



Archeology Program

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



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NPS NEWS

Passing of Former NPS Archeologist Robert Powers

Robert P. Powers, 63, died in Santa Fe on January 2, 2016. Powers grew up in Laguna Beach, California, and as a child enjoyed spending time on his grandparents' ranch. He studied archeology at the Universities of Arizona and New Mexico and began his career working on excavations at Arroyo Hondo Pueblo, near Santa Fe, for the School for Advanced Research in the early 1970s.



He then joined the NPS and worked at Chaco Culture NHP and in the 1980s he led the major NPS archeological survey of Bandelier NM. This resulted in many professional papers and a book for a general audience *The Peopling of Bandelier: New Insights from the Archaeology of the Pajarito Plateau*. One reviewer commented. "A popular book on a region's prehistory is a difficult thing to do, especially when the various chapters are written by different authors. Robert Powers, the editor, is commended for pulling this book together." Powers also co-edited *The Bandelier Archeological Survey, Volumes I and II*, with Janet Orcutt.

Powers retired from NPS in 2007 as a respected researcher who enjoyed mentoring younger archeologists and encouraged collegiality in fieldwork. Donations in his memory can be made to Friends of Pecos NHP, earmarked for the Cordell Prize, and mailed to PO Box 18, Pecos, NM 87552. A memorial gathering will be held at a later date.

Cari Kreshak selected as Cultural Resources Training Manager

The NPS Stephen T. Mather Training Center has chosen Cari Kreshak as the Cultural Resources Training Manager for Learning and Development. Kreshak will be responsible for the continued development and implementation of the Career Academy for Cultural Resources that includes Archeology Program efforts. This includes developing and delivering relevant and innovative training and learning opportunities in the field of cultural resources to the NPS workforce.



Kreshak has been the acting Training Manager for Cultural Resources at the Mather Training Center for the past year. Previously, she worked as a Cultural Resources Program Manager in the Pacific Islands and as the Regional Section 106 Coordinator. She started her NPS career at Lassen Volcanic NP as the park Cultural Resources Manager in 2001. Kreshak holds a MA in archeology.

Kreshak currently resides and is duty stationed in Massachusetts where her husband, Paul DePrey, is the Superintendent of Salem Maritime and Saugus Iron Works NHPs.

By Roger Anderson

National Park Service Celebrates Centennial at Society for Historical Archaeology Conference

The NPS initiated a year of events to celebrate its centennial at the Rose Bowl parade in Pasadena, California, but the REAL kick-off came a couple days later at the Society for Historical Archaeology

(SHA) meetings in Washington, DC. NPS archeologists organized numerous sessions, workshops, and field trips. Four current or former NPS employees spoke in the plenary session: Cultural Resources, Partnerships and Science Associate Director Stephanie Toothman, former Director Robert Stanton, Cultural Resources Office of Outreach Program Manager Barbara Little (delivered by Megan Spring, and retired NPS archeologist Steve Pendery.

Here is a partial list of NPS-organized sessions:

- The National Historic Preservation Act at 50: Looking Back, Looking Forward
- From Great Meadows to Petersburg: Battlefield Archeology in National Parks
- Digging with the National Park Service American Battlefield Protection Program – New Battlefield Research to Start the Next 100 Years
- Present and Future: Influences from the NPS and NHPA on Underwater Cultural Heritage
- The Most Important Contribution Historical Archaeology Can Make to the Situation of Climate Change
- Potomac Past: Papers Honoring the Career of NPS Archeologist Dr. Stephen R. Potter
- National Park Service Archeology Outreach and Education at the Centennial

By Karen Mudar

Bandelier National Monument Celebrates its Centennial



Bandelier NM celebrates its centennial in February. This 33,677-acre park in New Mexico was designated by President Woodrow Wilson on February 11, 1916, and named for Adolph Bandelier, a Swiss anthropologist who researched the cultures of the area and supported preservation of the archeological sites.

Bandelier's human history extends back for over 10,000 years when nomadic hunter-gatherers followed migrating wildlife across mesas and canyons. Although there is evidence of occasional Paleoindian and Archaic occupations, Bandelier NM is known archeologically for extensive pueblo habitations. Hunter-gatherer populations began to gather in more permanent settlements as agriculture developed around 600 CE. There was a great population increase in the 1200s, believed to be the result of an extensive and extreme drought as people concentrated in few but large villages that contained up to 2,000 rooms arranged around spacious plazas.

