



Archeology Program

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



September 2013 Archeology E-Gram

Cabrillo National Monument Celebrates its Centennial



Cabrillo NM will celebrate its centennial on October 14, 2013.

Under a mandate from the Viceroy of Mexico, navigator Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo commanded an expedition to explore the uncharted western coast of North America and to search for a water route to Asia. On September 28, 1542, the intrepid Cabrillo sailed his ships San Salvador, Victoria, and San Miguel into what is now San Diego Bay, California, and claimed the land for the Spanish crown.

Citing the authority of the Antiquities Act, President Woodrow Wilson declared one-half acre above Cabrillo's landing a national monument in 1913 to memorialize the discovery of California's coast and to secure Cabrillo's place in history and public memory. Surrounding land deemed necessary for the park's maintenance was added to Cabrillo NM in 1959, 1974, and 2000. Now 160 terrestrial acres within the park's boundaries and 120 acres of tidepool outside the boundaries are maintained, protected, and interpreted by NPS personnel.

In addition to commemorating Cabrillo's landing, visitors come to the southern tip of the Point Loma peninsula for its view of San Diego, San Diego Bay, Mexican coastline, the Coronado Islands, and the Pacific Ocean. The historic Old Point Loma lighthouse is one of the first of eight lighthouses built along the West Coast and acted as a signal station for the Navy during World War II. The Bayside Trail honors the Kumeyaay Indians who, for centuries before their encounter with Cabrillo, lived off the surrounding land. A U.S. Army defense system of artillery positions, base-end stations, searchlight shelters, and support facilities dating to World Wars I and II can be seen from Bayside Trail.

For information about centennial activities, visit the Cabrillo NM website at <http://www.nps.gov/cabr/planyourvisit/events.htm>

Dinosaur National Monument Celebrates its Centennial

Dinosaur NM celebrates its centennial on October 4, 2013.

Citing the authority of the Antiquities Act, President Woodrow Wilson declared over 2,000 acres a national monument to preserve premier paleontological resources. Along with dinosaur fossils, however, cultural history dating back at least 10,000 years was preserved. Indian petroglyphs and pictographs reveal evidence that many people have come before us.

The Fremont Indians lived in the canyons in Dinosaur NM 800 - 1,200 years ago. They left behind both petroglyphs (patterns chipped or carved into the rock) and pictographs (patterns painted on the rock).



Pictographs are relatively rare; sandstone cliffs darkened with desert varnish provide an ideal canvas for carving petroglyphs. Human figures typically have trapezoidal bodies, which may or may not include limbs. Decorations suggest headdresses, earrings, necklaces, shields, or other objects. Animal figures include bighorn sheep, birds, snakes, and lizards. Abstract or geometric designs, such as circles, spirals, and various combinations of lines, are common.

Following the Fremont Indians were the Ute and Shoshone, who still inhabit communities in the area today. Spanish explorers crossed the region in the 1700s. In the 1800s, settlers from Europe and the eastern United States arrived in the area and left their mark on the landscape with their homesteads. Those who had access to the rivers and a constant flow of water survived, while others dried up with drought and moved away. Now, the remains of homesteads are found alongside Indian art work of the past.

For more information about Dinosaur NM, go to <http://www.nps.gov/dino/index.htm>.

International Archaeology Day

The NPS is partnering with the Archaeological Institute of America to offer events in coordination with International Archaeology Day on October 19. Parks and regional offices across the nation will be out with the public. Visit the website to learn more about the day and find events near you!

For more information, go to <http://www.archaeological.org/archaeologyday/>

Latino History Research and Training Center Established

The NPS Spanish Colonial Research Center in Albuquerque has been restructured as the Latino History Research and Training Center. The change more accurately reflects the current efforts to support the NPS American Latino Heritage Initiative and the goals of the recently completed NPS Latino Heritage Theme Study.

The Spanish Colonial Research Center was developed by the NPS in 1985 and signaled a commitment to embrace and fortify the agency's commitment to interpretation of Latino heritage. The center began as a partnership between the NPS and the University of New Mexico. The mission of the center is to create and maintain a documentary database from domestic and foreign archives and depositories for 40 Spanish Colonial Heritage sites in the NPS.

