



Archeology Program

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



February 2009 Archeology E-Gram

"Managing Archeological Collections" Linked to DOI Learn

DOI employees and the public can now receive credit and a course certificate for completing "Managing Archeological Collections" www.nps.gov/archeology/collections/ through DOI Learn. "Managing Archeological Collections" is a unique comprehensive distance learning course about curation of archeological collections. Its ten sections address key issues and practices in archeological collections management, such as planning for curation needs while still in the field, relevant laws and policies, cataloging and records management processes, the issues surrounding access and use, and much more. The course provides guidance on topics that currently challenge archeological curators, like deaccessioning and the future of curation. "Managing Archeological Collections" was first launched in 2000, but has been updated for current users. It is intended not only for archeologists, but for CRM managers, superintendents, collections managers, and other persons interested in learning more about issues, concerns, and best practices in archeological curation. Register through DOI Learn to take the course and complete the 20-question final assessment to receive the course certificate. Information on how to register is available at www.nps.gov/archeology/collections/certificate.htm

Contact: Terry Childs (202) 354-2125

1998-2003 Secretary's Report to Congress on the Federal Archeology Program Available

The Secretary of the Interior's Report to Congress on the Federal Archeology Program for 1998-2003 was signed by Secretary Kempthorne on January 16, 2009, and delivered to the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and to the House Committee on Natural Resources. The report, which was developed by NPS Archeology Program staff, summarizes data about the archeological activities reported by 32 Federal agencies for the period 1998 to 2003. The report also outlines challenges facing Federal agencies in carrying out stewardship responsibilities for archeological resources, and recommendations for actions to assist Federal agencies in these responsibilities. The recommendations focus additional attention to care of archeological sites and collections; strengthening relationships with Indian tribes, and sharing information with the scientific community and the public.

A PDF of the report is available on the NPS Archeology Program website on the Secretary's Report to Congress web pages at www.nps.gov/archeology/SRC/index.htm

Contact: Frank McManamon (202-354-2123)

Navajo National Monument and Olympic National Park to Celebrate Centennials

Two national monuments will celebrate the 100th anniversary of national monument status in March. National monuments are established through provisions of the Antiquities Act, which gives the president the power to set aside public lands.

Olympic National Park, located on the Olympic Peninsula in coastal Washington, was established as a national monument on March 2, 1909. Most of the region's forested land was first designated as the Olympic Forest Reserve in 1897 by President Grover Cleveland. President Theodore Roosevelt, moved to protect rain forest elk found only in the Northwest, designated a portion of the reserve the Mount Olympus National Monument. In 1938, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed legislation creating Olympic National Park, which was enlarged in 1953 to include a strip of rugged coast. UNESCO named

the park an International Biosphere Reserve in 1976 for the extraordinary scenic and scientific values of its rain forest. In 1981, the park was designated a World Heritage Park for its outstanding natural and cultural values. Ninety-five percent of the park was further protected from modern encroachment when Congress added it to the National Wilderness Preservation System in 1988.

Although Olympic NP was originally established to protect natural resources, significant cultural resources have also been preserved. Many archeological sites, from high mountain hearth sites to extensive coastal middens, are protected. In 1993, a piece of woven material found at the edge of a snowfield in the park's high country was determined to be part of a 2,900 year old basket - a tangible link to the Native Americans who lived and moved through the Olympic Mountains. The bond between Native Americans and the region remain strong; Olympic National Park is associated with more tribal groups than any other national park.

Navajo National Monument, consisting of three Ancestral Puebloan cliff dwellings, is located within the external boundaries of the Navajo Reservation in Arizona and New Mexico. Many archeologists and anthropologists believe that the Navajo migrated from the north between A. D. 1400 and 1525. Navajo oral tradition suggests an earlier arrival, around A. D. 700 or 800. When the Spanish arrived from the south in the 1540s, the Navajo were already well established on the Colorado Plateau.

The Navajo dominated northeastern Arizona and northwestern New Mexico until the early 20th century, when an influx of eastern Americans began to develop the western frontier. In August 1868, the Navajo Reservation was established. Anthropologists and archeologists registered their concern for Puebloan ruins inside the reservation boundaries. In 1909, William B. Douglass, General Land Office Examiner of Surveys, recommended the establishment of Navajo National Monument to protect the ruins.