Reminders of these past times are still evident in the park as are the strong ties of the modern Pueblo people. By 1550, the Ancestral Pueblo people had moved from their homes here to pueblos along the Rio Grande (Cochiti, San Felipe, San Ildefonso, Santa Clara, Santo Domingo). Bandelier NM also has Hispanic connections. In the mid-1700's Spanish settlers with Spanish land grants made their homes on land today within the park's boundaries.

Between 1934 and 1941 workers from the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) worked from a camp in Frijoles Canyon. Among their accomplishments is the road into the canyon, the current visitor center, a lodge, and miles of trails. For several years during World War II the park was closed to the public and the Bandelier lodge was used to house Manhattan Project scientists and military personnel.

For more information about Bandelier NM and celebrations, go to <http://www.nps.gov/band/index.htm>

By Karen Mudar

Dry Tortugas National Park Initiates Ship Wreck Survey

Dry Tortugas NP has started a survey to identify ship wrecks in the waters surrounding the park. Park officials hope to preserve the historical record of a main thoroughfare between the Old World and the New. The survey is expected to add sites to an underwater trail of identified shipwrecks that stretches along Florida's reef between the far islands and Miami. Since 1988, Federal law has blocked treasure hunters from searching these waters, before the advent of sophisticated remote sensing, and it is expected that the survey will yield new discoveries.

So far, searchers have turned up two intact wrecks and a good deal of debris with no historic relevance: a cement mixer, a television console and more milk crates than they care to count. "Probably 85 percent of the time it's modern trash," said Dave Conlin, Chief, NPS Submerged Resources Center.

The NPS is reluctant to give details about its finds for fear wrecks will be illegally salvaged. Only the Windjammer site and other smaller wrecks on shoals to the northeast of Fort Jefferson are now marked on park maps. Park officials are shooting 3D imagery that will let them keep track of the wrecks in case of hurricanes or looting. The film will be used in a video for visitors at other more accessible places in Key West and at Everglades NP. The wrecks often provide an invaluable record of lives not often documented in history: the illiterate sailors and slaves often aboard ships.



The wrecks and artifacts within the park and other protected areas also become increasingly important as the number of untouched wrecks declines. Until 1988, salvage laws governed wrecks, regardless of their historical importance. With little law enforcement on its staff, park waters were vulnerable to the same salvaging happening throughout the region despite rights spelled out in national park rules. But when Ronald Reagan spelled out protections for wrecks - prompted by Fisher's famously persistent fight for his rights to the Atocha in protected waters in the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary - that helped end widespread salvaging of historic wrecks in U.S. waters.

From story by Jenny Staletovich- Associated Press

ArcheoBlitz at Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site

Knife River Indian Villages NHS and the Midwest Archeological Center (MWAC) are hosting a multi-day ArcheoBlitz on May 5-7, 2016, to celebrate the NPS Centennial. The event will highlight research on Hidatsa history preserved in the park. Park staff will utilize the BioBlitz model that was developed by the NPS and National Geographic Society to gather natural resources information and engage the public with science-based activities at parks across the NPS. The ArcheoBlitz will pair archeologists and traditional knowledge holders with small groups of students to engage in science and learning activities focused on cultural resources.

The first two days will give students the opportunity to conduct supervised archeological field research. The final day, open to the public, will include Native performing arts groups and research presentations, with happenings planned throughout the day.

Youth participation will be focused on school groups from the Mandan, Hidatsa, Arikara Nation (MHA Nation) and local public school STEM programs. NPS staff will work with educators to help students prepare for and participate in research projects. More collaboration after the event will help students assess project results and integrate their work into classroom learning.

Partners in this event include the MHA Nation, the Nueta Hidatsa Sahnish College - the tribally chartered college of the MHA Nation, the North Dakota State Historical Society, the North Dakota Geographic Alliance, the Northern Plains Heritage Area, and professional researchers from institutions across the Great Plains.

