

GLOSSARY: COMMON ACRONYMS & TERMS USED IN CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT (CRM)

Accession, Accession Number: The number assigned to artifacts or data for permanent storage and curation in a collections facility.

ACHP, Advisory Council, Council: *Advisory Council on Historic Preservation*, an independent Federal agency composed of 19 members, is charged with advising the President & Congress on historic preservation matters and administering the provisions of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Action: as defined by *NEPA*, all activities, *undertakings*, or programs of any kind authorized, funded, or carried out, in whole or in part, by Federal agencies. Examples include, but are not limited to: (a) actions intended to conserve listed species or their habitat; (b) the promulgation of regulations; (c) the granting of licenses, contracts, leases, easements, rights-of-way and permits; (d) grants-in-aid; and (e) actions directly or indirectly causing modifications to the land, water or air.

Alluvium: Sediment (gravel, sand, silt, etc.) deposited by a stream.

AIRFA: *American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978*, states that the policy of the United States is to protect and preserve for American Indians their inherent rights of freedom to believe, express, and exercise the traditional religions of the American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, and Native Hawaiians. These rights include, but are not limited to, access to sites, use and possession of sacred objects, and the freedom to worship through ceremony and traditional rites.

Archaeological Site: the location of past focused human activities, defined in close proximity of a continuous distribution of artifacts and/or features.

ARPA: *Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979*, prohibits the removal, sale, receipt and interstate transportation of archaeological resources obtained illegally (without permits) from public or Indian lands and authorizes Federal agency permit procedures for investigations of archaeological resources on public lands under the agency's control. Amendments to ARPA state that the Secretaries of the Interior, Agriculture and Defense shall develop plans for surveying the lands under their control to determine the nature and extent of archaeological resources, prepare a schedule for surveying those lands that are likely to contain the most scientifically valuable archaeological resources, and develop documents for reporting suspected violations.

APE, Area of Potential Effects, as defined by the *NHPA* for the *Section 106* review process, the area, or areas, within which an *undertaking* may cause changes in the character or use of *historic properties*, should any be present.

Artifact: An object showing human workmanship or modification.

Assemblage: The complete inventory of artifacts from a single, defined archaeological unit (such as a stratum or component).

Associated Funerary Objects: See Funerary Objects.

Backdirt: The soils excavated from test pits, typically used to refill them once excavations are terminated.

BRM: *Bedrock mortar*, a grinding hole manufactured in a natural rock outcrop and used for processing foods (e.g., acorns) and other materials by California Indians.

Biface: A “flaked-stone” tool that has been worked on both sides.

Burden of Proof: Assuming a *prima facie* case by a *Tribe with standing*, the burden is always upon the museum to overcome the presumption and show that a lawful right of possession was transferred when the item was first alienated from the Tribe. (Reference: NAPGRA)

Burial: Human remains disposed of by interment.

CEQA: *California Environmental Quality Act of 1970*, State legislation that requires all State and local agencies and governments to evaluate proposed activities which may significantly affect the environment, including cultural resources. Compliance may include preparation of a Negative Declaration or an *Environmental Impact Report (EIR)*.

Carbon-14 Dating: A method for determining the age of organic material.

Chert: A crypto-crystalline silicate rock type common to Northwest California and elsewhere, and used to manufacture flaked-stone tools.

Chipping, Knapping: Making stone tools by controlled flaking, either by percussion (e.g., using a cobble hammerstone), or by exerting pressure on the edge with a pointed tool (e.g., antler).

CFR: *Code of Federal Regulations*, the government-wide regulations that all Federal agencies must follow, *CFRs* have the force of law.

Constituents: All elements of an archaeological site (artifacts, dietary remains, features, etc.).

Core: A cobble or small rock from which flakes are removed to make smaller flaked-stone implements, or which is shaped into a tool by removal of flakes (“core tool”).

Cultural patrimony: objects that are sacred or otherwise significant to a tribe or group, and because of their nature, were not the private property of individuals in that group. A carving representing a god, or the medicine bundle of a clan would be examples (Reference: NAGPRA).

CRMP: *Cultural Resources Management Plan*, same as an Historic Preservation Plan (see (HPP)).

Data Recovery: The act of excavating an archaeological site with the intent of answering specific research questions, typically as a mitigation measure when the site cannot be preserved.

Datum: A stationary control point from which all cultural features and artifacts are mapped in the field and depicted on a Sketch Map.

Debitage (aka Flake): Stone refuse or debris produced during flaked-stone tool manufacture.

EA: *Environmental Assessment*, under *NEPA*, the document used to determine if an *Environmental Impact Statement* is required.

EIR: *Environmental Impact Report*, under *CEQA* a detailed statement of a project's environmental effects and considerations to mitigate (reduce) those effects.

EIS: *Environmental Impact Statement*, under *NEPA*, a detailed statement of a project's effects on the environment including cultural resources, and considerations to mitigate (reduce) those effects.

Ethnography: The study of a culture to obtain information on past and present lifeways.

Excavation: A systematic process of digging archaeological sites, removing the soil and observing the provenience (location) and context of the finds, and recording them in a three-dimensional way.

