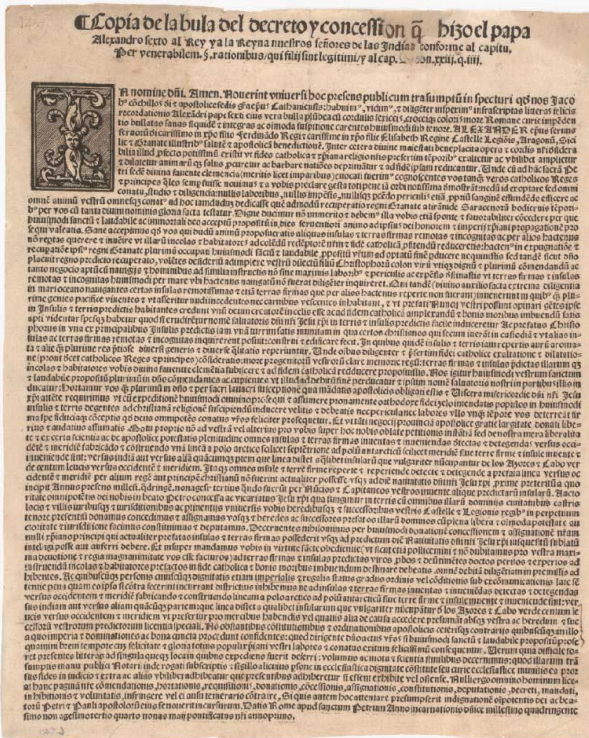


History and Formation of NAGPRA

CRISTINA GONZALES

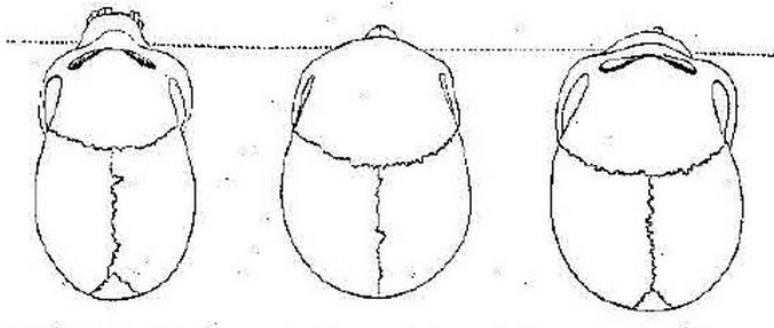
A solid green horizontal bar at the bottom of the slide.

The Ringing



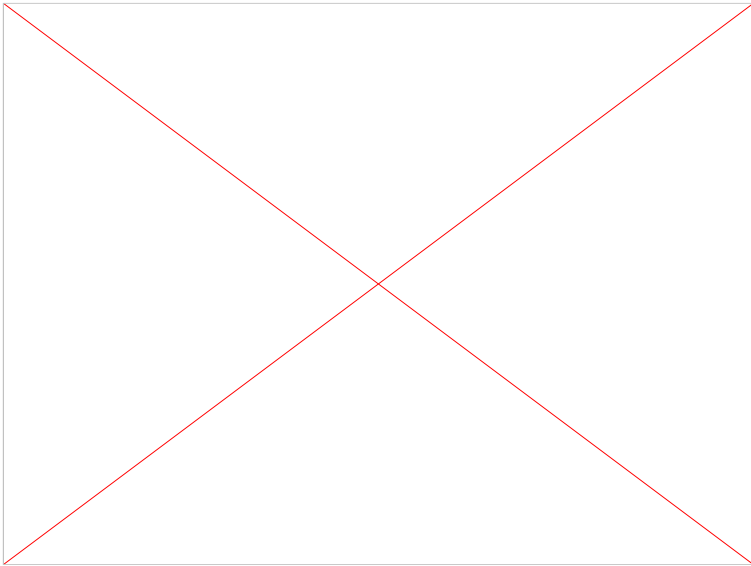
- Doctrine of Discovery
 - Any land not inhabited by Christians was available to be “discovered”
- 1823 Samuel Morton, the founder of physical anthropology in the USA, began collecting skulls
- 1839 published the Crania Americana which claimed that Native Americans were intellectually inferior to whites because of a smaller skull size

The Collecting



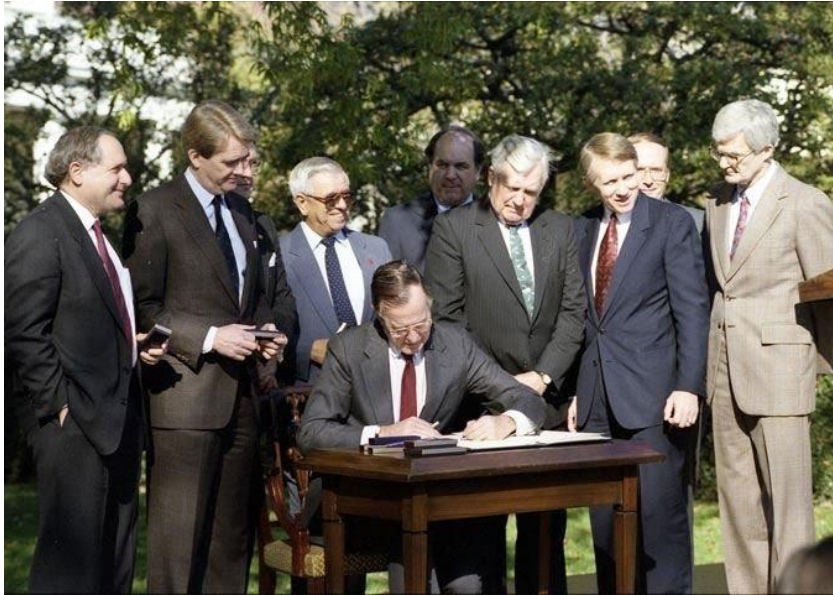
- Sites of massacres were desecrated, soldiers ordered to take anything of 'value'
- 1900's skeletal remains had gained a dollar value
- The Great Depression only added to the looting and grave-robbing
- Curio collectors and museums contributed to grave goods robbing
- By the 1930's Native American skeletons had become tourist attractions and burial sites had been opened for public viewing and taking

The Rising Up



- 1960's Civil Rights, Pan-Indian and Red Power Movement
- 1976 Native American Heritage Commission created
 - Identify and catalog places of cultural significance to Native Americans
 - Prevent irreparable damage to designated sacred sites
 - Prevent interference with the expression of Native American religion in California
- 1978 American Indian Religious Freedom Act

Protecting and Repatriating



- 1978 Zuni Ahayu:da repatriation via ethical means
- 1971 Finding/1979 Iowa first state to enact grave protection and repatriation law-several states followed
- 1988/1989 Ohlone repatriation from Stanford
- 1990 Passage of NAGPRA
- 2001 Passage of Cal-NAGPRA
 - AB-52, 2015
 - AB-275, 2020

Thank you