By Jay Sturdevant, Bob Bryson, Craig Hansen, Alisha Deagan, and Dawn Bringelson



Image of virtual tour of Pu'uhonua o Honaunau National Historical Park. Heritage Documentation Programs (HABS/HAER/HALS), NPS

Virtual Tour of Pu'uhonua o Honaunau National Historical Park Released

Pu'uhonua o Honaunau NHP and the Historic American Landscapes Survey (HALS) announce the release of a virtual tour of Pu'uhonua o Honaunau. The Pu'uhonua o Honaunau is an important Hawaiian ceremonial site bounded on its southern and eastern sides by a massive L-shaped wall, known as the Great Wall, and on its northern and western sides by the ocean. Within the Pu'uhonua there are several other important ceremonial structures including the Hale o Keawe, 'Ale'ale'a Heiau, and the Ancient Heiau.

In ancient Hawai'i a system of laws known as *kanawai* enforced the social order. Certain people, places, things, and times were sacred -- they were *kapu*, or forbidden. Kapu regulated fishing, planting, and the harvesting of other resources. Any breaking of kapu disturbed the stability of society, and the punishment was often death. Any fugitive who had broken kapu (sacred law) could seek refuge within the walls of the Pu'uhonua. In the event that war was declared, families of combatants could seek refuge and safety within the Pu'uhonua. Although many pu'uhonua existed in ancient Hawai'i, Pu'uhonua o Honaunau is the best preserved and most dramatic.

The concept of refuge has roots in the larger Polynesian culture. A ruling chief of a kingdom could declare certain lands or heiau (sacred structures) as pu'uhonua. Genealogies and traditional accounts

indicate that the Pu'uhonua may have originally been established by 'Ehu kai malino, ruling chief of Kona, around 450 years ago.

The staff of Pu'uhonua O Honaunau NHP and HALS worked jointly to document the Pu'uhonua to assist with interpretation and preservation planning efforts. The field documentation teams consisted of HDP architects Todd Croteau (HAER), Paul Davidson (HABS), Dana Lockett (HAER), and Ryan Pierce (HALS) working with park staff Adam Johnson (Integrated Resources Manager), Shane Runmsey (Archeologist), and Mary Anne Maigret (Archeologist).

Access the virtual tour at http://www.nps.gov/hdp/exhibits/puho/PUHO_Tour.html

For more information on Pu'uhonua O Honaunau NHP, go to <http://www.nps.gov/puho/index.htm>

By Ryan Pierce, NPS Architect

Pueblo-Maya Youth “Find Their Park” at Chaco Culture National Historical Park

On January 11, 2016, students and advisors in the Pueblo-Maya Cultural Exchange Program spent the day at Chaco Culture NHP. While at Chaco the group received a guided tour from staff and partners while also shooting footage for a short video documenting the importance of water from cultural and preservation perspectives.

Established in 2011, the exchange program aims to re-connect Pueblo youth with their ancestral lands. According to co-founder Isabel Hawkins, “The main goal of the cultural exchange is to offer participants an authentic connection with their cultural roots through explicit comparisons, contrasts, and links with other native groups.” The centennial “Find Your Park” theme takes on a special meaning for members of this group who are descended from the Pueblos who inhabited Chaco Canyon hundreds of years ago.

By Nathan Hatfield



Members of the Pueblo-Maya Cultural Exchange Program pose at Chaco Culture NHP on the north mesa along the Pueblo Alto trail.
Photo: Nathan Hatfield

Colorado River Runs Dry

Archeologists beware! Fieldwork in the Grand Canyon may take on a new aspect, depending on who delivers your field equipment. Female archeologists may want to take particular note. A federal investigation into allegations of harassment during NPS river trips through the Grand Canyon has found “evidence of a long-term pattern of sexual harassment and [a] hostile work environment,” according to a recently-released report. Female park employees on weeks-long trips down the Grand Canyon’s narrow rivers for research, education, and maintenance purposes have been particularly at risk.

The Interior Department’s investigation delved into allegations laid out in a 2014 letter of complaint from 13 female employees. One woman told investigators that a NPS worker yelled at her drunkenly, while holding an ax in his hand. Others claimed that a boatman on their team refused to shuttle them to their worksites if they did not respond to his sexual advances. The perpetrators are not named in the report, but four employees — three boatmen and one supervisor — are at the center of the investigation. Two of these men had been temporarily suspended for groping and propositioning female workers.

