



Archeology Program

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



December 2014 Archeology E-Gram

NPS NEWS

Passing of Pat Parker

Patricia Parker, Chief of the NPS American Indian Liaison Office died on December 16, 2014, in Silver Spring, Maryland. Pat held a Ph.D. in anthropology from the University of Pennsylvania and studied under Ward Goodenough. Her dissertation was based on fieldwork in Chuuk, one of the four states of the Federated States of Micronesia. She also co-directed the Tonaachaw Historic District ethno-archeological project, also in Chuuk, resulting in the first archeological monograph published partly in Chuukese.

Pat was instrumental in securing a homeland for the Death Valley Timbi-sha Shoshone Tribe and in resolving other conflicts between tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations, and the Federal government. With Charles Wilkenson of Colorado State University, she developed and presented classes in the foundations of Indian law, designed to help government officials understand the special legal, fiduciary, and historical relationships between tribes and the U.S. government.

She was also a co-author of National Register Bulletin 38- *Guidelines of Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties*, insisting that places of traditional interest to tribes and other communities must be respected by Federal agencies in their planning. At her death, she was involved in long-term efforts to create an Indian-administered national park on the South Unit of Badlands NP, and to finalize regulations facilitating tribal access to traditional plant resources in national parks.

Pat's family asks for donations to the Native American Rights Fund (<http://www.narf.org/>) in lieu of flowers.

Northeast Region Selects New Cultural Anthropologist

Erik Kreusch has been selected as the NPS Northeast Region (NER) cultural anthropologist. Kreusch will coordinate the ethnography program and provide archeological assistance to parks throughout the region. Prior to this appointment, he served as the NER coordinator for the Archeological Sites Management Information System (ASMIS). A veteran of the U.S. Navy and a native of Texas, Kreusch earned his BA in Anthropology at the University of Texas, San Antonio, and completed his graduate work in archeology at the University of Utah.



In nearly twenty years of Federal service with the Department of Interior, Kreusch has worked as an archeologist, tribal liaison, and ethnographer for both the NPS and BLM. In 1996, and while still an undergraduate, Kreusch began his Federal career in a SCEP appointment with the BLM in southeastern Utah. While attending graduate school, he became the lead staff archeologist in west central Utah and was responsible for coordinating a cultural resources program across five million acres of public lands.

Prior to 2013, he spent 12 years at the Great Smoky Mountains NP, serving as the Cultural Resource program manager. Along with his archeological duties, Erik assisted in the digitization of the park's oral history collections, initiated and conducted oral history interviews, and worked in collaboration with Cherokee high school students, tribal elders, and the University of Tennessee in providing students

archeological instruction through a school program. He also assisted in the planning and development of a new multi-park curatorial facility.

While at Great Smoky Mountains NP, Kreuzsch worked with local communities, park staff, and ethnographers in the development of a study for the park's first Traditional Cultural Property nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The Cemetery Decoration Day Study focused on the beliefs and practices of descendants who annually visit 22 Euroamerican cemeteries now only accessible by boat as a result of past large-scale TVA inundation project.

By Jim Kendrick

NPS Commemorates Native American Heritage Month

Ceremonies Mark 150th of Sand Creek Massacre

Native American descendants of the victims of a dark chapter in U.S. history gathered with supporters and other park visitors November 29 and 30, 2014, to recognize those brutally killed 150 years ago at the Sand Creek Massacre. The weekend activities drew more than 1,000 people, about half of whom were members of Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes of Montana, Wyoming and Oklahoma. Sand Creek Massacre NHS in southeastern Colorado, dedicated in 2007, preserves the place where their ancestors were brutally attacked by U.S. troops on November 29, 1864.

The weekend observances included tribal ceremonies, history programs, screenings of two new documentary films, and the start of a four-day, 180-mile journey of spiritual healing from the massacre site to Denver. Native participants in the memorial events came from the Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Montana; the Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; and the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes, Oklahoma, and included tribal representatives, elders and chiefs.

Other attendees and speakers included U.S. Representative and Senator-elect Cory Gardner of Colorado; Colorado State Senator Ellen Roberts; Bishop Elaine Stanovsky of the Rocky Mountain and Yellowstone Annual Conferences of the United Methodist Church; David Halaas former Colorado state historian; and Byron Strom, descendant of Captain Silas Soule, a military officer who refused to participate in the massacre.

