

CALIFORNIA INDIAN MUSEUM STUDY

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California Indian Museum Study

Executive Summary

A fresh and bold approach is needed to develop facilities which interpret California Indians. The recommended approach is to develop a California Indian Museum System, consisting of an integrated central California Indian museum and an indeterminate number of local Indian museums, analogous to a central library and its



Chaw Se' Round House

branches. The system would be dynamic, involving Native California people in both planning and implementation of the facilities and programs. The California Indian Museum System would present an accurate history, and culture of California Indians, vividly and respectfully.

This report contains the recommendations of the California Department of Parks and Recreation regarding the feasibility and scope of a California Indian Museum system. (For the purposes of this report, the name *California Indian Museum* system will be used.) A facility known as the State Indian Museum, part of the State Park System, currently exists in Sacramento. The current facility is not adequate in size and scope to serve as a State Indian Museum for California. It is neither practical nor desirable to expand the current museum in its present location. The department has addressed this inadequacy to some degree in the past (see appendix IV).

Past recommendations have been made for both a central California Indian Museum and regional Indian museums (located around the state). Pertinent information has been presented to the public for verbal and written feedback (see appendix IV).

The recommendations in this report were derived from an analysis of information from various sources, the main ones being public input (through meetings and questionnaires), an independent consultants' report, and staff planning efforts. While a number of questions and issues were addressed, one central question emerged: "What is the nature and level of interest in a new California Indian Museum?"

Among both Indians and non-Indians alike, there is a high level of interest in California Indian interpretation. Most people felt that interpretation should focus on local museums, close to the community, reflecting local interests. Many such facilities currently exist, but they are not coordinated in any formal manner.

In analyzing public input, it became clear that what best meets the public's need is not one large and autonomous statewide facility nor several independent local facilities. A system within which both components can act in a systematic manner is recommended. Although either component could function without the other, neither is likely to be successful in the sense of meeting public expectations.

The California Indian Museum System

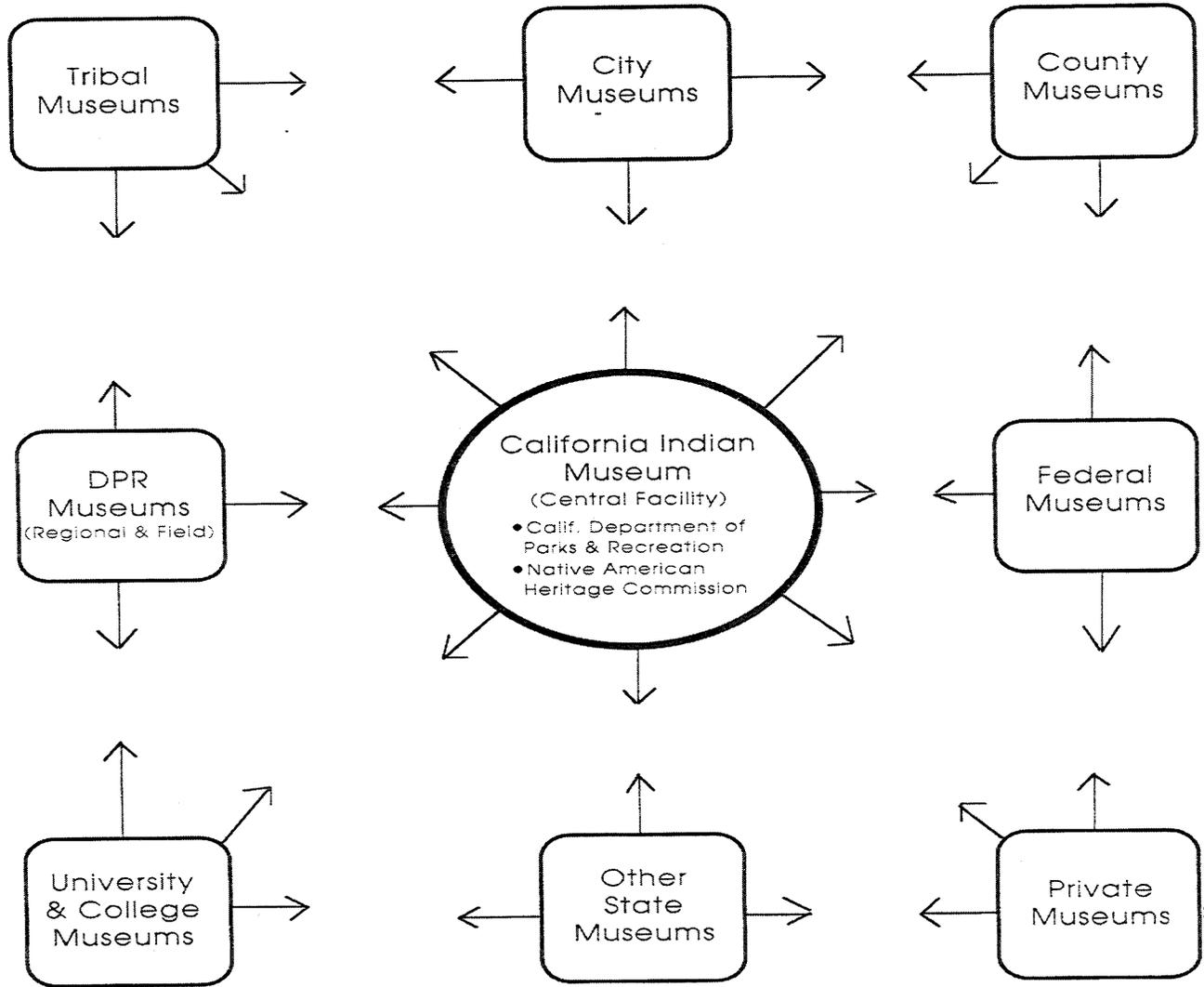
This system would be made up of a central facility, the California Indian Museum, linked to local museums by a network of facilities, people, and communications. The museums would be interdependent, and the system would be based on mutual cooperation. Networks would include computer links, exchanges of museum staff, coordination of publicity, artifact loans, and travelling exhibits.

The California Indian Museum

This facility would be the hub of the system. The California Indian Museum would offer statewide perspectives on California Indian history and culture through interpretive facilities, exhibits, and programs. Programs would include cultural demonstrations, living history programs, ceremonial gatherings (e.g., "Big Time" events), and educational programs, including lecture series

CALIFORNIA INDIAN MUSEUM SYSTEM

The system would be made up of the California Indian Museum, linked to local museums by a network of people, facilities, and communications



and museum career training. It would also provide a framework for supporting local Indian museums around the state.

Local Indian Museums

Local museums would focus on a given areas' Indigenous culture and history. They would support programs maximizing Indian people's participation, and facilitate perpetuation of the local California Indian culture.

California Indian Involvement

California Indian involvement throughout the museum system is essential for proper functioning of the California Indian Museum System. This would include various levels of participation such as professional, advisory, and volunteer levels of participation. The involvement could be encouraged through appropriate social, cultural, economic, and/or educational benefits and opportunities at both local and state-wide levels.

Governance

After review of the existing departments and organizations concerned with Native California people, it is recommended that both DPR and the Native American Heritage Commission have a role in the further development of the proposal. The Commission was created to "preserve and protect Native California Indian cultures" and the Department's mission includes the preservation and interpretation of California's cultural resources. The Department is also currently involved in many aspects of the proposed California Indian Museum system.

Administration

The California Indian Museum System would be administered to assist both the California Indian Museum and the local museums. A support system of networks (facilities network, people network, and communications network) would be established. Advisory committees would also be established to provide assistance to the system staff.

Funding

A funding source is needed to provide adequate support funding to carry out the recommendations of this study. The construction of the initial phase of the central facility and site development is estimated to be twenty million dollars. Both public and private funds are needed for a project of this size and scope. No specific funding sources have been identified for this project.



