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January 2017 Archeology E Gram

NPS NEWS

NPS Archeologist Tom Lincoln Retires

Thomas Lincoln, NPS Intermountain Region Assistant Director for Cultural Resources, retired on January 3, 2017, after more than 38 years of Federal service. After receiving an MA in Anthropology from the University of Montana, Lincoln began his career in 1976 as a seasonal employee for the USFS in Kootenai NF. His next Federal job also was seasonal, with the NPS's Midwest Archeological Center in Lincoln, NE. He worked in Glacier NP, Rocky Mountain NP, Badlands NP, and Big Hole NB, before joining BOR in 1978, where he was an archeologist for more than 34 years. During that time, Lincoln was project manager for the Central Arizona Project archeology program. For 18 years, the CAP archeology project was the largest cultural resource management program in the U.S. He became the BOR Federal Preservation Officer in 2002, functioning as the bureau's policy chief for historic preservation, cultural resources management, museum property, and paleontology.

Lincoln was a principle in initiating the South Park Archaeology Project (SPArP), an independent and volunteer oriented research program with a mission to inventory and describe the archeology of South Park, Colorado, especially focusing on Paleo Indian and pre Clovis occupations. Other career highpoints also include Lincoln's time as project manager and "best boy" (lighting, rigging and electrical foreman in the film industry) for *Helluva Way to Treat a Soldier*, an award winning documentary on the looting of Buffalo Soldier remains at Fort Craig NHS in New Mexico.

Lincoln's friends and colleagues wish him all the best for his retirement!

Opening of the African Burial Ground National Monument Library and Archives

On December 29, 2016, the African Burial Ground NM opened a research library and archives. The event coincided with the 25th anniversary of the burial ground's rediscovery in 1991 and fulfilled a commitment to the descendant community to return the burial grounds archival materials to the site.

The materials include project records from 1935–2009 maintained by GSA prior to the establishment of the national monument. Records include textual documents; excavation records; images; and audiovisual, and electronic records generated by entities that participated in the rediscovery, documentation and memorialization of the site. Many of these records hold particular significance because the human remains and artifacts were reinterred in 2003 and are no longer available for study.

The celebration commenced with a ribbon cutting ceremony in front of the research library, followed by an open house and a symposium/panel discussion. The panel discussants were Fatimah Jackson, Professor of Biology and Director, W. Montague Cobb Research Laboratory, Howard University; Sherrill D. Wilson, Professor of Urban Anthropology, Manhattan College, Riverdale, NY; and Sharon Wilkins, Manhattan Deputy Borough Historian and member of the Harlem African Burial Ground Task Force.

NPS Chesapeake Bay Indigenous Cultural Landscape Research and Outreach Through 2016

In 2009, President Obama signed an E.O. recognizing the Chesapeake Bay as a national treasure and calling on the federal government to restore and protect the nation's largest estuary and its watershed.

The E.O. established a Federal Leadership Committee to oversee the development and coordination of reporting, data management and other activities by agencies involved in Bay restoration. One outcome of the Federal Leadership Committee was the NPS Chesapeake Bay Office, including an Indigenous Cultural Landscape (ICL) team. The ICL team has coordinated projects to articulate an indigenous perspective of the Chesapeake landscapes and communicate this perspective to varying communities.

Presentations

The ICL team has made presentations at the DOI Museum, the Virginia Land Conservation Conference, the NPS Scaling Up Webinar, the Captain John Smith Chesapeake NHT Advisory Council, and a Virginia Outdoors Plan Regional meeting.

Deanna Beacham will chair an ICL panel presentation, *Indigenous Cultural Landscapes: From Concept to Research, Results, Rewards, and the Future*, at the 2017 George Wright Society Conference, April 2–7, 2017, in Norfolk, Virginia.

Publications

The Rappahannock Tribe ICL report, *Defining the Rappahannock Cultural Landscape*, was released in December 2016. The February 2016 ICL priorities report indicates that the York River (including the Mattaponi and Pamunkey rivers) and the James River (including the Nansemond and Chickahominy rivers) are likely candidates for future research. ICL staff have submitted an article on the ICL program to the George Wright Forum for publication in the spring 2017 issue. Joe McCauley, Chesapeake Conservancy, published an article about ICL on the Living Landscape Observer's blog at <http://livinglandscapeobserver.net/rappahannock-retracing-their-past/>.