By Patrick O'Driscoll and James Doyle

Montezuma Castle and Tuzigoot National Monuments Celebrate Native American Heritage Month

Montezuma Castle and Tuzigoot NM celebrated Native American Heritage Month with nine special events and more than a dozen demonstrators representing American Indian tribes of Arizona and New Mexico. On November 1 and 2, 2014, monuments staff partnered with Hubbell Trading Post NHS and Western National Parks Association in a Native American crafts show that highlighted central Arizona's role as an intercultural crossroad during prehistoric times.

The following weekend, Navajo flute player Aaron White gave talks on Native American flute music at Montezuma Castle NM. The Yavapai Bird Dancers and Gourd Singers performed at Tuzigoot NM and shared challenges in passing vanishing traditions and languages to future generations.

On November 15, Hopi artist Ryan Gashweseoma demonstrated traditional methods of carving and painting kachina. He discussed the role of the kachinas in Hopi culture and talked about his materials and how he makes paints from natural pigments found on the Hopi Mesas and the Navajo Nation.

November 22 marked the Fall FiberFest at Montezuma Castle NM, a historic gathering of six traditional weavers from the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico; and the Piro-Manso-Tiwa Tribe. Artisans Blayne Honanie, Adkin Kuwanyaioma, Nuvakuku Dawavendewa, Louie García, Chris Lewis, and Marvin Pooyouma gave talks and demonstrated various aspects of spinning, dyeing, and weaving cotton and wool yarn.

On November 29, Western (Dil'zhe'e) Apache silversmith Jerry Whagado showed the process of making silver overlay jewelry at Montezuma Castle NM. The month's activities culminated Saturday evening at Tuzigoot NM, with a sunset flute concert from Native American performer and educator Wolfs Robe.

More than 5,500 visitors attended the monuments on the days of the events. Special talks were attended by almost 600 visitors.

By Case Griffing, Park Ranger



Native weavers and textile artists showcased the enduring legacy of Pueblo weaving at Montezuma Castle NM. From left to right are Chris Lewis of Zuni Pueblo, New Mexico; Hopi weaver Evan Nuvakuku Dawavendewa of Lower Moencopi, Arizona; Adkin Kuwanyaioma of Second Mesa, Arizona; Blayne Honanie of Kytotsmovi Village, Arizona; Marvin Pooyouma of Hotevilla, Arizona; and Tiwa-Piro weaver Louie Garcia of Albuquerque. NPS photo by Joseph Reynolds.

Fort Smith National Historic Site Holds Cherokee Culture and History Day Event

On November 8, 2014, Fort Smith NHS and the Cherokee Nation held a Cherokee Culture and History Day event in honor of Native American Heritage Month and to commemorate the 175 anniversary of the end of the Trail of Tears. Cherokee artisans demonstrated the traditional methods of basket making, flint knapping, leatherwork, and weaving. Cherokee cultural demonstrators were also on the grounds showing visitors how to play the traditional stickball game and Cherokee marbles, in which billiard ball-sized round stones are rolled into a series of five holes spaced several feet apart in an “L” shape.

Following an introduction and official welcome by Park Superintendent Lisa Conard Frost, Principal Chief Bill John Baker delivered a Cherokee State of the Nation Address. Also present in the day's activities were Deputy Principal Chief Joe Crittenden; former Principal Chief and current Tribal Council Member, Joe Byrd; Cherokee Nation Secretary of State Chuck Hoskin, Jr., and Cherokee Tribal Registrar and former Tribal Council Member, Linda O'Leary. Special appearances were made by the current reigning Miss Cherokee Sunday Plumb and Little Miss Cherokee Lauryn McCoy.

By Michael Groomer

Archeologists at Mesa Verde National Park Rethink Purpose of Mummy Lake Ruins

Archeologists at Mesa Verde NP are taking a new look at a ruin known as Mummy Lake to determine how ancient Puebloans used it. The prevailing interpretation is that the large circular depression lined by sandstone walls was a reservoir built as early as 900 A.D. Sediment buildup a potential intake canal fit the reservoir hypothesis, and a set of stairs into the structure suggested it was used by Ancestral Puebloans to collect stored water. Faint impressions of irrigation canals also pointed to agricultural use. "It fits nicely into our present-day experience of dealing with drought by storing water," said Scott Travis, Mesa Verde's chief of research and resource management. "During heavy rains it does collect some water."