Katherine Siva-Saubel: State Indian Museum

Background

Legislative Charge

On October 1, 1989, legislation sponsored by Assemblyman Lloyd Connelly was approved (AB 1580-Ch.1241 Sec.12), to provide the Department of Parks and Recreation with \$300,000 in capital outlay funds for the "State Indian Museum." Budget language was added in the 1990 budget (SB No.899, Ch. 467 3790-490-742), stating: "The funds reappropriated in the California Wildlife, Coastal, and Parkland Conservation fund of 1988, Schedule (5) Item 3790-302-786(5), Budget Act of 1989, as added by Chapter 1241 of the Statutes of 1989, 90.8L.505.890, shall be used by the Department of Parks and Recreation for the purpose of completing an architectural and operational program for a new State

Indian Museum which includes the estimated cost to complete the museum and schedule for implementation and completion of the museum. This program document shall be completed and submitted to the Legislature by January 31, 1991."

A study was initiated to determine the feasibility, size and scope of a State Indian Museum as a first attempt in completing the architectural program. The study gathered the information necessary to make the recommendations reflective of the needs and desires of the California Indian community and other interested persons. A time extension for the report was granted to allow for further public input and further analysis by contract consultants.

Methodology

The following methodology was used to produce this report:

Past Planning Efforts

Past planning documents and planning efforts were reviewed and summarized. This information included the history of the present State Indian Museum. The museum originated with the first state collection of Indian artifacts loaned by Benjamin Hathaway in 1927. In 1950, the state purchased the collection, which consisted of over 37,500 catalogued items. The current State Indian Museum building (at Sutter's Fort in downtown Sacramento) was built in the 1940's by the Native Daughters of the Golden West to house the exhibit and has undergone renovation of the exhibits. It was declared a State Historic landmark in August, 1990. Native American people have been very involved in the renovation and are involved in the activities which include the Native American Film Festival, Ishi Days and Acorn Day. Each year, the Honored Elders Committee, an active volunteer program, selects two California Indian Elders for recognition. The museum is extremely popular with school groups and receives over 120,000 visitors per year.

Consideration for a new State Indian Museum began in 1978 and various studies of buildings, programs and sites were com-

pleted. The Lake Natoma Site by Folsom Lake was recommended after careful review, and this site was approved in the general plan for Folsom Lake State Recreation Area as a site for a State Indian museum.

The concept of Regional Indian Museums was proposed a few years later (1982) to supplement the State Indian Museum. Four locations were identified, "Home of the Wind Museum" at Lake Perris, "Chaw Se" Indian Grinding Rock near Jackson, the Antelope Valley Regional Museum and a room in the present State Indian museum. To date, the first two are completed.

In 1988/1989, the Department held public meetings in Sacramento in conjunction with developing a General Plan for the present State Indian Museum. The recommendation was that the present museum needed to be expanded and relocated.

Current Study

It was determined that a targeted effort would be made to obtain information from the California Indian community. Between June and September 1990, a statewide effort was made to gather public input through public meetings and questionnaires. Areas of Native California Indian concentration were identified with assistance of the Native American Heritage Commission. Background material on past planning efforts and a statement of purpose and scope of the study was sent to interested persons, and was distributed at the meetings (see appendix IV).

A study team was formed consisting of an interdisciplinary team of department employees, a representative of the Native American Heritage Commission, and a representative of the department's Native American Advisory Council (see appendix III).

The meetings and questionnaire afforded the people from the various regions of California the opportunity to participate in defining the scope and character of a California Indian Museum, and provided valuable information for development of a conceptual plan.

Public input was obtained in two ways:

The department convened a series of eleven public meetings throughout the state. Sites for the meetings were selected in conjunction with the Native American Heritage Commission, and were based on the likelihood of active participation by the local California Indian community. Approximately 225 persons attended the meetings, of which approximately 50-60% were Native Americans.

A questionnaire (see appendix IV) was available at the meetings, as well as being sent in the mail to interested groups and individuals. 165 questionnaires were returned. The meeting notice/questionnaire was distributed to hundreds of Native American individuals, groups, and reservations/rancherias as well as through a major Native American publication, "*News of Native California*." Individuals and groups interested in past and present planning were notified. Notification was also sent through various media sources.

A team of independent consultants with diverse expertise was hired to produce an independent assessment. The consultants reviewed past planning efforts by the department, and the public testimony. They also interviewed other resource persons (see appendices V for a list of the consultants and their Executive Summary). The entire report is available on request. The consultants' report was another information source assisting the department in producing this final report.

A draft of this report was presented to the Native American Advisory Council (NAAC) and representatives of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for their review and comment. Appropriate recommendations are incorporated in this study. Due to the need to submit the report in a timely manner, the NAHC representatives did not feel they had sufficient time to review the report in depth. The NAHC and NAAC approved of the report in concept.

Public Comments

A summary of the public comments was sent to persons who participated in the study (those who submitted comments verbally or in writing), or who otherwise expressed interest.

Executive Summary

An executive summary of this report will be sent to participants in the study, as identified above.

Summary of Public Input

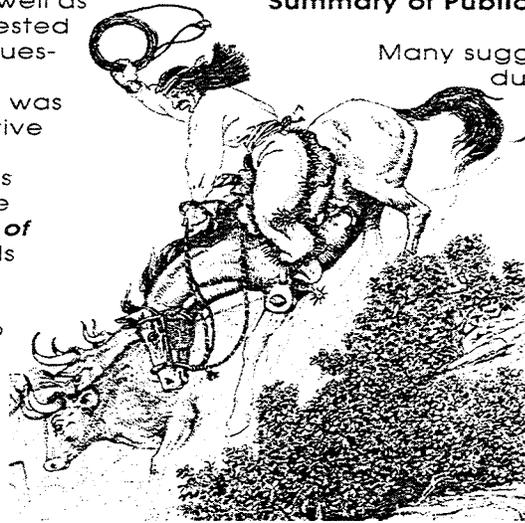
Many suggestions were made during the public comments, and in the questionnaires. Some of the comments are listed below. The comments are not in priority order, nor do they necessarily reflect the views of the Department of Parks and Recreation. The comments included the following:

At the heart of each public meeting was the belief that California Indians have to be involved in all aspects if a statewide museum was going to be useful to California Indians and of maximum interest for the general public. This includes participation as advisors, staff, program participants, instructors, etc.

The museum should reinforce the fact that California Indians are alive today, and are a viable part of contemporary society.

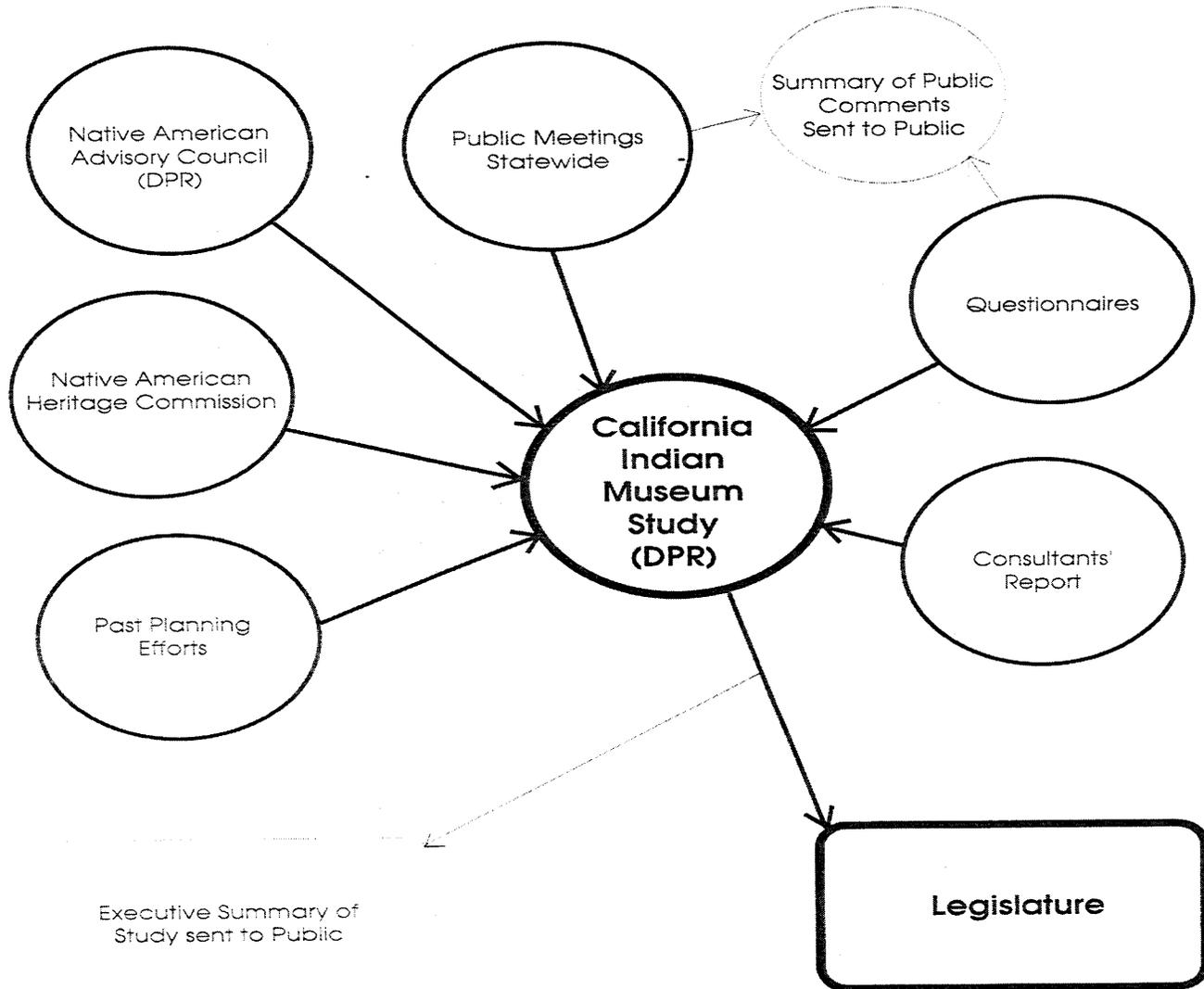
The museum should not be a depository for human remains.