On March 20, 1909, President William H. Taft signed the proclamation to create Navajo National Monument for “a number of prehistoric cliff dwellings and pueblo ruins ... which are new to science and wholly unexplored, and because of their isolation and size are of the very greatest ethnological, scientific, and educational interest” (Proc. No. 873).

Betatakin and Keet Seel each sit on 160 acre islands of federal land surrounded by the Navajo Nation. Located approximately 30 miles to the east of Betatakin in Nitsin Canyon, Inscription houses occupies a shallow alcove on 40 acres of Federal land. Numerous intact floors and roofs, even intact hearths with ashes, testify to the astonishing preservation of Keet Seel and contribute valuable insight into pueblo architecture and ancient peoples' ways of life.

To learn more about national monuments and the Antiquities Act, go to www.nps.gov/archeology/sites/Antiquities/index.htm

Three Archeological National Historic Landmarks Designated

On January 16, former DOI Secretary Kempthorne designated three archeological National Historic Landmarks.

The Miami Circle at Brickell Point Site, Miami, FL, is the location of the primary village of the Tequesta people, one of the first Native North American groups encountered by Juan Ponce de León in 1513. The Tequesta people were able to maintain their culture following European contact through their association with the unique environment of the Everglades. Following discovery in 1998, research at the site has produced an impressive body of data. Extensive historical, geological, and archeological research has effectively demonstrated the antiquity of the site and the circular feature. The site's significance lies in the well-preserved evidence of American Indian architecture and the wealth of materials that relate to trade patterns and that shed light on ceremonial Tequesta practices.

New Philadelphia Town Site, Barry, IL, founded in 1836, is the first known town platted and officially registered by an African American before the Civil War. The town's founder, Frank McWhorter, was a formerly enslaved man who bought his freedom and that of 15 family members through his earnings from mining Kentucky caves for crude niter and processing the material into saltpeter. McWhorter purchased 42 acres of land in rural Illinois that became the town of New Philadelphia and sold lots to African Americans, European Americans, and racially mixed residents. New Philadelphia flourished because of its proximity to major crossroads and to the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers. When the railroad bypassed the town, the community declined. Today, none of the original buildings of the town are left. New Philadelphia provides material evidence for understanding life in multi-racial communities in the 19th century. Researchers are investigating relationships between formerly enslaved individuals, free-born African Americans, and people of European descent who lived together in a small rural community. This avenue of research can provide nationally significant information about race and ethnicity, acculturation, and identity formation that can make a substantial contribution to the archeological literature.

Ludlow Tent Colony, Ludlow, CO, is nationally significant in the history of industry for its association with the Ludlow Massacre, a pivotal event in American history that culminated in the destruction of the tent colony by fire and the deaths of two women and eleven children on April 20, 1914. The United Mine Workers of America established the colony on vacant land near the mines and the small community of Ludlow after coal miners and their families were evicted from company housing during a strike that began in September 1913. On April 24, a truce was declared and representatives of the miners and the mine owners met to discuss a "peace with justice." In 1916, the United Mine Workers of America purchased the 40 acre site of the Ludlow Massacre, and built a monument commemorating the massacre. Since then, union rallies and commemorations have become regular events at the site. The Ludlow Tent Colony Site is the first strike camp to be archeologically investigated, providing the means to gain a richer, more detailed, and more systematic understanding of the everyday reality of American mining families of the early 20th century.

ACHP Releases "A Report on Federal Historic Property Management"

In accordance with Executive Order 13287 "Preserve America," the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) has presented its report on the health of historic properties held by Federal agencies in stewardship for the American people. The report assesses how agencies are managing these assets, how these historic properties contribute to local economic development, and what can be done to improve the state of Federal stewardship. This Preserve America Executive Order Report to the President is an evaluation of Federal agencies' accomplishments in their stewardship efforts since the ACHP's first report to the President in 2006. Federal agencies provided progress reports to the ACHP in 2008 that have been summarized in this report. Based on these submissions, the ACHP has developed a series of recommendations for action to advance the goals of the Executive Order and the National Historic Preservation Act.