But archeologist Larry Benson challenged the reservoir theory in a paper recently published in the *Journal of Archaeological Science*. He hypothesizes that the function of Mummy Lake was for community ceremonies. Ancient Southwest cultures periodically relocated ceremonial structures, then linked them to former facilities by broad avenues. Benson suspects the area was abandoned due to drought in the early 1200s. "The avenue has previously been interpreted as an irrigation ditch fed by water impounded at Mummy Lake," Benson wrote. "However, it conforms in every respect to alignments described as Chacoan roads." He re-defines the irrigation canals as wide avenues that linked the Mummy Lake ritual plaza with neighboring Far View and Pipe Shrine Houses, and also to the Cliff Palace and Sun Temple complexes farther away. The sturdy staircase, elaborate for its time, may have been part of a ceremonial plaza.

For several weeks this summer, Benson's crew was at the site studying landscape hydrology to disprove the reservoir theory. His results suggest that the topography would not have allowed the reservoir to fill because it is on an elevated ridge. "Within a matter of seconds during a storm, sediment would have filled the hypothetical ditch then forced the water over the cliff edge," Benson wrote.

From The Huston Chronicle

Zion National Park Reconnects Southern Paiute Youth with Homelands

Camp Yevingkarere at Zion NP welcomed 14 Paiute campers on December 5-7, 2014. The campers, mostly 5th and 6th graders, traveled from Utah, Arizona and Nevada to spend the weekend camping on traditional homelands, a place their ancestors called Mukuntuweap, or "Straight Up Earth."

Paiute elders and experts taught lessons in language, hydrology, wildlife biology, botany, rope-making and hide-tanning. The campers hiked to Weeping Rock and spotted a prehistoric granary hidden in the red rocks. At night, Paiute elders told "winter stories" around a crackling campfire as a full moon rose above the cliffs. Students especially enjoyed learning their native language, stories, and making new friends. They came away inspired to learn more about their culture.



This innovative and successful outdoor education program, now in its seventh season, is made possible through a partnership that includes Federal land management agencies, Southern Paiute tribes, and Southern Utah University. The students stay connected with their homelands, peers and elders through the annual camps as they grow up. Thanks to a National Park Foundation grant, they can look forward to attending Camp Kwiyaumntsi when they reach middle school. Camp Kwiyaumntsi, also a multiple-day camp on traditional Paiute lands, occurs each August and emphasizes cultural heritage, natural science, higher education and careers.

When they become high school students, the youth are offered opportunities to join youth conservation crews who complete historic preservation projects and other internship assignments on the Grand Staircase Escalante and BLM/NPS co-managed Grand Canyon-Parashant NM, various NPS sites, USFS and BLM areas in southern Utah and northern Arizona.

Through an award-winning partnership with Southern Utah University, Federal agencies have also hired several Paiute college interns and employees who return to camp as role models and encourage young relatives and friends to seek Federal employment opportunities.

Site Cleanup Continues at Salt River Bay National Historical Park

The NPS and the Virgin Island Department of Planning and Natural Resources (DPNR), with funding from the DOI Office of Insular Affairs, will finalize the cleanup of the demolished hotel on the south side of the Hemers Peninsula side of the Salt River Bay National Historical Park and Ecological Preserve. This project has been on hold since August 2011.

In November, the NPS completed its Phase I Archeological Survey. This work determined that none of the cultural sites known before the hotel project began survived the hotel construction project. The park was established in 1992, well after the hotel developers stopped working at the site.

This project is part of the planned construction of a Coastal Studies Outpost on top of the 1100 square foot hotel foundation slab. The planned completion of the cleanup is March 2015.

National Park Service Provisions National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2015

On December 19, 2014, President Obama signed the National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2015, that contained legislation affecting the NPS. This is the first time in five years that the NPS has acquired new park units apart from presidential proclamations of national monuments authorized by the Antiquities Act. While *all* of the units noted here have the potential to contain significant archeological resources, those with known archeological connections are marked with an asterisk (*).

