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# Historic Preservation Bulletin

New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection • Division of Parks & Forestry
Historic Preservation Office

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## Mission

The Department of Environmental Protection, Historic Preservation Office is committed to enhancing the quality of life for the residents of New Jersey through preservation and appreciation of our collective past.

Our mission is to assist the residents of New Jersey in identifying, preserving, protecting and sustaining our historic and archaeological resources through implementation of the state's historic preservation program.

We provide assistance through our annual conference, consultation with professionals, training workshops, co-sponsorship of history and historic preservation related activities, the Historic Preservation Bulletin and other free publications.

James E . McGreevey
*Governor*
*State of New Jersey*

Bradley M. Campbell
*Commissioner*

Department of Environmental Protection

# Archaeological Preservation Planning: A Vision for Your Community's Future

# Making the Past Come Alive

When historic preservation offices evaluate archaeological sites for "significance" and National Register eligibility, they generally ask the question: Does the site have the ability to yield information important in history or prehistory? This is determined by how intact a site is (i.e. its integrity) and whether the site represents another piece in the puzzle that contributes to a more complete picture of the past. Archaeological preservation professionals in government agencies, universities, and private contracting firms are in a strong position to provide these assessments since their perspective is as broad as the state or region within which they work. The National Park Service has developed several National Register Bulletins that provide guidance in making these distinctions. And a variety of state and federal preservation laws including the National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations mandate these evaluations.

Within each community, however, there are additional tests of the potential value and importance of archaeological sites. Similar to intact historic landscapes, for example, archaeological sites can contribute to quality of life and sense of place. Archaeological deposits can complement the written record, a property's setting, or its standing buildings in conveying aspects of past life within the community. As we connect with the past, we can better understand the present and our place in the local and world communities.

*Expansive prehistoric and historic archaeological site preserved as open space within an intact 19th century historic period agricultural landscape within the Delaware and Raritan Canal Historic District*

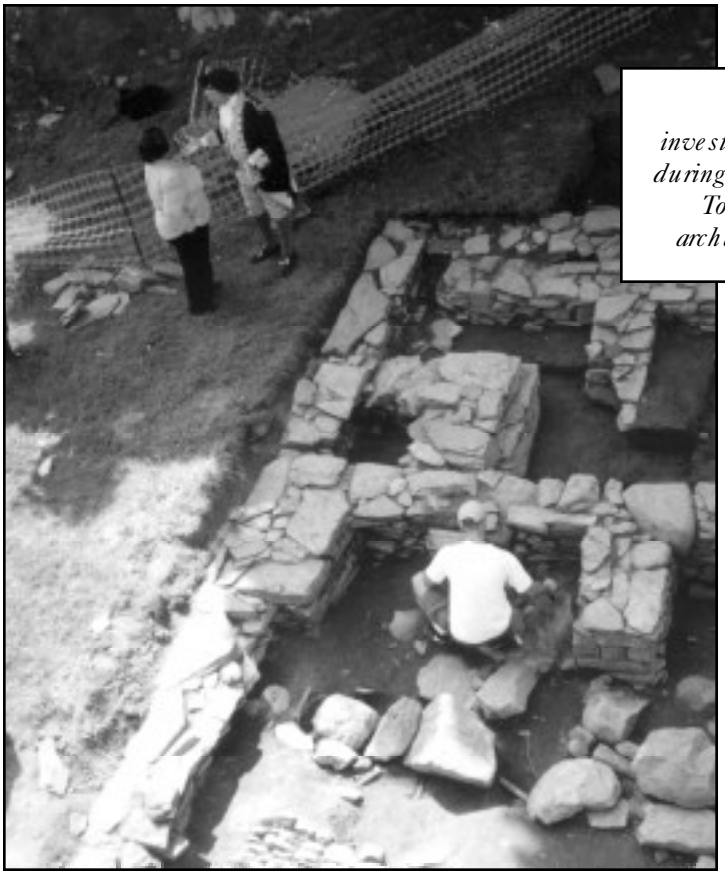
## Opportunities For Learning

Through field schools, public interpretation, signage, exhibits, and reenactments - all potential benefits from what has been learned from archaeological deposits - the past can come alive. Successful site interpretation should transport the visitor to another time. As a traveler into another culture or an earlier period in our own history, differences as well as commonalities should emerge. Differences may include varying perspectives on materialism, world view, and even expectations for safety and longevity. Differences in temporal experience such as the rapidity of change and therefore the passage of time will also emerge. Fascination with other cultures and our own history involves the recognition that although the world views of others may be radically different, people in the past were in fundamental ways just like us.

A historic building or farmstead lacking its associated archaeological site is similar to a book with several chapters missing. Too often well meaning activists save a building without realizing that a significant value of that property is "banked" just beneath the sod. During rehabilitation and use of site structures, soils are often disturbed and important archaeological information destroyed as the result of grading or installation of parking areas, utilities, drainage features, ancillary buildings and other amenities.

On the other hand, after acquiring a site, building, or farmstead, some communities conduct documentary research and limited archaeological survey to guide subsequent planning and development. Through survey, minimally at the Phase I level, community activists are able to avoid most impacts to their archaeological resources and preserve site deposits for professional investigations. These may take the form of professionally guided field schools or public archaeology projects. Or they may be undertaken over time when financial and other support for the work is in place and at times that will maximize the opportunity for public visitation and involvement. Archaeological sites are great teaching and promotional tools within the community. To squander this aspect of a community's past results in an irreversible diminution of our heritage.

By their very nature archaeological sites provide a great opportunity for investigating community history. Often overlooked, these sites can also provide an introduction into exploring the importance of the community's geographic setting and natural resources. Land areas possessing historic archaeological and architectural components were also frequently utilized by Native Americans. This is especially true of our earlier historic sites since many of the same features including potable water, fertile land, abundant wildlife, and water



*View of kitchen wing footing exposed during archaeological investigation at the Brearley House, Lawrence Township, Mercer County during one of many public visitation and learning days used by Lawrence Township and Hunter Research, Inc. to showcase the site and the archaeology that has exponentially enhanced its interpretive potential.*

transportation were sought by both Native Americans and settlers. Areas with abundant resources before the arrival of Europeans continued to possess assets vital to the survival of early Colonists. In sum, archaeological sites can generate interest relating to history, prehistory, geography, early transportation corridors, geology and soils.

## Teaching Tools for Children

For children, professionally guided hands-on archaeological investigation can also contribute to development of artistic, mathematical, linguistic , research, and social skills. Elucidating the history of communities, their sites, and their inhabitants involves research and writing. Archaeological excavation involves laying out and measuring in excavation units and site grids, and maintenance of vertical and horizontal control of the location of the finds. Artifacts and elements of the excavations may be mapped, photographed and drawn. With guidance and the proper tools, children can assist in construction of excavation screens, and other apparatus used in the excavation as well as displays. They will learn to use a variety of tools from shovels to cameras to computers. Exercise and social interaction are inevitable during such an excavation. Children can participate in lectures and slide shows concerning the excavation. There is virtually no major aspect of public education that cannot be incorporated into a well planned archaeological project. The key is community support and professional guidance.

## Maximizing Public Benefits

Under what circumstances might archaeological sites prove most useful in providing communities with some of the benefits discussed above? Professional archaeological investigation in advance of construction projects can provide some of these benefits. Providing visitation days and lectures for the public at or near the end of fieldwork are aspects that can be incorporated as an element of the work. In addition to advancing the state of professional knowledge about our history or prehistory (an indirect public benefit), public involvement can provide an immediate direct benefit.