The center assists in preparing NPS interpreters and resources managers to work with Latino audiences and include Latino themes into park operations. In addition, the center will continue to:

- conduct research, both domestic and internationally, regarding Latino history as part of our national story;
- provide research, training, and Spanish language translation services to Federal, state, and local agencies;
- assist parks to achieve NPS Call to Action goals by introducing new audiences to NPS sites and creating an environment for future generations to learn more about our national story;
- continue its publication program, including the *Colonial Latin American Historical Review*, a scholarly, peer-reviewed, quarterly journal that enjoys an international distribution.

The Latino History Research and Training Center aims to open new doors in research, interpretation, and preservation of the historical and contemporary Latino heritage in the NPS. Through outreach, research, and training, the center will also develop new data regarding Latino heritage which binds our national story with that of Spain, Mexico, and the rest of Latin America, with whom we share a common history.

By Joseph Sánchez and Angélica Sánchez-Clark



Recent publications of the newly-established Latino History Research and Training Center highlighting America's Latino patrimony. NPS image

Tribal Interns Reconnect to Public Lands at Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument

Native youth employment programs at Grand Canyon-Parashant NM have wrapped up another successful season. The interns spent the summer experiencing natural and cultural resource management career options and exploring traditional homelands of the Southern Paiute, now encompassed within the monument boundaries.

Maiya Osife served as an intern in interpretation and worked to create and distribute a newsletter to Southern Paiute Bands located in southern Utah, northern Arizona and southern Nevada that highlighted partnership activities with the tribe. She served as a spokesperson and role model for tribal youth at the newly established Kwiyaumntsi Southern Paiute Youth Camp, where she shared her work experiences as a member of the historic preservation crew and as an intern to serve in an Intergovernmental Internship Cooperative position.

Osife noted “It became clear to me just how vital we are to the career of natural resources and how important it is to me that I be able to apply my passion and education to something as important as our land. I believe strongly that it is so important to have Natives involved in natural resources and sciences not only to bring our ways into the practice but also because it is important for our people to be involved and stay informed on our Native lands and land rights.”



Intern Maiya Osife displays the blanket presented to her by the Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians education committee. NPS photo.

The Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians education committee honored Osife with a Pendleton blanket at the Sounds of Thunder Pow-wow to acknowledge her high school graduation. She will attend Portland State University this fall.

The tribal youth cultural preservation crew celebrated its fourth summer and continued its work to preserve a historic ranching cabin located in the high mountain pines near Mount Dellenbaugh. Crew members conducted archeological surveys, and Marisa Ybarra analyzed more than 10,000 pottery sherds. Ybarra is enrolled at the Mohave Community College. One of the original crew members, Markuitta Thomas Bushhead returned as crew leader for a second season.

Grand Canyon-Parashant NM contains more than a million acres of remote public lands in northwestern Arizona that are co-managed as a Service First organization by the BLM and the NPS.

By Scott Sticha, Chief of Interpretation and Partnerships

Community Event Traces the 1877 Journey to Nicodemus

On August 20, 2013, the NPS co-hosted a community learning experience “The Journey from Ellis to Nicodemus.” Established in 1877, Nicodemus, Kansas, is the only remaining western town established by African Americans during the Reconstruction Period following the Civil War.

A group of NPS staff, Nicodemus Historical Society representatives, and community members followed the same route from the train depot in Ellis to Nicodemus that the founders of Nicodemus walked. Angela Bates and Thomas Wellington, of the Nicodemus Historical Society, provided insight into the journey and its challenges as well as the assistance provided by the Osage tribe to early Nicodemus settlers. The tour stopped at the Walz farm and learned about the original trail crossing property as noted in family history, as well as wagon ruts, paleontological sites and a World War II bombing range.

The town of Nicodemus is symbolic of the pioneer spirit of African Americans. They dared to leave the only region they had been familiar with to seek personal freedom and the opportunity to develop their talents and capabilities. Nicodemus NHS represents the western expansion and settlement of the Great Plains, and includes five buildings: The First Baptist Church, St. Francis Hotel, Nicodemus School District Number One, African Episcopal Church, and Township Hall.

