



Archeology Program

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



March 2014 Archeology E-Gram

The Archeology E-Gram is Ten!

On March 15, 2004, Frank McManamon, then WASO Archeology Program Manager, and Mary Carroll, now Park NAGPRA Program Manager, sent an e-mail to NPS archeologists describing a new format for exchanging information.

This message is the first in what I hope will be a long line of emails announcing news, new publications, training opportunities, national and regional meetings, and other important goings-on related to public archeology and cultural anthropology in the National Park Service and other public agencies. We hope you will find these announcements useful...

They called their “announcements” the Archeology E-Gram. McManamon and Carroll only distributed five issues of the E-Gram in 2004, but soon settled into a regular schedule of distribution once a month via e-mail. They also established a formula of people and park news, training, and announcements. The focus, then as now, was on NPS archeologists.

Karen Mudar became editor of the E-Gram in September 2005, and inaugurated the “Projects in Parks” feature, short general articles about archeology projects in specific parks. Mudar has produced over 60 “PiPs,” helping archeologists to edit and post research reports in a format which appeals to the general public. The reports are as wide-ranging as research in national parks, covering excavation, analysis, curation, outreach, and training, from Alaska to the Virgin Islands. The reports would be impossible to produce without the support and generosity of NPS archeologists in sharing their research results.

Over the years, the E-Gram has developed shorter-run themes, such as book reviews. One of the most successful series is the national monument celebrations. Begun in 2006 during the centennial of the Antiquities Act, the E-Gram has featured stories about national monuments celebrating their centennials. “Conversation with an Archeologist” is a recent feature of the E-Gram, focusing on NPS archeologists. “Slightly Off-Topic” is the newest feature, whose offbeat stories introduce a lighter note to the E-Gram.

Beginning in 2007, the E-Gram is posted on the NPS Archeology Program website. While the e-mail version remains the traditional text, the online version of the e-gram began including images at the beginning of 2012. While the mailed version contains no pictures, e-grams on the website do.

The E-Gram staff look forward to another decade of a “long line of emails announcing news, new publications, training opportunities, national and regional meetings, and other important goings-on related to public archeology and cultural anthropology in the National Park Service.” We hope that you continue to find these announcements useful!

Fred York Has Retired

Fred York, the regional anthropologist for Pacific West Region, retired in January after 22 years with the NPS. York received his PhD in anthropology from the State University of New York, Binghamton, in 1990. He began his career with the NPS the following year as one of the agency’s first three regional anthropologists. Since that time, he has played a major role in developing the NPS ethnography/anthropology program and ensuring that the agency meets its obligations to park-associated populations, past and present.

York came to the NPS as “a four field anthropologist,” with a background in cultural anthropology, physical anthropology, archeology, and linguistics. His generalist skill set served him well as he learned to navigate the complex legal and political terrain of tribal consultation and ethnographic resource management. His first assignment was with a “NAGPRA SWAT team” whose job was to coordinate the repatriation of human remains stored in the museum at Fort Vancouver NHP. With the merger of the Pacific Northwest and Western Regions in 1995, York’s responsibilities expanded to encompass consultation with tribes and other populations in California, Nevada, and the Pacific Islands. Learning about these groups “was like going through another PhD program on my own,” he recalls.

Over his career, York worked closely with parks to help them consult effectively with any park-associated populations in the development of resource management programs. He coordinated contracts for research projects, mentored archeologists and anthropologists, and was a contact and advisor for NAGPRA-related projects.



In addition to his work for the region, York also contributed to national programs, including pushing for a clearer, more accommodating approach to Native American plant gathering. Throughout his career, he also reviewed applications for the tribal grants program, an experience that “gave me a tremendous opportunity to learn about tribes from across the nation.”

Memorable projects include his involvement in a 1997 special resource study for the Bear River Massacre Site in Idaho, during which York gathered information on the site from Shoshone descendants of the massacre victims; and his work on the general management plan for Minidoka NM, during which he met with Japanese American groups from Alaska to Southern California to better understand their views of the significance of the monument and to provide a foundation for its effective management. Through these experiences, he gained heightened appreciation for diversity and for the importance of “building relationships with people and communities.”

During his career, York maintained a strong insistence on building a professional culture in NPS anthropology and in cultural resource programs as a whole. As he puts it: “There is a role for anthropology and social science in providing service to the NPS to more effectively work with park associated populations, and to help present to park visitors aspects of American heritage they wouldn’t otherwise have known about.”