There are, however, considerations associated with archaeology conducted in advance of development. Liability waivers may be necessary to allow entry onto a construction site. Another issue relates to timing. Ideally this may necessitate scheduling fieldwork on a site during a time when the maximum number of community members can visit the excavation, as well as providing for adequate prior notice so that the public days may be advertised in local newspapers and newsletters. Given the complexity of timing issues associated with development projects and the reality that these projects are not undertaken with the intention of furthering the goals of public history, constraints on community involvement may exist.

To rephrase the question, under what circumstances might the community be best able to extract the maximum direct public benefit from the archaeological sites within its boundaries? First and foremost, public stewardship is a must. Second, the continuity of commitment by one or more groups acting as stewards/managers is essential. Finally, a commitment of funds is necessary. While not inconsequential, good site management is not as formidable as it may initially appear.

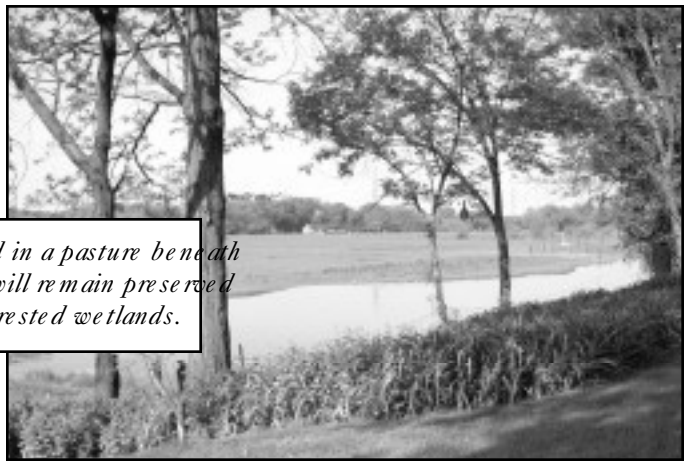
One reason for this is because archaeological sites are generally stable. Unless erosion, vandalism, or pending development is a problem, sites can be "banked" indefinitely for the future. Unlike architectural properties, which require on-going maintenance, archaeological sites

may be stable for tens, hundreds or thousands of years - as many of them have been. Therefore, taking time to prepare for their investigation is beneficial and should include both planning for maximum public benefit and for adequate funding. Archaeological survey can then be undertaken incrementally.

## Archaeological Sites Preserved in Open Spaces

Most communities already own standing historic architectural properties and many of these properties contain archaeological sites capable of complementing the interpretive potential of their architectural elements. They can also provide educational opportunities as discussed above. Often less obvious are archaeological sites contained within open space, such as passive recreational public lands.

Communities may possess exciting undiscovered sites within existing or proposed open spaces or other public lands. However, because archaeological sites are increasingly recognized as community assets, many municipalities now knowingly acquire lands through NJDEP's Green Acres Program and other funding sources because of the multiple resource values these lands contain. Passive recreational lands or portions of recreational properties slated for passive use can be complementary to preservation and the incremental investigation of archaeological sites. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is currently designing a wetland replacement area in consultation with the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office that will preserve an archaeological site within the boundaries of the project. The wetland is being designed to provide both archaeological site protection and enhanced habitat for avian and other species. It will be administered by the Somerset County Parks Commission for use as passive open space.



*A prehistoric archaeological site preserved in a pasture beneath floodplain deposits along the Raritan River will remain preserved within public open space containing forested wetlands.*

## Phasing Archaeological Site Survey

Archaeological survey is normally and most appropriately phased. This is because information resulting from analysis of earlier findings contribute to refinement of subsequent phases of survey. A first step on any site is to establish a permanent site datum and usually a site grid. This will permit all subsequent archaeology on the site to relate to a single geographic recording system and site map. Without this initial effort subsequent excavations may be located haphazardly around the site and will "float" without relationship to one another.

Initial survey may establish simple presence/absence of remains through excavation of small test borings or shovel tests. While initial (Phase I) survey is frequently undertaken across the entire historic property, for larger properties, Phase I survey may be targeted. For example, some municipalities and house museums elect to focus earlier efforts in areas where essential projects such as utility lines will result in ground disturbance.

After initial survey, more intensive (Phase II) survey may be conducted through excavation of larger excavation units or trenches. These larger units are excavated stratigraphically (i.e. layer by layer). Because the units are larger, excavated stratigraphically, and guided by the results of the Phase I testing, Phase II excavation units provide much more information about the structuring of archaeological remains in the ground and the history of site use.

A location containing archaeological remains may be in an area slated for a project that would have an impact on the archaeological site. Or perhaps, more intensive survey may be desirable to address research questions about the site or to facilitate interpretation. In these instances, Phase III archaeology or data recovery may be desirable in specific locations that would be affected by the project or where excavation can reveal significant information about the site.

An important consideration for any planned survey is to ensure that all initiated work will be successfully completed in a timely manner. This means that adequate funding and project support must be in place to engage professional archaeologists to guide the work from initial records search and survey through reporting and curation of artifacts. A project schedule should be established at the onset.

The schedule should be developed to accommodate volunteers in various project aspects both for their personal enrichment and to help project funding go further. Professional archaeologists frequently work with volunteers and school groups and welcome these opportunities. Under guidance, project volunteers can conduct research; participate in all aspects of the excavation including mapping, photography and other site recording; wash and catalogue artifacts; participate in site and artifact analysis; author or co-author report sections; prepare exhibits; give presentations; and interpret the on-going work for site visitors.

## Working With Archaeologists

The archaeologists engaged by your community can do several things for you and your project. Through preliminary evaluation of your site, your plans for upcoming projects, the potential pool of interested school and public groups, and your funding situation, these professionals should provide management and investigative options. Perhaps there are two or more properties in your community that you may want to consider concurrently in planning priorities for outreach and investigation. Initial steps should include publicizing your efforts through press releases and newsletters. The archaeologist can help to articulate appropriate goals and anticipated outcomes for the project.

The excavation should incorporate substantial graphic and photographic documentation for use in future lectures, interpretive displays, and outreach materials. This documentation should illustrate how archaeology informed the interpretation of your site. It is likely that people in your community from children to seniors can assist in or even largely conduct the recording effort.

Archaeological survey reports emanating from the work should provide a complete record of the excavation including goals, methods, and results. Research questions established during the initial planning of the project should be discussed in the report and detail the success in answering these questions. The report should include the known history of the site, available maps and other graphic or photographic materials, and adequate information to allow the site to be understood in its historic context. Recommendations should be provided to guide future archaeological excavations at the site. Mapping, photographs and drawings should be included for all excavations. A complete artifact inventory should also be contained within the report. The New Jersey Historic Preservation Office maintains Phase I survey and archaeological report guidelines on its web site (www.state.nj.us/dep/hpo) and these can be useful to communities to assist in achieving desired survey results.

Project archaeologists can assist communities in developing interpretive exhibits that provide information about the site and the excavation. Such exhibits may contain artifacts emanating from the excavation. However, it is important to ensure that the archaeological collection is predominantly curated in a museum or other facility charged with managing archaeological collections. The distinction between simply storing an archaeological collection and curating it lies in several subtle but critically important differences. Please see the short article on collections curation for information regarding curation of the artifact collection.

## Conclusion

In conclusion, archaeological sites represent a unique opportunity to broaden our understanding of and ultimately to link us to the past. Not simply through theory or an intellectual link to history, but a tangible bridge to the lives of real people who for a time worked and played, struggled and persevered in this same physical space that we now commemorate. On any given site where archaeological materials persist the 'bank' that holds the sum of past deposits is the only one that exists. Deposits may be drawn upon in a single episode or over time, squandered or planned for and used wisely. But the opportunity to explore and preserve these fragile remains comes only once. Let's preserve them for generations of future community members!

Kurt Kalb, Michael L. Gregg, and Dorothy Guzzo assisted in preparation of this article.