For more information about Nicodemus NHS, read the Projects in Parks report “*Wake Nicodemus:*” *African American Settlement on the Plains of Kansas* at <http://www.nps.gov/archeology/sites/npSites/nicodemus.htm>

By Angela Wetz



Journey from Ellis to Nicodemus, Kansas. NPS Photo

New Tool Helps NPS Share History with Teacher and Students

Teachers across the country have a new tool to help them engage their students in classroom and place-based learning. The NPS has launched an online service to bring America's national parks into neighborhood classrooms. The new "Teachers" section of the NPS website provides a one-stop shop for curriculum-based lesson plans, traveling trunks, maps, activities, distance learning and other resources. All of the materials draw from the natural landscapes and places preserved in America's national parks.

Through the 'Teachers' NPS website, all national parks are throwing open the doors and inviting teachers and students to learn about literature using a lesson plan from Carl Sandburg Home NHS, borrow a traveling trunk from Lava Beds NM, chat online with a ranger at the Grand Canyon NP, or visit Mt. McKinley in Denali NP. Teachers looking for information about educational opportunities can now find information about programs at the park and download lesson plans to enhance the classroom experience with the click of a mouse. The site is searchable by location, keyword and more than 125 subjects, from archeology, to biology, to Constitutional law. In addition to park-created content, the site also features educational materials created by national programs like the National Register of Historic Places and its award-winning Teaching with Historic Places series of 147 lesson plans.

The website is just one part of the Park Service's ongoing commitment to education. Every year, national parks offer more than 57,000 educational programs that serve nearly 3 million students in addition to 563,000 interpretive programs attended by 12.6 million visitors. The NPS is working with partners and educational institutions to expand programs and encourage the use of parks as places of learning.

Teachers will, for the first time, be able to rate Service-provided content. The NPS has partnered with the Department of Education to integrate national park resources into core curriculums. Each summer, teachers across the country are hired to work in parks to develop curriculum-based programs based on park resources through the Teacher-Ranger-Teacher program.

To learn about the NPS education programs, visit the website www.nps.gov/teachers.

Newark Earthworks on track to clinch World Heritage Status

The Newark Earthworks are a series of mounds built about 2,000 years ago by the native Hopewell people. At one time, more than 600 earthen mounds dotted Ohio. Now, the most-intact examples exist in Licking County — at the Great Circle in Heath and the Octagon Earthworks - upon which Moundbuilders

Country Club in Newark now sits. Those sites, combined with Hopewell Culture NHP and Fort Ancient State Memorial, were submitted as a single Hopewell Ceremonial Earthworks nomination in 2008 by the DOI. Two other Ohio sites — the Great Serpent Mound and a series of Dayton aviation sites — were also on the tentative list. No Ohio site has yet been approved.

Achieving World Heritage designation instantly raises a site's cultural identity, said Dick Shiels, director of Ohio State University's Newark Earthworks Center. It brings not only additional awareness and protection to a site, but also tourists. "Americans don't pay much attention to World Heritage sites, but other parts of the world do," Shiels said. "If we were to attain World Heritage inscription for the Earthworks, we could expect significant numbers of European and Asian tourists." He compared the Newark Earthworks to Cahokia Mounds, a site across the Mississippi River from St. Louis. Around 1200, it was home to 30,000 American Indians. Cahokia attained its World Heritage designation in 1982, and visits grew tenfold almost overnight — from about 40,000 visitors a year to more than 400,000. World Heritage status would promote visitation to Mound City NP as well, and create jobs and revenue for the surrounding communities.

World Heritage status for the Hopewell Mounds is probably three to five years away. The list was submitted to the U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). The organization's World Heritage Centre has put its stamp on more than 900 sites worldwide since it began in the late 1960s. World Heritage designation would place those sites alongside such iconic landmarks as Stonehenge, the Great Wall of China and the Great Barrier Reef.