Communities in isolated areas (such as Bishop) have an even greater need for access to exhibits, educational programs, etc. There need to be allowances for traditional gatherings and customs such as all-night fires.



California Indian Vaquero: Jo Mora

California Indian Museum Study Input Elements



Some ceremonial objects should be available for display under guidelines established in conjunction with California Indians.

A strong desire was expressed for the museum to be a useful educational tool for Native American students. This education would extend to museum training, cultural perpetuation, and education for non-California Indians.

It was stressed that the history of California must be portrayed in an honest and accurate fashion. Fort Humboldt State Historic Park was mentioned as an example of a successful interpretive project.

In addition to the local museums, there was renewed emphasis placed on a central facility which is easily accessible. The Lake Natoma site, selected and recommended in an earlier study, was again recommended for the central facility. Outdoor activities and programs were emphasized, including dances, "Big Time" events, demonstration village, and outdoor game areas.

The diversity of California Indian tribes was a common theme at the public meetings. The participants wanted the public to understand the wide variety of cultures, lifestyles, and philosophies of both historical and contemporary California Indians.



Kumeyaay Woman: San Diego County

Contemporary California Indian life was an important issue. The public should understand that California Indians are a viable part of today's society, contributing in all areas.

Conclusions from Public Input

There is a high level of interest in California Indian interpretation among both Indians and non-Indians alike. This interest includes learning about the diversity of California Indians, interest in California Indian philosophy and practices, and especially in seeing an honest account of California Indian history and contemporary life.

There appears to be less widespread enthusiasm for a single, large California Indian Museum than had been anticipated. Even support in the Sacramento area for such a museum might weaken considerably if the proposal was made to locate the new facility elsewhere.

Most people who attended the public meetings, or who responded to the written questionnaire, expressed much more personal interest in museums close to their community. The size and sophistication of the local museums seemed less important than the need to have museums close to home, and to reflect local Native California needs and interests.

There are many facilities and programs in existence today in California which interpret California Indians. However, these entities do not function as an overall state museum, and are not coordinated in any formal manner. These facilities wish to retain their autonomy, but could benefit from sharing resources and information. The consultants' report contained many suggestions, some of which were incorporated in this study. Many of these suggestions reinforced past DPR planning efforts, such as the development of the networks and the emphasis on the system approach. However, the consultant's report was not viewed as a viable plan in itself for development of a State Indian Museum or a museum system. Some of the suggestions, including the joint powers agreement as the governing system, were not considered viable.

Scope of the Central and Local Museums

In analyzing the public input, consultants' report, and past planning efforts, it became clear that one large and autonomous statewide facility or several independent local facilities would not meet the public's needs. A system within which both components can act in a systematic manner is recommended. Although either component could function without the other, neither is likely to be successful in the sense of meeting public expectations. There needs to be a fresh and bold approach to developing facilities which interpret California Indians. This approach would be to develop a California Indian Museum System.

The system would consist of a central California Indian Museum and an indeterminate number of local Indian museums, integrated into a system analogous to a central library and its branches. The California Indian Museum and the local museums are interdependent. The system would be based on mutual cooperation and acknowledgement of the importance of each member of the system.

The California Indian Museum System Network

The California Indian Museum System Network is the entity that ensures that the California Indian Museum and the local museums can function productively as a system. This network will include already existing cultural facilities, as well as individuals already trained in California Indian culture and museology. The network links the different museums and museum functions together. There are three parts to the network:

- Facilities network
- People network
- Communications network

The California Indian Museum Facilities Network

The facilities network would be established under the California Indian Museum System. The facilities network would seek existing institutions to be enrolled as members of the system, under criteria to be jointly established. As part of the network, member institutions could be asked to provide services and assistance to the system. One possibility would be to provide exhibition space developed from, but not limited to, the California Indian Museum collections. Materials, supplies, exhibits could be interchanged among members of the network.

Facilities network members could also provide space for research and conservation efforts.

Facilities network members could be asked to make an annual donation to the California Indian Museum Foundation (see p. 21). The donation could be on a sliding scale, according to the member museum's budget.

The facilities network would make use of capabilities partly extant at member institutions. The types of exhibits displayed in the facilities would be dependent on the museum's physical environment (temperature, humidity, security-controlled areas, and other factors.)



Returning to the Village

The California Indian Museum System People Network

The California Indian Museum People Network would consist of individuals who have expertise in many fields, including California Indian culture, interpretation, museology, science, and scholarship. Personnel could include California state employees, staff of participating museums, educators of participating educational institutions, tribal members, and scholars with expertise in the area of California Indian culture. Each facility in the system could be required to designate a minimum of one member of the staff or group as a member of the people network. The professional staff of the California Indian Museum would also be part of the people network.

Members could be required to make contributions of their services to the California Indian Museum System by contributing to research, interpretation, and other related needs.

California Indian members of the people network may be asked to help train other staff in methods and procedures consistent with California Indian culture.

Individual members of the people network can enjoy research access to the California Indian collections at the California Indian Museum, or at a facilities network site, where the California Indian collections material may be loaned.

The California Indian Museum Communications Network

The communications network is essential to success of the facilities and people networks. The communications network could use such tools as the computer Local Area Network (LAN) System, modems, "fax" machines, etc. The system would allow member institutions and personnel instant access to information about needs and available resources. Computer data base systems allow museums to access the inventory and background information of the collections in other museums. Information on cultural events, educational pro-

grams and classes could be instantly available, and constantly updated. There are currently at least 173 museums in California alone that have California Indian collections. Yet there is no formal method for these institutions to link their resources, as described above.

The California Indian Museum

The California Indian Museum would offer the public a statewide perspective of California Indian history and culture. Visitors would gain a greater understanding of California Indians through a spectrum of interpretive exhibits, programs, and facilities.

The California Indian Museum would be the hub of the California Indian Museum System. It would consist of:

- Buildings housing exhibits, educational programs and events, artifacts and curatorial efforts, programs, etc.;
- Outside structures and activities such as areas for "Big Time" events, demonstrations, a native plant garden, campgrounds, etc.;
- Offices for administration of the museum and the system.

It would provide an institutional framework for encouraging, nurturing, and supporting local Indian museums around the state. It could achieve this through consultation, training, financial aid, setting professional standards, and mutual sharing of artifactual materials and other resources.

The California Indian Museum would participate in, and work to enhance, and update the study of California Indian history and culture.

The California Indian Museum would establish and maintain museum career training programs. Many of the participants would come from the local Indian museums, and then return to their local museums with these skills.

The California Indian Museum would include a grant and technical assistance program to aid local museums. The grants

could be used for upgrading facilities, exhibit preparations and display, interpretive programs, school outreach, and other related areas.