Outreach

The ICL team members keep a list of anecdotal reports of similar research or programs; currently, there is no formal way to track this information. Help their efforts by reporting other ICL research, particularly projects using the ICL methodology. The team seeks information about presentations, articles, or other outreach on the concept.

The Department of the Interior presentation is archived at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1r8lYx8bzBs>.

The Stewardship YouTube channel can be accessed

at <https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCq20uo78CZgRS4irDsM5gtA>.

The Scaling Up Webinar is on the NPS Stewardship Institute YouTube channel

at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Dn5PxP-whUU>.

Defining the Rappahannock Cultural Landscape is temporarily available at a google drive link

at <https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B-DUAVEvRNpvZjhYXVTSWtfOEU/view>.

To learn more about Chesapeake indigenous cultural landscapes, go to <https://www.nps.gov/chba/learn/news/indigenous-cultural-landscapes.htm>

Contact: Deanna Beacham, NPS American Indian Consultant, Chesapeake Conservancy

President Obama designates National Monuments with Antiquities Act

President Obama has used the Antiquities Act to establish Bears Ears National Monument in southeastern Utah, against the wishes of the state's governor and congressional delegation, but with the support of environmental groups and

Native American tribes. The president also designated Gold Butte NM in Nevada, saying that the monuments will protect some of the country's "most important cultural treasures, including abundant rock art, archaeological sites, and lands considered sacred by Native American tribes." The proclamation gives tribal access to the land, and some hunting, fishing and grazing. The monument designation would not block existing mineral or oil and gas rights on Bears Ears.

Court Rules in Favor of National Park Service in Wilderness Cultural Resources Case

The Western Washington District Court, 9th Circuit, has ruled in favor of the NPS in *Wilderness Watch v. Creachbaum*. Wilderness Watch alleged that the NPS had violated the Administrative Procedure Act by improperly interpreting the Wilderness Act. Between 2011 and 2015 Olympic NP had carried out maintenance on five historic structures in the Olympic Wilderness. The Court found in NPS' favor on all of the claims and upheld the park's decision to maintain all five structures. This ruling has implications for maintenance of archeological sites in wilderness areas, especially in the 9th Circuit.

The Court defers to a Federal agency's interpretation if there is ambiguity in the law in question. The Court found that Sections 1131 and 1133 of the Wilderness Act created an ambiguity and that NPS interpretation of the Wilderness Act (that historical preservation furthers a goal of the Act and that historic preservation work in wilderness could be performed consistent with the Act) was entitled to deference. The Court concluded that the NPS interpretation of the Wilderness Act was reasonable.

The Court noted that "This case has implications greater than a record review typically suggests, as it will influence the Park Service' management of wilderness areas." It agreed with the NPS interpretation of "historical use" as including cultural as well as natural resources. It also acknowledged the NPS position that "the Wilderness Act does not mandate the decay and eventual destruction of all historic structures in wilderness, nor does the NHPA require their preservation. "

To read the full decision, go to http://law.justia.com/cases/federal/district_courts/washington/wawdce/3:2015cv05771/222780/55/

By Karen Mudar

National Park Service Releases *Cultural Resources Climate Change Strategy*

The NPS has released the *Cultural Resources Climate Change Strategy* (CRCC Strategy). The CRCC Strategy sets out the broad scope of cultural resources in relation to climate change and identifies major directions of action in cultural resources and climate change for the NPS. These directions in turn will help shape and support collaboration with cultural resource and climate change partners both nationally and internationally. The CRCC Strategy is designed as a companion document to the NPS Climate Change Response Strategy (CCRS) released in 2010, and expands on topics introduced in the 2014 Director's Policy Memo, Climate Change and Stewardship of Cultural Resources.

The CRCC Strategy is available online at <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/climatechange/culturalresourcesstrategy.htm>.

Contact: Marcy Rockman, Climate Change Adaptation Coordinator for Cultural Resources, (202) 354 2105; or Kirk Cordell, Deputy Associate Director for Science, Technology & Training and Executive Director, National Center for Preservation Technology & Training, (318) 356 7444.