To learn more about Hopewell Culture National Historical Park, go to www.nps.gov/hocu/index.htm

*From story by Eric Lyttle,
The Columbus Dispatch*



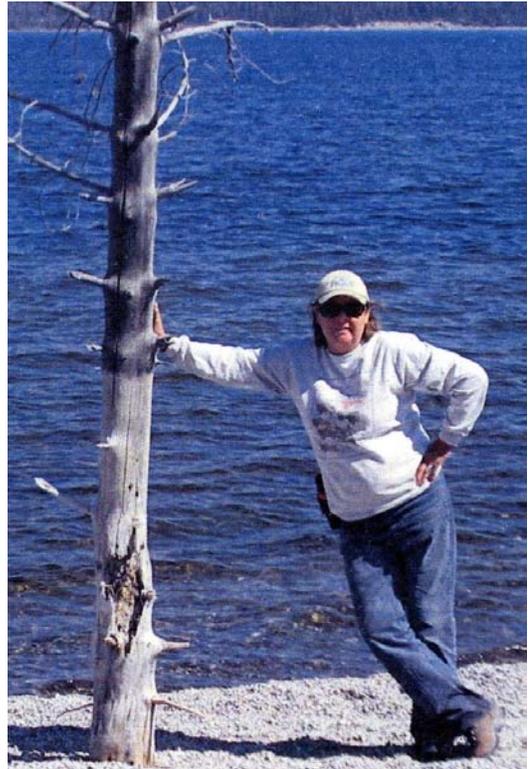
Mound City, Hopewell Culture National Historical Park

Conversation With An Archeologist: Elaine Hale

(The Archeology E-Gram is initiating a new series “Conversation with an Archeologist.” Each month, we talk with an archeologist working in the NPS.)

This month, we caught up with Elaine Hale, Road Program Archeologist at Yellowstone National Park. The first thing that I had to ask Elaine is, what exactly is a road program archeologist? I had never heard of the position. With good reason, too, she told me. Within the National Park System, a road archeologist is rare.

What does a road archeologist at Yellowstone do? The road system in Yellowstone is, itself, a cultural resource, as many of the park roads and bridges were built in the 1880s – 1900s and reconstructed in the 1930s. The Grand Loop Road and North Entrance road are listed on the National Register, with the other four entrance roads eligible and in the process of being listed on the National Register. Some park roads overlay 19th century Euroamerican wagon roads, many of which follow Native American trails. Some of the Native American trails are thousands of years old, following river valleys to Yellowstone Lake and Obsidian Cliffs, which have been a source of obsidian for, literally, millennia. The park road archeologist surveys the road system, inventorying the road bed and 300 feet on either side. Because of the long history of the roads, Elaine is responsible for documenting the roads themselves, all of the historic cultural resources, and all of the prehistoric sites. It’s a big undertaking!



The Yellowstone Road Program, similar to state departments of transportation, works with the Federal Transportation Program to design road improvements in the park. The regional office established a cultural resources component to the program in the late 1980s. The road archeologist’s work is driven by Section 106 compliance, when road work is taking place, and Section 110 inventory, to try to stay ahead of road projects. Because the oldest roads were put into place before NHPA was passed, the roadbeds themselves must be surveyed, in the event that the earliest roads went through archeological sites. The Section 110 inventories are the backbone of the program. The road program folks share their timetable for re-doing roads with Elaine, and she strives to survey and document that section of the road ahead of the road construction crews. It can take 6-8 years to inventory and evaluate all the sites along one segment of the road system.

Elaine said that when she first joined the program, in 1995, the work was split between two archeologists. Elaine handled documentation and evaluation of all of the historic and prehistoric archeological sites, historic structures, ethnographic resources, and cultural landscapes within the road corridors. Colleague Ann Johnson handled the same tasks for the rest of the park. After Ann’s retirement, Elaine had a large part in pulling together all of the archeological projects in the park, including the Nez Perce Trail archeology, Yellowstone River and Yellowstone Lake inventory and evaluation, and archeology along Yellowstone’s 1000 miles of trails. While it is clear that her first love is prehistoric archeology, Elaine

confesses that she has become fond of the historic archeological sites within the roadway, that include a town site and early ranch site burned down by a Nez Perce raiding party, family camps, stage coach stops, early tourist establishments, and soldiers' stations.