The California Indian Museum would provide centralized services to the system, including archival storage and artifact storage, and curation. It would facilitate exchange of artifacts and displays between local museums and the California Indian Museum. It could serve as the central repository and management agency for the state-owned Indian artifact collection currently housed in the Department's West Sacramento facility.

Local Indian Museums

Local Indian museums would be staffed facilities that focus on the locality's indigenous culture and history. These facilities may include, but not be limited to: California state-owned museums, federal museums, state museums, county museums, municipal museums, tribal museums, international museums, private museums, tribal cultural centers, and institutions of education.

The local museums would provide the public with a greater understanding of the indigenous people of the area. The local museums also would support programs designed to maximize local California Indian participation, and perpetuation of local California Indian culture.

The local museums would offer interpretation to the general public through a combination of exhibits and live on-site programs.

The local museums could provide protected artifact exhibit spaces. The local Indian museums can be owned by governmental or non-governmental agencies and institutions, provided they meet the established criteria. Criteria for inclusion of museums in the California Indian Museum System should be mutually determined by the staff of the California Indian Museum and the local Indian museums.

Local Indian museums would offer, where appropriate, a nurturing environment for revival, maintenance, and perpetuation of local California Indian cultural practices and traditions.

California Indian Museum Foundation

A not-for-profit California Indian Museum Foundation would be formed to raise and disburse funds and other resources to members of the California Indian Museum System (the California Indian Museum and the local museums). The foundation could be housed in the California Indian Museum, and would be governed by a board of directors.



Chumash with a Beached Whale

Facilities in the California Indian Museum

Summary

The California Indian Museum requires a building and grounds sufficient for a variety of interpretive needs. Among these are exhibit spaces, a theater, a gallery for showing and sale of Indian art work and handicrafts, and a sales store. Additionally, the facility would house a lecture hall and classroom areas. Adequate environmental controls and a secure facility would be required for housing the state's Native American artifact collection. A research facility would be included, as an adjunct of the storage and curating of the collection.

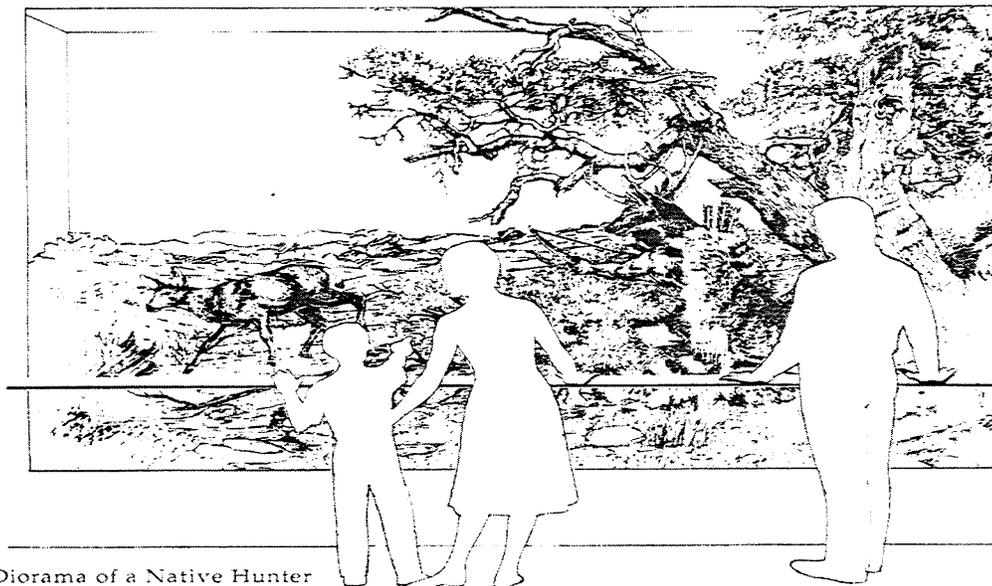
Outdoor facilities (and programs) are an important part of the museum. These include village sites, traditional gathering area(s) and a native plant garden.

Similar facilities in the surrounding area should be examined so as not to duplicate efforts.

Indoor Facilities

Exhibit Hall

It is recommended that the exhibit hall accommodate three separate exhibit areas. One could contain exhibits for all designated Indian regions, and aspects of all themes. This will provide an overview of the California Indian story, in acknowledgement of the statewide scope of the museum. This could be a permanent exhibit. The second and third areas could be for rotating exhibits, with the second area containing exhibits from the local Indian museums. The third exhibit area could contain artifacts from the state's collection, or travelling national exhibits. The exhibits would serve as models for the local Indian museums around the state. They would combine a variety of approaches, including graphics, text, dioramas (both full- and small-scale), artifact exhibits, interactive exhibits, and electronic media (audio-visual and/or interactive). Throughout, space could be allotted for indoor demonstrations such as dancing, basket making, pottery making, food preparation, and story telling.



Diorama of a Native Hunter

Traveling Exhibits and Reciprocal Loan of Materials

The museum would coordinate and support a permanent program of traveling exhibits involving the California Indian Museum and the local branches. Exhibits developed at the central museum can be rotated through the local museums, and vice versa. Though the primary focus would be intra-system exchanges, possibilities for exchanges of temporary exhibits with other institutions would be considered.

Theater

A theater suitable for presentation of films, slide programs, and video productions could be included in the building. The theater would be outfitted with a sound system and audio-visual projection equipment capable of showing all media formats. A museum orientation film and other films could be shown in the theater.

Art Studio

The facility would include an equipped art studio for use of one or more artisans working in California Indian traditional crafts, and in contemporary California Indian artistic media. The studio would be available for use in conjunction with the artist-in-residence program.



Pomo Big Head Dancers: Contemporary Art

Art Gallery

A separate area in the building would be devoted to showing contemporary California Indian arts and crafts, ranging from traditional crafts to modern modes of aes-

thetic expression. Exhibits in the art gallery could be temporary, with exhibits changed on a regular basis. Shows might feature the work of individual artists and artisans, or be built around themes consistent with the museum's interpretive themes. Works exhibited in the gallery may be offered for sale. The art gallery would help to show the contribution of contemporary Native Americans.

Library

The museum could institute an ongoing research materials acquisition program. This program would be designed to create and maintain a credible research library of published and unpublished, computerized, and audio-visual electronic materials. The materials could be made available to a wide variety of interested persons.

Exhibit Preparation Facility

A professional exhibit shop, capable of fabricating exhibit materials for use in the museum, and for traveling and loan exhibitions is also recommended. This facility would be used to support the local museums, as well as the California Indian Museum. Locating the facility on the grounds of the California Indian Museum would help facilitate the exhibit program.

Sales Store Area

A sales store counter would be located inside the main museum building, to provide the public with access to a variety of interpretation-related materials. This includes published books, pamphlets, journals, and article reprints dealing with the themes of the museum, or related subjects; pictures, picture postcards, posters, videotapes, and audio recordings; and authentic California Indian handicrafts such as pottery, basketry, jewelry, tools and implements, musical instruments, and articles of clothing. Food resources and food products, such as acorns, pine nuts, mesquite beans, and their products, may also be saleable. The sales store may also handle the sale of art work on exhibit in the gallery.

Lecture Hall

The California Indian Museum would function as a center for sharing and dissemination of information on the history and



culture of California Indians, which requires a lecture hall facility. The theater space noted above may serve this function. If it cannot, a separate facility in the museum building could be outfitted for such use.

Artifact Collection and Storage Area

Managing and conserving artifacts is best achieved in a separate area equipped for storage and laboratory spaces. The primary use for this material would be public exhibits. It is neither possible nor desirable to place all items on display at all times. However, materials from the collection could be exhibited throughout the museum system, and elsewhere. Visible storage would be included to permit visitors to see the collection, and observe conservation work. The museum could be responsible for managing and conserving part of the department's existing Native American collection, including both the ethnographic and archaeological collections.



Research Facility and Library

The museum would make all or part of its collection accessible to researchers, for purposes of identification and study. Adequate work space would be set aside for this need, and for a library of standard reference works and other published and unpublished works to aid those researching the collection.

Classroom and Workshop Areas

The museum would contain classroom and workshop areas for crafts, languages, and

other educational endeavors. The classes would be for the general public, school visits, educational seminars and in-house training.

Office and Meeting Space Needs

The museum would provide adequate office, meeting, and library space. A volunteer office could be included.