*Prepared by Deborah Rinker Fimbel, Principal Historic Preservation Specialist with the Historic Preservation Office*

*Beneath the modern landscape Sarah Waters of Hunter Research, Inc. investigates 18th century foundations, a cistern, and associated artifacts adjacent to Morven's rear façade in Princeton - all discovered during archaeological survey*

# Keeping the Public...

Archaeology is going on all around us in New Jersey. On any given workday, and many weekends besides, countless professionally trained and avocational archaeologists are at work around the state conducting legitimate excavations, analyzing soils, buried features, artifacts and other evidence, and producing reports of their findings. The vast majority of this work is being done in compliance with federal, state and local environmental and historic preservation law at taxpayer expense for public projects or at the expense of private development interests. Welcome to the world of public archaeology, where much that is new and important in prehistory and history is being discovered on a daily basis and where perhaps the most intractable challenge is how to make the results of this work accessible and comprehensible to the general public. This brief article summarizes how the public may be kept informed of public archaeological activity as and soon after it happens, so that communities can learn and benefit from these uniquely tangible connections to their past.

Most public archaeology projects entail four main work components: background research; fieldwork; analysis; and reporting. Of these, two - background research and analysis - do not easily lend themselves to public participation. Compiling relevant background information for an archaeological investigation primarily involves reviewing existing information, much of it stashed away in government agency files, archival repositories or in published texts. While the public cannot help the archaeologist read such material, knowledgeable local residents can play a vital role in guiding this work, ensuring that pertinent sources are identified and that valuable informants and collectors of artifacts are contacted. Perhaps the biggest difficulty is making certain that archaeologists reach out to the local community appropriately through local historical and archaeological societies, educational institutions, libraries, government officials and professional colleagues to find those people that can be of the greatest assistance.

In analyzing archaeological information, be it research data, field evidence or artifacts, again it is important for the public archaeologist to appropriately engage in an ongoing dialog with the public. Often the answers to questions about site interpretation come from the simplest of interactions with knowledgeable members of the local community. On the other hand, much analysis requires the assistance of specialists and experts on artifacts and particular types of sites. In the somewhat mundane tasks of processing, sorting, cleaning and cataloging of artifacts, archaeologists will sometimes seek help from the general public.

Archaeological field investigation is the area of activity most obviously visible within a local community. Often this will take the form of small-scale, fast-moving survey work - for example, an extended series of tests being dug along the margins of a highway in advance of widening or within a tract of woodland slated for residential development. Such exploratory work, usually conducted in the early stages of a project's environmental compliance, is carefully targeted to address differing levels of prehistoric and historical archaeological sensitivity in the landscape. Frequently the archaeological outcomes yield either no material or material of a quality not considered significant enough to merit a discovery's listing in the National Register of Historic Places, which in most cases is the ultimate yardstick of an archaeological site's importance. Opportunities for public involvement in archaeological survey work are minimal beyond

*Courtesy of Steve Tull, URS*

A public tour in progress at one of the many excavation sites at Raritan Landing in Middlesex County.

*The best archaeology deserves to live on far beyond the few days, weeks and months of actual discovery in the field.*

interaction with affected or nearby property owners.

It is within the context of the more formal "set-piece" archaeological fieldwork where the general public can be best engaged, typically when data recovery through larger-scale excavation is taking place immediately prior to or in the early stages of a construction project. In these situations, a site will usually be fenced off, neatly gridded out and archaeologists can be seen at work peeling back layers of soil and exposing history in all its muddy and dusty glory. Sometimes, in built-up areas, data recovery excavations will include the use of earthmoving machinery, which adds another layer of visual interest to what is essentially an orchestrated program of organized dirt disassembly, meticulous recording and material culture recovery.

Entertaining visitors on an archaeological site while excavations are in progress can be awkward and disruptive. Yet impromptu visits are par for the course and should be dealt with courteously. Furthermore they provide an exceptional opportunity for fueling enthusiasm in local history and promoting a responsible historic preservation ethic within local communities. Invariably, time and budget constraints cause public archaeology fieldwork to be undertaken rapidly; movement around a site is limited (if not positively dangerous); field staff are focused on the work at hand and reticent to share with onlookers the story unfolding at their trowel tips; and the weather may be less than cooperative. On some very rare occasions, in the case of controversial projects, archaeologists working in the field may be under strict instruction not to speak with members of the public and press and will refer questions to an off-site contact. From the archaeologists' standpoint, when dealing with visiting public and media, having a staff member assigned to handle visitors is preferable, if not always affordable. Such an individual needs to be articulate, personable and able to communicate with visitors young or old, well- or ill-informed, acutely or mildly interested, not to mention those who may consider the entire endeavor a colossal waste of time and money.

A commonly used and informative way to bring excavations before the public is to schedule "open days" on which site tours may be conducted. Advance media coverage, through press releases, posters, mailings, leaflets and the like, is important to maximize attendance at such events. In recent years, "open days" have been favorably received at several excavations conducted under the auspices of the New Jersey Department of Transportation (NJDOT) at Raritan Landing in Piscataway Township, and along the course of recently reconstructed New Jersey Route 29 in South Trenton.

Site tours may be of interest not only to local residents, but also to local schools and groups such as Boy Scout and Girl Scout troops. If site conditions permit and insurance considerations can be met, children (and adults, if they feel so inclined) can sometimes be involved in simple tasks like screening soil/retrieving artifacts and perhaps even limited excavation ... under strict supervision. Of course, Community involvement of this sort in archaeological excavation has been successfully undertaken at well-known sites like the William Trent House in Trenton, the Merchants and Drovers Tavern in Rahway and the Brearley House in Lawrence. At the latter site, and also at Feltville Deserted Village in Union County, community involvement has been expanded into full-blown educational programs in archaeology, where local schools have now, for several years, received basic hands-on training in field and laboratory methods.

Ideally visitors touring archaeological excavations that are in progress should be greeted with hand-outs and on-site displays explaining the purpose of the archaeological work, anticipated finds and actual discoveries to date. It may also be appropriate to specifically invite representatives of the local press or radio and television stations. For large, well-funded and extended excavation projects, such as those recently conducted at the colonial port of Raritan Landing, a web site is

# ...in Public Archaeology

maintained where the status of the work can be monitored [www.raritanlanding.com]. Essential to the success of all of these efforts at exposing visitors to archaeology in progress is the need for archaeologists to communicate their expertise and enthusiasm for their livelihood in ways that can be easily and rapidly understood.

The best archaeology deserves to live on far beyond the few days, weeks and months of actual discovery in the field. The results and meaning of archaeological investigations have been traditionally enshrined in the written word and in graphic imagery (most often line drawings and photographs), usually in thoroughly indigestible, jargonistic technical reports that receive very limited distribution. These are not the most appetizing, nor the most accessible, archaeological products for consumption by the general public and, while a necessary professional outcome of most archaeological studies, they are not the most suitable vehicles for bringing the results of archaeological work back into the local communities from whence the buried information was extracted. Occasionally an exhibit may be mounted or a slide lecture presented, and on the rarest of occasions a popularizing book may be published or a truly exceptional artifact becomes embedded in our collective memory. Technical reports, books, small-scale exhibits and slide lectures - these represent the old-style means of disseminating archaeological information to the public.

*Courtesy of Richard Hunter, Hunter Research*

The 19th century paired arch under construction in the history themed park on top of the Route 29 tunnel in Trenton.