York will continue living in Seattle, but plans to spend more time with family on the East Coast. He also intends to work on writing projects that draw on his research and NPS experience, including a history of Native Americans in Yosemite and another on tribes in the Great Basin. His friends and colleagues wish him all the best for his retirement.

By David Louter

NPS Archeology Resource Manual Chapter on Cultural Resources and Fire Online

The NPS Archeology Program is pleased to announce that guidance on cultural resources and fire is now available online. Although residing in the Archeology Resource Manual, the scope of the guidance includes all NPS categories of cultural resources; and all types of fire situations, including wildland fire,

structural fires, and fuel reduction projects. In addition to guidance, there are many links to useful documents, tools, and other websites.

This guidance module is the result of collaboration between the Fire and Aviation Management Program, and the efforts of many dedicated people in cultural resources and wildland and structural fire programs.

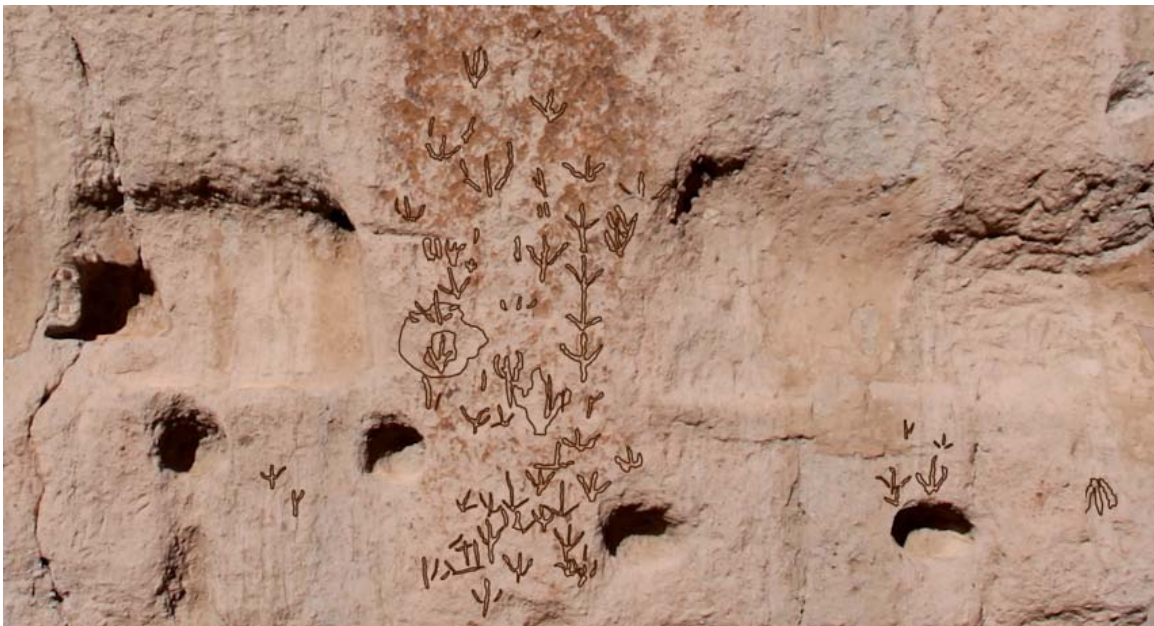
More information about the guidance is available in an ArcheoThursday webinar on the Archeology Program website at <http://www.nps.gov/archeology/tools/webinarsFY13.htm> and scroll down to the “Research in Parks” presentation.

Access the cultural resources and fire guidance by going to the front page of the archeology resource manual at <http://www.nps.gov/archeology/npsGuide/index.htm>

Contact: Karen Mudar, NPS Archeology Program (202) 354-2103

Bandelier National Monument Uses Laser Scanning to Record Pueblo

Bandelier NM has completed 3D laser scan documentation for the western half of Long House Pueblo, a 15th century communal cavate pueblo in the monument’s Frijoles Canyon visitor area. A total of 241 petroglyphs were documented, approximately sixfold more than had been expected by park staff. A high density of petroglyphs follows the prehispanic roofline of Long House Pueblo, however, most are not easily discernible due to erosion of the soft native tuff geology.



