

ARKANSAS ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY

ANNUAL REPORT 2008–2009



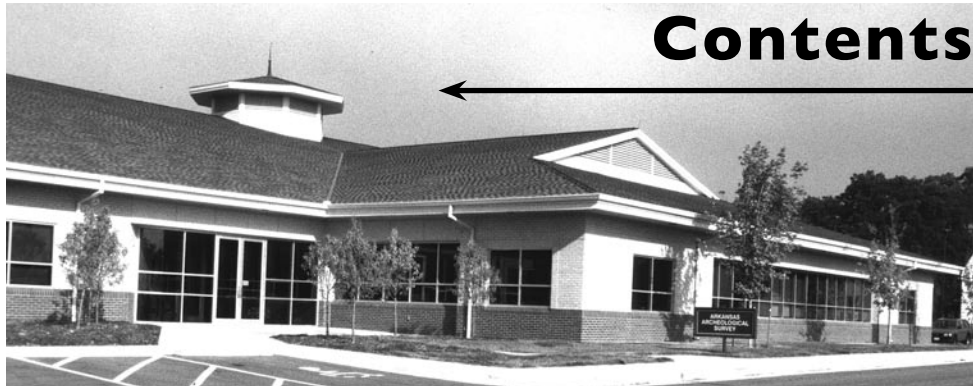
A DIVISION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS SYSTEM

Arkansas Archeological Survey

Annual Report

for fiscal year 2008–2009





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The 2009 Annual Report was compiled and edited by Deborah Sabo. Layout, design and cover by Deborah Sabo. Cover illustration: Leslie Walker and Jerry Hilliard mapping in the wheat field at Carden Bottom, photo by Debra Morse. Title page photo: Duncan McKinnon, Ph.D. candidate at UAF, leans on his shovel at Carden Bottom, photo by Leslie Walker.



University of Arkansas System

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INTRODUCTION

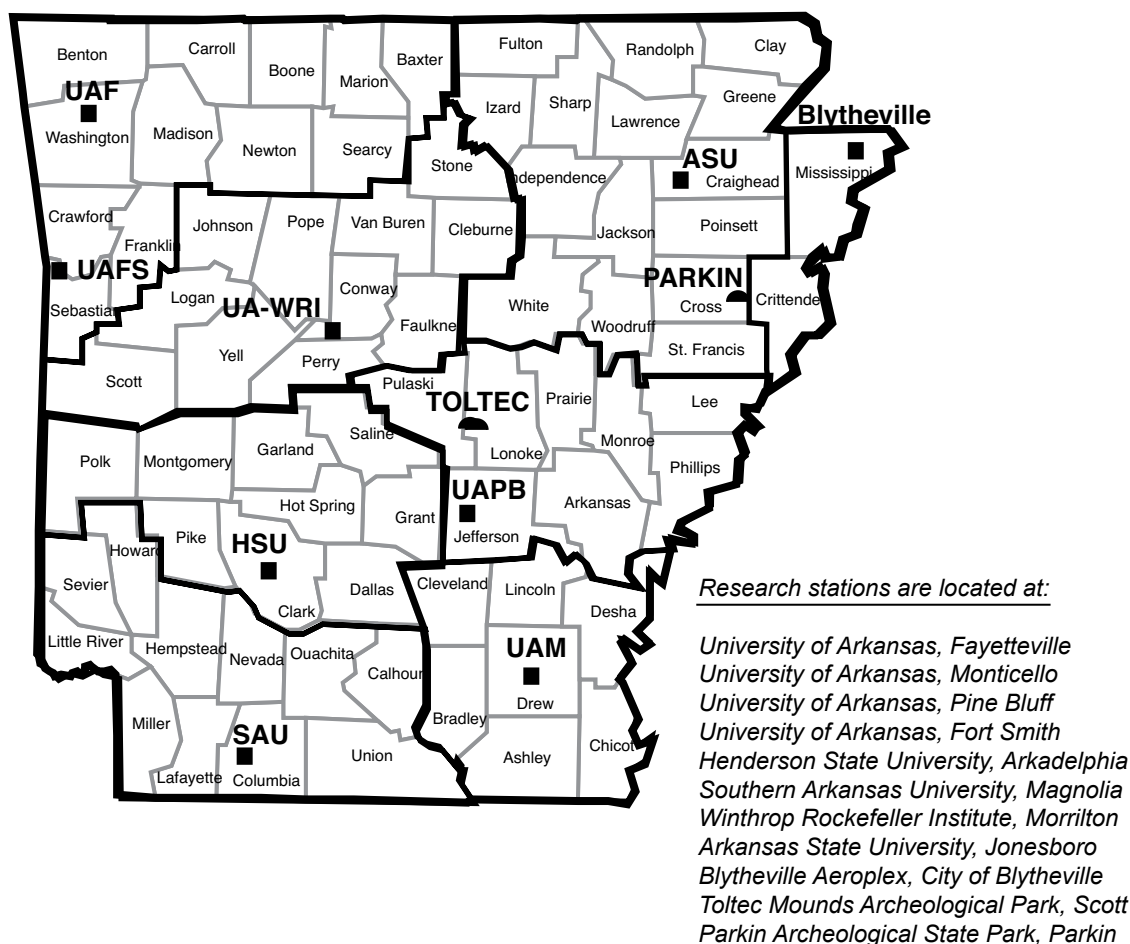
The Arkansas Archeological Survey is a part of the University of Arkansas System. Our mission is to study and protect archeological sites in Arkansas, to preserve and manage information and collections from those sites, and to communicate what we learn to the people of Arkansas. Cooperative agreements with seven state university campuses, two state parks, the UA System's Winthrop Rockefeller Institute, and the City of Blytheville enable scholars at eleven research stations around the state to carry out this mission. The Survey has been a model for statewide archeological programs in the United States and around the world.

Our coordinating office in Fayetteville is the Survey's administrative body. The Director, the State Archeologist, the Survey registrar, the fiscal officer, administrative assistant, publications staff, and outreach programs operate from the CO. The registrar maintains a central archive of all archeological site records for the state. The coordinating office building also contains the University of Arkansas Collections Facility. The Survey acts as a repository for archeological collections originating from state and federally funded projects in Arkansas, our own research, private consulting firms, and donations. Also at the coordinating office are our sponsored research program (SRP) and computer services program (CSP), which support themselves in part through grants and contracts with local, state, and federal agencies and with the business community. The CSP maintains several websites with educational information on Arkansas archeology and frequent updates about ongoing research projects. Our archaeogeophysical applications program is the newest addition to research capabilities centered at the coordinating office.

Professional archeologists at our research stations teach courses in anthropology and assist their university museums, or develop materials for public interpretation at the state parks, in addition to conducting basic research in their areas. They, along with scholars at the coordinating office, are a living resource for the people of Arkansas, serving the needs of cultural heritage education and preservation in many ways. Local, state, and federal governmental agencies, American Indian tribes, college students, school teachers and K-12 students, tourists, fellow scholars, landowners, amateur archeologists, and all Arkansas residents interested in the archeology, prehistory, and early history of the state are beneficiaries of the Survey's programs and expertise.

At the Survey, science and service go hand-in-hand.

Arkansas Archeological Survey Research Stations



The Arkansas Archeological Survey has 42 employees statewide. Cooperative agreements between the Survey, seven state university campuses, two state parks, the UA system's Winthrop Rockefeller Institute, and the City of Blytheville provide the eleven research stations with office, laboratory, and collection storage facilities. Each station is staffed by a Ph.D. archeologist and a full-time archeological assistant. The station archeologists provide appropriate services to their hosts: teaching, student advising, committee work, museum support, and other campus service in the case of the universities; data collection and analysis for public interpretation, exhibit development for the Visitor Information Centers, and public contact in the case of the parks. At Blytheville, Survey personnel are working closely with community leaders to help develop area heritage tourism, and at WRI the station is emphasizing research and public education in cooperation with the Institute's mission. Staff at the coordinating office in Fayetteville support the stations and contribute to research and education across the state. All station archeologists and other Survey staff members are available to the public, providing information about prehistoric and historic archeology, American Indians, and early settlers of Arkansas to schools, civic groups, and many types of local, state, national, and international organizations. For contact information, see page 109.

The Director's Pages: Highlights for 2008–2009

Dr. Thomas J. Green

Since its inception in 1967, the Arkansas Archeological Survey has earned national and international recognition as a model organization for research, information management, and public education about archeology. The scientific reputation of our staff is excellent, yet our accessibility and close cooperation with amateur archeologists, teachers, landowners, American Indian Tribes, the business community, and various governmental departments and agencies have prevented us from becoming an ivory tower institution.

The Survey provides considerable educational, economic, and quality-of-life benefits to Arkansas citizens. Survey faculty teach at six state university campuses. Our field and laboratory projects provide research opportunities for both undergraduate and graduate students. We distribute free curriculum enrichment materials and give dozens of speaker programs to public schools and other groups across the state each year.

The Survey contributes to economic development in Arkansas by assisting federal and state agencies, municipalities, and developers in complying with environmental laws that protect heritage resources. We also assist State Parks and other agencies and institutions with exhibits and interpretive programs that help the tourism industry.

Finally, the quality of life of all Arkansas citizens is enhanced by our outreach mission to disseminate what we learn about the heritage of our state to the general public via talks and demonstrations, print media, and the Internet.

The Survey's unique contribution and enduring success are products of our balanced science and service design, the expertise and integrity of our personnel, and the dedication and energy of our supporters. Some of our accomplishments and challenges in 2008–2009 are outlined below.

NEWS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS FOR 2008–2009

New UALR Student Internship at Toltec Research Station Emphasizes Career Preparations

Since her arrival as Toltec Mounds research station archeologist in June 2008, **Dr. Jane Anne Blakney-Bailey** has sought ways to increase the involvement of the station with central Arkansas colleges and universities. This year Blakney-Bailey worked closely with the University of Arkansas–Little Rock Department of Sociology and Anthropology to develop a student internship in archeology at the Toltec research station. The internship is focused on career development, giving students the practical hands-on experience they need to prepare for employment or graduate school. Students will assist with creating an artifact inventory at Toltec Mounds, in the process learning how to identify and describe pottery, stone tools, and animal bones. These are skills desired by agencies or firms that hire archeological technicians, and considered by graduate schools as they award funding and assistantships. Writing assignments focus on how to develop an effective curriculum vitae (academic résumé). The interns will round out their experiences by accompanying Dr. Blakney-Bailey on local fieldwork trips to document historic cemeteries, perform site surveys and test excavations, or help with the ongoing geophysical project at Toltec Mounds. The course was offered in Fall 2009 as ANTH 4327, Field Experience: Toltec Mounds. As one of the largest and most complex American Indian sites in the Mississippi Valley—and certainly one of the most important sites in Arkansas—Toltec Mounds offers a unique setting for interns. Additionally, there is the opportunity to observe how an archeological site is interpreted for the public at Toltec Mounds Archeological State Park. The internship adds a significant new opportunity for anthropology students in central Arkansas.

\$240,000 Grant from NEH to Study Archeology in the Central Arkansas River Valley Will Include Long-Neglected UA Museum Collections

The Survey's **Dr. George Sabo III** and **Dr. Jami Lockhart**, along with Dr. Andrea Hunter (Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Osage Nation of Oklahoma) are co-principal investigators of "American Indian Art, Ritual, and Social Interaction in the Central Arkansas River Valley," a project funded by the Collaborative Research Program of the National Endowment for the Humanities. The three-year study involves a unique collaboration between members of the Survey, graduate students in the UA Department of Anthropology, and members of the Caddo, Osage, and Quapaw Indian Nations of Oklahoma. The project combines new excavations in the Carden Bottom locality of the Central Arkansas River Valley, guided by modern geophysical remote sensing technologies, with studies of museum collections of ceramics looted from cemetery sites in that area in the early 20th century. These exquisitely decorated ceramics, now preserved in museums across the country—including a large collection at University of Arkansas that has never been properly studied—incorporate elements of artistic styles that originated at the World Heritage Cahokia site near modern-day St. Louis, and also represented in a later style variation at the Spiro site in eastern Oklahoma, just across the state line from Fort Smith. The project also builds on a previous multiyear NEH-funded study of prehistoric rock art found in the mountains overlooking the valley: the rock art research team, led by Dr. Sabo, discovered that many of the same motifs on decorated pottery vessels also appear in the pictographs painted on cave and bluff walls, implying a unified cultural iconography. The sites date to the critical late prehistoric to protohistoric era (A.D. 1400–1700), a time frame that is crucial for sorting out the thorny problems of cultural boundaries in the past and ethnic continuities leading up to the historic period.

"American Indian Art, Ritual, and Social Interaction in the Central Arkansas River Valley" has been designated an NEH *We the People* project. The goal of this special NEH initiative is to encourage and strengthen the teaching and study of our nation's history and culture, and a better understanding of the defining principles of America.

"Oldest Mound in Arkansas" Date Confirmed

Dr. Marvin Jeter, station archeologist at UAM, has been investigating the Lake Enterprise Mound site in southeast Ashley County since the early 1990s. The small (six feet high) mound was discovered by Hamburg residents Ed and Patsy White (now deceased), enthusiastic amateur archeologists and founding members of the Southeast Arkansas Tunican Chapter of the Arkansas Archeological Society. Jeter worked with the Whites, other Society volunteers, and UAM students to determine the mound's structure, to locate cultural features, and to look for diagnostic artifacts. Most Indian mounds in the eastern U.S. date to the late prehistoric Woodland or Mississippian time periods, but the Lake Enterprise site pointed to connections with the famous and much earlier Poverty Point culture, dating to ca. 2000–1000 B.C., and characterized by massive earthworks at the Poverty Point site in northeast Louisiana, with extensive trade networks and cultural influence extending well up the Mississippi Valley and beyond. Test excavations at Lake Enterprise produced the diagnostic "Poverty Point Objects" (fired clay balls that were heated and used in cooking) and non-local stone types that would be expected for a Poverty Point culture site. If the date could be confirmed, Lake Enterprise would be the only recorded Poverty Point mound in Arkansas. In 2002, Jeter obtained a radiocarbon date of about 1200 B.C. from a cooking pit within the mound, using the accelerator mass spectrometry (AMS) method that is suitable for small samples. The result was excellent, near the end of the range of dates known for the Poverty Point site itself. This year, with a grant from the Arkansas Archeological Society's Research Fund, a date of about 1260 B.C. was obtained from another pit dug into the pre-mound surface, reinforcing the 2002 result. Lake Enterprise belongs to the later phase of Poverty Point culture, and is the earliest known mound in Arkansas.



Dr. Jami Lockhart and Dr. George Sabo confer about their new NEH-funded research in the Central Arkansas River Valley.