Fortunately, in our media-filled, technologically advancing age, other newer options are becoming increasingly available to archaeologists seeking to pump the results of their work back into local communities. Publishing software is sufficiently advanced and flexible these days that designing and producing graphically appealing posters, brochures, booklets and non-technical summaries for archaeological projects can be quite easily and rapidly accomplished. Among the software applications most widely used for lay-out purposes are Adobe Photoshop, Adobe InDesign, Quark Xpress and Microsoft Publisher, which allow for ready manipulation both of graphics produced with AutoCAD and other drafting and mapping software, and of text, tables and charts created with Microsoft word processing, spreadsheet and database software. Products such as posters, brochures and booklets can be printed out in hard copy, or converted into .pdf format and then burned on to CDs or uploaded to Internet web sites. Videotape footage of archaeological fieldwork and other archaeological activities can be incorporated into historical documentaries distributable as videocassettes or DVDs. Archaeological imagery of various types can be integrated into Powerpoint presentations, a technology that, when used effectively, can make dry archaeological lectures quite palatable. Indeed, most forms of archaeological information - research data, site records (especially drawings and photographs), artifacts - can be transformed through electronic media and made accessible to a wide audience over the worldwide web.

Beyond the paper and electronic products and the museum exhibits of artifacts, which represent the main "off-site" methods of communicating archaeological work to the public, there are sometimes situations where the quality of a buried archaeological resource and the importance of related archaeological findings are so great that they can be used as the basis for the development of some type of physical expression at the site itself. If achieved in a visible and understandable manner, on-site interpretation of archaeology at surviving - or even at destroyed - historic sites is perhaps the most explicit way in which to recycle archaeology back into the community. One somewhat specialized spin-off of minor public benefit that can result from the analysis of materials recovered from archaeological projects is the reproduction and retailing of specimen artifacts, such as items of jewelry or ceramics.

At a very basic level, archaeology frequently will help to authenticate restorations of historic properties by supplying accurate historical information. This has occurred at several historic buildings around the State, most notably the Old Barracks in Trenton. Archaeology, likewise, can contribute to reconstructions of historic buildings and landscapes, as has occurred, for example at the Brearley House in Lawrence Township, where a new kitchen wing has adopted the archaeologically recovered footprint of an historic predecessor. A similar approach will likely be used in the reconstruction of a kitchen wing at the Vanderveer House in Bedminster, while the

reconstructed gardens at Historic Morven have also taken account of archaeological findings.

On site, the role of interpretive archaeology and the accessibility of archaeological sites to the public are that much more critical, of course, where no standing buildings survive. The stabilization of foundations and fragmentary remains of archaeological resources, the re-creation at present-day grade of buried features (e.g., building footprints, mill hydropower systems, garden plots and pathways), the explanation of geographic settings (so important, for instance, in the case of Native American sites and historic battlefields) - these are all areas where archaeology in a practical way gives back to local communities and bolsters the value of heritage tourism.

The public use of archaeology may also extend beyond providing the obvious input to acknowledged historic sites and can help to bind communities to their historical roots in ostensibly modern settings such as parks and public spaces. Archaeological research, for example, provides much of the underpinning for the soon-to-open history-themed park on top of the Route 29 tunnel along the Delaware River waterfront in South Trenton's Lamberton neighborhood. In this instance, extensive excavations and related research, conducted by NJDOT as part of this agency's public archaeology obligation, generated raw data and imagery reproduced in signage and other exhibits.

Keeping the public appropriately informed about public archaeology is a fundamental professional responsibility of all archaeologists engaged in this field of endeavor. The maintenance of a reasonable open dialog between archaeologists and their host local communities, while not without risk to archaeological resources, has to be the norm, and as the public becomes more intelligently informed, so will suitably sensitive treatment of archaeological sites follow. Finding appealing and constructive ways in which to communicate the purpose, methods, findings and value of public archaeological activity is - and should always be - a work in process, requiring archaeologists to participate fully in the everyday melee of land use planning and historic preservation, and to stay abreast of developments in relevant fields such as information technology, museum display and landscape design. Pursuing a living as a public archaeologist is indeed a privilege, the rewards and pleasures of which are owed the public at large. The ultimate message to all public archaeologists is this: do not underestimate how very exciting doing archaeology and handling artifacts is for other people.

*Prepared by Richard W. Hunter President of Hunter Research, Inc., who has been working in public archaeology for more than 30 years.*

# !!! Don't Miss This Date !!!

*Friday, April 23, 2004*

*Edison College & Masonic Temple, Trenton*

**New Jersey: The Early Years**

*2004 Historic Preservation Conference*

The focus of the 2004 conference will be identifying, protecting, and interpreting New Jersey's archaeological resources. The topics of historic period and Native American archaeology will be introduced by Dr. William Kelso (Jamestown Rediscovery Project) and Dr. Michael Stewart (Temple University). Afternoon tours will highlight Native American, historic, and industrial resources in the Abbott Farm National Historic Landmark and Trenton's Delaware River waterfront. Afternoon sessions will cover strategies for advocacy, legal tools for site protection, and the ways in which archaeology informs interpretation of historic period sites. This conference will bring together professionals from diverse backgrounds to demonstrate links between historic preservation and archaeology.

**Who Should Attend?**

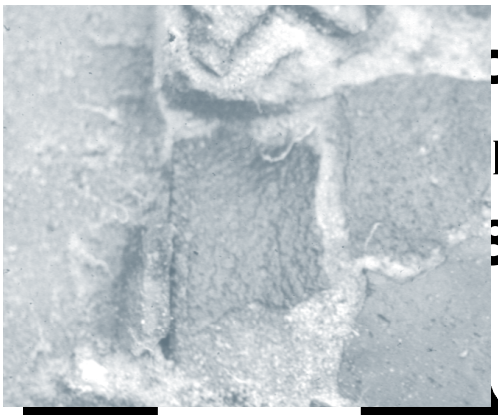
People with an interest in protecting archaeological and historic sites in New Jersey and in their communities; historic site and land managers; community activists; State and local officials.

**Sponsored by:**

*Department of Environmental Protection*
*Historic Preservation Office*
*Preservation New Jersey*
*Old Barracks Museum*

**For updates and more information please check our website:**

www.state.nj.us/dep/hpo



# Archaeological Site Identification & Protection at the Municipal Level

The protection of archaeological resources has been an important part of the national preservation movement since the Antiquities Act of 1906. Thereafter, legislation has been passed at the federal and state levels to advance that goal. In addition to these efforts, some of the most effective tools for archaeological site protection in New Jersey are at the municipal level. They stem from the Municipal Land Use Law of 1975 (MLUL). Two of the intents and purposes of the MLUL are to (1) encourage municipal action to guide the appropriate use or development of all lands in the state in a manner that will promote public health, safety, morals, and general welfare, and (2) promote the conservation of historic sites and districts, and to prevent urban sprawl and degradation of the environment through improper use of land (from N.J.S.A. 40-55D-2). The MLUL, as enabling legislation, provides a framework for municipal land use planning and zoning, and, since 1986, historic preservation zoning.

This article outlines three ways for municipalities to identify and protect archaeological resources. These are:

- listing sites in the environmental resource inventory,
- requiring archaeological survey in the land use ordinance, and
- designating sites pursuant to a historic preservation ordinance.

Each approach has different strengths.

For a municipality that currently has no legal tools to identify and protect archaeological sites, any one of the three would be worthwhile. In an archaeologically perfect world/municipality, all three approaches would be adopted and integrated to work together. While some New Jersey municipalities have implemented one or two of these measures, most have not, and no municipality has adopted all three. Why not? It is not for lack of significant archaeological sites. Rather, it is because few concerned citizens understand both municipal land use law and the value of archaeology and archaeological sites. In particular, they may be unaware of how integration of these three measures provided for under the MLUL can enhance protection of community heritage. Additionally, a majority of the people governing the municipality, and the appointed members of the planning and zoning boards, must recognize the municipality will benefit from inventory and protection of archaeological resources.