Outdoor Facilities

Regional Village Reconstruction

Reconstruction of Indian villages would be a great asset and could be used for live interpretation of a broad range of daily activities. The villages would also be the focus of the Environmental Living Program. It would be most beneficial to the interpretive programs to have the villages situated on the museum grounds.

Native Plant Garden

Plants used in the local region for food, medicines, and sources of fiber could be grown in a garden. In addition, landscaping could heavily emphasize native plants throughout the grounds.

Playing Fields

An area would be set aside for traditional Indian football games and similar activities. The area may be designed to allow for contemporary games as well. The games would encourage participation by California Indian youth in the Museum. Youth involvement was a subject of great concern at the public meetings.



Traditional Tule House: State Indian Museum

Traditional Meeting Area

A suitable space would be made available for periodic California Indian celebrations, such as California Indian Days and "Big Time" events. This area could contain a traditional structure for hand games, an amphitheater for viewing dancing exhibitions, and space for concessionaire operations. An important consideration is the need for all-night fires, which are an integral part of ceremonies/events.



Kumeyaay Ceremonial Gathering:
San Diego County

Special Events Overnight Area

An overnight area for use during special events would be constructed to provide accommodations for participants. The overnight area would be placed in conjunction with the Traditional Meeting Area for all-night ceremonies and events. This would also serve the traditional need to camp near where ceremonies occur, and would facilitate the extensive preparations. This area is also important for providing inexpensive lodging for California Indians of modest economic means, who might otherwise not be able to participate (a concern expressed at the meetings).

Guided and Self-Guided Nature Trail(s)

Visitors would have opportunities for taking short, self-guided nature walks through portions of the museum grounds. Native plants of significance to pre-contact Indian life could be grown along the trail(s). A brochure would be produced to aid self-guided tours. In addition, guided tours may be offered along the trail(s), and every

effort would be made to make all trails accessible to disabled visitors.

Regional Villages

The Regional villages would help make the area a dynamic and interactive interpretive experience. Pre-contact lifeways would be demonstrated to the public including practices & philosophies. This is also an excellent opportunity for California Indians to share their skills and knowledge.

Artifact/Archive Storage and Curation

There should be adequate space and a suitable physical environment for artifact storage and curation. A visible storage area would be included to promote public awareness and education on the artifacts.

The California Indian Library Collection, currently housed in the State Library, could be transferred to the California Indian Museum, as part of the archives.

The following restrictions will be placed on the museum's collections in accordance with existing policy.

Human skeletal remains and associated grave goods will not be displayed in the California Indian Museum.

Display of objects which violates accepted religious or ethical practices of contemporary members of the originating Indian group shall not be permitted.

Curatorial Program

In fulfillment of its responsibility to house the state's collection of Indian materials, a professionally staffed curatorial program would be instituted at the California Indian Museum, to assess, preserve, restore, supervise, and research the collection.

Development of the Collections

The following are recommendations for future expansion of the collections.

A proper museum environment (climate control, security, etc.) must be provided for objects on display and in storage.

Curation, whenever possible, would be in accordance with California Indian traditional values and procedures, and in consultation with tribal museums and family regalia caretakers.

The Department of Parks and Recreation collection, currently housed in the facility in West Sacramento would be evaluated for possible loan to the California Indian Museum. The collections in the DPR units (regional museums, and visitor centers) would remain in their present locations unless the Department of Parks and Recreation decided to loan them.

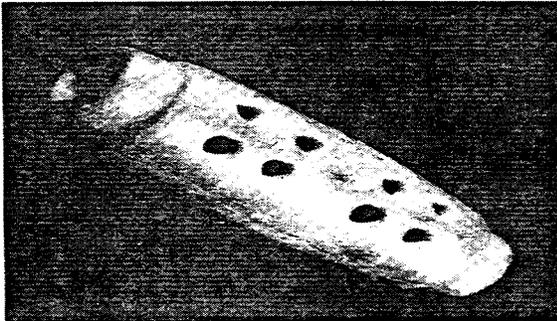
Assess collections from other agencies/institutions (California Department of Transportation, University of California System, California State University System, etc.) for relevance and possible transfer to the California Indian Museum.

Produce cultural materials through California Indian Museum programs and demonstrations.

Acquire artifacts/archives through gift, loan, or purchase, to balance the collection. Purchase contemporary California Indian cultural materials.

Visible Storage

Artifacts could be available for public view in a visible storage area. This promotes public education and interpretation of the objects.



Restoration

An active artifact restoration program could be part of the museum. The program would allow for on-site restoration of California Indian Museum artifacts as well as local museum artifacts. It could also be part of the museum training program.

Events and Programs

It is vital to the long-term success of the California Indian Museum and the museum system that the facility be dynamic, educational, and stimulating. The following programs will help achieve this goal. Similar programs in the surrounding area should be examined so as not to duplicate efforts.

Orientation Program

An orientation audio-visual presentation would be prepared for showing in the theater of the museum building. The film, or equivalent medium, would provide needed background information to visitors, prior to visitors' entry to the museum exhibits and grounds. The film may be made available for distribution to schools.

Campfire Programs

Museum interpretation could feature evening programs around a campfire, suitable for all visitors, including Environmental Living Program participants. This is an especially attractive setting for telling California Indian stories. Slide shows, dancing exhibitions, and demonstrations of cooking and roasting of foods could be included.

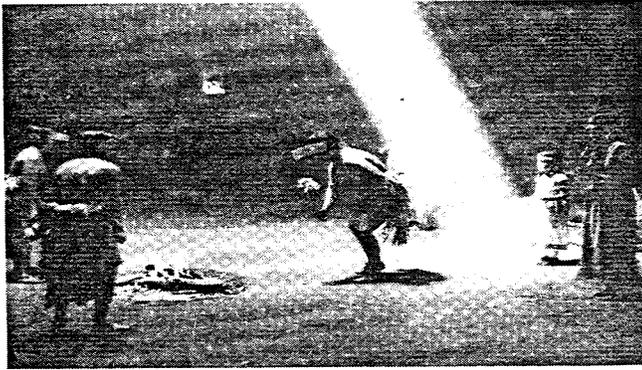
Conferences and Celebrations

The museum could serve as a center for the generation and dissemination of information to and among the general public and associated local museums. The museum might sponsor an annual conference. The museum would also participate professionally with established conferences and academic groups.

Celebrations and special events, such as California Indian Days, and other events held at the museum, would be integral parts of the museum operation.

Ceremonial and Religious Events

The museum could encourage ceremonial, and ritual uses of designated facilities on the site by California Indians. Guidelines may be designated by the persons or groups involved in such activities.



Chaw Se Round House

Demonstrations

The museum would feature live demonstrations, as noted earlier, on a regular basis. These demonstrations may take place in the village, but also inside the exhibit building.

The interpretive demonstrations could also be an opportunity for California Indian people to pass on their skills to the California Indian youth and others.

Hands-On Interpretation

Ample opportunity would be planned for visitors' interaction and active participation in interpretation. Hands-on opportunities could include basket-making, beadwork, fire-making, music-making, cordage manufacture, feather and leather working, and bow and arrow making. Learning Indian language words and phrases, and storytelling would also be included.

Living History Program

The museum would develop a series of living history demonstrations to be held periodically over the year. These programs could present reenactments of the lives of Indians from all areas of the state, on a rotating basis. Material from local California Indian groups should be used in these programs. Living history programs need not be of the pre-contact past exclusively, but may show California Indian life at various stages during the last several centuries, including periods in which Euroamerican technology influenced California Indian lifeways.

Artist-in-Residence Program

The museum would also establish a California Indian artist-in-residence program. This program would provide support and recognition for California Indian artists, sculptors, and craftspeople. Visitors would be able to observe, and interact with, a California Indian artist at work. The artists could provide assistance and expertise to researchers and students both at the central facility and the local facilities.

Educational and Training Programs

The California Indian Museum would sponsor training and instructional programs both on-site and at the local museums.

Short courses would be developed to teach Indian crafts, language, culture, dance, and other subjects. The artist in residence could have a prime role in this program, designing and offering courses in his/her specialties.

Programs to train California Indians and other interested persons in skills such as museology, management, etc. could be established. Accreditation could be arranged in cooperation with existing programs in educational institutions.