3D ortho-photomosaic with petroglyphs and post inserts identified. Photomosaic by Western Mapping Company

The 3-year project began with field data collection, consisting of laser scanning 120 lineal meters of the ground level architectural remains, and the cliff face up to 14 meters above the ground surface. The petroglyph analysis benefited from the 1-to-3mm resolution of the laser scan, in combination with iterative modeling techniques that enhanced the visibility of these poorly-defined elements. The project developed planimetric views, ortho-photomosaic elevations, and petroglyph analysis. 3D animations were developed that depict current-day conditions of the archeological remains and then transition to a

reconstructed visualization of the cavate village at the time of occupancy, with comprehensive architectural detail. The intent of the animations is to aid visitor, staff and scholarly understanding and interpretation of the site, which is a display archeological site in the monument.

Tribal consultation occurred at the outset of the project, and results are being shared with affiliated pueblos for incorporation into tribal education programs.

Special thanks are due to Shannon Dennison Wallat for originating the project and to Paul Chattey for assistance in funding the work.

Reconstruction of Long House Pueblo animation can be viewed at:

<https://www.facebook.com/photo.php?v=10152128633075155&set=vb.128683495154&type=2&theater>

Cavates of Long House Pueblo animation can be viewed at:

<https://www.facebook.com/photo.php?v=10152126751165155&set=vb.128683495154&type=2&theater>

Contact: Barbara Judy, Sarah Stokely and Rachel Adler at (505) 672-3861

NPS Investigates Disappearing Alaska Archeological Sites

Rising sea levels, frequent storms, flooding and thawing permafrost are causing archeological sites along the Alaskan coast in the Western Arctic National Parklands to disappear at an alarming rate. Scientists with the NPS estimate nearly 350 feet of beachfront property has been lost to coastal erosion the past 60 years and, with that property, an untold number of important links to the past have also sloughed off into the ocean.

A large scale, multi-year archeological project involving survey and excavation will continue this summer in two of the four parks in Western Arctic National Parklands, said Michael Holt, chief of cultural resources. Now in its third year, the project, in partnership with Portland State University, involves documenting, evaluating and excavating of the most relevant and sensitive archeological sites at Bering Land Bridge National Preserve and the Cape Krusenstern NM -- those at the greatest risk of disappearing.

While most of the findings -- sled runners, animal bones, and subterranean house remains -- are common, there is always the possibility that some distinctive feature or item will be found that links the past to the present in a new way. Food remains, remnants of transportation, tools and hunting implements all offer a glimpse into a past way of life. The artifacts can also give scientists a better understanding of how people have adapted to changing resources.

The seaside areas around Ikpek and Arctic Lagoons, southwest of Shishmaref have been surveyed and inventoried by crews over the past two summers, while the eastern shores of the lagoons as well as the coastal side of Cowpak Lagoon, located north of Shishmaref, are on the agenda for this summer.

Nearly 75 percent of the northern Seward Peninsula shoreline -- about 215 miles -- has been actively eroding since 1949, while 59 percent of the Cape Krusenstern coastal shoreline, north of Kotzebue, has been washing away since that same year.

From story by Jillian Rogers, The Arctic Sounder

NPS Awards \$525,000 to Protect Four Civil War Battlefields

The NPS has announced that more \$525,000 in grants from the Land and Water Conservation Fund will help preserve more than 120 acres of land at 4 threatened Civil War battlefields. The grant projects are at the Mill Springs (KY), Bentonville (NC), Appomattox Courthouse (VA), and Aldie (VA) battlefields.

The grants are from the NPS American Battlefield Protection Program, one of more than a dozen programs administered by the NPS that provide states and local communities technical assistance, recognition, and funding to help preserve their history and create close-to-home recreation opportunities. Consideration for the Civil War battlefield land acquisition grants is given to battlefields listed in the NPS Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields.

Grants are awarded to units of state and local governments for the fee simple acquisition of land, or for the non-federal acquisition of permanent, protective interests in land (easements). Private non-profit groups may apply in partnership with state or local government sponsors. Complete guidelines for grant eligibility and application forms are available online at: <http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/abpp>.

Contact: Elizabeth Vehmeyer, Grants Management Specialist, at 202-354-2215.