The groundwork for any or all of the three approaches must be established in the master plan. The MLUL requires every municipality to have a master plan prepared by a professional planner in consultation with the planning board, governing body, and citizenry. The master plan presents the municipality's vision for its future by providing a clear description of the rational basis for the municipal zoning plan and development regulations. One of the responsibilities of each planning board is to prepare a master plan and re-examine it every six years. It is essential that your master plan states the importance of identifying and protecting archaeological resources for the future of the community. It must recognize the existence and importance of buried archaeological resources within municipal boundaries and declare as a matter of public policy that strong and consistent efforts will be made to identify, preserve, and protect such resources for public benefit when it is possible, prudent, and feasible to do so. A statement such as this is the basis for (1) inserting specific archaeological site recognition and protection language in different elements of the master plan, and (2) adopting ordinances and procedures for archaeological site preservation. Search your master plan to see if archaeological resources are mentioned as important for the community. Frequently, historic resources or historic landmarks are mentioned without specific reference to archaeological resources. In these cases, look beyond the master plan to see if archaeological sites are subsumed by definition under historic resources elsewhere in municipal ordinances or administrative codes or procedures. If this groundwork is not in the master plan, it needs to be developed the next time the plan is reviewed and revised for readoption.

## The Environmental Resource Inventory

The state legislation enabling municipalities to have environmental commissions (N.J.S.A. 40:56A) grants authority for developing environmental resource inventories (ERIs). An ERI typically includes maps and text containing information such as local geology, soils,

ground water, vegetation, wildlife, and historic and archaeological resources. An ERI provides the basis for an environmental commission's analysis and recommendations concerning land use to the governing body, planning board, and zoning board of adjustment.

The effectiveness of this approach for protecting a municipality's archaeological resources depends on several factors. One is the comprehensiveness of the inventory. The body of known archaeological resources will not be comprehensive at the outset. In fact, no municipality in New Jersey has been completely surveyed for archaeological sites. Consequently, this listing should be combined with a long-term effort to build the inventory. Another consideration impacting effectiveness involves receptivity of the municipal leaders and planning and zoning officials. Information in the ERI as well as environmental commission recommendations are advisory. Therefore, decision makers must be aware of the value of archaeological sites in order for outcomes to favor archaeological site protection. Members of the school system, local historical societies, and avocational and professional archaeologists can be enlisted to help build awareness of archaeological site preservation.

## Land Use Ordinance

The Municipal Land Use Law facilitates a second approach to archaeological planning. Archaeological surveys can be required for certain types of projects. This requirement can be stated in a land use ordinance adopted pursuant to the land use element of the master plan. The most important purpose of a land use plan is to guide the future physical development (and nondevelopment) of every property within a municipality by providing the policy context for the zoning ordinance which regulates allowable uses. The land use plan establishes the policy context by synthesizing the background information, goals, and objectives set forth in the master plan. If archaeological site identification and preservation are established objectives in the master plan, then those objectives can be developed further in the land use plan. Then there is a basis to require archaeological survey in the land use ordinance.

*Michael Stewart, Temple University examining sedimentary strata at the Rosey Hill Mansion site (28-ME-107)*

A good example is the Evesham Township land use ordinance. It contains an article requiring an environmental inventory report (EIR) for applications for planning board or zoning board of adjustment approval for "any site plan, major subdivision, general development, planned unit development, or planned residential open space development, or any new type of development." The specific contents of a complete EIR are listed in the article. By definition, a cultural resource survey is required content. The purpose of the survey is to provide descriptions of archaeological resources on the project site, evaluate their eligibility for listing in the municipal, state, and/or National Register of Historic Places, and evaluate the probable impacts of the development on eligible resources. An associated benefit of survey is that it increases the number of archaeological sites identified. By contributing to the community's inventory of archaeological sites, a more comprehensive understanding of community history results.

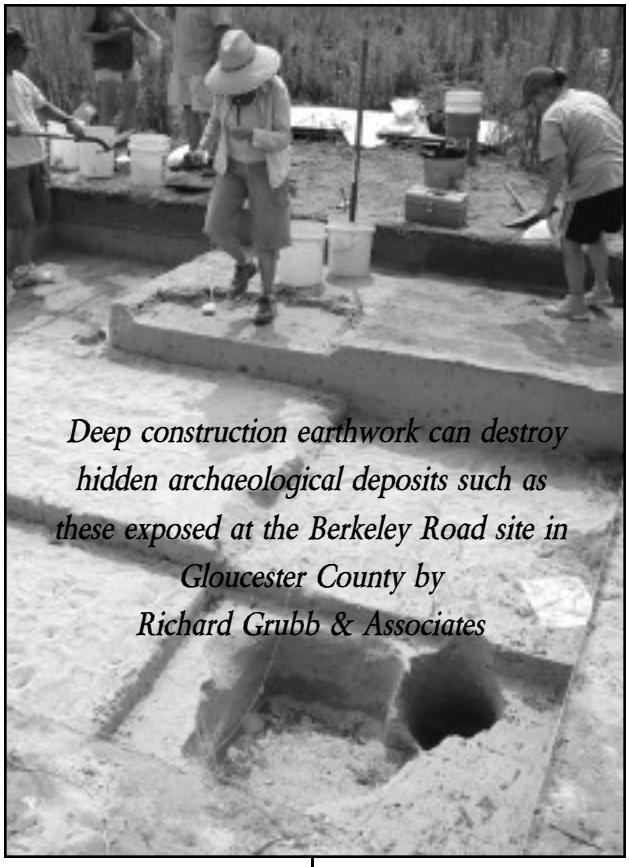
Other municipalities in New Jersey require consideration of cultural or archaeological resources in environmental reports prepared for proposed developments. But the Evesham model is much stronger than others because (1) the elements of an acceptable survey and report of survey findings are spelled out in detail, and (2) survey completeness must be assessed by a professionally qualified archaeological reviewer.

If you elect to adopt archaeological survey requirements for the development application and review process, the new survey requirement must be identified in an updated land development application submission or completeness checklist. If application completeness review will be performed by a professionally qualified archaeological consultant, fees for professional review of the survey report must also be specified in the land development application package. Any new ordinance or ordinance revision that establishes new escrow fees must be approved prior to adoption. In Evesham, the cost for completeness review by a professionally qualified archaeological consultant is presently $400 for projects 50 acres and less, and $800 for projects 51 acres and more. An additional fee of $200 is required for final approval.

Archaeological assessments, evaluations, and recommendations required by a land use ordinance are advisory to the community leaders and planning and zoning officials. They are not binding. However, if a vision of archaeological site protection is set forth in the background and objectives portions of the master plan, and an ordinance is established to require survey to identify significant sites that may be impacted by development, then a framework has been established to facilitate consultation between developers and the municipality to avoid, minimize, and/or mitigate adverse effects to those sites.

## Historic Preservation Commission Ordinance

The MLUL also affirms the ability and legality of local governments to zone specifically for the protection of historic and archaeological resources by developing a historic preservation plan element within the master plan. The historic preservation plan element: (1) identifies the locations and significance of known historic districts, buildings, structures, and archaeological sites (usually termed collectively "historic landmarks"), (2) identifies the standards used to assess worthiness for historic landmark designation, and (3) considers the integration of other components and elements of the master plan with historic preservation planning. Just as a land use plan element establishes the foundation for a land use ordinance, a historic preservation plan element establishes the foundation for a historic preservation commission, committee, or review board ordinance. Overlapping activities and responsibilities of historic preservation and environmental commissions should be addressed in both elements.



*Deep construction earthwork can destroy hidden archaeological deposits such as these exposed at the Berkeley Road site in Gloucester County by Richard Grubb & Associates*

The best legal protection an archaeological site can have in New Jersey is to be designated as a municipal historic landmark pursuant to a strong historic preservation commission (HPC) ordinance. A strong ordinance allows the historic preservation commission's to make binding decisions to approve or deny an undertaking that would affect a designated landmark.

