
 B5 \_\_\_\_\_  
 B6 \_\_\_\_\_  
 D7 \_\_\_\_\_  
 E3 \_\_\_\_\_  
 F3 \_\_\_\_\_  
 H6 \_\_\_\_\_  
 H7 \_\_\_\_\_  
 H8 \_\_\_\_\_  
 I3 \_\_\_\_\_  
 J6 \_\_\_\_\_  
 K4 \_\_\_\_\_  
 L20 \_\_\_\_\_  
 L21 \_\_\_\_\_

LOOT form(s)  
 included: \_\_\_ #

Computer  
 disk accompanying:

Photographs  
 accompanying:

Other materials  
 accompanying:

**THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR'S REPORT TO CONGRESS  
2003  
Narrative Responses**

**A1. Briefly (200 words or less) describe one exemplary project or program conducted by your office in this reporting year highlighting its public benefits and research benefits.**

1. The Arkansas Archeological Survey (AAS), in cooperation with the Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma, conducted a second season of archaeological investigations at the Wallace Bottom Site (3Ar179). The site is located on White River National Wildlife Refuge in Arkansas County, Arkansas. Dr. John H. House, AAS Station Archeologist at Pine Bluff, supervised the fieldwork, which included a geophysical survey, controlled surface collections, and limited excavation under an ARPA permit issued by the FWS. Dr. House has tentatively identified the 13-acre site as the first Arkansas Post occupied by the French between 1686-1749 and the late 17<sup>th</sup> century Quapaw village of Osotouy. The Quapaw have applied for a National Park Service tribal grant to fund fieldwork in FY 2004. The funding will enable the completion of the geophysical survey as well as the excavation of at least two anomalies identified in FY 2003.

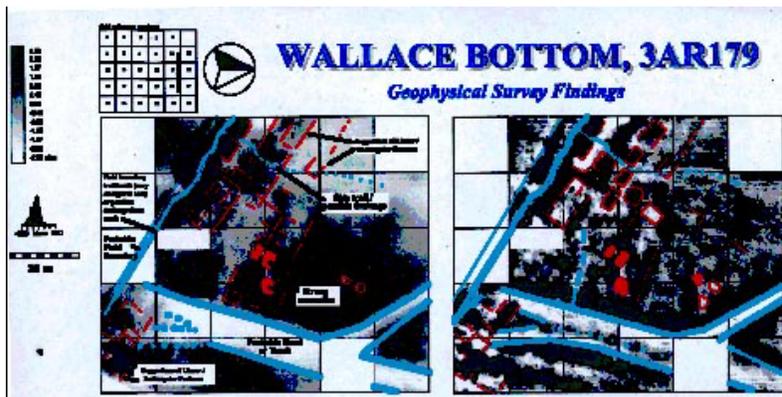


Fig. 1. AAS' 2003 geophysical survey map.

2 Program highlights for the Bertrand collection, DeSoto NWR, include developing a traveling exhibit for off-site use and educational purposes and renovations to the visitor center exhibits that include new panels on the excavation of the steamboat. Both of these projects enhance public participation and research by expanding the opportunities for visitors to view the collection and learn about the excavation and preservation of the boat and its cargo.

3 The Cathlapotle Plankhouse Project (CPP) is a manifestation of our public education program which involves the construction of a full-scale Chinookan cedar plankhouse which will serve as the physical infrastructure for interpreting to the public the stories of the land and people of Ridgefield NWR. Scheduled for completion in November of 2004, the CPP has already drawn more than 100 new

volunteers to the Refuge and has succeeded in raising over \$300,000 in grants and in-kind donations. The finished structure will be open to the community, to students, to tribal members, and to tourists alike. As an official site on the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail and a unique representation of traditional native architecture, it will continue to benefit both the local Ridgefield economy as well as the region's economy long after the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial ends in 2006.

**B5. Briefly (200 words or less) describe one exemplary partnership, education, or outreach program/product conducted by your office in the reporting year.**

1. The Natchitoches National Fish Hatchery, located in Natchitoches Parish, Louisiana, was established in 1931. The Hatchery's initial construction exposed approximately 100 human and 2 horse burials. Winslow Walker, an archaeologist with the Smithsonian Institute, concluded that the site was probably the location of the historic Natchitoches Caddo village visited by Henri de Tonti in 1690. To acknowledge the Hatchery Site's importance to the Caddo Nation, the Hatchery staff partnered with the Caddo Nation, the Cane River National Heritage Area, and the Friends in Support of the Hatchery to create a permanent exhibit depicting an historic Caddo village and published a brochure "Natchitoches National Fish Hatchery and the Caddo Indians."