To read the full report, go to www.achp.gov/section3/index.html

NPS Sponsors Archeological Research at Elkhorn/Ebert Ranch

The Department of Anthropology, University of North Dakota, invites students to attend its Archeological Field School in May and June, 2009. The 6 week course is being offered in cooperation with the USFS, the NPS, and BOR. The first 2-3 weeks of the field school will involve survey work at the Elkhorn/Ebert Ranch in the western North Dakota Badlands, where Theodore Roosevelt had a cattle operation in the 1880s. One week will be spent mapping the remains of the Elkhorn Ranch headquarters. The final 2-3 weeks will be spent conducting test excavations at multiple prehistoric sites at Shadehill Reservoir, SD.

Field school students will learn standard archeological field techniques, including proper excavation methods, record keeping, site mapping via digital means (GPS, total station) and by paper, profiling and soil descriptions, and photography. Students will receive up to six semester hours of undergraduate credit.

For additional information, go to www.und.edu/dept/undar/fieldschool/fieldschool.html

NPS Sponsors Archeological Research at Cape Krusenstern NM

The University of Washington (UW) invites students to join of a joint UW - NPS research project this summer in Northwest Alaska. The field crew will be conducting archeological survey, site testing, and GPS mapping at Cape Krusenstern for approximately 6 weeks from late June to early August. Project participants will live at a remote field camp for the duration of the project and will have the opportunity to work with an interdisciplinary team that includes archaeologists, geologists and community volunteers. The project will provide travel, food, lodging and a stipend. Applications are due March 31, 2009.

Applications and more information can be found at:
students.washington.edu/shelbya/CAKR_Project.shtml

Two South Dakota Men Indicted on Charges of Violating ARPA

Elliot D. Hook was indicted by a federal grand jury on two counts of excavating and trafficking in archaeological resources and one count of trafficking in Native American cultural resources on December 11, 2008, for excavating and trafficking in archaeological and Native American cultural resources. He appeared before US Magistrate Judge Mark A. Moreno on January 2, 2009, and pled not guilty to the indictment. The maximum penalty upon conviction is five years custody, a \$250,000 fine, or both, and three years of supervised release. A fine and restitution may also be ordered. The charges relate to Hook's alleged excavating and trafficking in artifacts taken from public land. The investigation is being conducted by the US Fish and Wildlife Service. Hook was released on bond pending trial. A trial date has not yet been set.

In a separate case, John M. Sheild has been indicted in South Dakota on a federal charge of trafficking in archeological resources, accused of violating an archeology law that protects American Indian artifacts. The grand jury charged Sheild with trafficking — between Jan. 1, 2004, and October 2008 — in "archeological resources, namely, bullet casings, slugs, buttons, military items, thumb scrapers, projectile points, bone tools, stone tools, beads, a pewter ring, a child's ring, a British gun flint, ... shell cases, buckles, bone handles and brass copper pieces" that had been excavated or removed from public and Indian lands.

South Dakota's Missouri River banks are constantly giving up treasures of Indian artifacts, and federal laws prohibit the removal of human remains, funerary items and other sacred items from public and Indian land.

Sheild appeared in court Jan. 6, pleading not guilty. He was freed on his own recognizance, and a trial is set for June 9. Sheild was one of five men indicted on similar charges.

Archaeology Magazine Reports on Drugs and Looting

The locus of archeological crime in the American Southwest and across the nation is shifting into the world of guns and drugs, reports Samir Patel in an article in the March/April issue of Archaeology Magazine. Methamphetamine is one of the most addictive and destructive of all drugs, causing feelings of high energy and euphoria, in addition to delusions, paranoia, and violent behavior. In the Southwest, archeological antiquities are an untraceable commodity. A strange synergy is developing with meth that puts every archeological site and collection at risk, Patel notes. Meth provides a surplus of energy that

users need to work off, and artifact hunting to get the money for the next high is one way to do it. Meth looters are changing the face of looting in the U.S., and Southeast Asia and Europe may not be far behind

The looting-meth connection is reported by Federal archeologists and law enforcement officers across the nation. The involvement with drugs is problematic for law enforcement officers who pursue cultural resource crime. Once a looting suspect is caught, archeological resource violation laws take a back seat to drug charges. Drug and firearm possession carry much steeper penalties than ARPA violations, under most circumstances. Drug cases can make it easier to recover artifacts, as looters will more readily hand them over when faced with drug charges, especially if doing so will save them from ARPA charges. As a result, there is little risk for drug dealers who want to engage in antiquities trade.