Since the original 2014 complaint, the Park Service has taken a number of corrective measures, such as enforcing mandatory briefings for all participants of river trips and banning the consumption of alcohol during the journey.

Utilities Company Disturbs Chinook Burial Site at Lewis and Clark National Historical Park

Washington State and tribal officials are investigating the disturbance of a Chinook burial site in Lewis and Clark National Historical Park. The Pacific County Public Utilities District replaced two failing power poles inside the park. The site of the poles was once a Chinook trade village and is known to have Native and European artifacts. Park service officials say they don’t even pull weeds to avoid disturbing the ground in the area.

Park Superintendent Scott Tucker says the utility district did not contact the Chinook Indian Nation or park officials before doing the work. Utility district officials say the poles were going to fall and they didn’t have time to call for approval.

FEDERAL NEWS

Occupiers Have Access to Thousands of Ancient Artifacts

The armed militiamen occupying Malheur National Wildlife Refuge in Oregon have access to about 4,000 archeological artifacts from hundreds of prehistoric sites on the refuge, including burial grounds, ancient villages and petroglyphs -- and maps showing where more can be found. Some of the artifacts, including spears, stone tools, woven baskets and beads, are as old as 9,800 years. They are kept at the refuge, and only Carla Burnside, the refuge’s archeologist, has a key to the storage room. But she has seen photos of the militiamen in her office, adjacent to the storage room. She is also concerned about cattle, truck, and ATV traffic disturbing prehistoric sites.

Ryan Bundy, one of the leaders of those occupying the refuge, said the group has seen the artifacts and maps but they have little interest in them. "If the Native Americans want those, then we'd be delighted to give them to them," he said, referring to the nearby Burns Paiute Tribe, which partners with the refuge on archeological research. "We also recognize that the Native Americans had the claim to the land, but they lost that claim. There are things to learn from cultures of the past, but the current culture is the most important."

Removal of artifacts, which are safeguarded by the 1979 Archaeological Resources Protection Act, from federal property without a permit is illegal.

Rebecca Boone, Associated Press

Register of Professional Archaeologists Honor Congressmen

On January 5, 2016, at a congressional reception, part of the annual meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology, the Register of Professional Archaeologists recognized two John F. Seiberling Awardees (named for the former congressman and historic preservation champion) for their public service to archeology and preservation: Rep. Chris Gibson (NY) and Sen. Martin Heinrich (NM). They were both recognized for their significant and sustained legislative efforts in support of historic preservation and the conservation of archeological resources.

Appellate court rules BLM must conduct inventory of artifacts

The 10th Circuit Court of Appeals said federal land managers cannot indefinitely postpone carrying out an inventory of cultural resources — such as Native American artifacts — in south-central Utah. "This region is home to an abundance of archaeological resources — including caves, rock shelters and rock art — that provide a window into the lives of the early inhabitants of the Colorado Plateau," said Kevin Jones, former Utah state archeologist, adding that 4,000 miles of dirt roads and trails used by off-road vehicles compromise the resources.

In May 2015, a federal judge in Utah ordered the BLM to complete an on-the-ground survey of the cultural resources in the 2.1 million acres of land between Canyonlands and Capitol Reef NPs.

The BLM requested a delay of those surveys, but the request was rejected in a ruling last week. "This is an important decision from the 10th Circuit," said Stephen Bloch, legal director for the Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance. "In practical terms, the ruling means (the) BLM can no longer delay following federal historic preservation laws which require the agency to 'look before it leaps,' and determine what irreplaceable cultural resources in the Richfield field office are at risk from off-road vehicle use."

The Richfield land-use plan is one of six — covering more than 11 million acres — adopted at the end of the Bush administration. All plans have been challenged in court by environmental groups, but the Richfield plan is the first to be litigated.

By Amy Joi O'Donoghue, Deseret News

GRANTS AND TRAINING

Wildland Fire Resource Advisor Interagency Training Course

This course provides participants with the foundation to serve as Resource Advisors (READs) during wildland fire incidents. READs generally work with fire managers to convey concerns about natural, cultural and wilderness resources. Objectives are to improve communication between READs and fire managers; and present the rationale for prioritizing and determining an appropriate response to resource issues, demonstrating how READs can contribute to the management of an incident and meet expectations of professional READs.