Revamped Exhibit at Parkin Archeological State Park Features Unique Arkansas Art Form

The Visitor Information Center at Parkin Archeological State Park now features the only museum exhibit where three of the distinctive Mississippi-period ceramic vessels commonly called “headpots” are on display at the site where they were originally excavated. This artifact form is found only in northeast Arkansas and one county of southeast Missouri. The pots are modeled in the shape of human heads, with often life-like facial features and more-or-less stylized details of hair-do, facial paint or tattoos, and piercings for ornaments such as ear bobs. Only one of the pots was scientifically excavated under direction of Parkin station archeologist **Dr. Jeffrey Mitchem** in 1991, and has been on display at the park for some years. The other two were recently donated to the University of Arkansas Museum by Dr. James Cherry of Springdale, who obtained them from private collectors while he was researching his recently published UA Press book on headpots (see below). Dr. Mitchem worked with Parkin State Park staff to redesign the exhibit case so that the three pots could be shown to greatest effect. They are displayed on a revolving turntable, allowing viewers to see them from all angles.



Three Parkin “headpots” on display at the Visitor Information Center at Parkin Archeological State Park.

Students ARISE to the Occasion at ASU

ARISE (Accelerated Research in the Science of the Environment) is a summer internship program at ASU offering multidisciplinary, hands-on experience for undergraduates in a variety of environmental sciences. The program is supported by a National Science Foundation grant, for which the Survey’s **Dr. Juliet Morrow**, along with several ASU faculty, is a co-principal investigator. Dr. Morrow participated in a canoe trip on the Spring River, where the interns took water samples and later tested them in the lab. The archeology unit of the program includes lectures, site tours, and field trips. Students learn the integrated use of cultural and earth sciences necessary to interpret an archeological site. This year, ARISE interns had the opportunity to participate in salvage excavations at the Harter Knoll site, an ASU Survey station project in response to landowner concerns about trespass and looting at this important Independence County site. The Harter Knoll project was designed to learn as much as possible about the site in a short period, so the extra help from ARISE students benefited the archeologists’ goals. Public education efforts springing from the project brought a renewed emphasis to the irreparable damage that is done to Arkansas’s archeological heritage by those who dig for “relics,” solely for personal gain.

HSU Station Continues Studies of Archaic Period Trade in Arkansas Novaculite

After two seasons of Training Program excavations at the Jones Mill site near Malvern, the HSU research station has accumulated an abundance of artifacts and other data contributing to **Dr. Mary Beth Trubitt**’s ongoing research into prehistoric procurement, use, and exchange of novaculite, an important raw material for stone tools in and around the Ouachita Mountains region. During weekly “lab days” at the station, supervised by assistant Amanda Brock, volunteers from the Arkansas Archeological Society and students from Dr. Trubitt’s classes at HSU washed and labeled artifacts. A catalog of the 2007 material was completed, and a good beginning made on material from 2008. Amanda Brock summed up the work of HSU archeological field school students from the 2007 season in a brief article for *Field Notes* (newsletter of the Arkansas Archeological Society). Dr. Trubitt received \$1190 in grant funds from the Arkansas Archeological Society to obtain accelerator mass spectrometry (AMS) radiocarbon dates from Stratum III at the site. This deposit contained diagnostic Middle Archaic artifacts. The Archaic period spanned 9000 years of prehistory, for which there are currently only 30 radiometric dates reported in the state of Arkansas—far too few to provide an accurate cultural chronology for such a long time span. The additional Archaic site dates from Jones Mill are of enormous importance in building the total picture of Arkansas’s archeological heritage.

Archeology at the Home of John Drennen, Founder of the City of Van Buren

Archeological fieldwork at the historic Drennen-Scott House in downtown Van Buren is under the direction of **Mr. Timothy Mulvihill**, the Survey's station archeologist at UAFS. The University of Arkansas–Fort Smith owns the structure, which is being rehabilitated for use as a museum and training center for the campus's Historical Interpretation degree program. The 1838 house was the home of City of Van Buren founder, businessman, and Indian Agent John Drennen. Most of the archeology this year involved monitoring ground disturbance during construction. Additional details about flagstone and brick walkways—the latter laid out in an attractive herringbone pattern—and brick and tile drainage systems were observed. Test units also determined that anomalies in the terraced side-yard that had shown up in geophysical surveys were naturally occurring rock rather than buried stone foundations of an outbuilding. Some evidence for an arbor shown in historic photographs of the garden area was confirmed. Each small piece helps to recreate the image of the property as it was in John Drennen's day. Archeological research will continue as part of the long-term master plan for the site.

Fourche Island: Cooperation and Volunteerism Produce Good Results in Salvaging Important Site Information Near the Little Rock Industrial Park

For the second year, the Survey conducted archeological investigations at the Isgrig site and Thibault Plantation House in Pulaski County. The site, located near the Little Rock Port/Industrial Park, has been on record for nearly 150 years. Plantation owner J. K. Thibault had excavated pottery vessels from small mounds on his farm on Fourche Island in the Arkansas River floodplain south of Little Rock during the 1870s and 80s. Some of these vessels were loaned or donated to the Smithsonian and reported in an 1886 article by W. H. Holmes. The Survey became involved at the locality last year as part of ongoing efforts to document important archeological sites in advance of modern industrial and residential development. UAPB station archeologist **Dr. John House** and Toltec Mounds station archeologist **Dr. Jane Anne Blakney-Bailey** have been in charge of fieldwork at the Thibault locality, which incorporates the Isgrig site, with prehistoric Mississippian (A.D. 1300–1500) and Protohistoric (A.D. 1500–1650) components, and the Thibault family plantation house and associated historic period components. Survey personnel from around the state, volunteers from the Arkansas Archeological Society, and college students from UAF, UALR, and Hendrix College all have contributed to the project (1284 volunteer hours in 2008–2009). Part of the Isgrig site is on property owned by the Welspun Pipes Company, whose cooperation was essential and much appreciated. **Dr. Jami Lockhart**, the Survey's GIS and remote sensing specialist, provided interpretations of his earlier geophysical investigations, which revealed subsurface features that became the focus of excavations. These included refuse pits and burials. There is also evidence of clay-daub houses. The Pulaski County Public Works Department provided a road grader and operator to remove plowzone, which greatly helped progress of the fieldwork. Excavations of burials were authorized by permit issued by the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, and carried out in consultation with the Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma. **Mary Farmer**, station assistant at UAPB, has led volunteer efforts in the lab to clean and restore ceramic vessels recovered from the Isgrig site. Other lab processing has been done by volunteers at the Toltec station.



Restored pottery vessels from the Isgrig site, Pulaski County. Mary Farmer (UAPB research station) has so far overseen reconstruction of 20 vessels from the site, thanks to the dedicated assistance of local Arkansas Archeological Society volunteers.

More Research at Davidsonville, an Early County Seat in Arkansas

Kathleen Cande (SRP project archeologist) directed a fifth season of archeological excavations at Davidsonville Historic State Park in Pocahontas (Randolph County), Arkansas. The short-lived (1815–1830) town was a frontier county seat and commercial center, abandoned for reasons still not fully understood, but probably due to changing transportation routes. Though there are no standing buildings, the archeology of Davidsonville is very well preserved because there was no overbuilding and little later development to disturb the site, which is now preserved within the bounds of the state park. Archeological work conducted by the Survey over the last five years builds on reconnaissance and test excavations in previous decades, and provides the information needed by the park to interpret the site for visitors. Excavations this year focused on a dwelling and the town jail. The house was a log or wood-sided two-pen dog-trot structure and may have had two stories. Ceramic styles indicate people were living there toward the end of the town's history, close to 1830. As for the jail, an 1816 plat map shows its location at the edge of the public square, but excavations so far have not turned up foundations of the structure. However, the types and quantity of ceramics and other artifact clusters found in this location support the possibility of a building that could have functioned as a jail. More work is needed to sort things out.

UA Graduate Students Flourish Doing Caddo Archeology in Southwest Arkansas

With help from **Dr. Jamie Brandon** and the SAU research station in Magnolia, UA graduate students are developing thesis and dissertation projects at some of the most important sites in the Caddo archeological area. This new generation of scholars had the opportunity to tour some of the sites in the Great Bend area with Dr. Brandon and **Dr. Frank Schambach**, SAU station archeologist emeritus and Caddo area expert, who visited Magnolia during fall of 2008 in order to work on a project of his own. During the year, UA graduate student John Samuelsen finished collecting geophysical data at the Crenshaw site for his Master's thesis. Crenshaw is a very early Caddo ceremonial center that the SAU station has been studying since 1969, and is noted for unique ritual features including a so-called "temple" of deer antlers and mass burials of disarticulated skulls. UA Ph.D. candidate Barbara Farley is also working with Crenshaw site material. Her dissertation is a bioarcheological study of the human remains, with the permission and cooperation of the Caddo Nation in accordance with NAGPRA, involving isotopic studies to help determine cultural affiliation. The project was funded in part by a NAGPRA documentation grant from the National Park Service. Duncan McKinnon's work has focused on Battle Mound in Lafayette County—the largest surviving mound in the Caddo homeland, and one of the largest in the southeastern U.S. He defended his M.A. thesis on geophysical work at the site, and will build on that work for his dissertation. Pritam Chowdhury's Ph.D. project is on the Ferguson site, the most completely excavated Late Caddo ceremonial center in Arkansas. Hundreds of boxes of material and documents exist from the four years of Ferguson fieldwork, carried out under Dr. Schambach in the 1970s. The site, which no longer exists, has never been completely analyzed.



A new generation of Caddo area archeologists. Above: UAF graduate students (left to right) John Samuelsen, Pritam Chowdhury, and Duncan McKinnon. At right, Barbara Farley listens to Dr. Frank Schambach. All are pursuing research at Caddo archeological sites in the SAU station territory, with Dr. Jamie Brandon's cooperation and advice.

Carden Bottom Training Program Excavations Hosted by WRI Station

This year the annual Training Program, jointly managed by the Survey and the Arkansas Archeological Society, was held at the McClure site in Carden Bottom near the base of Petit Jean Mountain. (The two-week field school is open to anyone who wants to participate in a real archeological dig; registrants must join the Arkansas Archeological Society, and kids 8 to 16 must be accompanied by a registered adult.) **Dr. Leslie C. “Skip” Stewart-Abernathy** directed the project, which focused on complete excavation of a large pit feature that had been discovered during testing in the 1990s. At that time, a combination of late prehistoric Indian artifacts, plus a few historic Euroamerican trade items, indicated that the site could contain important information about the crucial period when early contacts with European traders and explorers began to have an impact on Indian settlement, land use, and cultural boundaries. Over 90 people attended the Training Program. The Winthrop Rockefeller Institute offered an attractive setting for camping, meals, and classrooms. The WRI facility also accommodated a unique water-screening set-up with 12 stations under sun shades, that allowed the crew to process 27 tons of soil excavated from the prehistoric site using a method that sprays water over the dirt through a fine-mesh screen. Tiny artifacts, bits of bone, shell, and charred wood and plant material that might otherwise be overlooked can be collected for analysis. The Carden Bottom fieldwork was guided by earlier geophysical remote sensing, under charge of Dr. Jami Lockhart (Survey CSP), and will contribute to the new NEH-funded study of Art, Ritual, and Social Boundaries (Dr. George Sabo and Dr. Jami Lockhart, principal investigators).



A view of the excavations at the McClure site (3YE347) in Carden Bottom during the 2009 Training Program hosted by the WRI research station.

Research Supports Heritage Tourism Efforts in Northeast Arkansas

One focus of Blytheville research station activity is to engage with local communities and seek ways to promote archeological heritage tourism in the Delta region of northeast Arkansas. Three seasons of Training Program excavations at the Eaker site, owned by the City of Blytheville lay the groundwork to interpret the site as a park someday. Material from the excavations continues to be processed and studied at the lab, and station archeologist **Dr. Claudine Payne** prepared a summary of the work at Eaker for local leaders who went to Washington, D.C. in the fall to revive the idea of a National Park at Eaker that would be devoted to the Mississippian cultural florescence of the region. In June, Dr. Payne learned more about the site when she used data from Eaker for a class project at the Training Program. Basic Lab seminar students counted pottery, stone, and polished pebbles from five 10 by 10 meter collection blocks. Combined with previous counts, Payne created distribution maps showing that there may have been a large “swept” area near several houses. In the Mississippian culture, the community kept such areas clean for public gatherings or ritual activity.

Dr. Payne, along with her assistant **Marion Haynes**, also continued to serve with the Blytheville Historic District Commission, assisting development of the Delta Gateway Museum. Dr. Payne’s position as Vice-Chair of the Museum Commission extends through 2011. Station staff worked on an exhibit for the Interstate-55 Welcome Center celebrating 1000 years of agriculture in the Delta. Finally, Marion Haynes worked with Brian Blake of the Central U.S. Earthquake Consortium to place a geocache box near the Blytheville station; the box contains information about earthquakes and the Arkansas Archeological Survey <www.geocaching.com>.

Second “Spring Break Dig” by SAU Station at Royston House

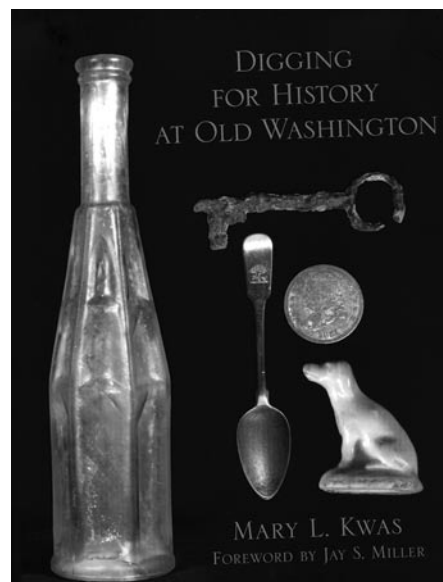
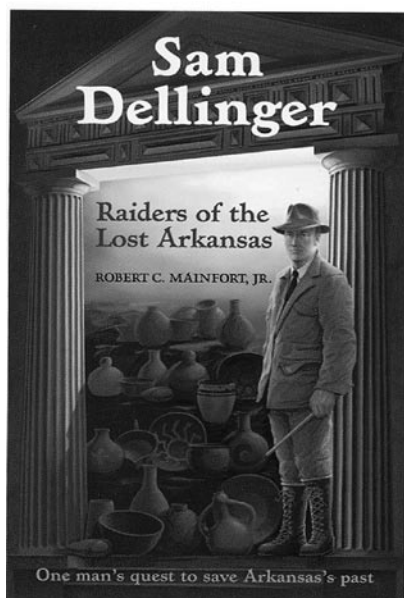
Dr. Jamie Brandon, station archeologist at SAU, led a “Spring Break Dig” at the Royston House within Historic Washington State Park for the second year. The March event also coincided with Arkansas Archeology Month. Volunteers from the Arkansas Archeological Society, UA graduate student Pritam Chowdhury, the SAU station staff, and Park employee Ruth Ann Bickerstaff took part in the project. This year’s fieldwork concentrated on a trash pit filled with material dating from the 1840s–1880s. It appears that an 1840s detached kitchen had been demolished late in the nineteenth century by shoving it into the pit. Among the many fascinating artifacts recovered are these two Zachary Taylor presidential campaign pipes.