Read the entire article at www.archaeology.org

FLETC Offering Archeological Resource Protection Training

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) presents a 37 hour class which provides training in all aspects of an archeological investigation and subsequent prosecution of crimes. This premier class is taught by accomplished instructors that are nationally recognized subject matter experts in the fields of law enforcement, and archeology and law. The class cumulates in a 12 hour archeological crime scene practical exercise where law enforcement officers and archeologist work as a team to investigate and document a crime scene. Attendees will gather and process physical evidence, write incident reports, executive summaries, search warrants, damage assessments, and provide testimony in a courtroom scenario.

The course will be offered through the Navy, in Jacksonville, Florida, on April 13-17, 2009, and at Acadia NP, Winter Harbor, Maine, on April 27-May 1, 2009.

For registration information, contact Virginia McCleskey, 912-554-4828. For all other questions, please contact Senior Instructor Charles Louke, 912-280-5188.

Summer Anthropology Program at National Museum of Natural History

The Summer Institute in Museum Anthropology is an intensive four-week training program that will teach graduate students how to use museum collections in research, incorporating Smithsonian collections into their anthropological training as an integral part. Support from the Cultural Anthropology Program at NSF will cover full tuition and living expenses for 12 students each summer. The summer institute is sponsored by the Department of Anthropology, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington DC, from June 29 (tentative)-July 24, 2009.

For more information and application instructions, go to anthropology.si.edu/summerinstitute.

NPS Uses New Technology to Record USS Arizona Memorial

The NPS is participating in ongoing research at the USS Arizona Memorial to capture the battleship submerged in Pearl Harbor, Oahu, in stereoscopic three-dimensional high definition (3D HD) imagery. Nearly 1.5 million people make the journey to the USS Arizona Memorial each year to pay their respects to those 2,390 Americans who lost their lives on December 7, 1941, and the more than 900 sailors and marines still entombed within the *USS Arizona*.

The underwater 3D HD camera systems designed and built by the Advanced Imaging and Visualization Laboratory at Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution will be used by NPS researchers to document the battleship's exterior. An additional miniature underwater 3D HD system will be mounted on a remotely

operated vehicle, or ROV, provided by VideoRay LLC to perform a non-invasive, condition assessment of accessible cabins in the interior of the ship.

The Arizona Memorial Museum Association (AMMA) has provided support for the project and plans to incorporate the footage into its ongoing educational programs. The US Navy's Mobile Diving and Salvage Unit ONE (MDSU) will provide logistical and dive support, while Ocean Technology Systems (OTS) provides the underwater communication resources for the project.

Projects in Parks: Reporting on Federal Archeology

Sharing information about archeological activities is a priority for Federal agencies, and part of good stewardship. Since the passage of the Antiquities Act of 1906 that assigned Federal agencies responsibility for archeological resources, the Federal Archeology Program has made information available about efforts to wisely care for archeological resources. The reports provide overviews of stewardship activities and recommendations for improvements in caring for archeological resources.

The Antiquities Act, through its regulations, identified the young Department of the Interior as a lead agency in caring for archeological resources. Leadership continues to this day; the NPS, within the Interior Department, is responsible for collecting and analyzing data about archeological activities for the Secretary's Report to Congress on the Federal Archeology Program, which reports on all Federal archeological activities.

This essay provides an overview of Federal Archeology Program efforts report on the care for archeological resources since the passage of the Antiquities Act.