Centennial Activities

Authorization of a National Park Service 100th Anniversary Coin
Establishing donor recognition language in statute

New National Park Units

Blackstone River Valley National Historical Park, RI/MA
Tule Springs National Monument, NV
Valles Caldera National Preserve, NM*
World War I Memorial (redesignation of Pershing Park), DC
Coltsville National Historical Park, CT (upon acquisition of land)
Harriet Tubman National Historical Park, NY (upon acquisition of land)
Manhattan Project National Historical Park, WA/NM/TN (all three as one unit and upon agreement with the Department of Energy)

Redesignated National Park Units

First State National Monument, DE as a National Historical Park
Redesignation of part of the Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad National Monument, MD as a National Historical Park

Boundary Adjustments

Boundary adjustment and renaming of Oregon Caves National Monument and Preserve, OR
Boundary adjustment of Gettysburg National Military Park, PA, adding train station and Plum Run
Protection of the watershed of the North Fork River next to Glacier National Park, MT*
Boundary adjustment of Apostle Islands National Lakeshore, WI*
Boundary adjustment of Paterson Great Falls National Historical Park, NJ
Boundary adjustment of the Lower East Side Tenement National Historic Site, NY
Boundary adjustment of San Antonio Missions National Historical Park, TX*

Other Authorities

Authority to add lands to Vicksburg National Military Park, MS*
Authority to make improvements to a support facility at Sand Creek Massacre, CO*
Authority to rebuild road in North Cascades National Park, WA and to adjust the wilderness boundary*
Requiring the NPS to consider modifying the final rule for ORVs at Cape Hatteras National Seashore, NC
Authority to establish a National Desert Storm/Desert Shield Memorial in DC
Extending the authority to establish the Adams Memorial, DC
Authority to establish Commission to study potential of a National Women's History Museum, DC
Extension of the America Battlefield Protection Program to allow grants for Revolutionary War and War of 1812 battlefield sites

National Heritage Areas

Extension of federal funding for 15 national heritage areas until September 30, 2021:
Delaware and Lehigh; Steel Industry; Lackawanna; Schuylkill River, PA
Coal; Wheeling, WV
Essex, MA
America's Agricultural Heritage Partnership, IA
Ohio and Erie, OH
Hudson River; Erie Canal, NY
Automobile, MI, and redesignation as MotorCities National Heritage Area, MI
Yuma, AZ
Blackstone River Valley, RI/MA, and transition to a non-profit management entity
Quinebaug and Shetucket, CT and redesignation as Last Green Valley National Heritage Corridor, CT

Wild and Scenic Rivers

Designation of the River Styx, OR, as a scenic river

Designation of the Missisquoi and Trout wild and scenic rivers, VT

Additions of segments to the White Clay Creek wild and scenic river, PA/DE

Studies of the following rivers for potential wild and scenic designation:

Cave, Lake, No Name, Panther, and Upper Cave Creeks, OR

Beaver, Chipuxet, Queen, Wood and Pawcatuck Rivers, RI and CT

Nashua, Squannacook, and Nissitissit Rivers, MA

York, ME

New Unit Studies

Authority to conduct new unit studies for the following area:

Lower Mississippi River, LA

Rota, CNMI

Prison Ship Martyr's Monument, NY

Flushing Remonstrance, NY

West Hunter Street Baptist Church and block, GA

Mills Springs Battlefield, KY

New Philadelphia, IL*

Authority to conduct a study to interpret and commemorate the Buffalo Soldiers

OTHER FEDERAL NEWS

BLM Silver Award for Excellence in Interpretation Goes to Archeologist

Kierson Crume, an archeologist in the BLM Cody, WY, field office was presented with the BLM's Silver Award for "Excellence in Interpretation or Education" in recognition of his exceptional work to enhance appreciation of public lands. Crume developed the "Take it Outside! Living Landscapes" project, a hands-on, experiential learning program that helps students discover relationships between ecosystem structure and past and present human activities.

The BLM Silver awards are given annually to outstanding BLM interpreters and educators who conduct programs that enhance public appreciation and understanding of the natural and cultural riches within America's public lands, as well as management issues in the context of the BLM's multiple-use mission.

Groups Protest Sale of Drilling Rights in Utah Archeological areas

With the BLM poised to offer new oil and gas leases in the heart of southeast Utah's archeological stronghold, groups that include the National Trust for Historic Preservation (National Trust), Friends of Cedar Mesa, and the National Parks Conservation Association want the agency to reconsider 10 parcels slated for auction in February because it has not adequately documented cultural resources on them. The groups argue industrial development could harm archeological resources.

"These parcels are located amidst one of the densest concentrations of cultural resources in Utah, if not the American Southwest. These cultural resources are sacred to several Native American tribes..." wrote Amy Cole, of the National Trust, in a letter to the BLM. Friends of Cedar Mesa and the National Parks Conservation Association asked BLM state director Juan Palma to "defer" leasing decisions on parcels covering 11,027 acres mostly in and around Montezuma Canyon. The National Trust proposed establishing a national monument at Montezuma Canyon and two other areas in San Juan County to

protect ruins, burial sites, rock art and other remnants of the Ancestral Puebloans who lived here 1,000 years ago.