New UA Press Books by Survey Authors

Two recent volumes published by The University of Arkansas Press cover the widest spectrum of archeological discovery in Arkansas. *Sam Dellinger: Raiders of the Lost Arkansas* by Robert C. Mainfort, Jr. (2008) builds upon an award-winning 2007 exhibit of the same name (for which Mainfort was guest curator) at the Old State House Museum in Little Rock. The book details the career of Samuel C. Dellinger, a zoology professor and curator of the University of Arkansas Museum from 1925 to 1960, who made it his life’s work to ensure that Arkansas’s prehistoric archeological heritage would remain preserved within Arkansas, rather than disappear into large out-of-state museums and private collections. More than half the volume encompasses a detailed exhibit catalog, with fine color photographs of the exquisite artifacts chosen for the display. Dr. Mainfort heads the Survey’s Sponsored Research Program.

Digging for History at Old Washington by Mary L. Kwas (2009) brings archeology closer to the present with a discussion of the Survey’s many year’s of excavation at the town of Washington in Hempstead County, now an Arkansas State Park and National Historic Landmark. Kwas shows how archeological findings complement the historical record, and brings the story of this vibrant antebellum town on the Southwest Trail to life by focusing on the lives of Abraham Block, a Jewish merchant originally from New Orleans, and Simon Sanders, a North Carolinian who became the town’s county clerk. Mary Kwas, a research associate, is the Survey’s education specialist.



“Living the Map”: Visitor Brought Media Attention to Arkansas Archeology

Daniel Seddiqui spent Week 18 of his “50 Jobs in 50 States” project in Arkansas working with the Arkansas Archeological Survey. On his website (www.livingthemap.com) Daniel says he chose the career of archeology to represent Arkansas because “Arkansas happened to be the first state to create an archeological organization,” and the Survey “sets the standard for other states.” During his week in Arkansas, Daniel toured the UA Museum stacks, attended an archeology class on campus, worked in the museum lab re-boxing collections, and went into the field with Survey archeologists to visit Civil War period and prehistoric sites in the area. Though it was cold in the field (his visit was in mid-January), the experience of finding artifacts, he said, allowed him to imagine past events and made him more aware of history.



UA graduate student Duncan McKinnon (far left) and Survey archeologists Jared Pebworth and Aden Jenkins show Daniel Seddiqui (second from left) what it's like to be an archeologist in Arkansas. The team visited Civil War and prehistoric sites that are part of ongoing research projects, where they performed surface survey and shovel tests. Behind the lens was Jerry Hilliard, UAF station associate.

African American Cemetery Initiative

The Survey has worked closely for several years with local preservationists and the Arkansas Humanities Council on an initiative to aid and support documentation and preservation of African American cemeteries in Arkansas. The Survey's involvement began informally when **Dr. Ann Early**, the Arkansas State Archeologist, noticed she was fielding more and more phone calls on the subject, and began a project to encourage recording the cemeteries as archeological sites. As interest grew, it became apparent a more dedicated response was needed. The Arkansas Humanities Council now offers major grants of up to \$10,000 for cemetery projects involving historical and/or archeological documentation or interpretation. AHC sponsors workshops to help prospective grantees develop their proposals. Minigrants are also available. This special initiative is made possible by an appropriation from the Arkansas General Assembly to the Arkansas Archeological Survey. Survey archeologists serve as humanities scholars on cemetery projects and help train local preservationists how to make maps, fill out record forms, and do basic historical research. AETN is in the process of making a documentary film about the program, featuring **Dr. Juliet Morrow**, station archeologist at ASU, and **Dr. Jamie Brandon**, station archeologist at SAU.



Carl Carlson-Drexler (College of William & Mary), formerly a student at UAF, helps to document a cemetery in Hempstead County.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION IN ARKANSAS

- ◆ UAF station archeologist Dr. George Sabo III serves as assistant director of the interdisciplinary Environmental Dynamics Ph.D. Program in the Fulbright College of Arts and Sciences, University of Arkansas.
- ◆ ASU station archeologist Dr. Juliet Morrow serves as co-Principal Investigator and Instructor for the NSF-funded ARISE (Accelerated Research in the Science of the Environment) program at ASU.
- ◆ Survey archeologists taught 21 college classes to 386 undergraduate and graduate students at six university campuses in Arkansas (UAF, UAPB, UAM, ASU, HSU, SAU) during the 2008–09 academic year.
- ◆ Dr. Mary Beth Trubitt served as faculty mentor for an undergraduate Honors Seminar paper on physical anthropology at HSU.
- ◆ Courses taught by Survey archeologists fulfilled basic education requirements and contributed to several undergraduate majors and graduate degree programs at six Arkansas universities, including (for example) Anthropology, History, Geosciences, and Environmental Dynamics at UAF, Heritage Studies at ASU, and African Studies at UAPB.
- ◆ Survey archeologists contributed guest lectures, demonstrations of geophysical technologies, and tours of facilities to students attending University of Arkansas – Fayetteville, University of Arkansas – Monticello, University of Arkansas – Little Rock, Hendrix College, Henderson State University, Southern Arkansas University, Arkansas State University, and Mississippi State University.
- ◆ Survey archeologists filled 33 thesis or dissertation committee positions for UAF graduate students in Anthropology and Environmental Dynamics; one M.A. student in Public History at UALR; two Ph.D. candidates in the Heritage Studies program at ASU; one Ph.D. candidate at the College of William and Mary; and one Ph.D. candidate at Southern Illinois University at Carbondale.
- ◆ Dr. Jane Anne Blakney-Bailey worked with faculty at UALR to develop a new internship in archeology at the Toltec research station.
- ◆ Survey archeologists at all research stations and the coordinating office provided opportunities for hands-on research experience in archeological fieldwork and laboratory analysis for undergraduate and graduate students at host campuses, plus students at UALR and Hendrix College.
- ◆ The Survey provided employment to qualified students at UAF and HSU (see Appendix 4).
- ◆ Additional service to Arkansas college and university campuses included:
 - participation in course and program development for host departments
 - membership on campus and departmental committees, and curatorial functions for campus museums
 - assistance with historic properties and collections owned by the universities – e.g., the Hodges Collection (HSU); Lakeport Plantation (ASU); Drennen-Scott House (UAFS); development of SAU Museum; ongoing UA Museum collections research at UAF; and more

CONTRIBUTIONS TO PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND K-12 EDUCATION

- ◆ The Survey distributes its Teacher Packet containing information, activities, and lesson ideas for classroom use by Arkansas school teachers in printed form, as a CD-ROM, and as downloadable files available on our website.
- ◆ The Survey continues to develop educational Internet resources, including two interactive websites (*Rock Art in Arkansas* and *Indians of Arkansas*), plus our main website with information about Arkansas archeological projects.
- ◆ Two student activities from the *Rock Art* website are included in a package of electronic resources distributed to Arkansas public schools by The Learning Institute in Little Rock.

- ◆ Survey archeologists gave 19 presentations on archeology, American Indians, and early Arkansas to K-12 students and their teachers at schools across the state, with combined audiences of about 989.
- ◆ The Survey hosted an annual Career Day tour at the Fayetteville coordinating office for about 100 students and their teachers from Rogers Eastside Elementary School.
- ◆ Dr. Stewart-Abernathy and his assistants at the WRI station participated in Project Dig, with about 40 students in the Gifted & Talented Program from Bigelow East End Middle School and Perryville Middle School.
- ◆ 265 Arkansas teachers attended workshops conducted by Survey staff:
 - Dr. Jane Anne Blakney-Bailey (Toltec Mounds station archeologist) presented a program on “Historic Indians of Arkansas” at a teacher’s workshop sponsored by the Department of Arkansas Heritage, and held at the Historic Arkansas Museum, Little Rock (attendance, 75)
 - Dr. George Sabo III (UAF station archeologist) presented a program on “Indian Stereotypes” at a Flippin School District teacher’s workshop (attendance, 50)
 - Dr. George Sabo III presented the keynote address on American Indian history and culture in Arkansas at a teacher’s conference sponsored by the Western Arkansas Educational Service Cooperative, and held in the Echols Center on the UAFS campus, Fort Smith (attendance, 100)
 - Dr. Mary Beth Trubitt (HSU station archeologist) presented “Web Resources for Studying Arkansas Indians” at the 5th Annual P–12 Regional Social Studies Conference for Public School Teachers (attendance, 25)
 - Marion Haynes (Blytheville station assistant) conducted a tour of the Blytheville research station and presented general regional archeological information to participants in a Gosnell School System teacher’s workshop (attendance, 15)
- ◆ Survey staff members Mary Kwas and Dr. Juliet Morrow served as judges in Earth Sciences and Behavioral/ Social Sciences divisions of the Northwest and Northeast Arkansas Regional Science Fairs on the UAF and ASU campuses.
- ◆ Four Survey archeologists assisted Cub Scout Troops with archaeology merit badges, by presenting programs or advising troop leaders; Dr. Jamie Brandon and David Jeane (SAU station) presented programs during Cub Scout Adventure Week at Camp De Soto in El Dorado, Arkansas, attended by over 200 Cub Scouts.
- ◆ The Survey’s education specialist Mary Kwas is a member of the Society for American Archaeology’s committee and work group that developed and manages archeology web pages for students and educators on the SAA website.

PUBLIC SERVICE AND OUTREACH

- ◆ The Survey works closely with several state and federal agencies whose responsibilities under environmental and cultural preservation statutes include the management and protection of archeological sites:
 - Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department
 - Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism
 - Arkansas Game and Fish Commission
 - Department of Arkansas Heritage and the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program
 - National Park Service
 - USDA Forest Service
 - U.S. Natural Resources Conservation Service
 - U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
 - U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- ◆ We continued our NAGPRA compliance program in cooperation with several American Indian Tribes. The federal Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) requires institutions such as museums and universities to inventory their archeological and ethnographic collections of human remains, funerary objects, sacred artifacts, and items of cultural patrimony. These remains and objects must be repatriated to modern representatives of the appropriate culturally affiliated American Indian Tribe. The Survey’s activities are essential for the UA’s compliance with this federal law. We also curate, under contract, collections owned by various government entities that are subject to NAGPRA.

- ◆ Several Survey staff acted as media consultants:
 - Dr. Ann Early (State Archeologist) and Jeff Mitchem (Parkin) were consultants to the PBS documentary series on American Indian history *We Shall Remain*
 - Drs. Ann Early, Jeffrey Mitchem, Juliet Morrow, and George Sabo III were consultants to the related AETN documentary series “Arkansas’s First People”
 - Larry Porter and Dr. Leslie Stewart-Abernathy were consultants to a KATV team for the “Spirit of Arkansas” series
 - Drs. Jamie Brandon and Juliet Morrow were consultants to AETN for a documentary program on preserving Arkansas cemeteries
- ◆ Over 100 public lectures and other presentations by Survey staff reached audiences of more than 3500.
- ◆ Survey staff have contributed about 40 articles to the Butler Center Library’s *Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture* project; staff have also reviewed articles and volunteered as fact-checkers.
- ◆ Dr. Ann Early served on the Advisory Board for the Historic Arkansas Museum’s new permanent exhibit on Arkansas Indians, “We Walk In Two Worlds.”
- ◆ Dr. Robert Mainfort assisted Hampson Archeological Museum State Park with development of its “virtual museum.”
- ◆ 90+ members of the Arkansas Archeological Society attended our jointly managed annual Training Program for amateur archeologists. The 2009 program at the Mississippi period McClure site in Carden Bottom was directed by Dr. Leslie (Skip) Stewart-Abernathy, and hosted by the UA System’s Winthrop Rockefeller Institute.
- ◆ Our main website received, on average, 1220 visits per month, with a year-end total of 14,640.
- ◆ We maintain two educational interactive websites: *Indians of Arkansas* received 5200 visits per month and *Rock Art in Arkansas* received 1650 visits per month.
- ◆ Marion Haynes (Blytheville) continued his appointment to the Arkansas Governor’s Earthquake Advisory Council.
- ◆ Dr. Ann Early (State Archeologist) served on the Department of Arkansas Heritage State Review Board for Historic Preservation, an appointment by the Governor of Arkansas.
- ◆ Dr. Jamie Brandon (SAU) served on the Arkansas Civil War Sesquicentennial Commission, an appointment by the Governor of Arkansas.
- ◆ Dr. George Sabo III (UAF) completed his second (and final) three-year term as a member of the Arkansas Humanities Council. Throughout the six years he served on several committees, and was Chair of the governmental affairs committee. He was instrumental in helping to develop the Black Cemetery Preservation Program, and served on the grant review committee for that program.
- ◆ Michael Evans serves as a member of the Benton County Historical Preservation Committee.
- ◆ Survey archeologists provided consultation and advice, including acting as Humanities Scholars for Arkansas Humanities Council grant proposals, to numerous groups and individuals working on projects to document and protect historic African-American cemeteries.
- ◆ Over 1000 copies of various leaflets and flyers produced by the Survey about Arkansas archeology and history were sent out in response to requests for information from members of the public.

PROFESSIONAL SERVICE

- ◆ Survey staff provided consultation, advice, or other assistance to over 125 agencies, firms, museums, schools, parks, civic groups, and other bodies, in addition to service rendered to research station host institutions.

- ◆ Survey staff served as officers, members of various committees, or in other service capacities for
 - Society for American Archaeology
 - Southeastern Archaeological Conference
 - Society for Historical Archaeology
 - South Central Historical Archeology Conference
 - Society for Bead Researchers
 - Caddo Conference
 - Register of Professional Archeologists
 - National Association of State Archeologists
 - Florida Anthropological Society
 - Arkansas Historical Association
- ◆ The State Archeologist completed revisions of “Guidelines for Fieldwork and Report Writing in Arkansas,” an appendix to the Arkansas State Plan, and sent the document to the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program. The new “Guidelines” will be posted on the Survey website for access by agency and private firm archeologists.
- ◆ The Survey research station at WRI hosted the 10th annual South Central Historical Archeology Conference, 26–28 September 2008. Thirty-five participants gathered for a day and a half of formal papers and poster presentations, while enjoying the scenery and facilities at Winthrop Rockefeller Institute. Special Activities included a tour of rock art sites at Petit Jean State Park.