Reporting on Federal Archeological Activities After the Antiquities Act

Nearly 50 years before the first Federal law to require reporting about archeological activities to Congress, the first Departmental Consulting Archeologist (DCA), Jesse Nusbaum, wrote a series of reports about archeological activities for the Secretary of the Interior between 1929 and 1932 (Nusbaum 1929, 1930, 1931, and 1932; see also Browning 2003 and McManamon and Browning 1999 for more of the historical context). Nusbaum also served as the Superintendent of Mesa Verde National Park at the time, and the Departmental Consulting Archeologist has been in the NPS ever since. He described his oversight of permitting for archeological investigations under the Antiquities Act, summarizing applications for archeological permits that he had reviewed for the Secretary of the Interior and describing the newly authorized and ongoing archeological investigations. Nusbaum also used the reports to describe the continuing problem of archeological site looting on the public lands of the Southwest, which he had ample opportunity to observe during his field visits to the sites where permitted studies were underway. Looting of archeological resources on public lands continues to be a problem.

The 1974 Archeological and Historic Preservation Act (AHPA) Reporting Requirements

The Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 (AHPA; 16 U.S.C. 469) was the first Federal law to require Federal agencies, through the Secretary of the Interior, to report to Congress about activities related to the archeological data recovery program that was the focus of that Act. AHPA mandated that

...the Secretary shall coordinate all Federal survey and recovery activities authorized under this Act and submit an annual report at the end of each fiscal year to [Congress] indicating the scope and effectiveness of the program, the specific projects surveyed and the results produced, and the costs incurred by the Federal Government as a result thereof (16 U.S.C. 469a- 3(c)).

The Secretary's responsibilities for reporting under the 1974 Act were delegated administratively to NPS, and within NPS to the DCA. AHPA emphasized the interagency nature of reporting; the DCA's responsibilities expanded to include reporting to Congress on the Federal Archeology Program.

Following AHPA requirements, Secretarial reports to Congress in 1975 and 1976 discussed program scope and effectiveness and a tabulation of projects, contractors, costs, nature of investigations, and stage of project completion (Table 1).

In addition to the reports produced by the NPS DCA, the Interagency Archeological Services Division (IAS) developed two reports between 1976 and 1979 on the status of archeological activities in Federal agencies (Interagency Archeology Program 1979a, b). The 1976 report on the Interagency Archeology Program included abstracts of archeological investigation reports available through the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), and information about project costs, contractors, and research reports.

In 1978, the Department of the Interior created the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service (HCRS), that included archeology. The HCRS produced a single report that combined data on the 1977 and 1978 archeological and historic data recovery activities (Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service 1978). The report noted that, with initiation of the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway in Alabama and Mississippi, the IAS had "assumed a vital leadership role" in large-scale archeological mitigation projects. The 1977-1978 report provided case studies of projects in which the IAS was involved directly, NTIS abstracts, discussion of budget and cost effectiveness, and tables specifying projects, agencies served, costs, contractors, and final reports. The data were not complete, however; information about archeological activities had not been provided to IAS by several agencies, though each of them funded or guaranteed loans for construction projects that may have involved archeological inventory and salvage excavation.

The Secretarial reports produced between 1975 and 1979 focused on the results of large archeological projects carried out largely through contracts. Reports primarily contained information about project results and expenditures. After the passage of ARPA, and particularly after 1985, reporting shifted to focus on agency activities and quantitative measurements of archeological activities.

The 1979 Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) Reporting Requirements

The 1979 ARPA expanded the focus of reporting about Federal archeological activities,

...the Secretary of the Interior shall comprehensively report as a separate component on the activities carried out under the provisions of this Act [ARPA], and he shall make such recommendations as he deems appropriate as to changes or improvements needed in the provisions of this Act. Such report shall include a brief summary of the actions undertaken by the Secretary under section 11 of this Act, relating to the cooperation of private individuals (16 U.S.C. 4701l).

In 1988 ARPA was amended in several important ways, including the addition of a new requirement (16 U.S.C. 4701i) that "...each [federal] land manager shall submit an annual report to [Congress] regarding the actions taken under [each agency's public archeological awareness] program." ARPA's uniform regulations were revised a few years later to take account of the 1988 amendments. Among the changes was a new section, --.19, that directs agencies to provide the Secretary of the Interior with information about their archeological public awareness programs so that this information can be included in the Secretary's report to Congress about Federal archeological activities by all agencies.

The first report to Congress developed under the additional requirements of ARPA was a slim administrative compilation for 1980 to 1982, based on information collected from 47 Federal agencies (Table 1). It documented 1774 projects, most of them conducted by 13 agencies, for a cost of \$57 million over 3 years.