Since Elaine has started with the road program:

- 180.54 miles of road corridor have been intensely inventoried, tested, and evaluated, with only 38.20 miles of road corridor left to complete;
- Data recovery on 2 soldier stations, 1 corduroy road, 1 rock quarry, 8 prehistoric sites, and 1 multi-component (historic and prehistoric) site have been completed;
- Over 60 individual archeological projects with reports (around 800 historic and prehistoric sites) have been documented;
- 3 roads have been listed on the National Register and 3 more nominations were drafted;
- 9 historic bridges and 1076 historic road features on the Grand Loop Road (140.+ miles) have been documented to Historic American Engineering Report standards.

When I asked Elaine how she got interested in archeology she laughed and called herself an "accidental archeologist." She went to a tiny high school in Montana, and majored in social psychology in college. After college, she spent 13 years as a public programs officer, supervising various public assistance programs. And, oh yeah, she worked in the movies. The movies? It turns out that Elaine is one of the select group of NPS employees (including former superintendent Costa Dillon who helped write the screenplay for *Attack of the Killer Tomatoes*) who have worked in the film industry. She says that she worked on the sets of *Young Guns*, *Flesh and Bone*, and *The Baker Boys*, among others.

After a stint as a stay-at-home mom, Elaine got a seasonal job with the NPS. When I asked her how a degree in social psychology turned into an archeologist's job at Yellowstone, she said that staff housing was very tight at Yellowstone, and that she probably got the job because she already had a house! Another important element, however, was a willingness to do Section 106 work. Elaine soon burnished her credentials with a degree in anthropology and was hired in a permanent position in 2002.

Of all the jobs she has had, Elaine seems to have the most affection for her current work. She loves doing fieldwork in back country, but currently most often coordinates others' fieldwork. She loves analysis and writing, and considers *Yellowstone Archaeology: Northern Yellowstone* (2011) and *Yellowstone Archaeology: Southern Archaeology* (2013) to be her legacy. She also likes to work collaboratively, and finds the colleagues and students that she works with to be one of the most satisfying parts of her job. Working with interdisciplinary scientific groups, such as ice patch archeology teams, has been deeply absorbing.

I asked Elaine what support she wished that she had gotten when she started out. She was very lucky in that her supervisors gave her a year to learn the ropes, and she got good training in Section 106 compliance and Section 110 inventory work. The NPS also gave her paid leave to attend school. Things are different now, and she worries about funding to do archeological research and compliance work. The next road archeologist, if there is one, will have a different set of challenges than she faced. She advises newly minted archeologists not to dismiss road archeology programs. Many, if not all, states have roads programs, and some of the best archeology is being done by road archeologists.

Elaine's degree in social psychology continues to compel her to put the people back into the picture that she constructs with her research. I asked her to tell me about one of her favorite projects, and she immediately named a site that was a campsite for a small family traveling through the Yellowstone

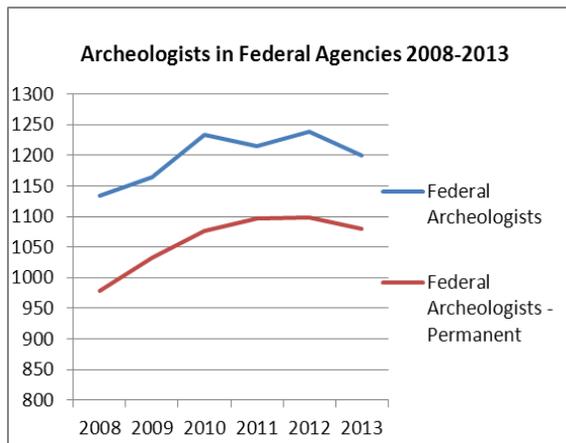
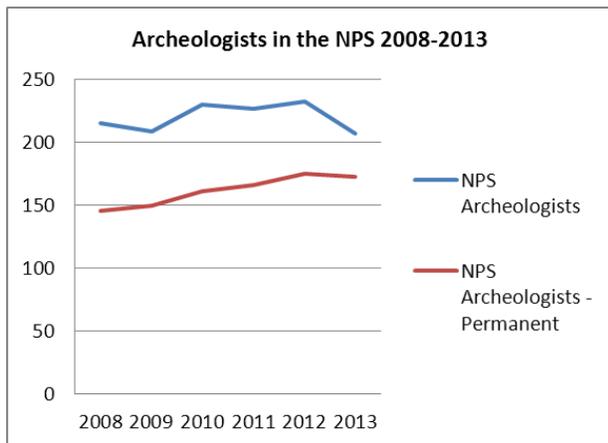
landscape more than 2,900 years ago. The lithic scatters at the site suggest that a competent knapper sat next to and guided smaller hands in learning how to knap stone tools. She says that archeologists need to look more closely at what artifacts tell us about people, particularly about children.