GRANTS, HONORS & AWARDS

- ◆ \$240,000 from the National Endowment for the Humanities for “American Indian Art, Ritual, and Social Interaction in the Central Arkansas River Valley,” co-principal investigators: Dr. George Sabo III (UAF), Dr. Jami Lockhart (CSP), and Dr. Andrea Hunter (Osage Nation).
- ◆ \$425,456 from Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department for the AMASDA Online Project (ongoing multi-year project, awarded 2007; Registrar, CSP, UAF).
- ◆ \$49,995 from Arkansas Natural and Cultural Resources Council for analysis of material excavated from the Isgrig/Welspun sites (SRP).
- ◆ \$50,005 from Arkansas Natural and Cultural Resources Council for “Prehistoric Heritage of Northeast Arkansas” (SRP).
- ◆ \$595 from the Arkansas Archeological Society Research Fund for an AMS radiocarbon date for the Lake Enterprise Mound (Dr. Marvin Jeter, UAM).
- ◆ \$1100 from the Arkansas Archeological Society Research Fund for “Radiocarbon Dating the Dobrovich Site” (Dr. John House, UAPB).
- ◆ \$1190 from the Arkansas Archeological Society Research Fund for radiocarbon dates for the Pruitt site (Tim Mulvihill, UAFS, and Larry Porter, UA–WRI).
- ◆ \$1190 from the Arkansas Archeological Society Research Fund for “Specialized Analyses from the 2008 Training Program Excavations at Jones Mill” (Dr. Mary Beth Trubitt, HSU).
- ◆ \$400 from the Illinois Association for Advancement of Archaeology’s Permanent Fund for “Cahokia’s Palisade Project: Faunal Analysis from Selected Features” (Dr. Mary Beth Trubitt, HSU).

SCIENTIFIC ACHIEVEMENTS & ARCHEOLOGICAL MISSION

- ◆ Survey professional staff authored or coauthored 46 publications and reports, and presented 35 papers at professional meetings in 2008–2009.
- ◆ 826 new archeological sites were recorded, bringing the total number of sites in Arkansas site files to 43,922.

- ◆ 198 new archeological projects were entered in the database, bringing the projects total to 5863.
- ◆ The Survey registrar facilitated 285 requests for information from the Arkansas site files by students, re-searchers, and project managers; 196 researchers visited the office to use the site records.
- ◆ Our sponsored research program administered new grants and contracts with budgets totaling \$155,473 and submitted 2 final project reports.
- ◆ The Survey logged over 8756 hours of volunteer help from students and citizens of Arkansas on various field and laboratory projects around the state.
- ◆ The Survey's AMASDA database (Automated Management of Archeological Site Data in Arkansas) is one of the first and best computerized site file systems in the country. Our computer services program and registrar's office personnel are constantly working to expand and upgrade the AMASDA system and to add new databases. This work is currently proceeding in part with the assistance of a major grant from the Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department (see above and pp. 35–36, 83, 90).

CHALLENGES—AND SOME SOLUTIONS

The Survey recognizes a number of consistent and ongoing challenges in fulfilling our mission of research, service, and education. While funding continues to limit us in many ways, we are committed to evaluating our programs from within and seeking ever more creative and more efficient ways to meet our goals.

- ◆ **Site Destruction.** Damage to sites and the loss of Arkansas's irreplaceable archeological heritage due to changing land use patterns and vandalism remains an important issue.
 - The pressure of land development threatens sites in the state's growth regions. Land-leveling for agriculture also destroys large numbers of sites. **The Survey has worked successfully with landowners and tenants to salvage archeological information without impeding normal land use.**
 - Rock shelters in the Ozarks have increasingly been exploited as illicit methamphetamine labs, with attendant vandalism of archeological deposits. **The Survey has worked with various law enforcement agencies to assist investigations and prosecutions.**
 - ✧ The Survey and the Arkansas Archeological Society developed a **Site Steward Program** to inform interested landowners about archeological sites and how to protect them.
 - ✧ Passage of **Act 217** of 2007, an Amendment to the 1967 Arkansas Antiquities Act, strengthened protection of archeological sites by reclassifying certain violations as felonies.
- ◆ **Funding for Backlog of Reports.** It is often easier to obtain funding for the more "glamorous" fieldwork phase of an archeological project than for specialized laboratory work and report-writing. Yet, excavations mean little until what we learn from them becomes available to our colleagues, to students, and to the interested public. We need to find ways to support the "lab and desk work" necessary to bring our research to full fruition.
 - ✧ **Grants from the Arkansas Natural and Cultural Resources Council** are helping with this effort.
 - ✧ **AmeriCorps Interns** at the coordinating office in Fayetteville, and at the Blytheville, Toltec Mounds, HSU, and UA–WRI research stations have provided needed extra help.
- ◆ **Public Education and Heritage Tourism Opportunities.** Even after 42 years of effort by the Survey, many Arkansans still do not know that Arkansas possesses archeological sites recognized for their importance by professionals throughout the United States and around the world. We need to improve how we tell the stories of Arkansas history and prehistory through the "voice" of archeology.
 - We need to write more Popular Series books for the general public and continue to develop the educational content of our website. Funding to hire more assistants is an ongoing barrier.
 - ✧ In 2008–2009, the University of Arkansas Press published general audience books on Arkansas archeology written by two of our staff.
 - ✧ Our new *Indians of Arkansas* website is a significant educational resources for learning and teaching about archeology and anthropology in Arkansas and the South.

- Arkansas has only a few archeology-themed parks where the public can visit interpreted archeological sites. We would like to work with State Parks, the Forest Service, and the National Park Service to develop archeological heritage tourism.
- ✧ We continued to provide archeological support for development at Historic Davidsonville and Historic Washington State Parks, in addition to the regular programs of research at Toltec and Parkin.
- There is presently no national park devoted to American Indian history in the Mississippi Valley—an outrageous situation considering the glorious cultures that flourished here. The Survey supports the efforts of the community of Blytheville to lobby for development of an archeology-themed national park in our state.
- ◆ **Budget Constraints and Institutional Issues.** Low salaries and an unpredictable budget-stream for capitol equipment have been our most consistent challenges over the years. The 2008–2009 recession added to these uncertainties.
- Survey employees earn significantly less than their comparably qualified colleagues at universities, federal agencies, and private Cultural Resource Management firms. This has made it difficult to recruit new station archeologists and to keep station assistants.

The Director of the Arkansas Archeological Survey

Thomas J. Green joined the Survey as Director in 1992 after a nationwide search. He received his Ph.D. in anthropology in 1977 from Indiana University. He was State Archeologist for Idaho from 1976 to 1992, and Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer for Idaho from 1986 to 1992. His professional specializations are American Indian prehistory and ethnology, public archeology, and cultural resource management. Dr. Green's academic title is Research Associate Professor in the UAF Anthropology Department where he normally teaches one course per year.

Selected Academic and Service Activities for 2008–2009

- (by invitation) Taught a Cultural Resources and Tribal Relations class for the Planning Associates of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in Hawaii. The Planning Associates are civilian employees selected by the Corps for an intensive two-year training in all aspects of Corps responsibilities.
- (by invitation) Participated in the Southwest China Minorities Cultural Heritage Project sponsored by the Arkansas Global Programs, University of Arkansas at Little Rock. Dr. Green traveled with the group to China, where he delivered a series of lectures at Sichuan University in Chengdu on cultural resource management laws in the United States, and observed museums and heritage sites in China.
- Taught ANTH 4443/5443, Cultural Resource Management, UAF Department of Anthropology, Spring 2009 (14 students).
- Gave programs on the Southwest China Minorities Heritage Project at monthly meetings of the Central Arkansas River Valley (WRI, Petit Jean Mountain) and Tunican (Monticello) Chapters of the Arkansas Archeological Society (combined audience, 30).
- Fieldwork at the Isgrig site excavations, near the Little Rock Port.



Dr. Green at the Isgrig site. Spring excavations took place on portions of the site owned by the Welspun Pipes Company, whose cooperation and assistance have been greatly appreciated. More information on the project can be found in the UAPB research station's chapter of this Annual Report, on pages 45–46.

Administrative Staff

BETTY GRANT: ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOR FISCAL AFFAIRS

Betty Grant took over the Assistant Director for Fiscal Affairs position in July 2002. Prior to this she had been the Survey's Accountant for 11 years. She is responsible for all budgeting functions of the Survey and works closely with the Survey Director. This includes fiscal year budgets, quarterly budgets, and annual budgets. She balances our accounts monthly against the Departmental Budget Reports in order to stay within our allocated fiscal year budget. She also manages the finances for all grants and contracts the Survey is awarded. She is in charge of all building maintenance functions and this year has worked closely with the University's "Going Green" Team to implement changes to the Survey building. She supervises Deena Owens, Administrative Specialist 1, and Kathy Alsobrook, Institutional Service Assistant.

BARBARA SCOTT: ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

Barbara Scott has been the Survey's Administrative Assistant at the coordinating office in Fayetteville since 1998. At the CO she divides her time between administrative duties for the Survey, and as liaison with the Arkansas Archeological Society. Ms. Scott coordinates communications throughout the Survey's statewide organization and performs numerous tasks for other staff members. Among these, she helps the Survey's education specialist prepare and distribute Teacher Packets and Archeology Month materials. As Society Liaison, she keeps the Membership database up to date, assists the Society's officers, and works on logistical arrangements for the summer Training Program, acting as Field Secretary. Ms. Scott also assists with preparations and logistics for the Society's Annual Meeting and recently took over as manager of the Certification Program.

LISA DAVISON: SURVEY RESEARCH ASSISTANT/PUBLICATIONS ACCOUNTANT

Lisa Davison has been with the Survey for three years and the University of Arkansas for almost 12 years. She serves as Survey Research Assistant and as Accountant for the Publications Program. Lisa's duties include processing travel and travel card transactions, deposits, hourly payrolls, monthly leave, procurement, procurement-card transactions, vehicle reports, Voyager fuel transactions, OfficeMax transactions, property accounting, receiving, and numerous other accounting functions. As Accountant for Publications she is responsible for all accounting functions, book orders, shipping, receiving, reports, and billing issues. The University implemented some new programs this year that required training. Ms. Davison completed certification for the E-Verify Program, Voyager Fleet, and OfficeMax.

DEENA OWENS: ADMINISTRATIVE SPECIALIST I

Deena Owens began as Clerical Assistant I in August 2007 and was promoted to Administrative Specialist I in May 2008. She is our "welcoming face," serving as the coordinating office receptionist, seeing to it that visitors check in at the front desk and helping them find their destinations within the building. She answers the telephone and coordinates all communications within the CO. Deena maintains office supplies, assembles and distributes the mail, checks in deliveries from UPS and various vendors, and is the caretaker of the conference room calendar. Deena assists the Publications Program by looking up shipping weights, and by quality-checking new deliveries of books. She is also the unofficial "Morale Officer," organizing office celebrations for holidays and staff achievements.

The State Archeologist

DR. ANN M. EARLY

The duties of the State Archeologist involve all aspects of public archeology, from site reporting to liaison with public agencies to public education and outreach programs. These activities include preservation planning, review of nominations of archeological properties to the National Register of Historic Places, and establishing guidelines for archeological research in the state. Information on state laws pertaining to archeological sites in Arkansas is available from this office. The State Archeologist also oversees the Survey's Education Program, which produces a variety of materials such as books, exhibits, and informational flyers for teachers, students, and the general public, and works closely with the Arkansas Archeological Society, an active organization of amateur archeologists, on such projects as the annual Training Program and Archeology Month.

Service and Professional Activities

Ann M. Early (Ph.D., University of Massachusetts-Amherst, 1973) is the second person to serve as State Archeologist for Arkansas, moving to the position in 1999 after 27 years as Survey research station archeologist at Henderson State University. Dr. Early is the author of numerous books and articles on Arkansas archeology. Her research has focused on human ecology in the uplands of the Trans-Mississippi South, Caddo Indian cultural traditions and relationships, Caddo pottery design and typology, and the effects of Euroamerican cultural perceptions on popular images of the past. As State Archeologist, she has been active in historic cemetery preservation initiatives, among many other projects.

ACADEMIC SERVICE AND ACTIVITIES

Dr. Ann Early's academic title is Research Associate Professor in the UAF Department of Anthropology.

- read UAF anthropology graduate student Amber Horne's thesis
- advice and assistance on archeological research projects to six UA graduate students (Megan Hazlett, Barbara Farley, John Samuelsen, Kathy Kozoll, Pritam Chowdury, Duncan McKinnon) and one University of Oklahoma graduate student (Elspeth Dowd); advice to one entering UA graduate student (Rachel Fauchier)
- tour of the Survey's facility and museum curation rooms for visiting Yarmouk University (Irbid, Jordan) Dean of Archeology

CURRENT RESEARCH PROJECTS

- "Form and Structure in Prehistoric Caddo Pottery Design," a chapter for *Caddo Archaeology*, a volume to be published by University of Nebraska Press
- completed a chapter on the Chickasaw War for *French Colonial Archeology*, a volume to be published by University of Florida Press
- various aspects of Caddo ceramics: grammar of design; ceramics at Kinkead Mainard site and associated proto-historic settlements in the Arkansas River Valley; history of shell-temper in pottery in the Caddo area
- research on Osage, Caddo, and Quapaw history and culture for new Historic Arkansas Museum permanent exhibit
- wrote various articles (e.g., Fort Smith Council, Council Oak Treaty, Tunica and Koroa Indians) to be submitted to the Butler Library online *Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*
- history of Cherokee settlement in Arkansas before 1823
- Choctaw Land Certificates and Choctaw Removal
- history of the first Fort Smith and its post cemetery
- the Aikman site (3YE15) excavations and collections from UA Museum 1931 expedition
- turquoise in Arkansas: its source, composition, and use

- Trail of Tears and its impact on Arkansas Indians
- Couthatta history in Louisiana

RECORDS AND COLLECTIONS MANAGEMENT/REVIEW OF PROJECTS

- reviewed 42 permit applications submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for development work in Arkansas with respect to potential impacts on archeological sites
- reviewed reports prepared by private firms and federal agency archeologists on archeological work performed in Arkansas
- completed revisions of “Guidelines for Fieldwork and Report Writing in Arkansas,” Appendix B to the Arkansas State Plan, and sent it to AHPP for submission to the National Park Service
- entered archeological sites nominated to the National Register into the Survey’s AMASDA database
- reviewed about 200 revised Arkansas Study Unit definitions prepared for the AMASDA database by George Sabo and offered suggestions/additions
- liaison with persons and local organizations involved with preservation of historic and African American cemeteries
- coordinator for access and permissions for use of Arkansas Archeological Survey materials by outside authors or publishers
- began a project to assess the status of archeological records in Survey custody and generated during Survey projects, and to plan for preserving/archiving essential records
- attended a Digital Data Sharing Workshop at the annual meeting of the Society for American Archaeology