New Discovery at Petersburg National Battlefield

An avocational Civil War study group made an exciting discovery at Petersburg NB in February – undocumented tunnels for placing explosives and countering possible enemy lines. The Civil War Fortifications Study Group (CWFSG), an offshoot of the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission, now in its 22nd year, has met every year at a different site to examine earthworks associated with the Civil War. This was the group's third visit to the area, which preserves an astounding array of resources.

Only 25 miles south of Richmond, Petersburg was the 7th largest city in the Confederacy and an important supply center to the Confederate capital. In June 1864, Federal troops began a siege of the town that lasted 10 months. The siege involved 180,000 Federal and Confederate troops, front lines extending 35 miles around the city, and 150 miles of trenches, some that were inspected by the study group.



The Civil War Fortifications Study Group inspects trenches on private land near Petersburg NB

One of the most iconic Civil War features at Petersburg is “The Crater,” site an underground explosion that destroyed a portion of the Confederate lines and touched off a battle that did not end well for the Federal army. Well interpreted by the park, the Crater is still visible, as is the collapsed tunnel that was dug by Federal troops, miners from Pennsylvania, to lay explosives. Digging beneath fortifications goes back as far as warfare – the Biblical battle of Jericho may be the first documented instance of

undermining fortifications. Wall collapse in Biblical times was achieved by burning underground wooden supports at a specific time (coordinated by a trumpet), by late Medieval times gunpowder was planted and detonated to destroy fortifications. The tunneling process itself had changed little since 1400 BCE.

Examples of mining are not rare at Petersburg. In addition to tunnels to lay mines, there were many countermines to intercept enemy tunnels, and listening wells – shafts to better hear tunneling movements. The study group, using the research of members NPS historian David Lowe and independent historian Phil Shiman, made an exciting discovery by locating two examples of collapsed counter-mining that had not been previously recognized and are well preserved. Pencil lines on historic maps, when ground-truthed, were found to represent tunnels. The group went on to discover a tunnel not previously recognized or recorded that park archeologist Julie Steele will explore using ground penetrating radar.

Under direction of Chief Resource Manager Dave Shockley, teams at the park have undertaken work to restore several important Civil War view sheds. Previously wooded areas have been removed to allow views of long expanses of trenches and vistas from batteries. One of the most dramatic views is across the valley from the Crater. The careful planning and attention to historical detail have significantly enhanced visitors' experience in visiting and understanding the battles.

The CWFSG is made up of national and state park historians, archeologists, police officers, ex-military soldiers, battlefield park preservationists, physicians, and veterinarians, among others – all who are passionate about Civil War engineering. Retired NPS Chief Historian Ed Bearss was a founding member; eight other founding members were present at this meeting, including one of the organizers, David Lowe. The group has witnessed damage to fortifications caused by metal-detecting, and the group's by-laws do not condone such activity on battlefields outside of a professional archeological framework.

Contact: Julia Steele, Cultural Resources Manager, Petersburg NB (804) 732-3571

Conversation with an Archeologist: Michael R. Peterson, Lithic Technology Specialist

We caught up with Michael Peterson at his desk at Redwood National Park. Michael has been interested in archeology for as long as he can remember, especially lithics. Growing up on the High Plains of Western Nebraska, he frequently found artifacts on his family's property. He says that by the age of 11 he was regularly meeting with old-timers and talking to them about their "arrowhead collections" and collecting.

Archeology wasn't in Michael's immediate future, however. After high school, he became an auto mechanic and moved to Lincoln, Nebraska. Thinking that he would take a few classes, he enrolled at the University of Nebraska. It was here that Michael came into contact with Warren Caldwell, James Gunnerson, Peter Bleed, and micro-wear analysis expert Warren Bamforth. Michael found that there were people who were just as passionate about lithic technology as he was. He put down his wrenches, picked up a hammerstone, and never looked back.

After finishing a BA at the University of Nebraska, Michael hired onto the High Plains Archeological Project at Pine Bluffs, Wyoming, directed by Charles Reher. Reher convinced him to apply to graduate school at the University of Wyoming, where Reher was teaching. While there, he worked with Reher and other lithic experts such as Marcel Kornfeld and Dr. Larson. Legendary Paleoindian archeologist George C. Frison was still teaching at the University of Wyoming, and Michael took one of "Doc's" last classes and continued to be influenced by him.