Like all archeologists, who seem to have more to do than time to do it in, Elaine has a couple of projects lined up for retirement. She wants to do a multiple property nomination for Yellowstone Lake and surrounding rivers for the National Register, tying together almost 20 years of research at the park. Thanks for talking to us, Elaine!

Archeology Positions in Federal Government Affected by Sequestration

Data from OPM indicate that archeology positions in Federal agencies have been affected by sequestration. Over the past five years, both permanent and temporary archeology positions increased for the first four years, only to decrease in the last year. Archeology positions in the NPS, in general, follow this same pattern. Permanent positions increased by about 30 positions over this time period, despite attrition in the archeology program at headquarters. The number of temporary positions fluctuated more, but both decreased between 2012 and 2013.

More information about archeologists' employment can be found at the Fedscope website at <http://www.fedscope.opm.gov/>



Chaco Digital Archives Adds 900 New Sites to Data Base

The Chaco Digital Initiative is a collaborative effort between the NPS, the University of Virginia, and museums, universities, archives, and laboratories to integrate widely dispersed archeological data collected from Chaco Canyon. Its goal is to ensure that archeological research records are preserved and accessible to future generations. Currently, these materials are housed at numerous repositories around the country, making it difficult to answer even fundamental research questions. The Chaco Digital Initiative is making the research and human history of this national treasure more easily available through a comprehensive digital research archive, parts of which can be accessed through a public website.

Two major archeological surveys have taken place in Chaco Canyon over the last 50 years - the Chaco Project Archaeological Survey done the early 1970s, and the Additional Lands Archaeological Survey conducted in the 1980s. These surveys inventoried cultural resources within Chaco and areas subsequently added to Chaco Canyon NHP ("Chaco Additions"). The data generated by these surveys

will be useful to researchers interested in regional and temporal demographic questions pertaining to the area immediately surrounding Chaco Canyon proper.

Given that these surveys were performed at different times by people with different research objectives, the two data sets (Chaco Project and Additional Lands) are not parallel. In order to preserve the resolution of each data set, the observations from the surveys were entered in separate database tables. Every effort has been made to preserve both the original paper forms and to transcribe data verbatim as they were recorded by field analysts.

For more information about the Chaco Digital Initiative, read Project in Parks feature “Chaco Culture NHP and University of Virginia collaborate on the Chaco Digital Initiative” at <http://www.nps.gov/archeology/sites/npSites/chaco.htm>

To visit the website, go to <http://www.chacoarchive.org/cra/>

SAA Launches New Research Journal

"Current Research," a news section in *American Antiquity*, established in 1962, has transitioned to an online format. The mission of *Current Research Online* (CRO) is to bring greater awareness of current field, lab, and collections work being conducted by archaeologists around the world in a timely, clear, and concise manner that is accessible to archeologists and the public through the Society of American Archaeology web portal. CRO aims to become a comprehensive, online, database driven search application for global archeological research. CRO will be updated semi-annually, with an attractive, easy-to-use, and interactive user interface offering professional quality reporting output.