Developing and adopting a historic preservation ordinance involves the same legal processes that are required for enacting all new municipal laws. Prior to initiating the actual legal processes, a framework for acceptance should be established through advocacy, education, and politicking. Writing a new ordinance is serious business. It must be legally sound, technically complete, and procedurally functional. Fortunately, good historic preservation ordinances have been developed and adopted by some municipalities and are available to use as models. The Hopewell Township (Mercer County) Historic Preservation Commission Ordinance (2000) is a good example because it is a strong ordinance that specifically identifies archaeological sites along with historic districts, buildings, and structures as types of properties eligible for local listing or designation.

The primary limitations in this process regard the power of the HPC (i.e., a strong or weak ordinance) and the process of designating archaeological sites. It may be difficult to get a township committee, mayor, planning board, and zoning board to relinquish selected land use decisions to a historic preservation commission. But potential for historic preservation benefits is greater with a strong ordinance. Under weak ordinances, HPC assessments and recommendations are strictly advisory, not binding upon the planning board or zoning board of adjustment.

Secondly, the process of designating archaeological sites as municipal historic landmarks takes some work. Site boundaries must be determined so that sites can be accurately mapped. Density and diversity of artifacts and features need to be understood through background investigation, surface examination, subsurface probing, and usually test excavation so that site content can be understood. Artifacts must be studied in order to determine some of the information potential of the site and thus site significance. After the documentation is assembled, the HPC must agree on the eligibility and approve the historic landmark designation, and the planning board must approve the designation and identify the property on the zoning map.

But ultimately, archaeological sites are worth the effort. A community can be proud when a planning board approves the designation of an archaeological site nominated pursuant to a strong historic preservation ordinance. It means the governing body is convinced the preservation of significant archaeological resources is in the public interest. And it means the community accepts the vision set forth in the master plan stating its general welfare is promoted by historic preservation planning that includes archaeological sites.

## Additional Comments

Several resources are available from the Historic Preservation Office for those interested in exploring enhanced protection of archaeological sites. For developing archaeological survey requirements pursuant to a land use ordinance, we can provide copies of material from Evesham Township. For a strong historic preservation commission ordinance that specifically and

explicitly includes archaeological sites as eligible for designation as municipal historic landmarks, the HPO can mail or email you a copy of the Hopewell Township HPC ordinance adopted March 2, 2000.

Each of these three approaches to archaeological site identification and protection will be discussed in April 2004 during one of the sessions at the Historic Preservation Conference in Trenton where the general topic will be New Jersey archaeology. Please plan to attend. You will meet other community activists also considering archaeological site preservation for their communities as well as speakers with archaeological preservation success stories. The archaeological sites in your community are worth the investment.

Kate Marcopul, George Chidley, and Deborah Fimbel assisted in preparation of this article.

*Prepared by Michael L. Gregg,*
*Principal Historic Preservation Specialist with the Historic Preservation Office*

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## "Discover New Jersey's Historic Resources, & Protect Them with Our Expertise"

*Technical Assistance Publications Order Form*

*HPO has copies of technical publications useful in community preservation initiatives. Included are examples of guidelines for historic property preservation, procedural guidelines for historic preservation commission ordinances, and excerpts from the New Jersey Statutes Annotated Municipal Land Use Law as it relates to historic preservation. Please visit our web site or contact the Office for our*

*Technical Assistance Publications Order Form.*

TEL: (609) 292-2023

**Why** shouldn't we keep our artifact collection on site? **We** paid for the excavation didn't we?

And after all, nobody has been more dedicated to this project than I have. This has been an exciting project and you can bet that I will ensure that everyone understands how important this collection is to the history of this house. We have several rooms that are under utilized now and these boxes won't take up that much space.

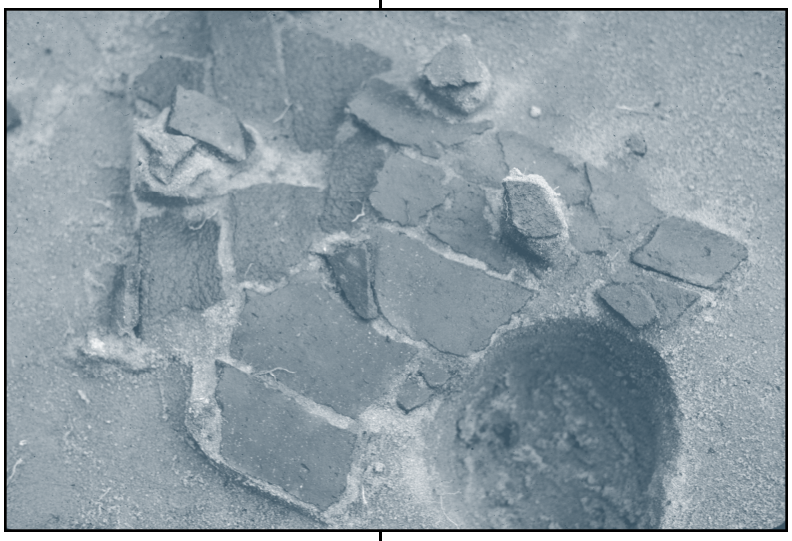
# Collections Curation

# Protecting Your Investment for the Long Term

# While

it may be desirable to curate an archaeological collection on-site or at a local or county facility, site managers should review their goals when considering these options. Curating a collection is much more than storing or displaying a collection; it is caring for it. When determining the appropriate disposition of a collection, site managers should consider the services provided by museums and curatorial facilities in terms of care and access to the collection. If curation is an aspect of a historic site's function and facilities and staffing are adequate to both protect and provide access to the collection, it may be beneficial to retain the collection.

If a historic site or local repository does not possess sufficient space, or if physical conditions for stable and secure storage are in doubt, the public interest may best be served by housing the collection at a museum or other curatorial facility. These facilities are typically equipped to maintain the stability of collections. New collections are inspected to ensure that contamination such as mold, does not infect or threaten the stability of existing collections. They provide guidance for appropriate and standardized cataloguing (i.e., labeling) as well as storage materials such as acid-free bags.



*Close-up views of a c. 2000 year old partial Native American ceramic vessel; above, following excavation after initial discovery in a posthole shovel test in Monmouth County and on page 14, after partial reconstruction in the New Jersey Department of Transportation archaeological laboratory*

Curatorial facilities should be climate controlled, secure from theft and vandalism, and accessible to researchers. In order to provide context and meaning and to prevent loss of information, the collection must be housed with related field notes, copies of the archaeological survey report, field maps, photographs, and other materials emanating from all phases of the archaeological investigation. A collection devoid of accompanying information about the excavation and the relationship of artifacts to one another and to the site is a collection with a significantly diminished capacity to provide information about the historic site and for future research.

Although it may seem inconceivable to caring site managers, disappearance of entire archaeological collections has been reported in survey reports and professional journals time and time again. Frequently, the loss is discovered when subsequent phases of site archaeology are undertaken. Theft or disposal of significant collections represent incalculable losses of public history, especially since that history relates to the sites from which the collections had originated.

## Planning Ahead

It is important that during project planning, adequate time and funding are provided for collections curation. It is incumbent on the archaeologist to estimate the nature and quantity of the archaeological materials that are anticipated. Sufficient quantities of bags, boxes, and when appropriate, cabinets and/or shelving must be provided for in the project budget for curation of the collection. Project archaeologists should also estimate the cost of artifact stabilization for artifacts prone to deterioration or degradation once they are removed from the soil (this is especially true for artifacts derived from wet or moist environments). While stability is not usually a concern for many artifact materials such as stone, glass, or ceramics, it is frequently a consideration for artifacts such as metal or cloth. Conservation of all potentially non-stable artifacts (e.g., nails) may not be necessary; however, provision should be made in advance for conservation of significant artifacts.