Four Archeology Sites Among New National Historic Landmarks

On January 11, 2017, DOI Secretary Sally Jewell announced the designation of 24 new National Historic Landmarks (NHLs), including 4 archeological sites.

The *Kimball Village Site*, Plymouth County, Iowa, is an exceptionally well preserved, circa CE 1100 1250, Plains Village site. It embodies distinctive characteristics of early indigenous farmers, settlements, and material culture that typify early Plains Village sites. This was a transformative chapter in North American mid continental history, when people switched from hunting and gathering and small scale crop production to a nucleated sedentary lifestyle based on intensive maize horticulture and compact villages of substantive timber lodges.

The *Biesterfeldt Site*, Ransom County, North Dakota, is an earth lodge village site occupied by the Cheyenne Indians ca. 1724 1780. As the only known representative of that brief period in their history during which they pursued a

horticultural way of life, the site has potential to yield critical information on history of that tribe and various neighboring tribes. Biesterfeldt also has the potential to inform us about the development of Plains Indian culture during a period of intense and dramatic change.

Walrus Islands Archeological District near Togiak, Alaska, is one of the few remaining places with evidence of human occupation of the Bering Sea continental shelf when sea levels were substantially lower than at present. At least 6,000 years ago, the earliest inhabitants of Round Island, one of seven islands in the district, were marine adapted and practiced more generalized settlement and subsistence patterns, including hunting walrus on the beaches, than previously recognized by Alaska researchers.

48GO305, Goshen County, Wyoming, commonly known as “Hell Gap Site,” contains evidence of repeated occupations by nine Paleoindian cultural complexes in well stratified deposits. To date, no other excavated Paleoindian site in North America contains a record that includes all of the cultural complexes known on the Plains spanning from between 13,000 and 8,500 years ago. Since its discovery and initial investigation, 48GO305 has been associated with cutting edge research in Paleoindian archeology.

The National Historic Landmarks Program recognizes historic properties of exceptional value to the nation and promotes the preservation efforts of federal, state, and local agencies and Native American tribes, as well as those of private organizations and individuals. The program is one of more than a dozen administered by the NPS that provide states and local communities technical assistance, recognition and funding to help preserve our nation's shared history and create close to home recreation opportunities.

To read the complete nominations or to learn more about the National Landmarks Program, go to <https://www.nps.gov/nhl/>

From story by Thomas Crosson

FEDERAL NEWS

Bureau of Land Management to Cut Solar Energy Program to Protect Cultural Resources

The BLM is looking to eliminate a solar development zone in southern Colorado. The agency has proposed eliminating the 3,822 acre Four Mile East Solar Energy Zone due to conflicts with cultural and natural resources in an area 13 miles east of Alamosa, Colorado. The four solar energy zones in the San Luis Valley were created in 2012 as a way to streamline the review process for solar proposals. No solar plants have yet been built in the solar zones. The agency received input from six Native American tribes with historical ties to the Four Mile East zone.

Bureau of Land Management Sells Oil Leases in Chaco Region for \$3 Million Despite Protests

BLM has auctioned oil and gas drilling rights in northwest New Mexico despite protests from Native Americans and environmentalists. The rights for drilling on 843 acres sold for \$3 million on January 25, 2017. The sale of the parcels had been postponed on three occasions since 2012. The parcels are all outside of a 10 mile buffer that has been established around the park. The agency will not release the parcels to the winning bidders until several protests filed in connection with the sale are resolved. Critics contend the parcels are too close to Chaco Culture NHP and that development in an expansive stretch they refer to as “the greater Chaco area” could damage cultural resources.

The Federal Archeologist’s Bookshelf

Landscape Scale Archeological Resource Management

(So many important articles and documents about managing archeological resources on a landscape scale have become available recently that the FAB is focused on a topic this month, instead of a single publication.)