The online relational database management system currently in place allows for various management operations, including submissions, review by regional coordinators, data storage, text and spatial search functions, and formatted output, among other tools. Database entries are currently organized among 20 world regions, each with a Regional Coordinator to manage submissions. While submissions to CRO are a privilege of SAA membership, the resource is open to the public to search.

To visit the website, go to [SAA Current Research Online](#)

California Man Convicted Of ARPA Violations

In early 2007, a 62-year-old California man visited several archeological sites on public lands in northern California to search for Native American artifacts. He excavated and removed Native American human remains that had been previously looted from a rock shelter in 1970 and repatriated by the Pit River Tribe in 2005. Upon discovering the human remains, the man contacted the local sheriff's department, which in turn contacted the local land manager.

In December 2012, the man was charged with two misdemeanor counts of attempting to excavate and remove archeological resources from public lands. He pled guilty to both counts in July 2013, and was sentenced to six months' probation, ordered to perform 100 hours of community service, and required to pay \$3,500 in restitution and \$50 in court fees.

The case was investigated by the BLM and the NPS Investigative Services Branch and prosecuted by the United States Attorney's Office in Sacramento, California.

First NAGPRA Training for Hawaii Parks Held at Kaloko-Honokohau National Historical Park

The Park NAGPRA program has successfully presented its first-ever NAGPRA training session in Hawaii. Hawaiian parks requested the workshop, *NAGPRA in the Parks* that took place at Kaloko-Honokohau NHP on September 10-11.

The attendees received a comprehensive overview of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) and its requirements for dealing with cultural items in collections, responding to inadvertent discoveries, and planning for intentional excavations. Other topics discussed included determining cultural affiliation, evaluating claims, and reburial of human remains on park lands. Particular attention was paid to the unique aspects of applying NAGPRA in Hawaii, especially the nature and definition of Native Hawaiian organizations and what role “lineal descendants of the parks” and ohanas play in the NAGPRA process.

Park NAGPRA’s program manager, Mary S. Carroll, led the training with contributions from Fred York, Pacific West’s regional cultural anthropologist and NAGPRA coordinator. The workshop was well received and well attended, with 19 participants from 7 parks on 3 islands, including several superintendents and resource managers.

Additional information about this session, including course materials, can be found at Park NAGPRA’s SharePoint site (<http://share.inside.nps.gov/sites/WASOCR/WCR/nagpra/default.aspx>).

By Mary S. Carroll



NAGPRA in the Parks Training at Kaloko-Honokohau NHP, September 2013. NPS Photo

Intellectual Property - How it Affects NPS Cultural Resources

On October 23, 2013, join Carla Mattix (DOI Office of the Solicitor, Division of Parks and Wildlife) for a webinar that will address intellectual property issues pertinent to Cultural Resources professionals who work with museum collections, archives, oral histories and other resources. This webinar will be the first in a series and will provide a broad overview of intellectual property and related law, including copyright, trademark, and privacy and publicity rights.

Date: Wednesday, October 23, 2013

Time: 1:30 pm, Eastern Daylight Time

Session number: 685 835 186

URL: <https://doilearn.webex.com/doilearn/k2/j.php?ED=152412952&UID=1182676127&HMAC=28a39437396d3510aebd82b8c287e928b56405ea&RT=MiMxMQ%3D%3D>

To view in other time zones or languages:

<https://doilearn.webex.com/doilearn/k2/j.php?ED=152412952&UID=1182676127&HMAC=28a39437396d3510aebd82b8c287e928b56405ea&ORT=MiMxMQ%3D%3D>

This session does not require a password.

Conference Line: (888) 930-9751

Passcode: 1293290#

Contact: Jeannie Nguyen (202) 354-2024

Projects in Parks: is taking a break this month.

Projects in Parks is a feature of the *Archeology E-Gram* that informs others about archeology-related projects in national parks. The full reports are available on the *Projects in Parks* web page <http://www.nps.gov/archeology/sites/npSites/index.htm> or through individual issues of the *Archeology E-Gram*.

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 NPS 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 NPS Archeology Program website.

Contact: Karen Mudar at dca@nps.gov to contribute news items, stories for *Projects in Parks*, and to subscribe.