On February 17, 2015, the BLM intends to auction drilling rights to 58 Federal parcels covering 62,000 acres. Meanwhile, it is soliciting public comment on its May auction, where it proposes to sell leases for 23 parcels covering 25,874 acres administered by the Cedar City and Richfield field offices.

The groups' protest also echoes concerns raised by the NPS, which contends rig lighting could degrade the clarity of the night skies at Hovenweep and Natural Bridges NM, both designated as "international dark sky parks." The NPS noted that the BLM must consider night skies and soundscapes as natural resources worthy of protection. Drilling noise can travel six miles, and one parcel is that close to Hovenweep's heavily visited Square Tower. "The sky glow from unmitigated lighting of industrial facilities can be detected up to 35 miles away from the light source under some conditions," parks superintendent Kate Cannon wrote. She asked her sister Interior agency to defer leasing two parcels near Hovenweep or apply stipulations imposing timing restrictions and other measures to protect star gazers' experience.

Federal law requires the BLM to make "a reasonable and good faith effort" to identify historic properties before authorizing development, to determine what would pose "adverse effects" and to consult with interested tribes. The protest contends BLM has not met these obligations.

By Brian Maffly, The Salt Lake Tribune

Tribes Challenge California Solar Project

The Colorado River Indian Tribes of the Colorado River Indian Reservation, Arizona and California has asked a Federal judge to reverse approval of the Blythe solar project in the Mojave Desert, claiming the 4,000-acre project will disturb ancestral burial grounds. The tribes sued DOI and BLM under the National Historic Preservation Act, the National Environmental Policy Act, the Federal Land Policy Management Act, and the Administrative Procedure Act. The tribes claim the government violated these laws by fast-tracking the project without adequately discussing the impact of the project on the area.

The tribes want a judge to rescind Federal approval of the Blythe Solar facility, which would generate 485 megawatts of solar electricity on 4,000 acres of Federal land. The tribes' reservation is a few miles to the northeast of the project. The tribes say the area is of great cultural and religious significance to them.

Ten solar energy projects have been approved or are under consideration by the Obama administration, according to the lawsuit. "Together, these projects cover over 35,000 acres of CRIT's ancestral homeland. Dozens of additional applications in this area are still pending," the complaint states.

By Matt Reynolds, Courthouse News Service

Obama Pardons Man for 1996 Archeological Crime in Utah

A Colorado man received a presidential pardon December 17, 2014, for a 1997 Utah crime. David Neil Mercer, of Grand Junction, Colorado, was sentenced to 36 months of probation in April 1997 for his role in damaging American Indian remnants in February 1996 on Federal land in Grand County. Mercer also was ordered to pay just under \$1,500 in restitution to the BLM, and was fined \$2,500. Mercer was one of 12 people to whom President Barack Obama granted pardons. Eight others were given commutations by the president.

By Jessica Miller, The Salt Lake Tribune

Navajo Nation Retrieves Masks from Paris Auction House

When diplomacy and a plea to return sacred ceremonial masks to an American Indian tribe failed, officials from the Navajo Nation in early December traveled to a Paris auction house selling the items and started bidding for them. They bought seven masks for more than \$9,000. French art collector Armand Hui bid for several masks at the auction but backed down when he saw that tribal members had come in person to buy them. Navajo Vice President Rex Lee Jim said the Navajo delegation was unable to determine the exact provenance of the artifacts but said they decided to buy them anyway.

The Navajo Nation took a different approach than its Hopi neighbor, which has seen losses of ceremonial items at auctions to private collectors that were deemed legal in France. The U.S. Embassy in Paris asked Drouot to suspend the sale to allow Navajo and Hopi representatives to determine if objects were stolen from the tribes. But Drouot refused, arguing that the auction was in accordance with the law.

The objects for sale at the Drouot auction house included religious masks that are believed to be used in Navajo ceremonies. It also included dozens of Hopi kachina dolls and several striking Pueblo masks thought to be from the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Sales from the auction totaled \$1.12 million.

The Hopi saw the sale as sacrilege and did not travel to Paris for the auction, said Pierre Schreiber, a lawyer representing the tribe. Only a member of the tribe has the right to possess the items that represent the spirits of their ancestors, tribal officials have argued. Hopi Chairman Herman Honanie said he was appalled by the latest sale.