PROFESSIONAL SERVICE & ACTIVITIES

- state representative, Society for American Archaeology Government Affairs Committee
- Secretary, Arkansas State Review Board for Historic Preservation
- Member, Arkansas Humanities Council Board of Directors
- President Elect, Southeastern Archeological Conference
- reviewed manuscripts submitted for publication to a regional journal and to a Museum monograph series
- performance review for a professional archeologist in another institution
- provided assistance and/or information to over 100 professional colleagues and institutions (e.g., land managers, CRM firms, Tribal representatives, educators, and others)

SERVICE TO THE ARKANSAS ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

- taught Beginners Orientation and Site Stewards Workshop at the June 2009 Training Program
- attended Annual Meeting, October 2008, Hot Springs
- assisted Society member Mary Ann Goodman with preparations for teaching Basic Lab Seminar at the Training Program
- presentation to the Toltec Chapter, Little Rock (audience, 18)

SERVICE TO AMERICAN INDIAN TRIBES AND NATIONS

- coordinated and/or facilitated eight repatriation cases of human remains from archeological collections held by private individuals or organizations, with the remains in custody of the Survey facility for curation or of the culturally affiliated Tribes
- presentation on “Site preservation issues and strategies in Arkansas” at the To Bridge a Gap Conference, Choctaw Conference Center, Durant, OK

OTHER PUBLIC ARCHEOLOGY AND OUTREACH SERVICE

- Advisory Board for new American Indian Gallery at Historic Arkansas Museum: provided information to exhibit preparators; reviewed text and advised on gallery development; conducted in-house training sessions for Museum employees in advance of the Gallery opening
- advisor to AETN for development of film series on Indian history: “Arkansas’s First People”

- advisor/reviewer for the Butler Library's online *Encyclopedia of Arkansas History & Culture*: reviewed about 150 submitted articles relating to Indians and early Arkansas history
- responded to at least 90 requests from the general public for assistance and/or information on archeology, including (but not limited to) historic cemetery projects, artifact identifications, site preservation issues, requests for references and photographs, and reports of human remains
- invited participant, "We Shall Remain" Community Coalition Summit Meeting, PBS and WGBH (Boston), Phoenix, AZ, 31 October 2008
- presentation to Tahlequah Chapter of the Oklahoma Anthropological Society (audience, 20)
- two lectures presented at the Trail of Tears Annual Conference, Little Rock, September 2008 (audience, 100)
- presentation "Recent Archeological Discoveries in Scotland" to Northwest Arkansas Chapter of the Scottish Society (audience, 40)
- presentation "Sunken Boat Discoveries in Arkansas" at Picture the Past film & lecture series, Winthrop Rockefeller Institute, Petit Jean Mountain (audience, 25)

Toltec Mounds Archeological State Park

DR. JANE ANNE BLAKNEY-BAILEY, STATION ARCHEOLOGIST
MARILYN WHITLOW, SECRETARY/LABORATORY ASSISTANT
MALLORY BADOR, AMERICORPS INTERN

The Toltec Mounds site in Lonoke County was the religious, social, and political center for people of the Plum Bayou culture of central Arkansas. Built and occupied between A.D. 650 and 1050, it is one of the largest and most complex American Indian sites in the Mississippi Valley. Archeologists who visited the site more than 100 years ago found 16 mounds inside a 5298-foot-long ditch and earthen embankment. Though many of the mounds have been plowed down or mined for fill dirt, several remain visible today, along with remnants of the embankment. The mostly square and flat-topped mounds were aligned according to astronomical observations. The two largest are 39 and 49 feet high. The site had a small permanent population of religious and political leaders and their families; most people lived in scattered villages and hamlets in the surrounding countryside, gathering at the site for religious and community activities. The Plum Bayou people grew a variety of native domesticated crops, harvested nuts, hunted, and fished. The Toltec Mounds site is a National Historic Landmark and has been protected and developed as a state park since 1975. The Survey's research program at Toltec Mounds began in 1976.

News and Research

Collections Inventory Project

New station archeologist Jane Anne Blakney-Bailey hopes to make the artifacts and archives at the Toltec Mounds Research Station more accessible to researchers and better maintained from a collections management perspective. With help from station assistant Marilyn Whitlow, UALR student interns, and volunteers, Blakney-Bailey is supervising a new inventory of the station's resources.

Consultation with Mary Suter

This spring, Mary Suter (Curator of Collections at University of Arkansas Museum) traveled to Toltec to consult with Blakney-Bailey and Whitlow about (1) creating an artifact inventory system for existing collections stored at Toltec, including a proper database; (2) the state of archival materials at Toltec, and how to better manage records, maps, and photos; and (3) environmental, pest, and security concerns and their impact on the future of the archival and artifact collections.

Artifacts Inventory

Blakney-Bailey has begun a project to organize and inventory the archives and collections housed at the Toltec Mounds research station. The goals of creating this inventory are three-fold: (1) to bring the existing collections management system up to date; (2) to make collections from Toltec Mounds more accessible for research and exhibit purposes; and (3) to identify the future research

potential of other collections from central Arkansas, including several donated collections that have received little or no scholarly attention.

Library Inventory

AmeriCorps volunteer Mallory Bader began an inventory of reports and other literature in the Toltec station library. While the station has a preexisting bibliography of these resources, it is not in a form that is useful for quick consults. Thus, in addition to the citations, Mallory is recording site numbers and cultural periods represented in each report and entering this information into an Access database. This will make the library much more useful for research and responding to questions from park staff or the general public.

Map Drawers and Photographic Slides

Whitlow continued her efforts to digitize the volumes of photographic slides of archeological work at Toltec Mounds over the past several decades. She also completed an inventory and reorganization of the map drawers.

Fourche Island-Welspun

During the fall, Blakney-Bailey spent most of her time assisting John House (Survey station archeologist at Pine Bluff) with archeological fieldwork at the Isgrig site (3PU15). Blakney-Bailey's efforts to build a relationship with the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at



AmeriCorps volunteer Mallory Bador in the Toltec station lab.

UALR resulted in participation of several UALR students in this project. Whitlow continues to supervise the washing and sorting of Isgrig artifacts at the Toltec station lab. Individual volunteers, as well as volunteers who participated in the two public lab days, have helped a great deal with this effort.

Geophysics at Toltec Mounds

Jane Anne Blakney-Bailey and Jami Lockhart, the Survey's archaeogeophysics specialist, continue to collaborate on geophysical research at the Toltec Mounds site. The goal is a 100 per cent survey of the site. Approximately 10 per cent of the site has been surveyed thus far using gradiometry, which has revealed numerous subsurface anomalies. These results will help to identify locations for future excavations.

Comprehensive Volume on The Toltec Site

Dr. Martha Rolingson, former station archeologist at Toltec Mounds, has continued working on her highly anticipated book about the site since her retirement in 2005. The volume, which will be titled *Toltec Mounds: Archeology of the Mound-and-Plaza Complex*, will include 14 chapters and over 180 figures. The objective is to understand the construction, history, and use of the mound-and-plaza complex and the site as a whole during the period A.D. 700 to 1025. In addition to this major endeavor, Rolingson produced an entry titled "Toltec Mounds Archaeological State Park" for *Archaeology in America: An Encyclopedia, Volume 1 Northeast and Southeast* (2009) published by Greenwood Press. Rolingson also continues to act as consultant on the archeology of the Toltec Mounds site and other sites in Arkansas.



Jane Anne Blakney-Bailey looking at a shovel test unit, with UALR students Jeff Wright and Helen Arnold at the Isgrig site, Fourche Island–Welspun.



Lab Day at the Toltec station. Blakney-Bailey (standing) looks at an artifact held by Ben Swadley, superintendent of Plantation Agriculture Museum and newly elected president of the Toltec Chapter of the Arkansas Archeological Society.

Toltec Mounds Station Personnel

Jane Anne Blakney-Bailey (Ph.D., University of Florida, 2007) joined the Survey as Toltec station archeologist in March 2008. At the University of Florida, she studied the history and archeology of the Florida Seminoles and the social and material transformations that occurred among this group and their ancestors during the protohistoric and historic periods. Blakney-Bailey has been applying her knowledge of Southeastern Indians and prehistory to the continued development of a long-term research program at the Toltec Mounds site and its environs.

Marilyn Whitlow has been Secretary at the Toltec Mounds station since 1985. She works with Jane Anne Blakney-Bailey on many aspects of station management, including daily operations, research (field and lab), and outreach. She has recently been involved in the Plum Bayou survey, cemetery recording project, development of temporary exhibits, and working with the Toltec Chapter of the Arkansas Archeological Society.

ACADEMIC SERVICE AND ACTIVITIES

Dr. Blakney-Bailey's academic title is Research Assistant Professor in the UAF Department of Anthropology. In addition to welcoming the involvement of central Arkansas college students in Toltec station projects, she hopes to work more closely with the anthropology faculty at UALR, and to develop an archeological internship program.

- worked with UALR Department of Sociology and Anthropology on curriculum development for a laboratory internship at Toltec, to be offered Fall 2009 under course number ANTH 4327, Field Experience: Toltec Mounds
- Blakney-Bailey and Whitlow facilitated the loan of artifacts from the Isgrig site to Dr. Brett Hill for use in his Archeological Methods Class at Hendrix College.

PROFESSIONAL SERVICE AND ACTIVITIES

- Blakney-Bailey submitted a book review for the journal *Southeastern Archaeology*
- Blakney-Bailey is developing a manuscript based on her doctoral work to be submitted to a university press for publication as a monograph; she also worked on several journal articles related to her doctoral research
- Blakney-Bailey reviewed a chapter for an edited volume to be published by University of Florida Press

SERVICE TO ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND TOURISM

Blakney-Bailey is the primary resource person for development of interpretive programs at the park. She is consulted by park staff on maintenance and operations activities that might affect the site, and all matters pertaining to archeology.

- Blakney-Bailey delivered presentations to park visitors at the celebrations of the Spring and Fall Equinoxes and Summer Solstice (combined attendance, 149)
- Blakney-Bailey and state park interpreters conducted a surface collection of the areas of the Toltec Mounds site that are adjacent to the lake bank, where artifacts are eroding out of the ground; Blakney-Bailey is researching ways to better prevent erosion at mound sites and will continue monitoring the problem
- Blakney-Bailey supervised the removal of artifacts from the park's exhibit cases so that they could be professionally photographed by the official state park photographer
- Blakney-Bailey reviewed a Keepsafe Cemetery application
- Blakney-Bailey consulted with Mary Suter (Curator of Collections at University of Arkansas Museum), Andy Zawacki (Conservator at Historic Arkansas Museum), Dr. Jeff Barnes (UA entomologist), and Stewart Carlton (Superintendent, Toltec Mounds State Park) to determine if there was a pest problem in the park's Griggs Canoe exhibit case; although powder post beetle carcasses were found, after analysis of the dust in the exhibit case was conducted by Barnes, it was determined that there was no active infestation

PUBLIC ARCHEOLOGY AND OUTREACH SERVICE

- Blakney-Bailey consulted with members of African American cemetery associations including: Woodson Community Cemetery Association (Woodson), Hickman New Dora Cemetery (North Little Rock), Stuman Cemetery (Maumelle Park), Ellis Cemetery (North Little Rock), and Green Memorial Gardens Cemetery (North Little Rock); Blakney-Bailey visited Hickman New Dora, Stuman, and Woodson Community cemeteries and submitted reports to association members
- Blakney-Bailey, with Amy Griffin and Rhonda Clay (Toltec Mounds State Park Interpreters), gave a Boy Scout merit badge program at Toltec Mound State Park (attendance, 11)
- Blakney-Bailey gave a presentation on Historic Arkansas Indians to teachers attending a workshop sponsored by the Arkansas Department of Heritage at the Historic Arkansas Museum (attendance, 75)
- Blakney-Bailey delivered a presentation on the Plum Bayou Culture and the Toltec Mounds site to a delegation of visiting scholars from China who were participating in the Southwest Minorities Cultural Heritage Project organized by Martha Morton, Director of Arkansas Global Programs at UALR (attendance, 15)
- Blakney-Bailey participated in a student's Flat Stanley Project at Cato Elementary School in Sherwood
- Blakney-Bailey conducted an Artifact ID Day at Toltec Mounds State Park (attendance, 3) and throughout the year identified artifacts brought to the Park by visitors
- Blakney-Bailey assisted Dorothy Meeks in her interpretive display for a Blytheville visitor center
- Blakney-Bailey and John House visited and documented a previously unrecorded archeological site in Pulaski County
- Blakney-Bailey and Whitlow visited (at landowner's request) a private property parcel to determine if said parcel was located on an archeological site
- Blakney-Bailey and Whitlow hosted two volunteer lab days to wash artifacts from the Isgrig site (combined attendance, 33)
- Whitlow and Blakney-Bailey accepted three artifact donations on behalf of the Survey

SERVICE TO THE ARKANSAS ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

The station supports the Toltec Chapter of the Society, serving central Arkansas and the greater Little Rock area.

- Blakney-Bailey recruited lecturers, organized meetings, developed and distributed flyers, and advertised monthly chapter meetings through online and print media; she also wrote and distributed a monthly newsletter for the Toltec Chapter
- Blakney-Bailey served as owner and moderator of the Toltec Chapter AAS listserver (112 members)
- Blakney-Bailey presented programs at Ouachita (Hot Springs), Tunica (Monticello), Arkansas River Valley (Petit Jean Mtn.), Central Mississippi River Valley (Jonesboro), Ko-ko-çi (Fayetteville), and Toltec (Little Rock) Chapter meetings of the Arkansas Archeological Society (combined audiences, 117)
- the Toltec station hosted a meeting of the Executive Committee of the AAS
- Blakney-Bailey attended monthly meetings of the Toltec Chapter, where she gave updates on the fieldwork at Fourche Island and recruited volunteers
- Blakney-Bailey assisted with excavations at the June 2009 Training Program at Carden Bottom

VOLUNTEER HOURS

- volunteers contributed 245 hours in the laboratory to station research projects
- former station archeologist Dr. Martha Rolinson continued to work on a comprehensive report covering nearly three decades of archeological research at Toltec Mounds, devoting 545 hours to this project

Parkin Archeological State Park

DR. JEFFREY M. MITCHEM, STATION ARCHEOLOGIST

E. FAYE FUTCH, RESEARCH ASSISTANT

The Parkin research station was established in 1990 at Parkin Archeological State Park in Cross County. The station's primary mission is to study the Parkin site and related sites in the region and to aid State Parks staff in interpreting and presenting this research to the general public. The Parkin site is a 17-acre Mississippian period American Indian village located on the banks of the St. Francis River, and lies entirely within park boundaries. It has a large flat-topped earthen mound surrounded by hundreds of buried house remnants, and was enclosed by a log palisade and moat. Excavations in the 1990s showed that the site was settled as early as A.D. 1000 and was occupied at least until 1541, when the expedition of Hernando de Soto passed through the area. Parkin is believed to be the Indian village of Casqui that was visited by the Spaniards and described in the four written accounts left by survivors and chroniclers of the expedition.