Using a scenario-based format, the course will focus on roles and responsibilities, and will provide participants with strategies and tools for evaluating specific resource concerns. Information will be presented in sufficient detail to serve as a refresher for present resource advisors and general enough to be useful for those who have never served in this capacity. Much of the information can be applied in the All-Hazard or All Risk READ environment as well.

This course (N-9042) fulfills the requirement for READ on a red card. A Red Card is not required prior to participating in this course. The local Fire Management Officer will authorize the inclusion of "READ" as a qualification on the wildland fire certification Red Card.

Employees that frequently serve as READs include fire managers, botanists, ecologists, biologists, hydrologists, geologists, foresters, GIS specialists and cultural resource specialists. The course is also valuable for those managing resources on public lands, but with no interest in serving as READs, to become familiar with fire management organizations and the types and formats of resource data that benefit the READ during the course of his or her duties.

The course will be held April 12-14, 2016, at the NPS Midwest Regional Office main floor conference room (Bison/Sequoia/Arrowhead) in Omaha, NE. Directions and logistics information will be provided upon selection for the course. The course will begin promptly at 0800 and will continue until 1700. Deadline for applications: March 18, 2016. While the course has no tuition fee, the participant's home unit must cover travel expenses.

Contact: Cody Wienk, (cody_wienk@nps.gov) or phone at (402) 661-1770 to submit nominations or questions.

Interdisciplinary Resource Protection & Law

This course provides employees with a solid understanding of the resource mission of the NPS and the primary laws, legal authorities, case law interpretation, and policies used to protect park resources. Participants will receive instruction in the functions and roles that contribute to effective interdisciplinary group work and practice these skills through resource protection case studies. Training focuses on ability to recognize a diversity of natural and cultural resources existing throughout the national park system and the types of threats and vulnerabilities associated with these resources. Participants utilize the legal basis (including compliance) for resource protection and develop skills and strategies to respond and take action to prevent resource injuries through effective interdisciplinary collaboration.

This course is recommended for commissioned employees, interpreters in resource education and public information, resource management discipline specialists, and facility management employees who will work in interdisciplinary teams. Other disciplines are encouraged to apply. Priority will be given to permanent and term employees.

Participants will be required to complete pre- and post-course work to receive full credit for the course. Part of the post-course work will include developing an outline of a response plan for a resource injury. Law enforcement refresher credit hours are available (28.5 hours) for this class.

The course will be held at the Horace M. Albright Training Center, Grand Canyon NP, AZ, April 18 – 22, 2016. Interested participants need to apply in DOI Learn (<http://www.doi.gov/doilearn/>). The last day to register is March 20.

For the full course announcement and scholarship applications, go to: <http://www.nps.gov/training/nrs/>. Look in the events tab.

Contact: Jeri Hall, Natural Resources Training Manager, jeri_hall@nps.gov or Cathy Purchis, Logistics Coordinator at 304-535-6180, cathy_purchis@nps.gov.

Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory Offers Training

The Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory (MAC Lab), located at Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum, Maryland, is hosting a two-day workshop (April 14–15, 2016) focused on artifact identification and field conservation strategies for archeologists. The workshop is open to practicing professionals and graduate students in the field of archeology.

Registration opens Monday February 1, 2016. Registration is on a first come, first served basis. Cost is \$120 per participant. Another workshop is scheduled for June 9–10, 2016.

Find more information and the registration form at <http://www.jefpat.org/Documents/MACLabWorkshop-4-15-16.pdf>

SLIGHTLY OFF TOPIC: In North Dakota's Booming Oil Patch, One Tribe Beat Back Fracking

The Turtle Mountain Band was among the first tribes to ban the drilling process. Here's the difference it made. Drive the long, straight roads of north-central North Dakota, and you pass lake after lake amid hayfields and forests. Migratory birds, attracted by the abundance of water and grain, pause here. Farmers, boaters, and fishermen orient their lives around the pure water.