Feature: A large, complex manmade structure or object, or arrangement of associated artifacts that cannot be easily moved, such as a hearth, housepit, rock art panel, can dump or mining ditch.

FONSI: *Finding of No Significant Impact*, under *NEPA*, a document that describes the reasons a project will not have a significant effect on the environment including cultural resources.

FR: *Federal Register*, where the US Government publishes legal announcements.

Fire-cracked rocks: Burned rocks that are typically fractured and discolored during intense heating in a firehearth, typically found in archaeological midden deposits associated with Indian village or camp sites.

Firehearth: An archaeological feature containing ash, charcoal, burned rocks and/or other evidence of a fire kindled by a person.

Funerary Objects: Those objects which, as part of the death rite or ceremony of a culture, are objects reasonably believed to have been placed with the individual human remains at the time of death or later. Per NAGPRA, two definitions apply:

Associated funerary objects are objects that are in collections that are associated with human remains that are in the possession and/or control of federal agencies/institutions of higher learning.

Unassociated funerary objects are funerary objects that are in the possession and/or control of federal agencies/institutions of higher learning with no associated collections of human remains.

Good Faith: In order that repatriation not be staled in an abundance of caution, any museum that repatriates an item in conformance with the law may not be later held accountable if a new group later shows a close cultural affiliation. (Reference: NAGPRA)

Handstone (aka Mano): A hand-sized loaf-shaped cobble used for grinding seeds, pigments, etc., on a millingstone (aka Metate) (“groundstone tools”).

Historic property: any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the *National Register of Historic Properties*.

HPP: Historic Preservation Plan (sometimes referred to as a Cultural Resources Management Plan), a written document that describes how cultural resources will be identified, protected and managed, for example, the Federally owned and US Army managed Ft. Hunter Liggett Military Installation in the traditional Salinan heartland.

Housepit: a depression of any shape representing the former location of a partly subsurface (semisubterranean) structure such as a traditional Yurok family house or sweatlodge.

Indian Tribe: Any band, tribe, nation, or other organized group or community of Indians or Alaskan Village Corporations, recognized by the BIA. Native Hawaiian organizations are also included. (Reference: NAPGRA)

In Situ: “in place,” a term applied to archaeological remains found in their original, undisturbed location or position.

Integrity: classification of a site that relates to the degree of disturbance.

Interested person: those individuals and organizations that are concerned with the effects of a particular *undertaking* on *historic properties* and are given opportunities to participate in the *NHPA Section 106* process.

Lithic: of or pertaining to a stone (obsidian, chert, basalt, greywacke, etc.), as in lithic artifacts.

Midden: culturally altered soil that is artificially darkened and has a greasy feel, marking the location of intensive human occupation where artifacts and food remains were discarded, cooking fires were set and emptied, etc.

Mitigate: to lessen the adverse effects an *undertaking* may cause to significant environmental and cultural resources including *historic properties*, such as (a) limiting the magnitude of the *action*, (b) repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the effected property, (c) recovering and recording data from cultural properties (for example, excavating an archaeological site) that may be destroyed or substantially altered, (d) avoiding the effect altogether by not taking an *action*, or part of an *action*, or by relocating the *action*, (e) reducing or eliminating the effect over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the *action*, and (f) compensating for effect by providing substitute resources or environments.

MOA: Memorandum of Agreement, resulting from Section 106 consultation, that states measures the Federal agency will take to avoid or reduce effects on *historic properties* as it carries out its

undertaking; the *MOA* is signed by the Federal agency official, the *SHPO*, and the *Advisory Council* and *Interested Parties* if participating. The *MOA* documents mutual agreements of facts, intentions, procedures, and parameters for future *actions* and matters of coordination. It shows how the needs of the federal agency, the needs and desires of the public including expressed Native American concerns, and the scientific/historical significance of the property have all been protected.

MOU: *Memorandum of Understanding*, documentation of mutually agreed parameters within which support agreements subject to compliance with *NHPA* Section 106 will be developed between and among Federal and State agencies, project proponents, and interested persons, where applicable.

Mortar: a stone or wooden bowl-like artifact in which seeds, berries, meat and other products were ground and pulverized with a pestle (“groundstone tools”). Mortars occur in bedrock outcrops (*BRM*) or as portable items (“portable mortars”). In some areas of California, a basket “hopper” was attached with asphaltum to the stone base to increase its capacity; the stone “hopper mortars” are generally smooth and may show traces of asphaltum when discovered in archaeological contexts.

NAGPRA: *Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990*, requires Federal agencies and federally sponsored museums to establish procedures for identifying Native American groups associated with cultural items on Federal lands, to inventory human remains and associated funerary objects in Federal possession, and to repatriate/e (return) such items upon request to affiliated groups. Also requires that any discoveries of cultural items covered by the Act shall be reported to the head of the Federal entity that shall notify the appropriate Native American tribe or organization.

NEPA: *National Environmental Policy Act of 1969*, states the policy of the Federal government is to preserve important historic, cultural and natural aspects of our national heritage and requires consideration of environmental concerns during project planning and execution. Requires Federal agencies to prepare an *Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)* for every major Federal *action* that affects the quality of the human environment, including both natural and cultural resources.