Michael signed on with the USFS after completing his MA, conducting cultural resource inventories on National Forest lands. Then, he obtained a job with the BLM, in Battle Mountain, Nevada. He really enjoyed Great Basin archeology and enjoyed working with Western Shoshone tribal representatives on related projects. When he had an opportunity to study GIS, the BLM gave him a year's leave of absence so he could obtain an MSc in GIS in Spatial Analysis in Archeology at University College London. Michael traveled to England where he was in "flint heaven." He said that he had culture shock when he got there and culture shock when he came back!

Michael then enrolled in the Environmental Dynamics Program at the University of Arkansas, but before attending was offered a job at Redwood National Park, where he has been ever since. While there, he has had the opportunity to work with a wide variety of people and groups. One of his favorite assignments was mapping church walls in Kalaupapa NHP for Superintendent Erika Stein (who also is an archeologist).

Sooner or later, when talking to Michael, the topic turns to lithics and lithic analysis. He has worked on a number of lithic studies, including an analysis of Folsom Complex lithics for his master's thesis. Over the past eight years working for the park, Peterson uses his flintknapping knowledge, skills and abilities for the identification and description of the park's lithic artifacts.

Besides his analytical expertise, Michael is also expert at making stone tools, so expert, in fact, that he was asked to make replicas for a Wyoming archeological display at the Interior Museum in Washington D.C. I asked him how he prevents his replicas from being sold as prehistoric by unscrupulous people. Michael said that he does this in several ways. One way is to control very carefully who he gives his creations to. He also puts a symbol on his replicas with a diamond etching pen that is difficult to remove. Another way is to use flintknapping techniques and special materials to create unique items that cannot be mistaken for prehistoric artifacts.

Michael admits that forgery is a problem; other flintknappers have experimented with dipping their flint tools in SmartWater™. SmartWater is a liquid that contains a long lasting identifier that is invisible to the naked eye, but is revealed under ultraviolet light.

Michael has also used his lithic expertise in criminal prosecutions. In ARPA cases, a lithic specialty can assist in identifying fakes, determining artifact age, estimating commercial and scientific values, and contributes to developing a cost of site restoration and repair. He is anxious to re-open an ARPA case in the park with NPS Special Agent Todd Swain and others to re-analyze looted obsidian artifacts, and confirm that the stone tools were probably 20th century reproductions, but also look into the possibility that the artifacts could be associated with the famous Karuk flintknapper, Ted Orcut.

Michael enjoys demonstrating his flintknapping skills, and volunteers to do demonstrations at local museums and schools. He has given over fifty educational flintknapping presentations for school grades K-12 and has taught lithic analysis and flintknapping at the college level. Flintknapping allows him to promote archaeological resource preservation, while providing entertaining educational activities and, in some cases, cultural tradition revitalization.

Recently, to "celebrate all things archeological" during International Archaeology Day-2013, Peterson gave an educational flintknapping and archeology presentation at the Clarke Museum in Eureka, California. The forum provided a hands-on experience for kids and adults to make and use stone tools. It was also an opportunity to discuss both global and local topics in archaeology and anthropology.

Thanks for talking to us, Michael!

NPS Archeologists Author Book about Civil War Archeology

NPS archeologist Stephen Potter and John Bedell, of the Louis Berger Group, have written a chapter titled "The Sensation of this Week: Archaeology and the Battle of Fort Stevens," for the soon to published book ***From These Honored Dead: Historical Archaeology of the Civil War***.

Presenting the best current archeological scholarship on the American Civil War, ***From These Honored Dead*** shows how historical archeology can uncover the facts beneath myths and conflicting memories of the war. By incorporating the results of archeological investigations, the essays in this volume shed new light on many aspects of the Civil War. Topics include soldier life in camp and on the battlefield, defense mechanisms such as earthworks construction, the role of animals during military operations, and a focus on the conflict in the Trans-Mississippi West. Supplying a range of methods and exciting conclusions, this book displays the power of archaeology in interpreting this devastating period in U.S. history.

Author Clarence R. Geier is professor emeritus of anthropology at James Madison University and coeditor of *Huts and History* and *Archaeological Perspectives on the Civil War*. Retired NPS archeologist Douglas D. Scott ,teaches archeology at the University of Nebraska–Lincoln, and is the author of *Uncovering History: Archaeological Investigations at the Little Bighorn*. Retired director of the Maritime Studies Program at East Carolina University Lawrence E. Babits is coeditor of *The Archaeology of French and Indian War Frontier Forts*.