News and Research

General Operations

Interaction with members of the general public is a major aim of the Parkin research station, and station personnel interact with park visitors on a daily basis. Visitors bring artifacts or collections to be examined, and local residents often call with questions or arrange to bring in artifacts for identification. These informal contacts give Parkin station personnel the chance to highlight the value of archeology to people, as well as to explain why uncontrolled digging is not good. Many of these visitors express interest in joining the Arkansas Archeological Society. Station personnel also conduct tours of the site and laboratory for specialized groups.

While keeping up with the Parkin site research is a full-time job, the staff also continue to pursue other research interests. Dr. Mitchem is an expert in the analysis of Spanish trade beads, and conducts research on archeological bead assemblages from Florida and other New World areas. Writers, fellow archeologists, television producers, and artifact collectors contact him for advice or artifact identification on the Soto expedition and associated Spanish artifacts. Recently, he has begun collaborating with colleagues in the Southwest who are investigating sites associated with the Coronado expedition of 1540–1542. This expedition was contemporary with the Soto expedition, and many of the Spanish artifacts are similar. He also continues a long-term interest in the history of archeology (especially of Florida and the southeastern U.S.), working with materials from the National Anthropological Archives and other repositories.

As part of her ASU degree coursework, Ms. Futch

conducts historical research on the Parkin area and Cross County. She is also carrying out ongoing research on local blues musicians, juke joints, schools, and businesses.

First Mississippian Canoe from Northeast Arkansas

In 2008, Dr. Mitchem was contacted by Wynne resident Matt Guth, who had found and retrieved a dugout canoe from a sandbar in the St. Francis River. Dr. Mitchem took samples of the wood, which was identified as bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*) by Dr. David Stahle of the Department of Geosciences at the University of Arkansas. For possible future analysis, Dr. Mitchem also took a more substantial sample from one end of the canoe. Based on the remarkable preservation of the object, Dr. Mitchem suggested that it probably dated from relatively modern times, maybe even the late 1800s or early 1900s. The exact location of the find was recorded on Survey site forms and a site number (3CS314) was assigned. Mr. Guth kept the canoe wet in his backyard while trying to decide its ultimate fate.

At the end of 2008, Matt decided to pay for a radio-carbon date on the sample collected by Dr. Mitchem. Although convinced that the canoe was modern, Dr. Mitchem prepared and sent the wood sample to Beta Analytic in Coral Gables, Florida. The results came back in January, and everyone was surprised to learn that the canoe dated from the period A.D. 1310–1450!

The Guth canoe is the first Mississippian period watercraft from northeast Arkansas, and only the fourth found in the entire state. It was made and used by residents of a Parkin phase settlement or their ancestors. Unfortunately,



Jeff Mitchem (left) and Arkansas Archeological Society President Danny Crumbliss screen soil excavated during construction of a bridge across the north moat at Parkin.

no facilities in Arkansas have the space or equipment necessary to preserve and display it. In 2009, the Illinois State Archaeological Society acquired the canoe from Mr. Guth and donated it to Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site in Illinois. Members of the Cahokia Archeological Society have built a tank to soak the canoe in a chemical solution for three years, which will preserve it. Plans call for it to be part of a new exhibit at Cahokia. This is a good result, considering all circumstances, Cahokia being the premier site of Mississippian culture in eastern North America.

A Bridge across the North Moat at Parkin

Upon the renovation of the Northern Ohio Schoolhouse at Parkin Archeological State Park in 2006, park employees noted the need for a bridge or some similar way to access the schoolhouse site from the Native American archeological area. The deep, wide moat ditch along the northern border of the Parkin site meant that visitors who wanted to see both areas had to drive around to the schoolhouse from the park's Visitor Information Center. Arkansas State Parks commissioned the design for a bridge and sent the project out for bids. The cost was higher than expected, so plans were to delay the project until funds became available at some future time.

In late December, 2008, money became available and a contractor was selected. Because the money had to be spent during the remaining half of the fiscal year, construction began in January. The bridge design called for concrete footings at either end, plus anchored pilings

for support. Each of these required moving a substantial amount of soil. In addition, the design included an extension of a new paved trail off the existing interpretive trail at the northern end of the Parkin site. Previous research has shown that archeological features, including house floors and human burials, are abundant in this section of the site.

Dr. Mitchem, with help from Blytheville Station staff Dr. Claudine Payne and Marion Haynes, monitored the digging for footings. Parkin State Park personnel and members of the Arkansas Archeological Society also helped by screening excavated soil. The soil from the south slope of the moat (effectively the north edge of the Parkin site) did indeed contain archeological remains, but it was clear that there were not any intact deposits. Everything had been pushed or thrown over the edge, and mixing of modern and ancient refuse indicated that most of the material had been put there during the twentieth century. The monitoring and screening yielded large amounts of broken pottery, animal bone, and other artifacts from the Mississippian occupation, as well as bricks, nails, and glass from the more recent residents. A number of mussel shells were found to have circular punched-out holes in them from twentieth-century shell button manufacturing. The industry was active in the area during the early twentieth century.

With excellent cooperation between the contractors and the archeologists, the bridge was completed ahead of schedule. It allows easy access to the schoolhouse and its exhibits for visitors who come to Parkin Archeological State Park.

Three headpots excavated at various times from the Parkin site, shown in the newly installed headpot exhibit at the Visitor Information Center at Parkin Archeological State Park. Two of the pots were donated by Dr. James Cherry, author of a 2009 UA Press book on this unique art form.



Redesign and Expansion of the Headpot Exhibit

A few years ago, Dr. James Cherry of Springdale purchased two Mississippian headpots known to have come from the Parkin site. These had been in private collections for many years. Dr. Cherry was researching his book on headpots (*The Headpots of Northeast Arkansas and Southern Pemiscot County, Missouri*, published by UA Press in 2009) at the time. After removing some modern restoration from one, he donated the two pots to the University of Arkansas Museum.

Upon hearing this news, Dr. Mitchem and Parkin Archeological State Park staff decided to redesign the existing exhibit that highlighted the single headpot excavated at Parkin under Dr. Mitchem's direction in 1991. The opportunity to have three examples of this unique ceramic artifact form on display at the site where they were excavated is unprecedented. The new exhibit was designed and installed during the fiscal year. The security system was upgraded substantially (headpots are valuable among collectors on the illicit antiquities market), and a motion-sensitive lighting setup was installed that turns on the interior lights when anyone walks into the room. The effect is quite striking to visitors.

All three headpots are displayed on a turntable that makes one revolution per minute, allowing viewers to see them from all angles. This design also allows additional vessels to be placed on the pedestal. Two museums that own headpots from Parkin have been contacted, and at least one will loan us their headpot in a few years (it is currently in another exhibit). We therefore have space for "visiting former residents!"

African-American Cemeteries

Dr. Mitchem and Ms. Futch have been involved in projects at two African-American cemeteries in the region. At the Forrest City Cemetery, the cemetery association obtained a grant from the Arkansas Humanities Council to help with its preservation. Measurements of the cemetery were recorded and various issues raised by the association members were addressed. A site form was filled out to record the site, and Dr. Mitchem made recommendations for future work and better preservation of the cemetery. The association is seeking further funding to implement some of these recommendations.

Mitchem and Futch also made sketch maps of the Scott Bond Cemetery at Madison. This large cemetery with complicated topography is also overseen by a local cemetery association. The association received a special appropriation from the Arkansas Legislature to help with identifying unmarked graves, placing new markers, and other issues. Dr. Mitchem agreed to serve as a humanities scholar on this project. The initial maps produced will help guide future geophysical or other work planned for the site.



Parkin station research assistant E. Faye Futch (right) confers with Cemetery Association members at the Forrest City Cemetery.

Parkin Station Personnel

Jeffrey M. Mitchem (Ph.D., University of Florida, 1989) joined the Survey in 1990 to establish the Parkin research station, following appointments at Florida State University and Louisiana State University. His specializations include late prehistoric and early historic archeology of the Southeast and the Mississippi Valley, early Spanish contact sites in the New World, ceramic technology, glass bead studies, beads of Jordan and the Levant, Florida archeology, and the history of archeology in the Southeast. He is past President and Secretary-Treasurer of the Society of Bead Researchers.

E. Faye Futch earned an Associate of Arts degree in 2002 from Mid-South Community College and a B.A. in Interdisciplinary Studies with a Minor in African-American Studies from Arkansas State University in 2005. She joined the Survey staff in 1990. She helps process artifacts in the laboratory, greets visitors to the park and station, and is involved with the African American cemetery preservation initiative. Ms. Futch is working toward a Master's degree in History, with an emphasis in Public History, at Arkansas State University. She was promoted to Research Assistant in 2008, and now pursues local history research in northeast Arkansas.

ACADEMIC SERVICE AND ACTIVITIES

Dr. Mitchem's academic title is Research Associate Professor in the UAF Department of Anthropology. He has taught past UAF archeological field schools.

- Mitchem read and commented on Matt Compton's University of Georgia doctoral dissertation, which incorporates faunal data from the Parkin and Meador sites
- Mitchem hosted a tour of the lab and discussion/exhibition of headpots for field school students from Mississippi State University (22 students and their instructors)

PROFESSIONAL SERVICE AND ACTIVITIES

- Mitchem served on the Survey Personnel Committee

- Mitchem served on the Editorial Board of the Florida Anthropological Society (*The Florida Anthropologist*) and on the Scholarly Advisory Committee of The Bead Museum, Glendale, Arizona
- Mitchem read a book manuscript and wrote pre-publication promotional material for a University Press
- Mitchem reviewed a draft NEH proposal
- Mitchem is editing a festschrift volume in honor of Jerald T. Milanich
- Mitchem collaborated on studies of marine shell beads in northeast Arkansas with Claudine Payne, Marion Haynes, and others
- Mitchem continued collaborating on long-term studies of Late Woodland cultures across the Gulf Coastal Plain (Weeden Island-Coles Creek)
- Mitchem continued studies of copper artifacts from Mississippian sites in Arkansas
- Mitchem collaborated on lead isotope studies of early Spanish artifacts with personnel from the National Park Service, the Coronado Institute, and the University of Arizona
- Mitchem participated in fieldwork at the Kreb's Place site (3CG453) with ASU station personnel; and at the Isgrig/Welspun site (3PU15) and Isgrig South (3PU15) with UAPB and Toltec station personnel
- Mitchem began collaboration with the Coronado Institute and the National Park Service on Coronado sites in the Southwest

SERVICE TO ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND TOURISM

Mitchem is the primary resource person for development of interpretive content at Parkin Archeological State Park, and advises park staff on any maintenance and operations activities that might affect the archeological remains.

- consulted with Arkansas State Parks staff about a planned bridge across the north moat to the Parkin School-house and land acquisition adjacent to Parkin Archeological State Park
- monitored trash removal from the north moat and construction of the bridge
- cooperated with Parkin State Park and Arkansas State Parks personnel in design and implementation of a new headpot display in the Visitor Information Center
- read and commented on Interpretive Prospectus for Parkin Archeological State Park, plus wrote the history section
- read and commented on an article on Parkin by Parkin Archeological State Park Superintendent and Interpreters that was submitted to *Legacy* (published by the National Association for Interpretation)
- cooperated with Arkansas State Parks personnel in design of an exhibit for the Blytheville Visitor Center on Interstate 55
- consulted with artists making replicas of Parkin headpots for use in interpretive programs
- cooperated with Arkansas State Parks personnel and design professional in designing new and revised wayside signs for Parkin Archeological State Park
- consulted with Parkin State Park staff about the development of an exhibit on the Bradley site

PUBLIC ARCHEOLOGY AND OUTREACH SERVICE

- Mitchem and Futch measured and recorded the Forrest City Cemetery (3SF453) as part of an Arkansas Humanities Council grant awarded to the Forrest City Cemetery Preservation Association
- Mitchem and Futch took measurements, did a sketch map, and advised the Scott Bond Cemetery Association about preservation and possible geophysical work at Madison/Scott Bond Cemetery, Madison, Arkansas
- Mitchem prepared and sent in a radiocarbon sample from the Guth Canoe for owner Matt Guth
- Mitchem recorded the Parkin phase collections of Cherry Valley collector Steve Stricklin
- Mitchem assisted George Lowry of The Archaeological Conservancy with investigation of possible vandalism at the Neeley's Ferry site (3CS24)
- Mitchem participated in the final meeting of P.A.S.T. (the Parkin Archeological Support Team) regarding its dissolution
- Mitchem gave a public presentation at Phillips Community College of the University of Arkansas, Helena (audience, 23)

- Mitchem was appointed to the Advisory Board for the Alliance for Weedon Island Archaeological Research and Education, St. Petersburg, Florida
- Mitchem transferred a human skull from the Museum of the Grand Prairie (Stuttgart, Arkansas) to Fayetteville and advised the museum about pottery in their collection
- Mitchem consulted with the Smithsonian Institution Repatriation Department about Arkansas sites visited by Clarence B. Moore
- Mitchem served as a consultant for exhibits being developed at The Mound House, Ft. Myers, Florida, and at the Elliott Museum, Stuart, Florida
- Mitchem consulted with the Prairie County Sheriff's Department on a site (3PR289) along the White River where human bones were eroding out of the bank
- Futch attended a meeting about improving access to the George Washington Berry Cemetery site (3CT47), a prehistoric and historic site
- Futch attended the 3rd Annual African-American Cemetery Preservation Conference at Arkansas State University, Jonesboro
- Futch attended a "Profiles in Arkansas Black History" workshop in Little Rock sponsored by the Black History Commission of Arkansas and the Arkansas History Commission
- throughout the year, Mitchem identified artifacts brought in by State Park visitors
- Mitchem agreed to be a consultant on an AHC grant proposal to produce a documentary on Arkansas history by Mark Wilcken of AETN
- hosted a tour of the lab and discussions of research for Stax Museum personnel (2 guests)
- hosted two Artifact ID Days at Parkin, with help from Blytheville and ASU station staff (attendance, 21)
- Mitchem provided fact-checking of some entries to the Butler Library's online *Encyclopedia of Arkansas History & Culture*
- Mitchem agreed to be humanities scholar on an existing AHC grant to the Scott Bond Cemetery Association, Madison
- Mitchem consulted with a scout master from Memphis about the archaeology merit badge
- Mitchem wrote extensive answers to questions about archeology as a career in response to a high school student doing a term paper
- Mitchem provided illustrations for an article published in *Archaeology* magazine and for textbooks published by Houghton Mifflin and McGraw-Hill
- Mitchem was interviewed by reporter Joe Halm for the *East Arkansas News-Leader*

SERVICE TO THE ARKANSAS ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

- Mitchem taught the Human Osteology Seminar at the June 2009 Training Program
- Mitchem assisted and helped supervise excavations at the McClure Place site (3YE347) during the June Training Program
- Mitchem presented a program at a Central Mississippi Valley (Jonesboro) Chapter meeting (audience, 33)

VOLUNTEER HOURS

- one volunteer contributed 14 hours in the station laboratory

University of Arkansas at Fayetteville

DR. GEORGE SABO III, STATION ARCHEOLOGIST

JERRY E. HILLIARD, RESEARCH ASSOCIATE

The UAF station territory covers 12 counties and lies almost entirely within the Ozark Mountain region of northwest Arkansas; only the extreme southwestern portion dips down into the Arkansas River Valley. The archeology of the Ozarks is justly known for the excellent preservation of organic material such as basketry, textiles, woven sandals, and plant food remains in dry rock shelters along the White and Illinois rivers. Rock art, both painted and carved, is also found in some shelters. Station research in the last 30 years has broadened the archeological picture by focusing on ceremonial mound sites that link the Ozarks to the Mississippian and Caddoan cultures. Other projects have emphasized historical sites left by pioneer Arkansans, and environmental history. The station's latest initiatives are a comprehensive study of prehistoric rock art and analysis of museum-curated archeological collections from the Central Arkansas River Valley.