In 2013, Secretary of the Interior Jewell distributed Order No. 3330 *Improving Mitigation Policies and Practices of the Department of the Interior*. The purpose of the Order was to “establish a Department wide mitigation strategy that will ensure consistency and efficiency in the review and permitting of infrastructure development projects and in

conserving our Nation's valuable natural and cultural resources." Section 4 directed the Energy and Climate Change Task Force to develop a strategy to "strengthen mitigation practices so as to effectively offset impacts of large development projects...through the use of landscape level planning..."

A Strategy for improving the mitigation Policies and Practices of the Department of the Interior (2014) outlines key principles and actions needed to successfully shift from a reactive, project by project approach to more predictable and effective management of lands and resources. Many natural resource programs already employ a landscape level approach that includes digital data in GIS layers for management of individual resources.

The cultural resources section of the strategy, *A Landscape Scale Approach to Managing Cultural Resources and Mitigating Adverse Effects on Historic Properties* (released separately in 2016), identifies points of intersection with current NHPA Section 106 and 110 practices. Suitably detailed and complete data in a digital format, (and, in the absence of suitable information, predictive modeling) are all essential for integrating historic preservation concerns early in the planning process and on par with natural resources.

During development of the strategy cultural resources section, DOI Federal Preservation Officers requested that the Society for American Archaeology develop professional community position statements on four topics relevant to landscape level management of archeological resources. Reports on three of the four topics – archeological site equivalency; durability of survey data; and role of predictive modeling in landscape level planning – were repurposed as articles in a special, open access volume of *Advances in Archaeological Practice*. (Findings on the fourth research topic, terminology, contributed to common terms of art across the articles.) Taken together, these articles provide context, historical background, and examples to better understand and operationalize the DOI guidance.

Archaeological Survey Data, Quality, Durability, and Use in the United States focusses on understanding the assets and limits of present survey data and discusses ways to improve data collection and use. The authors identify the shift from paper to digital survey records systems as a major challenge for full participation in landscape level planning. More powerful, widely used, accurate and standardized digital data is needed for management and research, especially for predictive modeling that is an important component of landscape level management.

Incorporating Archaeological Resources in Landscape Level Planning and Management explores the ways that archeological data can inform early stages of regional planning for management and for projects. Authors stress that digital data is essential for articulation with natural resource planners, who customarily rely on GIS based analyses.

Values Based Management of Archaeological Resources at a Landscape Scale points out that it is not possible to easily assess cultural resources across large landscapes on the site by site basis outlined by the NHPA processes. The authors provide useful examples of ways that CRM projects developed algorithms to partition survey data into several different classes for planning purposes. They emphasize that the algorithms formalize informal decision trees that knowledgeable archeologists use to make recommendations, and that the algorithms will be specific to each project and data characteristics.

The utility and necessity of landscape level regional planning has been demonstrated through a number of CRM projects, including the BLM Permian Basin Project and the Dolores Project. The Village Ecosystem Dynamics Project (VEP) that has successfully used survey data from a variety of sources to model population growth and migration in the Southwest is an excellent illustration of the need for standardized and complete survey data in a digital format. Another good example is the joint BOEM NOAA *A Guidance Document for Characterizing Tribal Cultural Landscapes* (2015). This study used a landscape scale approach to develop methodology and guidance for working with tribes to identify locations of tribal significance. The agencies worked with three tribes in California and Oregon to develop best practices for respectful exchange of information organized as GIS layers to protect sites and areas.

To read the documents referenced here:

Secretary's Order 3330: [https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/migrated/news/upload/Secretarial Order Mitigation.pdf](https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/migrated/news/upload/Secretarial%20Order%20Mitigation.pdf)

A Strategy for improving the mitigation Policies and Practices of the Department of the Interior: [https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/migrated/news/upload/Mitigation Report to the Secretary FINAL 04 08 14.pdf](https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/migrated/news/upload/Mitigation%20Report%20to%20the%20Secretary%20FINAL%2004%2008%2014.pdf)

A Landscape Scale Approach to Managing Cultural Resources and Mitigating Adverse Effects on Historic Properties available from Dan Odess, Daniel_Odessa@nps.gov

Advances in Archaeological Practice:

*Archaeological Survey Data, Quality, Durability, and Use in the United States
Incorporating Archaeological Resources in Landscape Level Planning and Management
Values Based Management of Archaeological Resources at a Landscape Scale*
<http://saa.publisher.ingentaconnect.com/content/saa/aap/2016/00000004/00000002>

A Guidance Document for Characterizing Tribal Cultural Landscapes
https://www.boem.gov/2015_047/

by Karen Mudar

GRANTS AND TRAINING

Online Training for American Indian Sacred Sites Now Available

A comprehensive online training module for federal employees and contractors about the importance of protecting and accommodating access for Native American tribes to places of sacred significance was finalized in Fall 2016 with assistance from DOJ National Indian Country Training Initiative, and is now available on line.

