

Appendix 2

Future Plans & Studies Needed

SPECIAL STUDIES AND PLANS

Research proposals and draft reports shall receive peer review by members of the State Monuments Division and the Museum of New Mexico, including the Fort Selden staff, and by outside professionals, including those representing the State Historic Preservation Office. The reports will include information, analyses, and conclusions directly applicable to planning, resource management, resource preservation, resource protection, or interpretive needs.

Basic Cultural Resources Documents

These documents ordinarily are prepared prior to the General Management Plan for any monument listed on the National Register. These studies identify, document, and evaluate information about the monument's cultural resources. The completion of the following documents is considered necessary. Ideally, the geographic area of Leasburg Dam State Park will be included in these studies.

Archaeological Overview and Assessment:

Describes and assesses the known and potential archaeological resources within the monument. The overview reviews and summarizes existing archaeological data, and the assessment evaluates it. The study serves as the first step in determining the need for and designing of future studies. It includes sections describing the natural environment, the cultural history, description and evaluation of past research, and knowledge of archaeological resources. It lists the location of collections, relevant future research topics and possible methods, field records and archives available for future research, and bibliographic references. Overviews and assessments have a regional context and may be part of a multi-agency regional planning endeavor. They provide a basis for evaluating resource significance within the monument and formulating research designs for other studies.

Base Maps: Record the locations of:

Fort Selden State Monument and Leasburg Dam State Park:

- all known archaeological sites and all areas that have been surveyed for archaeological sites with annotation on the survey method used
- all historic resources, including the location of elements that have disappeared and elements related to the fort, such as the cemetery
- troop movement maps

Fort Selden Military Reservation plus specific other areas outside the monument boundaries:

- known archaeological sites and areas within the reservation that have been surveyed for archaeological sites with annotation on the survey method used
- all fort-related historic resources, including the location of elements that have disappeared; besides features specifically constructed by the military as part of the garrison, fort-related resources include the outposts maintained by the fort, the community of Leasburg, roads leading into and from the fort, the ferry, and the Robledo paraje; additional features to be included should be identified as part of the study
- troop movement maps
- known ethnographic resources and sites within the military reservation, including any with subsistence and sacred value to Native Americans; such studies can help identify prehistoric and historic values placed on the military reservation area by previous occupants

The areas of the state monument and park should have first priority, although information related to the entire military reservation is important for interpretive purposes. Information on these maps may be withheld from the public if their distribution would risk destruction of or harm to the resources.

Administrative History:

This compiles the history of the monument entity. The administrative history should be updated periodically. It can be prepared by monument staff or by consultants.

In addition, the parallel design of the addition to the visitor center necessitates preparation of the following documents:

Archaeological Survey:

Because of the small size of the monument property and the wealth of prehistoric to historic cultural resources within its boundaries, an archaeological survey of the entire monument property is needed. Areas of particular importance include those spaces under consideration for an addition to the existing visitor center and for relocation of the parking lot.

Interpretive Prospectus:

The Interpretive Prospectus is the plan for implementing the management objectives and planning decisions for interpretation of Fort Selden State Monument. It will deal primarily with interpretive media but may also affect the use and treatment of the monument's cultural resources. In such cases, special plans and studies may be required. The prospectus must be completed in step with the overall study of the redesign of the visitor center.

Exhibit Plan:

This evolves from the Interpretive Prospectus and provides the label copy, list of objects to be exhibited, and detailed design and construction plans for an exhibit. It must take into consideration the preservation needs of objects while on exhibit. In addition to the

overall new scheme for the redesigned visitor center permanent exhibits, an exhibit plan for the initial temporary exhibit for the new spaces is required.

Cultural Landscape Report:

To identify, evaluate, and determine the appropriate management options for the cultural landscape determined during planning to be appropriate for interpretation of the historic site of Fort Selden.

Boundary Surveys

The boundaries of Fort Selden State Monument and adjacent property that has potential for acquisition should be surveyed and the ownership documented

Site Topographical & Utility Survey

Prior to completing construction documents for either expanding or replacing the Visitor's Center, relocation of the parking area, or other significant site improvements, a survey should be completed showing one foot topographic contours and all site utilities, both buried and above ground.

ADDITIONAL STUDIES RECOMMENDED

The following studies are recommended. Their priority is secondary to the studies listed above.

Archaeological and Ethnographic Collection Studies:

This involves the description, analysis, or reanalysis of collections or other data collected in the past.

Archaeological Data Recovery Studies:

Undertaken if significant archeological resources must be disturbed by development actions or visitor use activities, are threatened by natural forces, or cannot be maintained in situ.

Collection Management Plan:

A plan designed to assist the monument in improving its museum collection management program. A team of museum professionals from outside the monument conducts an onsite assessment of the collection and facilities. The plan assists the monument in solving its unique collections management problems.

Curatorial topics that may be addressed in the plan include a review of the Scope of Collection Statement; a description of the museum collection; and an evaluation of museum storage (e.g., environment, security, fire protection, space, shelving, and cabinets), museum exhibits (e.g., environment, security, fire protection, case and mount design), maintenance schedules, and museum program staffing and funding.

Collection Condition Survey:

Conducted by a professional conservator and is designed to report, following a visual inspection, the condition of all or part of a museum collection. It records object conditions, creates a baseline reference for future assessment of object deterioration, and identifies objects in need of treatment according to degree of urgency. Conservators performing the survey must be specialized in

the treatment of the specific class of objects being examined (e.g., textiles, metals, paper, books, and ethnographic objects).

Cultural Resources Management Bibliography:

An inventory of reports that address the Fort Selden State Monument cultural resources, prepared by and maintained in the Santa Fe office, with a copy at the monument.

Ethnohistory:

This ethnographic study shares the general goals of cultural anthropology, to obtain information on monument-associated ethnic groups and their cultural use and value of the monument resources, if any. The study focuses specifically on past groups and both change and stability in their cultural systems. The resulting materials contribute to interpretive programs on Native Americans and other monument-associated ethnic groups. In conducting these studies, anthropologists use oral history in addition to analyzing archaeological, ethnographic, and historical documents.

Historic Furnishings Report:

An exhibit plan for furnished rooms or portions of rooms for temporary or permanent exhibit in the visitor center. This plan documents the historic furnishings associated with a particular structure to be interpreted. It determines what furnishings to display and how to arrange them.

The first part of the report identifies pertinent planning documents; describes the location of the structure; and includes an analysis of the historic occupancy and room use, documentary evidence of the structure's interior and historic furnishings, and recommendations for furnishings. The report discusses the interpretive objective; describes recommended furnishings with documentation for each object; and provides floor plans and elevations for each room showing the proposed locations of the furnishings and the space requirements for the exhibit.

Oral Histories and Life Histories:

Oral histories and life histories of people associated with ownership of properties on the former Fort Selden military reservation need to be collected about landownership, any fort features on their property, traditions related to the historic fort, and the individual's family. Life histories of persons associated with the fort also need to be written. These studies will contribute to interpretation of the monument.

Special History Study:

This study usually is prepared for the Interpretive Prospectus or for the development of interpretive or resource management programs. The study focuses on the associations, events, and personalities of the monument rather than its cultural resources. Its subjects are political, social, intellectual, economic, military, or cultural as well as the events associated with them. These studies do not identify or evaluate the cultural resources. Because so little research has been undertaken about Fort Selden's history or the individuals and groups associated with it, these studies are needed for proper appreciation and interpretation of the fort. Topics of study should derive from the values, purpose, significance, and interpretive themes statements.