Video News from The Archaeology Channel Focuses on National Parks

The latest installment of the Video News from The Archaeology Channel (TAC) includes two stories about national parks:

- Divers and snorkelers can tour six shipwrecks on the Maritime Heritage Trail in Biscayne NP.
- In 2011, geophysical instruments maker, Geometrics, teamed with University of Georgia Ph.D. student Dan Bigman to perform a magnetometer survey at Ocmulgee NM to image buried features.

You can see these stories in the March 2014 edition of this monthly half-hour show, available on the streaming-media Web site, The Archaeology Channel as well as on cable TV in cities across the US.

Launched in October 2010, the Video News from TAC has presented 92 stories on archeological topics.

VideoNews program details can be found at www.archaeologychannel.org/video-guide/video-news-from-tac-new. The growing list of 26 cable TV stations carrying the show is posted at www.archaeologychannel.org/video-guide/video-news-from-tac-new/127-hidden-articles/296-video-news-on-cable-tv.

This and other programs are available on TAC at (<http://www.archaeologychannel.org>).

US Forest Service Integrating Cultural Resources into Wilderness Management

At the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation Federal Initiatives committee meeting March 6, 2014, USFS Heritage Program Manager Michael Kaczor announced four policy changes to ensure that cultural resources are integrated into USFS wilderness management. Significant changes in policy include:

- Availability of template draft language addressing cultural resources for inclusion in proposed wilderness legislation and agency testimony. Listing in wilderness legislation helps ensure that cultural resources are considered in planning and management.
- A scoring element for cultural resources in the USFS wilderness management performance standard. This actively promotes consideration of cultural resources in planning and management.
- The development of a position paper about cultural resources and wilderness character. The project is coordinated by Ken Straley, USFS representative to the Carhart Center, and Molly Westby from the USFS Rocky Mountain Region.
- Revised USFS wilderness policy direction that emphasizes the necessity for inclusion of cultural resources in wilderness planning and management.

Kaczor intends that all initiatives will be implemented by the end of the fiscal year.

SAA Forms Task Force to Address Looting in Reality TV

The Society for American Archaeology has formed a task force on Metal Detecting of Archaeological Sites in Reality TV. The task force is chaired by Giovanna Peebles, State Archeologist of Vermont (and former SHPO). The task force was formed in late 2013 and will report to the SAA board this Spring. Peebles has been in touch with National Geographic, but the work of the task force extends well beyond the Diggers program. The task force has reached out to metal detector groups, professional archeologists, government regulators, and the general public.

The task force will consider such topics as: (1) The use of metal detectors by non-professional archeologists, (2) Proper ways for metal detector enthusiasts to engage with professional archeologists, and (3) Ethical portrayals of such engagements on TV shows. The task force will prepare a one-page statement for the board's consideration that reflects SAA's position on these reality TV shows.

Independently of the task force, SAA president Jeff Atshul met with National Geographic representatives, including John Francis (VP, Research, Conservation, and Exploration), Charles Parsons (National Geographic Channel), and Abby Greensfelder (Half Yard Production; producers of Diggers). During the meeting, Atshul restated SAA's positions on looting and public education. In brief these are:

- SAA supports public engagement in archaeology.
- SAA believes that the most successful forms of public engagement is for nonprofessionals to work with professional archeologists in contexts that produce information that benefits all publics.
- SAA is strongly against looting of archeological sites and opposes media presentations that glorify or endorse such practices.

Atshul and representatives discussed ways to modify the show to meet SAA's positions.

By Jeff Atshul, SAA President

California BLM Nabs Man for Archeological Vandalism

In a plea agreement with the Mono County District Attorney's Office, resident Howard Walters pleaded guilty to one charge of misdemeanor vandalism and was ordered to pay \$3,823 in restitution to the BLM

after he damaged a cultural site in the Chalfant area. Law enforcement rangers and archeological staff from the BLM Bishop Field Office opened an investigation into the damage of a cultural resource site in the Chalfant Valley in January 2014 after rangers received a report of a man digging in the area.

BLM Field Office Manager Steve Nelson said law enforcement caught Walters digging in a known historic site and had illegally collected artifacts in his possession. The damage took place on public and Los Angeles Department of Water and Power lands in Mono County. Officers from several agencies served a search warrant on the Walters home and seized additional artifacts that the BLM says had been illegally taken from public lands.