Leaching Acorns:
State Indian Museum

Community Outreach Program

The community outreach program would help maximize the benefits of the California Indian Museum to the community history. Field trips to the museum would be combined with an outreach program. An example is the outreach (Out-Museum) program at the current State Indian Museum involving docent volunteer visits to schools. This could be expanded to include California Indian dance and crafts/demonstrations. These programs could be presented to local schools, senior citizens groups, organized children's groups such as Scouts or Campfire Girls, and special populations unable to visit the museum. Similar programs could be established in the regional museums.

Environmental Living Program

The museum would establish an Environmental Living Program (ELP), which can use the Indian village site. In the ELP program, children can role-play local California Indian lifeways, learning about food gathering and preparation, oral traditions, basketry and other skills, and social organization. Setting up such a program requires much support and preparatory staff work.

Teacher Training Workshops

Teacher training workshops geared to assist in developing and teaching curricula could be offered on-site and as outreach programs.

Newsletter

A California Indian Museum newsletter would be developed to include all members of the system. Events, programs, technical assistance, and other information would be distributed through this medium.

Interpretive Themes

Among both Indians and non-Indians alike, there is a high level of interest in California Indian interpretation. This interest includes learning about the diversity of California Indians, interest in California Indian philosophy and practices, and especially in seeing a true and balanced story told regarding California Indian history, including issues currently faced by California Indians.

Unifying Interpretive Theme: "A Persevering People"

Succeeding in the Pre-contact Past

A Land of Many People

Identifies and describes the many different groups in California, and relates them to the different natural environments.



Traditional Food Preparation

A Land of Many Tongues

Presents background on Indian languages, focusing on their great variety.

Social Systems Worked to Make Life Secure

Examines the way California Indian social and political structure helped make life more secure and predictable, and provided for continuity of culture.

A Well-established System of Exchange

Presents the wide-ranging trade relationships among California Indians, and the materials and products that flowed through this system.

Using Resources with Skill and Care

An encompassing look at the way California Indians mastered skills and accumulated knowledge with regard to efficient use of their natural resources. Includes hunting, fishing, food gathering and preparation, medicines, and more.

The Spiritual World

A look at the nature and practice of Indian religions, including the oral tradition, cosmology, attitudes toward the natural world, rituals and their associated structures and paraphernalia, and rite-of-passage and death practices.

Adapting in the Face of Foreign Invasion*The Transforming Spanish Missions*

Analysis of the way in which the mission system profoundly changed Indian life and society, including Christianization, contact with new technologies, social changes, and population loss.

Resisting the Newcomers

A look at how California Indians resisted the attempted destruction of traditional culture and lifeways during the Spanish era.

Adapting to New and Difficult Conditions

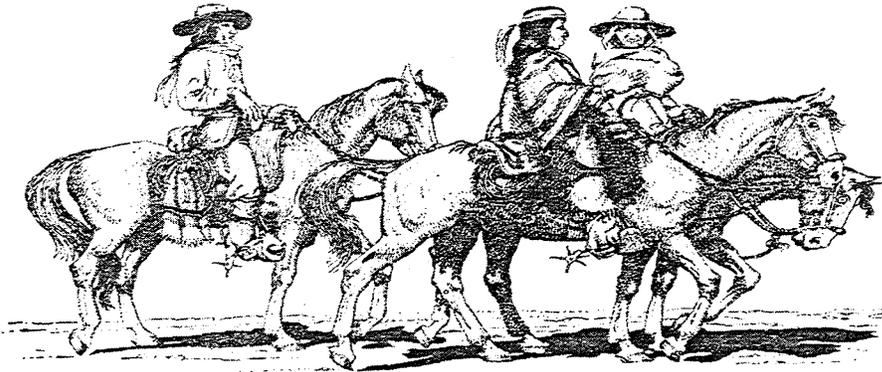
A comprehensive look at how the accumulating influences of Spanish and Mexican-era contact with Euroamerican people brought about adaptation by the Indians of California. The devastating effects of epidemics is one example.

Hardships of the Gold Rush Era

A survey of the devastation caused to the aboriginal way of life by arrival of Americans and others during the Gold Rush. This theme concentrates on effects in the interior of California.

The Survival of Culture

A survey of the nature of Indian life and maintenance of Indian culture through continued adaptation in the last decades of the 19th and first decades of the 20th centuries.



California
Indian Vaqueros:
Jo Mora

The Continuing Struggle

A survey of the history and the contemporary status of Indian conflicts with the federal and state governments over reservation policies, attempts at assimilation, and treaty rights.

Persevering in Today's World*Who and where are California's Indians today?*

Surveys the locations of California Indian rancherias and reservations, and presents general information on contemporary Indian group identifications. Notes the increasing urbanization of California Indians.

Places in the Contemporary World

Looks at Indian people as participating citizens of California, to overcome lingering stereotypes of Indians as a people of the past.



Sch' Ki (Hupa Youth)
Preserving the Traditions

Renewing and Continuing the Culture in a Modern World

Reviews the status of traditional culture today, with concentration on arts, ceremonial, and social life, and with attention to adaptations that have been made, and concentration on successful transmittal of knowledge to the next generation. The art of basketry is specifically included, among others.

California Indian Leadership

Highlights contemporary and near-contemporary leaders and elders as role models and inspirations, and surveys the political and social organizations of Indians today.

The Arts and the Indians

Encouragement of contemporary Indian art in all forms, including painting, sculpture, jewelry, and traditional crafts.

Confronting Today's Challenges

Acknowledgement of continuing social, economic, and health problems facing today's California Indians, with an analysis of the problems' origins and possible solutions.

Governance

State agencies which are currently involved with California Indian issues were examined to see if they would be appropriate to govern the California Indian Museum System. The following is a summary of the information and findings:

The California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR)

DPR has been involved in the planning for a California Indian Museum for more than 20 years, and has written numerous planning documents based on public input and employee expertise. DPR's mission is comprehensive; to "acquire, protect, develop, and interpret for the inspiration, use, and enjoyment of the people of the state a balanced system of areas of outstanding scenic recreational and historic importance...held in trust as irreplaceable portions of California's natural and historic heritage." The policies which arise from this mission include, under historic heritage, California Indian cultural resources and folklife [contemporary Indian lifestyles] (DPR Policies, Rules and Regulations, 1984). Public Resources Code Section 5013 authorizes the Department to "establish and maintain museums" for the display of historical objects. DPR manages the State Indian Museum and more than 30 regional museums and interpretive centers containing Native American artifacts. DPR has an active interpretive program as well as a curatorial program.

DPR is involved in many aspects of the proposed California Indian Museum System.

The California State Library (CSL)

CSL is the major state institution with the mission and science necessary to manage non-artifactual, documentary cultural resources. CSL is the state government agency which has sponsored the California Indian Library Collections Project (CILC), since 1987. The CILC has involved Native Californians from different tribes in working together with county librarians throughout the state in efforts to return cultural materials to Native Californians. At this point, there is a statewide CILC collection being developed in the California Room at CSL in Sacramento. The CILC, with federal funds, developed the California Indian Project (CIP), administered through the University of California at Berkeley, to perform the tribal archive research, copy, and consolidation of the material for repatriation. CSL's main task is collection management, and it works for outreach and community relationships primarily through its LSCA grants. The California Indian Museum will be acquiring and managing non-artifactual cultural resources, and should develop at least an informal cooperative relationship with CSL. The relationship between the CIM & the CILC would concern disposition of the statewide CILC collection, further development of county/tribal CILC collections, and advice on developing a California Indian Museum library.

Since CSL does not manage artifactual collections, nor perform interpretation and outreach, it was determined that CSL would not be appropriate to manage the California Indian Museum System.

The State Department of Education (SDE)

SDE is responsible for developing and updating a fourth-grade curriculum on Native Californians. Fourth graders are one of the largest groups to visit Indian museums and centers around the state. There is an Office of American Indian Education in SDE, which sponsors an annual conference. This office also acts as the liaison with the California Indian Education Association (CIEA), an

informal group of educators which works on developing California Indian curriculum materials, and discusses other public education issues related to Indian education. SDE could have an important role in the educational functions of the system.

The fact that SDE does not deal with artifacts, curation, and displays makes it inappropriate to govern the California Indian Museum System.