News and Research

Collection Documentation Projects

Hilliard completed site forms for 138 sites and documented hundreds of artifacts that had been collected by Charles Figley. Besides his contributions in field archeology, Figley served as Vice President of the Arkansas Archeological Society in the mid-1960s, Librarian in 1966–1967, and as President from 1968–1969. Since many of the sites documented by Figley during his lifetime have since been destroyed by farming, construction projects, and/or looting, this collection is considered crucial to understanding the overall prehistory of Arkansas Indians, especially the people who lived for thousands of years in the White and Little Red River drainages and adjacent areas of the Ozark Mountains.

Curtis Hornor was another avid amateur archeologist who was an early member of the Arkansas Archeological Society. As a long-time resident of northwest Arkansas, he knew the White River bottoms well in terms of their potential for containing a rich archeological record, and was the first to record a number of sites along the river in Washington and Benton counties. Hornor's record of these rather large sites on the banks and terraces of the White River adds much to our knowledge about the Indian occupants of the valley thousands of years prior to Euro-American settlement, and in fact provides our only source of information for a number of sites that were inundated and now lie under Beaver Lake. Hilliard began documenting hundreds of hafted bifaces and other tools donated in 1994 and 1996 by Mr. Hornor. These collections, never before thoroughly examined, are important for studying prehistoric settlement in the upper White River area.

Both the Figley and Hornor Collections are exemplary case studies of the contributions of amateurs in the history of Arkansas archeology. These two gentlemen's efforts—recording sites and cataloging artifacts, which they subsequently donated to the Survey—have provided much needed data to fill “holes” in what we know about both the Little Red River and upper White River drainages.

Site Survey

Society member Bob Cooper assisted Hilliard in recording two sites at Tanyard Creek Trail (3BE901, 902) and one on private property (3BE903). Hilliard and Cooper also recorded three previously unrecorded caves in the Bella Vista area (3BE923–925). Jim Rees accompanied Hilliard on two occasions, recording sites at the Kings River Falls Natural Area (3MA76, 3MA360, 3MA395–399). Hilliard, assisted by Aden Jenkins and UA students Matt Franklin and Aaron Lingelbach, conducted a survey at Sugarloaf Creek, part of Bull Shoals Lake, recording three sites (3BO276, 3BO277, and 3MR251). Hilliard and UA Ph.D. candidate Leslie Walker accompanied Don House and USFS archeologist David Journey to Dismal Hollow in Newton County to record a bluff shelter noted by Don House.

AMASDA Online

In 2006 the Survey was awarded over \$425,000 by the Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department to expand our AMASDA system of computerized archeological site and project databases and to provide online access and support for AHTD archeologists and other authorized

Jerry Hilliard works on an inventory of artifacts in the Curtis Horner collection.



researchers, including archeologists working at state and federal agencies, universities, and private sector cultural resource management firms. The project's participants are Lela Donat, Jami Lockhart, Crystal Masterson, George Sabo III, John Samuelsen, and Deborah Weddle. University of Arkansas anthropology graduate students Duncan McKinnon and Leslie Walker joined the team as student assistants in 2008.

As one of the project's principal investigators, Sabo devotes four months per year to this project. During the 2008–2009 project year, Sabo made new updates, based on external reviewer comments, to the Study Unit database containing summary information for all time periods, cultural phases, historic activity periods, and other recognized archeological manifestations across the state. Walker continued adding digital site and artifact images to accompany and illustrate the information retrieved from Study Unit database searches. The Study Units database is an important tool enabling users to select a region within Arkansas and a time period of interest to generate a list of all recognized cultural manifestations. This list provides access to study unit definitions, identification of key sites and diagnostic artifacts, radiocarbon dates, relevant bibliographic citations, and photographic images of key sites and artifacts.

The first version of the online system was opened in February 2008 for access by AHTD and Arkansas Historic Preservation Program archeologists. In June access was extended to the Survey professional staff. In February 2009, archeologists at other state and federal agencies and archeologists working for American Indian tribes associated with Arkansas were also granted access. We also implemented a geographic interface enabling users to out-

line an area of interest on a topographic map and retrieve information on archeological sites and projects within the designated geographical boundary.

Arkansas Rock Art

The Arkansas Rock Art project was funded in part by grants from the Arkansas Humanities Council (1999–2000) and the National Endowment for the Humanities (2003–2006), for which Sabo was principal investigator. Sabo and the Survey's rock art research were featured in *The Buffalo Flows*, a documentary film by UA journalism professor Larry Foley that aired numerous times on AETN and was slated for national showing on PBS in fall 2009.

Work continued this year on a book manuscript that will present the overall results of the Rock Art project, including new information and interpretations about rock art style zones in Arkansas, relationships between rock art and other artistic media (including basketry, pottery, embossed copper, engraved shell, and carved stone), cultural themes expressed through art and associated activity complexes, and the role of art in the cultural life of ancient Southeastern Indian communities. We expect to complete the manuscript during the fall of 2009. The University of Alabama Press has requested first review for publication. Project updates, new discoveries, and educational materials are posted on our *Rock Art in Arkansas* website (<http://arkarcheology.uark.edu/rockart/index.html>).

Sabo also continued collaborating with Todd Johnson (Circa Inc.) on design of an archeology exhibit, based in part on the Arkansas Rock Art project, scheduled for installation at the University of Arkansas System's Winthrop Rockefeller Institute on Petit Jean Mountain, where some of Arkansas's most spectacular rock art sites are located.

Caddo Indian Studies

Planning, selecting materials, and constructing exhibits at the Caddo Heritage Museum, along with other museum-sponsored cultural and educational activities, reach extensively across the modern Caddo Indian community in central Oklahoma, connecting dozens of individuals and families. As a result, these activities provide an important context not only for preserving cultural traditions but also for projecting cultural identities in a variety of public venues. Sabo, a member of the Caddo Heritage Museum Board of Trustees, continued his long-standing collaboration with members of the Caddo community, documenting modern ceremonial activities, and translating the results of Caddo heritage studies for presentation in museum contexts.

Mississippian Iconography Workshop at Texas State University

Sabo continued participation in the Mississippian Iconography Workshop held in May at Texas State University – San Marcos. Along with James A. Brown (Northwestern University), Robert L. Hall (University of Illinois), and Alex Barker (University of Missouri), he continued to study engraved shell art and associated materials from the famous Spiro Mound site in eastern Oklahoma. By analyzing the artistic imagery rendered on artifacts dating from the thirteenth to fifteenth centuries, the group hopes to identify key characters and events of ancient narrative traditions, and thus to provide a cultural context for understanding events associated with the construction of the so-called Great Mortuary in the Craig Mound at Spiro. The results of this study will be presented in a book, projected for 2010 publication, that the group is currently drafting.

Museum Collections Research

The UAF research station continued to assist a project to inventory materials in University of Arkansas Collections that were excavated from Ozark rock shelter sites during the 1930s by University Museum crews working under the direction of Samuel C. Dellinger. This project concentrates on a series of sites located along a stretch of the upper White River in northwest Arkansas. The main emphasis in 2008–2009 was completing an inventory of the massive collections from the Eden Bluff site.

Sabo and Elizabeth Horton of Washington University – St. Louis also began a study of lidded basket fragments from the Spiro site, now preserved in the University of Arkansas Collections. These intricately woven containers were an important constituent of the Great Mortuary artifact assemblage at the Spiro site.

Central Arkansas River Valley

In June 2009 the Arkansas Archeological Survey was awarded a \$240,000 grant from the Collaborative Research



Dr. Jami Lockhart performs an archaeogeophysical survey with gradiometry equipment at the McClure site (3YE347) in the Carden Bottom area as part of the Central Arkansas River Valley project.

Program of the National Endowment for the Humanities to support a three-year study of American Indian art, ritual, and social interaction in the central Arkansas River Valley. The project involves a unique collaboration between members of the Arkansas Archeological Survey, graduate students in the Department of Anthropology, and members of the Caddo, Osage, and Quapaw Indian nations of Oklahoma. The project has been designated a National Endowment for the Humanities “We the People” project. The goal of this special NEH initiative is to encourage and strengthen the teaching, study, and understanding of American history and culture through support of projects that explore significant events and themes in our nation’s history and culture and that advance knowledge of the principles that define America.

Dr. George Sabo III is project codirector, along with Dr. Jami J. Lockhart of the Survey and Dr. Andrea Hunter of the Osage Nation of Oklahoma. Robert Cast, Bobby Gonzalez and LaRisha Wabaunasse of the Caddo Nation will be participating along with several members of the Quapaw Nation. Project participants also include University of Arkansas anthropology graduate students Leslie Walker and Rebecca Wiewel, and Arkansas Archeological Survey archeologists Dr. Ann Early, Michael Evans, Aden Jenkins, Jerry Hilliard, Jared Pebworth, Larry Porter, Deborah Sabo, John Samuelsen, Dr. Leslie C. Stewart-Abernathy, and Deborah Weddle.

The Carden Bottom locality of the central Arkansas

*Left to right:
Jared Pebworth
(SRP), Arkansas
Archeological
Society volunteer
Alan Smith, and
Dr. George Sabo
discuss strategy
at the McClure
site (3YE347)
in the Carden
Bottom area.*



River Valley is famous as the source of extraordinary artifact collections, including hundreds of exquisitely decorated ceramic vessels, preserved in museums across the country. Many of the decorations on these ceramics incorporate elements of artistic styles originating at the World Heritage Cahokia site near modern St. Louis, and later represented in ceremonial contexts at the Spiro Mounds site located farther up the Arkansas River Valley. In a recent (2003–2006) project on ancient Arkansas rock art funded by a previous NEH Collaborative Research Program grant, a team of Arkansas Archeological Survey archeologists led by Sabo discovered that exposed rock surfaces near the Carden Bottom locality are decorated with pictographs and petroglyphs reflecting the same artistic style. The ceramics and rock art are attributed to a late prehistoric to protohistoric era (A.D. 1400–1700) American Indian community archeologists refer to as the Carden Bottom phase people. The relationship between the Carden Bottom phase people and the historic Caddo, Osage, Quapaw, and Tunica Indians has been a topic of considerable debate for nearly a century, but remains unresolved.

Up to now, archeologists have learned very little about the people who produced these extraordinary materials, mainly because study has been limited to the existing vessel collections, most of which were looted from cemeteries during the early 20th century. Prospects for controlled investigations at other types of sites, including residential and ceremonial sites, are threatened by the impacts of continued looting—fueled by today’s market among private collectors for buying and selling American Indian antiquities—and modern land use practices. This worrisome situation alarms archeologists and modern American Indians alike.

In response to this circumstance, this project will

employ modern remote sensing technologies to locate preserved habitation features at several Carden Bottom phase sites. The Caddo, Osage, and Quapaw descendants of the pre-contact people who lived in Arkansas will join Arkansas Archeological Survey archeologists in the excavation of those features to generate new information concerning the daily lives of the Carden Bottom phase people. This new information will provide a better context for studying the existing museum collections, which in many cases have remained as objects hidden away on shelves for decades, providing little information to scholars, descendant communities, or the interested public. By combining analysis of results from the new excavations, reanalysis of existing museum collections, and ongoing studies of regional rock art, project participants will examine the role of art and ritual in the expression of cultural identity and in the organization of regional social interaction. The team hopes to bring some advancement to the thorny problem of tracing cultural boundaries through time.

Watts Farm (3WA6)

Hilliard, along with others in the Survey including Jami Lockhart, Jared Pebworth, Mike Evans, and Aden Jenkins, began a project to thoroughly document this White River site where, in 1932, the University of Arkansas Museum conducted limited excavations. The importance of this project lies in the relationship of this farming hamlet to that of the American Indian occupants of the nearby Collins Mound complex. The Collins site, and other northwest Arkansas mound centers, are believed to represent local ceremonial centers associated with the Spiro Mounds site in eastern Oklahoma. A shovel testing program was conducted in conjunction with geophysical testing (remote sensing) directed by Jami Lockhart.

UAF Station Personnel

George Sabo III (Ph.D., Michigan State University, 1981) joined the Survey in 1979 as UAF station archeologist, after nine years of archeological research in the Upper Great Lakes and the Canadian Arctic, and a position as assistant to the State Archeologist of Michigan. His work in northwest Arkansas has ranged from mound excavations in the western Ozarks to studies of historic pioneer farmsteads, ethnohistory of Arkansas Indians, and development of New Media educational resources.

Jerry E. Hilliard (M.A., University of Arkansas, 1980) moved to the position of UAF station research associate in 1994 after 15 years with the Survey doing public archeology, records management (he is a former Survey registrar), and research on prehistoric and historic sites in the Ozarks. His specializations include American Indian rock art and historic archeology in northwest Arkansas. He also managed the Arkansas Archeological Society's Training and Certification Program for many years.

GRANTS, HONORS, AND AWARDS

- \$240,000 from the National Endowment for the Humanities for "American Indian Art, Ritual, and Social Interaction in the Central Arkansas River Valley." Co-principal investigators: Dr. George Sabo III (UAF), Dr. Jami Lockhart (CSP), and Dr. Andrea Hunter (Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Osage Nation).

ACADEMIC SERVICE AND ACTIVITIES

Dr. Sabo's academic title is Professor in the UAF Department of Anthropology. By agreement with the Department, he normally teaches one course per year and serves on numerous student committees. He is also Assistant Director of the interdisciplinary Environmental Dynamics Program, Fulbright College of Arts and Sciences.