NHPA: *National Historic Preservation Act of 1966*, establishes historic preservation as a national policy and defines it as the protection, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering or culture. 1992 amendments address Native American participation and consultation in federal historic preservation programs.

NRHP, National Register: *National Register of Historic Places*, the Nation’s master inventory of known *historic properties* (those which meet the significance standards of the National Register), administered by the National Park Service, with listings of buildings, structures, sites, objects and districts that possess historic, architectural, engineering, archaeological, or cultural significance at the national, state or local levels.

OHP: *Office of Historic Preservation* (see also, *SHPO*)

OPR: *Governor's Office of Planning and Research* (CEQA Guidelines for Native American Consultation – SB 18)

PA: *Programmatic Agreement*, a formal agreement between agencies to modify and/or replace the NHPA Section 106 process for numerous *undertakings* in a program in accordance with the implementing regulations of Section 106 presented in 36 CFR 800.13; for example, a *PA* signed by the Army, *SHPO*, and the *Advisory Council*, with concurring signatures demonstrating participation by the Salinan Nation and several other *interested persons*, implemented the *HPP* for Ft. Hunter Liggett Military Installation, such that the cultural resources management programs described in that *HPP* were carried out by force of law, instead of the Army consulting under *Section 106* for each individual *undertaking*.

Pestle: an elongated, often cylindrical stone used to pulverize food products and other materials in a mortar (groundstone tools).

Preponderance of Evidence: As defined by Barron's Law Dictionary: general standard of proof in civil cases. "Evidence preponderates where it is more convincing to the trier [of fact] than the opposing evidence." ... It thus refers to the proof which leads the trier of fact to find that the existence of the fact in issue is more probable than not. Compare reasonable doubt; clear and convincing. (Reference: NAPGRA)

Prima Facie: At first view, on its face, not requiring further support to establish existence, validity, credibility, etc. (Reference: NAGPRA)

Principal Investigator (PI): The designated professional archaeologist or anthropologist who oversees and is responsible for all aspects of a study or cultural resources management action.

Project Proponent: The agency, property owner or developer who is sponsoring the project.

Projectile Point: A sharp tip (usually flaked-stone) affixed to the business end of a spear, lance, dart or arrow.

Provenience: The original location or source of an object.

Repatriation: The return of someone or something to its nation of origin (ref: NAGPRA).

Right of Possession: Possession obtained with the voluntary consent of an individual or group that had authority of alienation (reference NAPGRA and 25 USC3001(13)).

Sacred Objects: Ceremonial objects that are used by traditional Native American religious leaders for the practice of traditional Native American ceremonies. (Reference: NAGPRA)

SECTION 106, NHPA: *National Historic Preservation Act, Section 106*, requires Federal agencies to take into account the effects of their *undertakings* on *historic properties* and to afford the *Advisory Council* an opportunity to comment on such *undertakings*.

SECTION 404, CWA: *Clean Water Act, Section 404*

SHPO: *State Historic Preservation Officer* (see also, OHP), the official designated by the Governor of each state or territory who (among other duties) consults with Federal agencies during Section 106 review, administers the national historic preservation program at the State level, reviews National Register nominations, and maintains data files on historic properties that have been identified by not nominated to the National Register (in California, these are the various Information Centers of the California Historical Resources Inventory).

Site (archaeological): The location of past cultural activity, defined by a more-or-less continuous distribution of cultural materials (artifacts, features, etc.)

Standing: In order to make a claim the group must meet the definition of Indian tribe or the claim must be made by a lineal descendant, that is one who can relate an unbroken chain to the individual being claimed (reference: NAPGRA).

Taking: In order to avoid an unconstitutional taking under the Fifth Amendment, no repatriation that constitutes a taking is authorized by NAGPRA. As applied to NAGPRA, "taking" is defined as "...nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without compensation."

TCP: *Traditional Cultural Property*, also called an Ethnographic Site, is a historic property eligible for inclusion in the National Register because of its association with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that (a) are rooted in that community's history, and (b) are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community.

Temporal: Groups of items (artifacts, features) that can be traced to a given point in time.

THPO: *Tribal Heritage (Historic) Preservation Officer*, the official designated by a Tribe who assumes all or part of the functions of the SHPO (see above) for Tribal (Reservation) lands under the authority of Section 101 (d)(2) of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended in 1992.

Transect: A survey is often conducted by people walking a study area that has been mentally divided into subareas, in order to systematically locate artifacts exposed on the ground; a series of transects, or passes, are walked by one or more persons in a parallel fashion to examine an area in search of cultural resources.

Undertaking: Under NHPA, a Federal activity that is subject to Section 106 requirements. The term *undertaking* is intended to include any project, activity, or program--and any of its elements--that has the potential to have an effect on a historic property and that is under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a Federal agency or is licensed or assisted by a Federal agency. Included are construction, rehabilitation, repair projects, demolition, planning, licenses, permits, loans, loan guarantees, grants, Federal property transfers, and many other Federal activities.

Unassociated Funerary Objects: see Funerary Objects.

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