Archaeologists may hesitate to advise an enthusiastic client that the collection and ultimately the community would be better served by allowing the artifact collection to be accessioned into a more appropriate facility than is available locally. There may also be a temptation when time and/or funding is limited to postpone adequate collections processing and storage in favor of a more ambitious field program. However, 'postponement' may become 'never' for many unintended reasons. This places at risk both the collection and the investment in the site that the archaeological excavation represents.

To avoid potential pitfalls site managers should discuss with their archaeologists the goals for the site and the collection. Repositories should be contacted during the project scoping phase to determine the methods, materials, and associated costs for proper curation of the collection. Often professionally supervised volunteers can clean and catalogue artifacts. Not only can this

substantially reduce the cost of the archaeological task, but also the experience provides a learning opportunity for the volunteers and imparts a deeper appreciation for the historic site.

## Interpretive exhibits on extended loan from parent collections

When a site administrator contemplates retaining an artifact collection on site, they most likely envision a manageable and interpreted set of artifacts for exhibit. This end is best attained with a subset of the parent collection on extended or even permanent loan from the repository housing the larger collection. Usually, many artifacts in a collection are aesthetically uninteresting and individually devoid of value outside the context of the collection. An artifact is one small thread in a larger tapestry woven by a professional with the warp and weft of research, excavation, analysis, and reporting. Selected artifacts with accompanying interpretation provide the basis for an interpretive exhibit.

To protect the portion of the collection destined for exhibit and to safeguard against potential loss, it should be catalogued, analyzed, and photo documented at the time the larger collection is processed. The interpreted artifacts should remain together in a secure display case or other format that will provide maximum public access while protecting its contents. The exhibit may also include photographs, drawings, site plans, and interpretive text from the excavation to enhance understanding and illustrate how the archaeological investigation and the artifacts contribute to knowledge about the site. Provision should be made for return of the material at such time as the recipient no longer elects to maintain the display. This strategy allows a meaningful display or set of displays to remain on site while ensuring their protection and availability as part of the larger collection.

## Guidance

The New Jersey State Museum or other similar museum facility will provide guidance on how to achieve long-term stability and care of the collection. Professionals at these facilities will provide advice to ensure that the plans for the project result in appropriate cataloguing and storage of the collection. You may contact: Gregory D. Lattanzi, Registrar, Bureau of Archaeology & Ethnology, New Jersey State Museum, P.O. Box 530, Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0530, (609) 984-9327. Additional guidance regarding management of site deposits and collections is also available in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeological Documentation at http://www.cr.nps.gov/local-law/arch_stnds_7.htm.

## Conclusion

Through planning, the utility of your archaeological collection to both the site and the public will persist into the distant future. The collection will continue to provide opportunity for study, both in relation to future phases of excavation and for comparison to similar site collections. New and updated displays can be developed as they complement interpretive programs. Protecting your investment in archaeology will provide for continued enrichment to the heritage community long after the conclusion of your tenure at the site.

Kurt Kalb, Michael L. Gregg, and Dorothy Guzzo assisted in preparation of this article

*Prepared by Deborah Rinker Fimbel, Principal Historic Preservation Specialist with the Historic Preservation Office*

## !!! SAVE THIS DATE !!!! May 1, 2004

The New Jersey Historic Sites Council and Department of Environmental Protection's Historic Preservation Office are pleased to announce the availability of applications for the 14th Annual New Jersey Historic Preservation Awards. Awards will be made to those individuals,

projects or programs that are judged to demonstrate exceptional merit in the field of historic preservation. To obtain an application or receive additional information visit our web site at www.state.nj.us/dep/hpo or contact Genny Guzman at (609) 984-0543.

**Award applications must be received by March 5, 2004 and winners will be announced at a ceremony on May 1, 2004.**

# Archaeology on the Web

This annotated list of archaeology-related web sites provides a sampling of the resources available on the Internet along with a brief description of their content. Web sites are organized alphabetically by title according to their general content. The intended audiences of these web sites range in both age (8 to 80) and experience (general public to professional).

## General Archaeology Web Sites

### Anthropology in the News

http://www.tamu.edu/anthropology/news.html

This site provides links to recent news articles which highlight issues in anthropology, including recent archaeological discoveries.

### Archaeological Parks in the U.S.

http://www.uark.edu/misc/aras/

This web site provides links to parks that have archaeological sites which have been protected and are open to the public. The archaeological parks included on this web site represent Native American sites, some of which date to as late as the Contact Period. No archaeological parks with strictly Euro-American archaeological sites were included in the list.

### Archaeology Fieldwork

www.archaeologyfieldwork.com

The purpose of this web site is provide a forum for individuals working or interested in the field of archaeology to share information. This web site features a photo gallery of archaeological fieldwork, lists of archaeological field schools, lists of archaeology job opportunities, and a section where individuals working in the field can post their resumes and curriculum vitae.

### Archaeology on the Net

http://www.serve.com/archaeology/

This site provides links to web sites dealing with a variety of archaeological topics. Some of these topics include: cultural resources management, national and state archaeological parks, academic journals, academic departments, teaching resources, and GIS and remote sensing.

### Arch Net

http://archnet.asu.edu/

This web site provides access to a variety of archaeological resources on the Internet. Some examples include: academic journals, museums, academic departments, and archaeological conference announcements. There are also links to web sites providing information about different subject areas relating to archaeology as well as regional archaeological projects and syntheses.

### Directory of Underwater Archaeology on the Web

http://www.adp.fsu.edu/uwdirect.html

This web site was created by both the Underwater Archaeology Program and the Academic Diving Program at Florida State University. It provides links to web sites related to underwater archaeology and maritime history.

### Diving for Diamonds

http://www.archaeology.org/online/features/titanic/

This web site discusses efforts to preserve and protect shipwrecks and submerged archaeological sites. Using the HMS Titanic as a case study, this web site provides an overview of both international and U.S. law which serves to protect and preserve underwater archaeological heritage.

### Lithics - Net

http://members.aol.com/artgumbus/lithinfo.html

Lithics Net maintains an array of information on North American stone artifacts such as projectile points. The site provides useful links to a glossary of lithics terminology, reference books, magazines, and World Wide Web links. The site also maintains a catalog of projectile point types that can be searched alphabetically or morphologically.

### Register of Professional Archaeologists

www.rpanet.org

The Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA) is a listing of archaeologists who possess both formal archaeology education and professional experience, and who agree to abide by a standard code of ethics. The RPA web site provides the listing of professional archaeologists by state and region, the professional code of conduct and bylaws, information about the goals of the organization, as well as a list of additional Internet resources.

### Siftings

www.siftings.com

This web site provides links to archaeological organizations, archaeology-related events and announcements, and publications.

### The Archaeology Channel

www.archaeologychannel.org/

The Archaeology Channel is a web site that seeks to communicate the importance of archaeological heritage to a large audience through electronic media. This web site maintains a collection of audio and video documentation of archaeological sites around the world.

### The Archaeological Institute of America

www.archaeological.org

The Archaeological Institute of America is the oldest organization in North America dedicated to promoting and enhancing archaeological inquiry into and the public's understanding of the international archaeological record. This web site provides information on archaeological fieldwork opportunities worldwide, publications available through the AIA, tours of archaeological sites worldwide, career placement services offered by AIA, conferences, television programming, fellowships and grants.

### The Society for Historical Archaeology

http://www.sha.org/

The Society for Historical Archaeology is a professional archaeological organization dedicated to the promotion of academic archaeological research into the modern period. The organization's web site provides many useful links for information about careers in historic archaeology, research tools, publications, news and announcements in historical archaeology, and underwater archaeology.