The Navajo Nation delegation was authorized to spend up to \$20,000 to retrieve the masks that typically are disassembled after a nine-day ceremony and returned to the earth, said Deswood Tome, a spokesman for the tribe. The objects are not art but “living and breathing beings” that should not be traded commercially.

Thomas Adamson

Society of American Archaeology Government Affairs Update

The SAA International Government Affairs committee is currently involved with the antiquities trade; war and conflict; and the impact of economic development on cultural resources, through a variety of activities including:

- Engagement with development banks, highlighted by the SAA-sponsored meeting in Lima, Peru, entitled *Improving Standards and Practices in Cultural Heritage Compliance in Latin America*
- Support of increased cultural heritage compliance at the fall 2014 meeting of the Multilateral Financial Institute Working Group on Environmental and Social Standards
- Commented on the proposed Inter-American Development Bank cultural heritage guidance note,
- Commented on the proposed revisions to World Bank policies affecting cultural heritage and other environmental and social safeguard policies.
- Protested the sale of Egyptian artifacts by the St. Louis Chapter of the Archaeological Institute of America.

The (Domestic) Government Affairs Committee has focused on archeological issues relating to energy development. Activities include:

- Obtaining consulting party status on the BLM Resource Management Plan Amendment for the Mancos Shale/Gallup Formation, which covers 3 million acres of northwest New Mexico - much of the ancient Chacoan world.
- Establishment of three task forces to respond to anticipated Federal landscape-scale management of cultural resources:
 - Archaeological Survey Data Quality, Durability, and Use Task Force; Chair: Richard Wilshusen
 - Task Force on Incorporating Archaeological Resources in Regional Land-Use Plans; Chair: Bill Doelle
 - Task Force on Valuing Archaeological Resource; Chair: Frank McManamonThe task forces will issue reports in time for the Board of Directors' review and, ideally, establish policy on these topics at the SAA annual meeting in San Francisco.
- Assistance in resolution of mitigation responsibilities concerning Amity Pueblo, in New Mexico.

TRAINING AND GRANTS

FLETC to Offer ARPA Training at Gettysburg National Historical Park

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) and NPS will co-sponsor “Archeological Resources Protection Training Program” (XP-ARPTP-501) at Gettysburg NHP, on May 04-08, 2015. This 37-hour course provides training in all aspects of an archeological investigation and prosecution. The class culminates in a 12-hour archeological crime scene practical exercise where law enforcement officers and archeologists work as a team to investigate and document a crime scene. Attendees will gather and process physical evidence, write incident reports, executive summaries, search warrants, damage assessments, and provide testimony in a courtroom scenario. This training is open to all law enforcement officers, prosecutors, and Federal archeologists.

NPS employees should contact Wiley Golden at (912) 267-2246 for registration. Other Federal employees should contact their national academy representatives at FLETC to register. Contact FLETC instructor Charles Louke (912) 280-5138 for course information.

NPS Offers Archeological Prospection Workshop

The NPS 2015 workshop on archeological prospection techniques *Current Archeological Prospection Advances for Non-Destructive Investigations in the 21st Century* will be held May 25-29, 2015, at the Tobias-Thompson Complex sites in Rice County, Kansas. This will be the twenty-fifth 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 the theory of operation, methodology, processing, and interpretation with on-hands use of the equipment in the field.

The field exercises will take place at the Tobias-Thompson Complex sites in Rice County, Kansas. Eight sites showcase the Little River Focus of the Great Bend Aspect dating from 1500-1700 AD. The sites have been related to the historic Wichita people and may have been among the villages visited by Coronado in Quivira in 1542.

Co-sponsors for the workshop include the NPS Midwest Archeological Center and the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training (NCPTT), the Department of Anthropology at Wichita State University, and the Archaeological Division of the Kansas State Historical Society.

Lodging will be at the Lyons Inn and the Celebration Center in Lyons, Kansas. The lectures will be at the Community Room at the Lyons State Bank in Lyons, Kansas. There is a registration charge of \$475.00.

Application forms are available at <<http://www.nps.gov/mwac/>>.

Payment may be made by credit card through the Friends of NCPTT for non-government employees. Federal employees may pay by check, through a training form (SF-182) or by credit card through the Friends of NCPTT.

For further information, 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.

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 illustrated *Archeology E-Gram* is available on the *News and Links* page <http://www.nps.gov/archeology/public/news.htm> on the NPS Archeology Program website.

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*.

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