The video is a product of an MOU signed by the Departments of Defense, Interior, Agriculture, Energy, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) to improve the protection of and Indian access to sacred sites through interagency coordination and collaboration. To date, the MOU working group has completed: 1) a policy review of all relevant/applicable laws, regulations and policies; 2) an information paper for stakeholders outside the Federal government explaining the subject matter, the MOU and directing where to find further information; 3) A policy statement on confidentiality explaining the cultural significance of protecting knowledge and location of these sites from non tribal members. The MOU has been extended through December 31, 2024.

To view the training, go to https://www.justice.gov/tribal/video/sacred_sites_training_video

NAGPRA Grants Now Available for FY17

The National NAGPRA Program is currently accepting applications for their Consultation/Documentation and Repatriation grant programs. Access more information and the applications through the NAGPRA Grants website: <https://www.nps.gov/nagpra/GRANTS/INDEX.HTM>. Deadlines to apply are March 9, 2017 for Consultation/Documentation grants and June 1, 2017 for Repatriation grants.

Contact: Sarah Glass, Notice and Grant Coordinator, National NAGPRA Program, 202.354.1479

National Park Service 2017 Archeological Prospection Workshop

The NPS will offer a workshop on archeological prospection techniques. *Current Archeological Prospection Advances for Non destructive Investigations of the Pea Ridge Civil War Battlefield* will be held May 15 - 19, 2017, at the Pea Ridge NMP, Benton County, Arkansas. This will be the twenty seventh year of the workshop dedicated to the use of geophysical, aerial photography, and other remote sensing methods as they apply to the identification, evaluation, conservation, and protection of archeological resources.

The workshop will present lectures on operation, methodology, processing, and interpretation with hands on use of the equipment in the field. The lectures will be at a meeting room in Rogers, Arkansas. The field exercises will take place at the Pea Ridge NMP. The park commemorates the March 7-8, 1862, Civil War battle between Federal and Confederate troops in northwestern Arkansas.

Co sponsors for the workshop include the NPS Midwest Archeological Center, Pea Ridge NMP, National Center for Preservation Technology and Training, and Arkansas Archaeological Survey. The cost is \$475.00. Lodging will be in Roger, Arkansas, at a motel to be determined.

Contact: Steven L. DeVore, Archeologist, NPS Midwest Archeological Center, Federal Building, Room 474, 100 Centennial Mall North, Lincoln, Nebraska 68508 3873: tel: (402) 437 5392, ext. 141; fax: (402) 437 5098; email: steve_de_vore@nps.gov. Application forms are available at <http://www.nps.gov/mwac/>

National Center for Preservation Technology and Training Offering Internships

Ten week summer internships at NCPTT provide students and recent graduates an opportunity to undertake laboratory or field research in archeology, architecture, engineering, collections management, historic landscapes, and materials

science. Interns are short term employees of Northwestern State University. Compensation is based on experience, including academic experience. Applicants are encouraged to contact NCPTT, program chiefs to discuss potential research projects.

Applications will be accepted through March 17, 2017; positions will be announced in April, 2017.

For more information and to apply go to

https://www.ncptt.nps.gov/aboutus/intern/?utm_source=+Corrections%3A+Notes+December+2016&utm_campaign=Jan+18+Newsletter&utm_medium=email

Contact: Tadd Britt

Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory Offers Workshop

Back by popular demand, the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory (MAC Lab) located at Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum is hosting a repeat session of its two day workshop on May 11-12, 2017. The workshop focuses on artifact identification, collections management strategies, and field conservation strategies for archeologists. The workshop is open to any practicing archeology professionals and graduate students. Because of limited space and hands on activities, each session is limited to 10 participants. Cost: \$120 per participant.