Fig. 2. Dedication of the Caddo Exhibit. Ms. Parker LaRue, the tribal chair [front row - second from right] and Ms. Karen Kirkpatrick, the Hatchery Manager [front row - third from right]

2. The Bertrand collection museum curator developed an archaeology program for the Boy Scouts of America. Working with scout program guidelines, the program allowed participants to earn their archaeology badges. Entitled "Give Me Only the Facts," the scouts learned the difference between inference and observation as well as the importance of "in situ" and context. After completing the session, participants were aware of some of the benefits for leaving artifacts in place and how they can contribute to good stewardship of cultural and natural resources.

3. In Region 7 (Alaska), the on-going Stewardship program in partnership with the Alutiiq Museum and Archaeological Repository on Kodiak and a pool of 30 volunteer setnet fishermen who monitor sites in Uganik and Uyak Bays. We have reduced vandalism at these sites to around 2% a year, and are collecting information on erosion rates.

4 Located on Malheur National Wildlife Refuge (NWR) in Oregon, Sod House Ranch is an intact 1880's era cattle ranch. The ranch, particularly the unique long barn, has been the focus of restoration efforts for the last five years with a number of partners.

- A FWS challenge cost share grant in 1999 funded the stabilization and restoration plan for the barn. Partners who assisted with the first phase of the project include the University of Oregon Architectural Field School, AmeriCorps, and Oregon State Parks and Recreation Department.
- Subsequent grants from the Preserving Oregon grants for Historic Properties, a Centennial challenge cost share grant, and an interpretive grant from the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation included a new partner The Harney County Historical Society, the Refuge Friends Group – the Malheur Wildlife Associates, the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office, National Park Service Architectural Division, two local ranches, a mill, the refuge's Youth Conservation Corps, and the High Desert Museum Teen Volunteers.
- On October 18, 2003 the ranch was reopened after 13 years to the public. The event was attended by over 400 people, some from out of state. The Harney County Cattlewomen held their annual Scholarship Fund Barbecue during the event. Community members displayed historic memorabilia, and demonstrated traditional western skills. The public had the opportunity to explore the ranch, watch a demonstration about how cattle are separated out of a herd using horses, learned to spin fibers into yarn, made soap and churned butter.

**G1. Describe how the agency is maintaining and improving the management of records for collections, permits, sites, and inventory. Include a description of any data-sharing efforts between your office and other organizations. If there is no change from previous years, indicate no change.**

1. Records management for the Bertrand collection was improved through the purchase of the most recent version of the Re:Discovery software program. The upgrade provides for easier searches, improved Window functions and a launch link to Windows, and an archival module. The new version also improves the tools for conducting searches, and writing and completing reports. There is also an interface that allows for the public or staff to conduct research and searches.

**H6. When was the agency policy for management and preservation of its collections established or last revised, if different? How is it being implemented?**

1. The management policy for the Bertrand collection was established in 1992. The management and preservation of the Bertrand collection includes completing catalogue records, upgrading storage conditions for long-term preservation, and conservation work. This year, implementation of the collection plan included completing condition surveys on the leather, wood, textile, paper and composite artifacts in the collection. The resulting conservation reports prioritized conservation needs and identified measures to improve preservation care. Survey findings selected four areas of focus and these include improving environmental controls, replacing specimen cabinet gaskets, rehousing objects in stable inert supportive materials, and re-treating the lacquered materials in the collection. 2003 implementation in these areas includes the on-going rehousing of objects and the long term gasket replacement project began. Lacquer coating failure is being addressed through a metals pilot conservation project that is currently underway and until significant regional or national funds are secured, the environmental controls may not see improvements because the project includes replacing or upgrading the HVAC system.

2. The U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service Manual chapter on Museum Property was established in 1997. Region 5 has assigned the day-to-day responsibility for all museum property at FWS field stations to Outdoor Recreation Planners, Volunteer Coordinators, or Public Use Specialists. In addition, an archaeologist, designated as the Regional Museum Property Coordinator, provides guidance and tracks archaeological material at non-Service repositories. Accessioning and cataloging of collections is coordinated at the Regional level. In addition, a national contract with the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers is providing information about the location and condition of old archaeological collections in the Region.

**H7. List the museums/repositories curating agency collections. If there is no change from previous years, indicate no change.**

No change

**I3. Does the agency have information on economic benefits from archeology, such as recreation visitor use days and dollars spent by visitors on heritage tourism? If so, describe.**

Approximately 50% of the visitors coming through DeSoto NWR stop at the visitor center and view the Bertrand collection. In FY03, this was an estimated 75,000 people who spent approximately two hours in the center. In addition to this visitation, 30 public programs and tours were conducted at the visitor center and/or excavation site with more than 625 visitors and students in attendance.