Yurok Elder

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC)

The Legislature created the Native American Heritage Commission in 1976 to preserve and protect California Native American cultures. The commission's powers and duties include: identifying and cataloging geographic sites of importance to Native Americans; helping Native Americans to obtain access to these sites when necessary; protecting Native American burials and sacred sites; and ensuring that remains are treated appropriately when burials are discovered. The commission is empowered to make recommendations to the legislature and to other public agencies, request their services, receive grants and donations, and bring legal action when necessary to accomplish these objectives.

Since the NAHC has been established to preserve and protect California Native American cultures, a role in the governance of the proposed California Indian Museum System would seem to be a logical extension of the responsibilities of the Commission.

The University of California (UC)

The UC system currently administers several museums. It also administers educational programs organized specifically to preserve and promote knowledge of California Indian cultures. It has a mandate to promote and conduct research. For the last two years, UC has been engaged in a very visible, public, and active legislative battle with Native American advocacy groups regarding ownership and disposition of skeletal remains and associated grave goods. There is animosity on the part of Native American people towards the UC system due to this issue.

The animosity toward the UC system over the repatriation issue, precludes the UC system from being recommended as the governing body.

California State Universities (CSU)

The primary responsibility of CSU is teaching. While CSU maintains some museums, they are small, and poorly supported by money or staff. On the other hand, CSU has the most active teaching programs on Native California of any state system of higher education, and includes many recognized scholars in this field.

The California State Universities are not comprehensive enough in scope and resources to justify their governing the California Indian Museum.

Consumer Services Agency

The Consumer Services Agency currently operates the Museum of Science and Technology in Los Angeles. This department is oriented to tourism and industry.

The historical, cultural and philosophical aspects of the California Indian Museum

System vary greatly from those of the Science and Technology Museum. Thus, this agency is not recommended to take on this project.

State Archives (Secretary of State)

The California State Archives has as its primary mission identification, acquisition, management, and preservation of California government records and other media. Programs include agency outreach, oral history, and a reference system. A new 25,000-square-foot building is scheduled to be completed in 1994.

The expertise and scope of the State Archives does not qualify it for the role of governing the California Indian Museum System, which is very comprehensive. However, the State Archives may be able to assist in preservation, display, cataloguing, and identification of archival material. The State Archives may also be a resource in developing the outreach program.

Conclusions

After review of the existing departments and organizations concerned with Native California people, it is recommended that both DPR and the Native American Heritage Commission have a role in the further development of the California Indian Museum System project.

California Indian Museum Foundation

A California Indian Museum Foundation should be established to raise funds and resources to assist the goals and operations of the California Indian Museum System. The California Indian Museum Foundation should be a not-for-profit foundation, governed by a board of directors.

The California Indian Museum Foundation would raise funds through donations, endowment funds, capital campaigns, etc. The funds and resources will aid efforts of programming, educational outreach, publishing, and operations by the California Indian Museum.

The foundation would assist the California Indian Museum System through such methods as grants, scholarships, fellowships, and gifts, to enhance the three California Indian Museum Networks. For example, a facilities network member can apply for grants for improvements to the exhibit and storage areas. There would be direct communication between the foundation board and the system staff.

Administration/Operation

Involvement by California Indians

California Indian involvement throughout the museum system, including at the professional, advisory, and volunteer levels of the California Indian Museum and local museums, is essential to proper functioning of the California Indian Museum System. This involvement could be achieved through appropriate social, cultural, economic, and/or educational benefits and opportunities at both local and statewide levels.



Tatahuilla Dancer: Southern California

California Indians should be involved as much as possible in interpreting their culture and heritage. Qualified persons should be identified. The consultants recommend that "it is necessary to establish policy and procedures for the tribal recognition of knowledgeable cultural specialists." Appropriate jobs could be created, such as was done with the "Railroad Specialists" at the California State Railroad Museum.

California Indian Museum System Staff

A system staff, housed in the California Indian Museum, would administer the system. (This could include assisting facility, people, and communication networks, as described on page 8.) The staff would include employees of the new state organization, consultants, and contractors. Specific positions could include museum professionals, cultural specialists, administrators, technical staff, and others. The staff could also administer the grant and technical assistance program to the local museums, in close cooperation with the Foundation board and staff.

Docent Associations

Establishment of docent associations and other volunteer groups affiliated with the California Indian Museum and the local museums should be encouraged and supported. Docents and volunteers provide valuable services and assistance, and greatly enhance local support and understanding of the museums and programs.

California Indian Museum Foundation Board and Staff

The California Indian Museum Foundation Board of Directors and staff will be directly involved in programs to acquire and distribute financial and other resources. The foundation office and staff will be housed in the California Indian Museum. The foundation board and staff may also be the appropriate office to administer the newsletter, coordinate special events, educational seminars and other appropriate functions.

California Indian Museum Advisory Committee

The California Indian Museum would have an advisory committee or board to help provide guidance and direction regarding development, implementation, appropriateness, and authenticity of museum interpretive facilities and programs. Such a committee would represent a spectrum of interests, including those of California Indians, the local museums, the museum profession, and others.

Native American Advisory Council

The Native American Advisory Council (NAAC) advises the Department of Parks and Recreation on strategies for increasing participation of Native Americans in the workforce, programs, and activities of the department. They also advise the department on issues of special interest to the Native American community relative to the department's mission.

As such, the NAAC would play a role in any areas of the system in which the Department of Parks and Recreation would be involved.

The Next Step

Establishing the System

Establishment of the central facility and the local museum network should take place simultaneously. The system and the central facility should be established in phases. The importance of each member of the system, and mutual cooperation between museums must be emphasized. The central facility (California Indian Museum) should not be substituted for establishment of the local museum system.

Central Facility

Site Criteria

The following criteria should be considered when choosing a site:

Sufficient space to contain all the elements (including support facilities such as artifact storage and curation, administrative offices, etc.)

A sufficient land base to support the outdoor activities identified in the study (such as areas for playing fields and ceremonial events).

Support by the surrounding community and the potential of affiliated volunteer organizations.

Proximity to a significant population center and public transportation.

Proximity to agencies/organizations/educational institutions that are involved in the operation

Choosing a Site

The location of the California Indian Museum is the responsibility of the governing agency. It is strongly recommended that the location meet site criteria listed above.

The location could be determined from: A list of appropriate sites available from public agencies. These are public lands that have been identified by agencies. One example is the Lake Natoma site identified by the Department of Parks and Recreation.

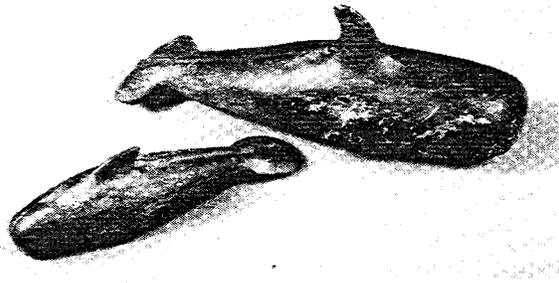
Bids from private and public organizations/agencies could be an additional process used to choose a location. A bidding process could identify sources of financial and other support. This is similar to the bidding process used by the University of California system when choosing a campus site.

Phasing

The California Indian Museum could be built in phases. The initial structure might require multiple uses of space. As each phase is established, the uses could be separated and housed independently. Alternative energy and energy conservation should be paramount in the design.

Examples are:

Building an initial smaller exhibit area which could also house the art gallery and rotating exhibits.



Whale Effigies

Building a theater which could initially serve also as classrooms, a lecture hall, and a conference area.

Administrative offices could be initially shared by various programs, and expanded as the programs developed further.

Initial Phase (see next page).

The initial phase of the central building facilities is estimated at 50,000-70,000 square feet.

The outside area needed is estimated at 80-100 acres. This includes the space needed to provide natural surroundings.

Cost of the Central Facility - Initial Phase

Museum Buildings

The estimated cost of the initial phase of the central facility is 14-17 million dollars. This includes cost of the preliminary plans and working drawings.

Outside Areas

The estimated cost of developing the outside areas is 3-5 million dollars.

Total estimated cost for building the first phase:
20 million dollars.

Land

If land is not donated, the purchase price is an additional cost. The infrastructure (sewage, water, electricity) would also need to be developed if these amenities are not available on the site.