## Regional and New Jersey Archaeology

### Cumberland County Register of Historic Structures and Sites

http://www.co.cumberland.nj.us/facts/history/register

This web site focuses on standing historic sites, but also includes archaeological sites. It illustrates how archaeological sites can be interpreted for the public and can continue to provide community history.

### Eastern States Archeological Federation

http://esaf-archeology.org/

The Eastern States Archeological Federation (ESAF) is an organization of state archaeological societies from the eastern United States. ESAF fosters information exchange among individuals working in archaeology and supports public participation in archaeological endeavors. This web site provides information about publications available through the organization and its annual meeting.

### Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference

http://www.maacmidatlanticarchaeology.org/index.html

The Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference is an organization of professional and avocational archaeologists working in the Middle Atlantic region. The organization hosts a yearly conference and publishes an annual journal to facilitate communication between members of the Middle Atlantic archaeological community. The web page provides information on membership, publications, news, and meetings.

### The Archaeological Society of New Jersey

www.asnj.org

The Archaeological Society of New Jersey (ASNJ) was organized in 1931, to promote and encourage study of historic and prehistoric archaeology, especially in New Jersey. It supports preservation, investigation and interpretation of important archaeological sites; the establishment of local archaeological organizations; promotion of and education about archaeology, especially New Jersey archaeology; and recording and publishing of archaeological information. ASNJ holds four regular meetings each year in January, March, May, and October at locations throughout the State. Guest speakers lecture on archaeological topics and members talk about subjects of local interest. ASNJ produces Newsletters and a Bulletin each year, and its Chapters host and participate in a variety of local activities.

## Cultural Resources Management

### Cultural Resources Management

http://www.cr.nps.gov/crm/

This web site provides links to current and past issues of the magazine Cultural Resource Management. This magazine is produced by the National Park Service, and contains articles about diverse issues in cultural resource management.

### NAGPRA on the Web

http://www.sfsu.edu/~nagpra/web.htm

This web site provides many links to web sites dedicated to Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGRPA) issues.

### National Archaeological Database

http://www.cast.uark.edu/other/nps/nadb/nadb.mul.html

The National Archaeological Database is maintained by the National Park Service and is comprised of two modules. The report module is a bibliographic index of archaeological survey reports for each state in the country. The map module provides GIS layers related to archaeological data. Both modules can be accessed on this web site.

### National Association of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers

http://www.nathpo.org/

This web site provides useful information including Tribal Historic Preservation Officers across the country, the projects in which they are involved, links to relevant news items, legislation related to cultural heritage, and NAGPRA.

### National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers

www.ncshpo.org/

The National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers is a national organization of state government officials responsible for administering the national historic preservation program as delegatees of the Secretary of the Interior. This web site provides links to the state historic preservation offices in every state, information about historic preservation law, state preservation legislation, news and events, and preservation issues including the Historic Preservation Fund.

### The National NAGPRA Program

http://www.cr.nps.gov/nagpra/

This web site provides extensive information related to the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act. It provides links to the NAGPRA regulations, training opportunities, grant opportunities, topics related to repatriation, and the Native American Consultation Database.

### National Park Service Bulletins and Brochures

www.cr.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins.htm

This web site, sponsored by the National Park Service, provides links to bulletins and brochures published by the National Park Service. The purpose of these bulletins and brochures is to assist the public in documenting, evaluating, and nominating historically significant properties to the National Register of Historic Places.

### National Park Service: Laws, Regulations, & Standards

www.cr.nps.gov/linklaws.htm

This web site, sponsored by the National Park Service, provides links to the full text of laws, regulations, and standards related to cultural resource management in the United States.

### New Jersey Historic Preservation Office

www.state.nj.us/dep/hpo/

The New Jersey Historic Preservation Office promotes the preservation of New Jersey's historic and archaeological resources

through the administration of a variety of federal and state programs. This web site offers information about several programs the office administers as well as publications offering technical assistance on a variety of preservation-related topics.

## Education

### Dig: The Archaeology Magazine for Kids

http://www.digonsite.com/index.html

This web site is sponsored by "Dig" magazine which is published in cooperation with the Archaeological Institute of America. The web page is targeted for children between the ages of 8 and 13 years of age, and provides links to information about archaeological factoids, links to other archaeology web sites, a glossary of archaeology terms, a guide to archaeological events by state, and a forum for archaeology-related questions. This web site also provides a link to resources for teachers and parents.

### The Heritage Education Network

http://histpres.mtsu.edu/then/

This web site provides extensive information about useful resources for incorporating archaeology and historic preservation into the classroom.

### Society for American Archaeology - Educational Materials

http://www.saa.org/Education/eduMat.html

This web site, sponsored by the Society for American Archaeology, provides a list of teaching resources available from the Society for American Archaeology.

### Teaching with Historic Places

www.cr.nps.gov/nr/twhp

This web site is sponsored by the National Park Service and is dedicated to providing educators with information for teaching about historic places in their classrooms. There are links to lesson plans developed by the National Park Service, professional development opportunities, and lesson plans developed by educators across the country.

### You Be the Historian

http://americanhistory.si.edu/hohr/springer/

This interactive web site features archaeological remains from the Springer family residence in New Castle, Delaware. It invites the reader to be the historian/archaeologist by making interpretations of past life based on artifacts found at the site, and ultimately to compare his/her interpretations with those of the project historian.

## Archaeological Site Protection and Preservation

### New Jersey Conservation Foundation

www.njconservation.org

The New Jersey Conservation Foundation was created in 1960 to develop and promote strong land use policies and to protect lands through acquisition and management. Since its founding, the NJCF has helped to preserve more than 100,000 acres of open space, including archaeologically sensitive lands. This web site provides information about the land acquisition and management policies of the NJCF, some of which could be useful in archaeological site protection and preservation.

### Strategies for Protecting Archaeological Sites on Public Land

http://www2.cr.nps.gov/pad/strategies/

This web site is based on a booklet prepared by the National Park Service. It provides links and information on a range of tools that can be employed in protecting archaeological sites in local communities, summarizes the benefits of each tool, and lists special considerations associated with each.

### The Archaeological Conservancy

www.americanarchaeology.com

The Archaeological Conservancy is a nonprofit organization established in 1980 for the purpose of acquiring and preserving the best of the United States' archaeological heritage. This web site provides information on the Conservancy's acquisition programs as well as its publications and tours.

### The Trust for Public Land

www.tpl.org

The Trust for Public Land is a national nonprofit organization whose mission is the preservation of land for human well being and enjoyment - a mission that goes hand in hand with archaeological site protection. This web site provides links to state-level programs being implemented to fulfill this mission.

## Special Projects

### The Jamestown Rediscovery Project

http://www.apva.org/index.html

The Jamestown Rediscovery Project web site provides an overview of ongoing archaeological research into the remains of 1607-1698 Jamestown. The web site provides a history of Jamestown, details of excavations from 1994 to the present, publications, and interactive archaeological exercises which allow the user to discover how archaeology is conducted at Jamestown.

### Recovering Raritan Landing: The Archaeology of a Forgotten Town

www.raritanlanding.com

This web site is sponsored by the Federal Highway Administration and the New Jersey Department of Transportation, and describes the archaeological investigations at Raritan Landing, a historic port community on the Raritan River approximately 1 mile above New Brunswick, Middlesex County.

### Texas Beyond History

http://www.texasbeyondhistory.net/index.html

This web site is a public outreach project of the Texas Archaeological Research Laboratory at the University of Texas at Austin. It features links to information about historic and prehistoric archaeological sites throughout Texas.

### The Five Points Site

http://r2.gsa.gov/fivept/fphome.htm

This web site highlights the Five Points site which was the focus of archaeological excavation in the early 1990's prior to the construction of the Foley Square Courthouse in New York City.

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