In 1986, a report was sent to Congress on the Federal Archeology Program for 1983 and 1984 (Table 1). The small number of staff of the Archeological Assistance Division (a forerunner of the present NPS Archeology Program) and the task of collecting, compiling, and analyzing data from over three dozen Federal agencies combined to create an enduring pattern of periodic rather than annual reporting.

Development of the 1983-1984 report utilized a computerized database of information about the Federal Archeology Program. The database initially was intended to focus on archeological project data, including information about authorizing agencies, permits, costs, and resulting reports. The National Archeological Database (NADB) is, in part, an outgrowth of this reporting need. Currently, the Reports portion of NADB is the most developed of the components of the database that were originally envisioned.

The Secretary's Report to Congress: 1985-2007

In mid-1985 an interdepartmental meeting of Federal archeologists and historic preservation officers resulted in an agreement to work cooperatively and expand the scope of information collection for reporting on the Federal Archeology Program. The resulting 77 item questionnaire, requesting both quantitative and narrative information, was sent out to 42 agencies. Since 1986, the NPS Archeology Program has annually solicited information about Federal archeological activities, sending a questionnaire to agencies and bureaus with archeological responsibilities. The information that is submitted through the questionnaire is posted on the Archeology Program website at www.nps.gov/archeology/SRC/data.htm and is essential to the findings of the Secretary's Report to Congress.

The collected information for fiscal years 1985 and 1986 was extensively analyzed and reported in 1989 (Table 1). The report is a milestone in reporting on Federal archeology. Before this document, the reports had been mainly focused on specific archeological projects done in conjunction with Federal development or infrastructure undertakings. There was no information about the land managing agencies' archeological activities that focused on the inventory, documentation, interpretation, long term preservation, and protection of the resources on the lands they were responsible for.

Out of review and analysis of the 1985-1986 data came a set of recommendations for improving Federal archeology. In October 1991, Secretary Lujan issued these recommendations as a policy statement, the *National Strategy for Federal Archeology*. The *National Strategy* was sent by the Secretary to the Secretaries of Agriculture, Energy, Defense and, Transportation; the Tennessee Valley Authority Chairman; and the Environmental Protection Agency Administrator, with a letter urging each of them to adopt this approach to archeological stewardship in their respective departments or agencies.

The 1985-1986 report, because it covered a wider range of activities than earlier reports and because the same or similar data have been collected in reports since then, serves as a baseline for the Federal Archeological Program. Six additional reports have been completed (Table 1) since the 1985-1986 report was sent to Congress. The reports emphasize the importance of continuing and building archeological programs in the Federal departments whose undertakings affect archeological resources, for example, development and regulatory type agencies. The need to continue to support and increase the resources for Federal agencies whose missions include the care of archeological sites on the lands that they are responsible for is also identified.

The data management and development of the Secretary's reports are time-consuming, but are worth the time spent. The benefit of having detailed quantitative data to develop or support improvements in policy, statute, and appropriations was demonstrated through their use by Congress to assess the needs for amending ARPA, and then so amending it. Quantitative data on archeological looting collected by the 1985-1986 report to Congress played an important role in other sections of the 1988 ARPA amendments. The House of Representatives committee staff used these data to justify the need for strengthening law enforcement in looting prosecutions. These quantitative data supported and supplemented the substantial anecdotal account of looting collected during Congressional committee hearings (House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs 1988a,b).

The most recent Report to Congress on the Federal Archeology Program, covering the period 1998-2003 (Table 1), describes Federal agency efforts in all of the areas covered by the earlier reports. A number of exemplary projects are highlighted. The need for agencies to continue with archeology programs and to find opportunities to broaden and strengthen them is emphasized. One area of increasing importance in the archeological programs of many Federal agencies, in particular the land managing agencies, is volunteer programs. These programs offer interested, often very skillful, and dedicated non-archeologists, opportunities to work on professional archeological investigations. As the Federal workforce has contracted and domestic funds have been reduced, volunteer programs, when adequately organized and supervised, provide important and necessary human resources to carry out important agency missions.