The water, more than anything, explains why members of the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians acted so quickly when they learned their region was next in line for fracking. Within just a few weeks of tribal women meeting on the topic in late 2011, the council banned fracking on the 77,000-acre reservation. Their ban was one of the first in North America.

The process started in November 2011 when a tribal elder, Carol Davis, called the women of the tribe together. Fracking was booming on the Fort Berthold reservation just 190 miles away in the heart of the Bakken oil fields. Davis had heard that the Turtle Mountain reservation could be next. In the tribe's tradition, women are responsible for protecting the water, so she invited the women to discuss fracking over a meal.

When she first heard about fracking in Fort Berthold, Christa Monnette, a member of the Turtle Mountain Tribe, thought that an oil and gas boom on her remote reservation would be a good thing. "I remember thinking, 'Wow, how lucky they are! How come we can't strike oil here?'"

After Davis explained her concerns to the group of women, Monette and her half-sister, Cedar Gillette, decided they needed to learn more about the process behind hydraulic fracturing or fracking.

At a second meeting, Davis offered each of the women a tobacco leaf, telling them to accept it only if they were committed to work on the issue. Monette took the tobacco reluctantly: She was a single mother of three and worked full time. But the more the women—and the men who joined them—learned about fracking, the more worried they became.

They learned that the frackers would drill right through their precious aquifer, risking contamination of their drinking water and lakes, and that the process produces large volumes of wastewater and

contaminated materials. They learned about Dimock, Pennsylvania, where a well had exploded and groundwater contamination was linked to fracking. The Cabot Oil and Gas Company had been ordered to provide alternative water supplies for those affected.

Gillette and Monette were especially concerned about what was happening on the Fort Berthold reservation, where three affiliated tribes, the Mandan, Hidatsa, and Arikara Tribes (also collectively called the MHA Nation), are in the midst of the fracking boom.

Gillette had worked as a domestic violence advocate in Fort Berthold. There, corruption, crime, drug addiction, and human trafficking had accompanied the massive influx of oil workers with money to spend. “People are fearful,” Gillette said, and for good reason. According to the FBI, the area’s violent crime rate rose 121 percent from 2005 to 2011. “These dramatic increases have overwhelmed state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies,” reported the 2014 National Drug Control Strategy.

Contaminated material, including radioactive material concentrated during fracking, has been found dumped on the reservation. The MHA Nation lacks the resources to oversee the many drilling sites and waste facilities. In addition to this pollution, expenses associated with the boom—from damaged roads to social services for the flood of new workers and their families—have eaten up the cash windfall that was supposed to support the tribe for years once the boom ended, according to a report by the Property and Environment Research Center.

It was with this knowledge that Gillette, Monette, and others in the Turtle Mountain group presented their findings to their tribal council on November 2, 2011. “People were stunned when we presented the facts,” Gillette said. The council called a second meeting and invited the entire community. At that meeting, the council unanimously voted to ban fracking.

Still, the meeting was tense for Gillette. “I didn’t believe it would pass until they all said yes,” she said. After all, an impoverished tribe was leaving millions of dollars on the table. Chairman Richard McCloud supported the ban: “What is sacred to our tribe is water. We all know that in the very near future, water will be more valuable than oil or gold or anything else. This area is where our ancestors did their farming; the springs run through here, and this is how generations survived. The fracking ban will protect our water so future generations can continue to survive.”

What the sisters didn’t know when the fracking ban passed was that the Bureau of Indian Affairs had been on the brink of opening Turtle Mountain land for oil and gas leasing. The tribe’s action put a halt to that plan.

Fast forward to the present, and the Turtle Mountain Tribe is moving forward: Last year, the tribal council adopted a new water code that solidifies the tribe’s stance on fracking, and with the help of a Department of Energy grant, the tribe is moving into developing the abundant solar and wind energy resources of the reservation.

Gillette is now attending law school with a focus on environmental law. Monette is still on the Turtle Mountain reservation, still a busy working mom, except she’s now the main administrator of the “No Fracking Way Turtle Mountain Tribe” Facebook page, where she posts not only about her reservation, but about other people around the world resisting the devastation of fossil fuel extraction.

By Sarah van Gelder, Yes! Magazine

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 and to subscribe.