Sessions

Glass: Mara Kaktins George Washington's Ferry Farm

This session will provide participants with basic skills to identify and date colonial and post colonial bottle glass, with some time spent on table glass. The workshop will include plenty of time for discussion, questions and hands on experience with the lab's type collections.

Projectile Points: Ed Chaney, Deputy Director, MAC Lab

This session will provide basic identification, a sorting activity, hands on stone tool making, and possibly stone/mineral identification in the park's reconstructed Native American village.

Collections Management: Rebecca Morehouse, Curator of State Collections and Sara Rivers Cofield, Curator of Federal Collections MAC Lab

This session will focus on collection management best practices for cultural resource management archeologists and museum professionals with archeological collections.

Conservation for Archeologists: Nichole Doub, Head Conservator, MAC Lab

This session will assist archeologists with conservation of various material types during excavation, including oxygen free packing techniques. Participants will also be able to x ray a sample of their personal/institutional collections (the object(s) must fit on an 8x14 inch film), and explore the information that is revealed.

Contact: Patricia Samford at patricia.samford@maryland.gov or call 410 586 8551.

Gloria King Research Fellowship in Archaeology Application Deadline Extended

The deadline for the Gloria King Research Fellowship in Archaeology has been extended until March 1, 2017. The Maryland Archaeological Conservation (MAC) Laboratory is accepting applications for the fifth year of the fellowship. The MAC Lab is an archaeological research, conservation, and curation facility located at Jefferson Patterson Park & Museum, the Maryland State Museum of Archaeology. The MAC Lab is a clearinghouse for archeological collections recovered from land based and underwater projects throughout Maryland and is currently home to 8 million artifacts representing over 12,000 years of human occupation. All collections are available for research, education, and exhibit purposes to students, scholars, museum curators, and educators. The purpose of the fellowship is to encourage research in the collections.

Students, academics, or professionals (employees of the Maryland Historical Trust and St. Mary's College of Maryland are not eligible) may research any subject in Maryland archaeology and must use collections at the MAC Lab.

Application includes a 1000 word proposal outlining the problem and the collections in the MAC Lab to be used to address the problem, a curriculum vita, and a letter of recommendation. Applicants are encouraged to contact the lab during proposal preparation to ensure that the lab has appropriate collections. The stipend is \$500 a week, with a minimum two week stay and maximum 5 week stay.

Contact: Patricia Samford at patricia.samford@maryland.gov

SLIGHTLY OFF TOPIC Archaeologies of Hair: The Head and its Grooming in Ancient and Contemporary Societies

Edited by Steven P. Ashby

This collection of short articles represents an original attempt to bring together scholarship that is usually divided along lines of specialization in time, place, method, or discipline. The shared focus of its contributions is on *hair*: more than an infrequently preserved element of human remains, but a widespread (and arguably cross cultural) symbol of power, of fertility, of identity and the self. Moreover, its care and treatment using various forms of material culture, and its artistic representation in diverse media, offer a unique opportunity to examine the interface between the body and material culture.

Where exceptional taphonomic conditions facilitate the preservation of hair and associated organic material, the result is some of the richest assemblages of human remains and associated material culture in the archaeological record. In contrast, 'everyday' objects associated with haircare are among the most taphonomically robust, frequently encountered and recognizable personal items known to archeologists, and provide us with insight into the making of personal and bodily identities, even in the absence of human remains themselves.

When studied in an interdisciplinary framework, the interpretative potential of this material is clear, but such work has been rare. This collection aims to set a new agenda for cross disciplinary research focused on the nexus of human and artefactual remains, by highlighting the rich and diverse potential of this material when studied through archaeological, biochemical, artistic, historical, sociological and anthropological lenses.

Surprisingly, Janet Stephens, the “hairedressing archeologist” was not included in this collection!

To read the original articles, go to
<http://intarch.ac.uk/journal/issue42/6/index.html>

To read more about Janet Stephens, go to “Slightly Off Topic” in the December 2013 E Gram
at <https://www.nps.gov/archeology/pubs/egram/1312.pdf>

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 at 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.