For over 30 years, Federal agencies have reported about their archeological activities. Why should the government focus this kind of attention on this particular kind of cultural resource? One reason is the nonrenewable nature of archeological resources, which merits special attention to them. Once destroyed, archeological sites cannot be regenerated. Archeological sites cannot be reintroduced to an area from which they have been eliminated, like wolf populations reintroduced into the Yellowstone ecosystem where they once lived. The collections, reports, records, and data that are archeological resources also have special needs that must be taken into account as part of their care. Like the archeological sites that they derive from, they also are one-of-a-kind resources and require special treatment for long term access and preservation. For over a century, archeological resources have been recognized as special public resources and singled out for preservation and protection for all Americans.

A second reason for special consideration is the publically recognized cultural, historic, and scientific value, which overrides a more narrow commercial value that a small portion of artifacts have. The commercial value of a few objects threatens the cultural and educational values of all of the archeological record when those few become the focus of looting, trafficking, and vandalism. It is in the public interest to focus attention on ways that the Federal government is ensuring the care and use of America's archeological record.

Table 1. Reports to Congress on Federal Archeological Activities, 1975-2003

Years Covered	Year Published	Authors/Compilers	Title
1975	1975	Departmental Consulting Archeologist, National Park Service	<i>Archeological and Historic Data Recovery Program Fiscal Year 1975.</i>
1976	1979	Interagency Archeological Services Division, U.S. Interior Department	<i>A Status Report to the Archeological Community.</i>
1976	1976	Departmental Consulting Archeologist, National Park Service	<i>Archeological and Historic Data Recovery Program Fiscal Year 1976.</i>
1977-1978	1978	Heritage and Conservation and Recreation Service U.S. Interior Department	<i>Archeological and Historical Data Recovery Program Fiscal Year 1977-78. Publication No. 15.</i>
1979	1979	Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, U.S. Interior Department	<i>Interagency Archeological Services Final Reports on Archeological Investigations.</i>
1979	1979	Interagency Archeological Services, U.S. Interior Department	<i>Archeological and Historical Data Recovery Program 1979.</i>
1980-1982	1983	Departmental Consulting Archeologist, National Park Service	<i>Archeological and Historical Data Recovery Program</i>
1983-1984	1986	Archeological Assistance Division, National Park Service, U.S. Interior Department	<i>Annual Report to Congress on the Federal Archeological Program FY83 and FY84.</i>
1985-1986	1989	Keel, McManamon, and Smith	<i>Federal Archeology. The Current Program.</i>
1987	1992	McManamon et al.	<i>Federal Archeology, 1987 Activities and Results.</i>
1988-1990	1995	Knudson, McManamon, and Myers	<i>Federal Archeology Program, Fiscal Years 1988-1990.</i>
1991-1993	1997	Haas	<i>Federal Archeology Program, Report to Congress, FY1991-1993.</i>
1994-1995	1998	Haas	<i>Federal Archeology Program, Secretary of the Interior's Report to Congress, FY1994-1995.</i>
1996-1997	1999	Hass	<i>Federal Archeology Program, Secretary of the Interior's Report to Congress, FY1996-1997.</i>
1998-2003	2009	Departmental Consulting Archeologist, National Park Service	<i>The Secretary of the Interior's Report to Congress on the Federal Archeology Program, 1998-2003.</i>

Archeology E-Gram, distributed via e-mail on a regular basis, includes announcements about news, new publications, training opportunities, national and regional meetings, and other important goings-on related to public archeology in the National Park Service and other public agencies. Recipients are encouraged to forward *Archeology E-Grams* to colleagues and relevant mailing lists. The *Archeology E-Gram* is available on the *News and Links* page www.nps.gov/archeology/public/news.htm on the Archeology Program web site.

Projects in Parks is a feature of the *Archeology E-Gram* that informs others about archeology-related projects in national parks. Prospective authors should review information about submitting photographs on the *Projects in Parks* webpage on InsideNPS. The full reports are available on the *Projects in Parks* web page inside.nps.gov/waso/custommenu.cfm?lv=3&prg=279&id=3670 on InsideNPS or through individual issues of the *Archeology E-Gram* on the *News and Links* page <http://www.nps.gov/archeology/public/news.htm> on the Archeology Program web site.

Contact: dca@nps.gov to contribute news items, stories for "Projects in Parks," and to subscribe.