BLM Investigate Graffiti at Historic Hidden Cave in Nevada

BLM officials are offering a \$1,000 reward for information about the person who spray-painted phrases including "I love Rachael" at an archeological site east of Fallon, Nevada. The graffiti was found inside and outside Hidden Cave. Thousands of artifacts have been found at the cave, which archeologists say was used by humans from 800 to 5,000 years ago. Authorities say they've also found bullet holes in the informational kiosk and damage to interpretive sites and lighting.

BLM archeologist Jason Wright says this is the first instance of modern vandalism to the cave, and it is "most disrespectful." He says the act is a felony punishable by up to 10 years in prison.

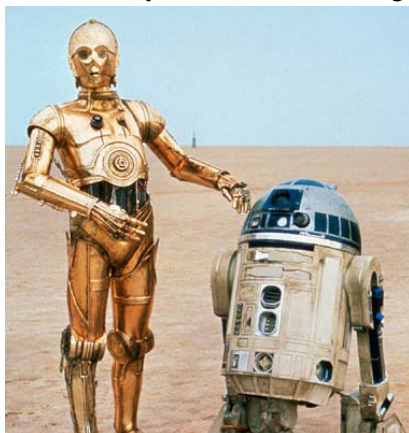
Public tours to Hidden Cave are temporarily suspended while law enforcement investigates.

Projects in Parks: is taking a break this month.

Slightly Off-Topic: Star Wars dubbed in Navajo!

There are dozens of alien languages spoken by at least as many different life forms in "Star Wars: A New Hope," but when you remove the English something sweet happens: The film's familiar images and sounds become almost new. To experience "Star Wars" in an unfamiliar but beautiful language is to appreciate how much care and ingenuity went into its design. To see it with English subtitles is to appreciate the one aspect its creator has never been celebrated for, the dialogue.

Sponsored by the Navajo Native Museum, Ellyn Stern Epcar oversaw roughly 70 voice actors representing 5 distinct Navajo dialects enacting the story of rebel fighters at war with an evil galactic empire. All the resonances you might imagine emerge from this take. When Luke Skywalker discovers the charred remains of his family, massacred by Imperial Storm Troopers, the scorched earth policy of 19th Century American Indian fighters comes to mind. When Obi-Wan Kenobi tutors Luke on the ways



of the Force, it evokes the generic Native American mysticism we know from pop culture (even though actual Navajo religious beliefs are more sophisticated and subtle than "Stretch out with your feelings"). The Imperial Commanders seem to speak in a harsher dialect. The Storm Troopers retain their thankless cannon fodder status. And then there's Darth Vader: James Earl Jones's Vader balanced malevolence and mellifluousness but Navajo Vader's thunderous voice is simply terrifying.

The nicest surprise is how C-3PO, voiced this time by a woman, becomes a soulful and complex bundle of tensions and contradictions. 3PO respectfully gathers the bodies of slaughtered Jawa for burning in one scene, but later hisses, "I can't abide those

Jawas. Disgusting creatures!" when encountering a living one. C-3PO's anger, self-pity and self-loathing come through as tragicomedy in this vocal performance. C-3PO transfers the Jim Crow discrimination he routinely faces (most famously at the Mos Eisley Cantina) to his fellow droids and to anyone at or beneath his station. We still love him because, underneath all of his cowardice and political maneuvering, he is a mindful and lonely soul: His fretting over wounded R2D2 at the end of the movie, wherein he offers to donate any of his own parts necessary to restore his companion, is heartbreaking in plaintive, feminine Navajo.

Navajo Princess Leia is sweeter and prissier, and Solo and Luke Skywalker sound tougher than their American incarnations. Luke's famous whine is gone, making it easier to see the seriousness that long underappreciated Mark Hamill brought to his character's angst and arc.

The symphonic range of Navajo voices Epcar has brought to "Star Wars," laid against the sonic poetry of composer John Williams and sound designer Ben Burt (especially in the always-gripping, cathartic Death Star assault) reminds us that the intention was grand and lovely. It was nice of Lucasfilm to let the Navajo Nation Museum produce this gift to the Navajo Nation and anyone curious about Native American culture.

From story by Steven Boone

To read the full review, go to <http://www.rogerebert.com/balder-and-dash/star-wars-in-navajo>

To watch a Youtube video of one of the screenings, go to

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LzWp81b3ENA>

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.