Local Museum Network

Criteria

The first step would be to establish the criteria. As mentioned earlier, this process would involve California Indian people and representatives of local museums.

Criteria for local museum membership in the system would include respect for purposes, local commitment and participation, assumption of responsibilities as a system member, and the level of artifact care and protection.

Grant Program

A grant program would be established for the distribution of funds throughout the system. The grants could play a crucial role in supporting local museums. This program would include application criteria and guidelines, compliance guidelines and other aspects to insure the success of the grant projects.

Administration

An administrative structure would also be established in the initial stage to support the central facility and the local museum network.

Funding the California Indian Museum System

Strategy

A project of this size and scope will require a variety of funding sources, both government and private funds.

It will be most feasible to obtain the funding incrementally in conjunction with specific stages, (e.g. preliminary plans, working drawings, site preparation, and phasing of construction).

**STATE INDIAN MUSEUM CENTRAL FACILITY
FIRST PHASE (Estimates)**

12,000 sq. ft.	I.	Exhibit Hall Art Gallery Traveling/Rotating Exhibit
1,500 sq. ft. (include stage & projection space)	II.	Theater-Seating for 120 people Lecture Hall Conference/Celebrations/Classes
6,500 sq. ft.	III.	Exhibit Preparation Facility (carpenter shop 2,000; artists 1,500; designers 500; writers 150; spray booth 400; photo 1,800)
25,000 sq. ft.	IV.	Artifact Collection & Storage Areas Curatorial Space
3,000 sq. ft.	V.	Multi Purpose Area Research Facility & Library Classroom & Workshop Area Docent Office & Meeting Space/Kitchen
2,000 sq. ft.	VI.	Support for Local Regional System-Separate Offices Grants Association with other institutions Training in N.A. Museum work. Library/Research Computer Link-up Newsletter Advisory Committee
7,000 sq. ft.	VII.	Administrative/Misc. 1,200 sq. ft. Sales Counter/Storage 2,000 sq. ft. Restrooms 1,500 sq. ft. Maintenance, Janitorial/ Corporation Yard (1 Acre) 1,000 sq. ft. Directors/Clerical/Administrative 350 sq. ft. Entry/Lobby 350 sq. ft. Security 500 sq. ft. Showers/Lockers
3,000 sq. ft.	VIII.	Miscellaneous
100 acres	IX.	Outdoor Space 5 Acres Native Plant Garden 5 Acres Playing Field/Public Events Area 15 Acres Traditional Meeting Area/ Campfire/ Ceremonial Events 75 Acres Parking, Regional Indian Villages, overnight area

•Total Estimated Indoor Area **60,000 sq. ft.**

•Total Estimated Outdoor Area **100 Acres**

Immediate Needs

The recommendation is that the following tasks be completed as the next step to the funding and development of the California State Indian Museum System:

- **Economic Analysis**

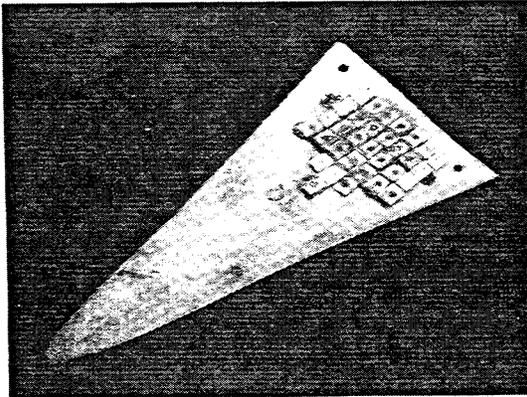
An economic analysis should be completed. This analysis could identify short and long-term budget needs, potential sources and limits of revenue, and potential secondary economic benefits to the community. Annual support and operational costs for the first three years also need to be determined.

- **Establishment of the California Indian Museum Foundation**

The California Indian Museum Foundation should be established as soon as possible, prior to initial planning. The Foundation staff could initiate a major capital campaign which would identify and solicit funds from a variety of corporations and organizations. A grass roots campaign could also be initiated. The Foundation could also play an important role in funding ongoing operational costs, and assist with the grant program for the local museums.

- **Organizational Structure**

The basic organizational structure needed to develop the California Indian Museum System should be established. The initial staff efforts should include information needed to undertake the preliminary plans for the central facility (such as site selection).



State Contributions

Once private funding has been identified, consideration should be given to using general obligation bonds to provide a portion of the capital outlay funds for construction of the State Indian Museum.

Bonds might also be considered as a source of matching funds for the capital outlay needs of the local museums.

Cost Estimates

The estimated cost for development of preliminary plans/working drawings is two and one half million dollars.

The estimated capital outlay cost figure is based on the initial phase of the California Indian Museum and site development of twenty million dollars.

Funding for California Indian Museum System operation has not been determined.

Other Subjects to be Addressed

Several issues need to be studied further. These issues include the following:

Location

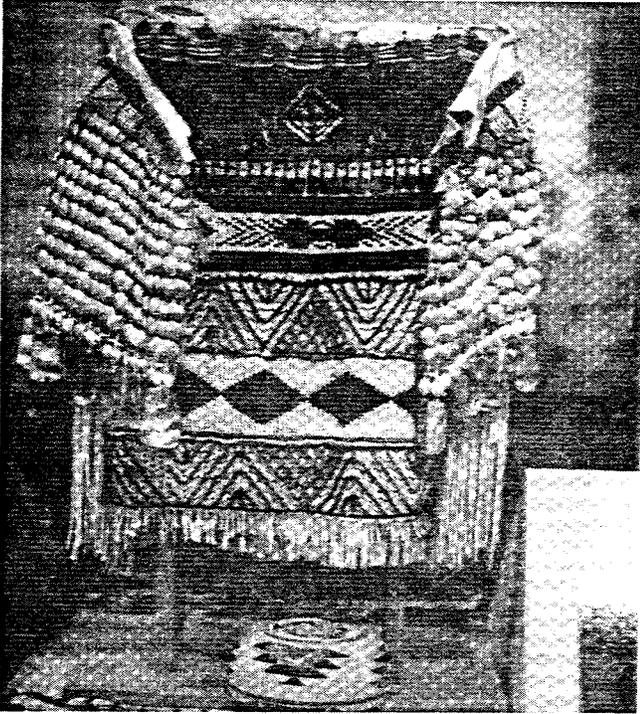
A location should be determined by the governing agency before preliminary plans are initiated.

Name

For the purposes of the report, the name California Indian Museum was given to the central facility. However, there has been considerable concern over the final name that would be given the central facility. Many people expressed concern over the word "museum," feeling that it implies a static, object-oriented environment. Some people felt uncomfortable with the words "museum" and "Indian." Since this question was not asked directly in the meetings, and was not resolved, more public input is needed before the final name is selected. California Indian people should play a role in deciding the names of the central facility and the local museums.

Access to Collections

The public comments emphasized the subject of artifact and archive storage and curation. As stated in the consultant's report: "The objects of material culture are the traditional textbooks of people without writing, where bodies of knowledge are recorded, stored and passed on." Suggestions ranged from not allowing any access to the artifacts to making them accessible in ceremonial and religious events, including disposal in a traditional manner.



Traditional Hoopa Regalia

Guidelines need to be established addressing accessibility, and use of artifacts. One important issue was determining when and if artifacts would be available for research, ceremonies, and interpretation. If and when artifacts are accessible, who should have access, and how will these people be selected? Eligibility could possibly be granted to academic researchers, religious leaders, docents, and members of the family from which the artifact originated.

Californian Indians must be involved in development and implementation of policies for curation and use of artifacts.

Listed below are suggestions for additional policies/guidelines:

Artifacts may be used in exhibits, interpretive programs, research, photography, and other media. To ensure preservation of valuable cultural artifacts, the following criteria may be applied in using and acquiring objects for interpretive programs:

Whenever possible, reproduction objects are to be acquired and used.

When reproductions are inappropriate or unavailable, purchased "typical" objects are to be acquired. Typical objects are defined as readily available, durable, comparatively inexpensive objects, with no known historically significant provenance.

When reproductions or purchased typical objects are not available, and the importance of the program dictates using original objects, then objects from the state-wide collection may be used, provided that: 1) there are no restrictions placed on their use by the original owner; 2) there is a sufficient quantity of like objects to allow for loss over time.