- taught ANTH500V, Advanced Problems in Anthropology (Caddo Archeology), Fall 2008 (3 students)
- taught ANTH3263/5263, Indians of Arkansas and the South, Spring 2009 (28 students)
- taught ANTH6033/ENDY6033 Society and Environment (ENDY Program core course and required Anthropology Ph.D. Program pro-seminar), Spring 2009 (6 students)
- Sabo represents the Anthropology Department on the ENDY Program steering committee
- Sabo chaired 2 Anthropology M.A. committees, 3 Anthropology Ph.D. committees, and 1 ENDY Ph.D. committee; he served on 10 additional Anthropology Ph.D. committees and 2 ENDY Ph.D. committees
- Hilliard provided research and training opportunities for Anthropology graduate students, including survey, excavation, lab analysis, instruction, and research support

PROFESSIONAL SERVICE AND ACTIVITIES

- Sabo completed his second three-year term on the Arkansas Humanities Council in December 2008; throughout the six years he served as member of the board of advisors; chair of the governmental affairs committee; member of the planning, executive, and Black cemetery preservation grant review committees; and member of the Executive Director search committee

PUBLIC SERVICE AND OUTREACH

- Sabo serves on the Caddo Heritage Museum Board of Trustees
- Sabo and Hilliard consulted with Arkansas State Parks on development of the Van Winkle Mill site at Hobbs State Park /Conservation Area
- Hilliard assisted in two forensics investigations for: Washington County Sheriff's Office (accompanied by graduate students Duncan McKinnon and Leslie Walker and Survey archeologist Randall Guendling); and Marian County Sheriff's Office (accompanied by graduate student Leslie Walker)
- Hilliard worked with AHPP staff and the Mayor of Elkins on obtaining approval for a FEMA project in the wake of the January 2009 ice storm
- Hilliard served as Secretary of the Northwest Arkansas African-American Heritage Association; he worked with Association President Melba Smith and Vice President/Treasurer Sharon Killian on restoration of Baldwin Cemetery
- Hilliard assisted the owner of Mulberry Mountain Resort with documentation of an important historic site (3FR557) on his property

- Hilliard and Survey archeologists Jared Pebworth, Mike Evans, and Aden Jenkins documented an antebellum cistern associated with Arkansas College (1851–1861) on the property of First Christian Church in Fayetteville, and Hilliard posted a page about the project on the Survey's website
- Hilliard presented the following public lectures and programs: the Leaves of Gold Workshop, Mt. Sequoyah Conference and Retreat Center, Fayetteville (two programs, combined audience, 35); an Artifact Identification event (with Jared Pebworth, SRP) at Shiloh Museum, Springdale (audience, 10); First Fellowship group meeting, First Presbyterian Church, Fayetteville (audience, 30); Civil War Roundtable, Shiloh Museum, Springdale (audience, 15); and (with Dr. Jami Lockhart, CSP) the Marion Chapter of the DAR, Fayetteville (audience, 35)
- Sabo presented a public lecture at Old Independence Museum, Batesville (audience, 50)
- Sabo participated in a National Register monument unveiling ceremony at the Van Winkle Mill site in Hobbs State Park and Conservation Area; he spoke on the role of archeology in producing the evidence on which the National Register listing was based (audience, about 100)
- Hilliard presented three Career Day talks at Mathias Elementary School, Rogers (140 students) and six talks about archeology at Randall Lynch Middle School, Farmington (150 students)
- Sabo gave two Discovery Box presentations at Flippin Elementary School, Flippin (75 students and teachers); and a talk at Lincoln Elementary School, Lincoln (100 students and teachers)
- Sabo presented a workshop on Indian Stereotypes for teachers in the Flippin School District (50 teachers)
- Sabo presented a workshop in Fort Smith on Indians of Arkansas for high school history and social studies teachers, sponsored by the Western Arkansas Education Cooperative (100 teachers)

SERVICE TO THE ARKANSAS ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

The Station supports the Ko-ko-çi Chapter of the Society, serving northwest Arkansas.

- Hilliard served as Secretary of the Ko-ko-çi Chapter
- Hilliard and Sabo participated in the Ko-ko-çi Chapter's open house during Archeology Month in March 2009
- Hilliard hosted regular lab sessions and fieldwork opportunities for Chapter volunteers
- Sabo and Hilliard participated in monthly Ko-ko-çi Chapter meetings in Fayetteville and several Ark-Homa Chapter meetings in Fort Smith throughout the year
- Hilliard and Chapter/Society members Paul and Marilyn Knapp attended the Cane Hill Harvest Festival, where they held an Artifact Identification event to promote the Chapter/Society
- Sabo and Hilliard attended the Society's annual meeting at Hot Springs, and Hilliard presented a paper on the Figley Collection
- Hilliard presented a program at a Central Mississippi Valley (Jonesboro) Chapter meeting (audience, 12)
- Sabo, Hilliard, and graduate student assistant Leslie Walker participated in the annual Training Program at the McClure site (3YE347) in the Carden Bottom area, assisting with mapping, provenience control, photography, and general site supervision; the results will contribute to Sabo's NEH-funded "Art, Ritual, and Social Interaction in the Central Arkansas River Valley" project
- Leslie Walker taught the Photography seminar at the Training Program

VOLUNTEER HOURS

- Arkansas Archeological Society volunteers provided 104 hours of service to station research projects in the field and lab

University of Arkansas at Monticello

DR. MARVIN D. JETER, STATION ARCHEOLOGIST

JESSICA HOWE, STATION ASSISTANT (BEGINNING AUGUST 2008)

The UAM station territory covers seven counties in southeastern Arkansas. The eastern portion consists of delta landforms deposited by the ancestral Arkansas and Mississippi rivers and their tributaries and contains numerous small to moderate habitation sites and occasional mound centers of the later prehistoric and protohistoric periods. Several mound sites are mentioned in the reports of Victorian era archeologists. To the west are uplands of the West Gulf Coastal Plain, dissected by the Saline-Ouachita drainage and its tributaries. This area contains some older Archaic period sites as well as the later sequence. Among many significant sites in this station territory, the small Lake Enterprise Mound is affiliated with the famous Poverty Point culture and appears to be the oldest known Indian mound in Arkansas. At the opposite end of the time scale are the Taylor/Hollywood Plantation 1840s log house, a National Register site, and Lakeport Plantation in Chicot County, Arkansas's sole remaining pre-Civil War plantation mansion on the Mississippi Delta.

News and Research

Book Chapters Completed

Dr. Jeter completed work on his chapters for two edited volumes. Jeter's contributions both deal with Indian involvement in the European slave trade during the early colonial period. "Shatter Zone Shock Waves along the Lower Mississippi" is for a book edited by Dr. Robbie Ethridge (University of Mississippi) and one of her associates, scheduled for publication by the University of Nebraska Press in late 2009. Dr. Jeter's chapter presents the archeological evidence for slaving among warring indigenous groups in the Lower Mississippi Valley. He is primarily concerned with the questions of whether Indian slaving was widely practiced, and whether it was a symptom of the "shatter zone"—a geopolitical concept applied to disputed regions, and in this case reflecting the disruptions brought about by European expansion—or was rooted in pre-contact practices.

After being invited to a conference at the British Museum in London on Indian "Adoption, Captivity, and Slavery," Jeter developed his conference paper "Preadapted for Exploitation" for an edited volume tentatively scheduled for 2010 publication by Palgrave Macmillan. In this chapter, he discusses the evidence of late prehistoric inter-tribal warfare as a prelude to European-inspired slaving.

The Mangum Site

Dr. Jeter continued working with Mississippi-based colleague Dr. H. Edwin Jackson on a publication about

the Mangum site. This extremely significant site located in southwest Mississippi was excavated in the 1960s and never fully analyzed or published. The site is a Plaquemine culture necropolis with archeological links to some of the most important sites in Southeastern prehistory, including Etowah (Georgia) and Spiro (Oklahoma). Jeter has been coordinating the efforts of a number of scholars who have worked on different aspects of the site over the years, and Jackson has agreed to publish a special issue of the journal *Mississippi Archaeology* devoted to Mangum.

This year Jeter worked on portions of the report dealing with environmental setting. He also visited Mississippi repositories to photograph replicated Mangum artifacts, obtain copies of relevant maps, and visit the site to take some measurements and photos.

Edward Palmer and *Arkansaw Mounds*

Edward Palmer (1829–1911) was a leading field collector in several areas of the natural sciences, including archeology, during the late nineteenth century. Jeter's 1990 edited book *Edward Palmer's Arkansaw Mounds* (University of Arkansas Press, now out of print) focused on his 1881–84 work in our state for the Smithsonian Institution's great "Mound Survey" project.

In May 2009, Jeter was contacted by Letitia Gonzalez Arratia, a Mexican archeologist who had recently published a book about Palmer's 1880 work in burial caves in Coahuila, northeast Mexico. Jeter also resumed commu-



Ron White and Dr. Jeter with the Arkansas Archeological Society Distinguished Service Award presented posthumously to Ed and Patsy White of Hamburg.

nications with Palmer's great-great-niece Sharon Palmer Mountford of California, and teamed with her to write a brief article for the Arkansas Archeological Society's newsletter *Field Notes*, based mainly on genealogical research, that corrected a few previous errors and filled in some biographical gaps.

Finally, Jeter has entered into negotiations with the University of Alabama Press about a possible paperback reprint of *Arkansaw Mounds*, perhaps as early as 2010.

Mosaic Templars

One of Dr. Jeter's long-time interests is the Mosaic Templars of America. MTA was headquartered in Little Rock and became the largest Black burial benefits organization in the 1920s. Jeter has been studying MTA tombstones, which are found across and beyond the South. Most of the stones date between 1913 and 1930, when the Depression put the organization out of business.

This year Jeter made a discovery that added some 15 MTA tombstones to the database without even leaving home. At the request of a local cemetery-preservation organization, Jeter visited an African American cemetery just north of Monticello, where he observed the tombstones

and recorded them. The organization had previously been unaware of the stones. Then, in mid-June, Jeter received an email from a man in West Virginia, reporting one of the distinctive MTA-insignia tombstones there. This is the northeasternmost occurrence Jeter has yet recorded.

Tunican Chapter "Ed & Patsy White" Commemorative Event

A special meeting of the southeast Arkansas Tunican Chapter of the Arkansas Archeological Society was held in Hamburg, Arkansas on November 8, 2008. Hamburg was the hometown of the late Ed and Patsy White, who effectively founded the Chapter forty years ago when they joined the Society. The Whites both passed away in 2007, and were awarded the Society's Distinguished Service Award posthumously in 2008 for their contributions to the Society and to Arkansas archeology.

The Whites' son Ron, of Pensacola, Florida, assisted by loaning a number of objects from his parents' large collection for an exhibit during the meeting. Ron White also allowed Jeter and his assistant Jessica Howe to make photocopies of his parents' written records about their collection, and to conduct an inventory of the artifacts.

Saline River Survey

Jessica Howe, the UAM station's new research assistant, visited a number of sites along the Saline River in Drew County with Arkansas Archeological Society member Don Bragg. Former Drew County sheriff David Taylor Hyatt led the visits. Some of the sites had been previously recorded, but never revisited. Potential new sites also were noted and Ms. Howe will return to these for testing.

Society member Chester Shaw led another visit to site 3BR136. The Bradley County site is on property owned by Potlatch Corporation in Warren, Arkansas. Shaw, Don Bragg, Dr. Jeter, and Jessica Howe made up the party. During the site visit, measurements and photographs of the mounds were taken, and plans made to meet with Potlatch

Corp. personnel. In November, the four met with Ron Neely and Bill Whiting at Potlatch headquarters to discuss a future mapping project at the site.

Fourche Island

Jessica Howe participated in the excavations at the Isgrig site (3PU15) at Fourche Island, under the direction of John House (UAPB station archeologist). She also assisted with testing and mapping at the Thibault House site (3PU1), and helped Mary Farmer with reconstruction of pottery vessels from Isgrig South at the UAPB Lab. Fourche Island was a major salvage project this year, involving Survey staff from several stations, and numerous volunteers.

UAM Station Personnel

Marvin D. Jeter (Ph.D., Arizona State University, 1977) was UAM station archeologist from 1978 to 1983 and returned to the post in 1989 after serving as Director of the Center for American Archeology's Kampsville Archeological Center in Illinois for several years. His extensive archeological experience in the Southeast, Southwest, and Midwest reflects eclectic interests. His research in Arkansas has focused on the late prehistoric, protohistoric, and historic/contact periods in the Lower Mississippi Valley, but he has also studied the history of archeological exploration in that region and various aspects of African-American culture in the Southeast.

Jessica Howe (B.A., Westminster College, 2005) is a native of Little Rock, Arkansas. She joined the Survey in August of 2008 after completing graduate coursework in anthropology at Southern Illinois University – Carbondale. She has been a member of the Arkansas Archeological Society since 2005, when she participated in the summer Training Program in Blytheville. She also has previous experience in Illinois, specifically at the Kincaid Mounds site in southern Illinois.

GRANTS, HONORS & AWARDS

- \$595 from the Arkansas Archeological Society's Research Fund to Dr. Jeter for one AMS radiocarbon date for the Lake Enterprise Mound site

ACADEMIC SERVICE AND ACTIVITIES

Dr. Marvin Jeter's academic title is Research Associate Professor in the UAF Department of Anthropology. He teaches in the UAM School of Social and Behavioral Sciences.

- taught ANTH 2213, North American Indians, Spring 2009 (14 students)
- taught ANTH 2233, Arkansas Regional Archeology, Spring 2009 (7 students)
- led four student field trips to various archeological sites, including ongoing excavations at the Isgrig site (Little Rock); also Frenchman's Bend (Monroe, LA), Poverty Point (northeast LA), Toltec Mounds (Scott, AR), and Winterville Mounds (Greenville, MS)
- UAM Museum Committee
- Jeter provided a tour of archeological exhibits at the UAM Museum for local Cub Scouts and their parents (attendance, 10)

PUBLIC SERVICE AND OUTREACH

- Jeter continued working with Dr. Curtis Merrell of Monticello on the possible purchase of the historic Taylor log house by Dr. Merrell's Bayou Bartholomew Alliance; and with Archaeological Conservancy representative Jessica Crawford on the possible purchase by the Conservancy of the Taylor Mounds prehistoric site
- Jeter was the invited guest speaker at the dedication ceremony for a historical marker at Memorial Garden Cemetery at Arkansas City in eastern Desha County; the cemetery incorporates the Arkansas City Cemetery Mound site, which was part of Edward Palmer's Smithsonian Institution-sponsored mound survey (audience, 50)

- Jeter gave a talk to the Monticello Lions Club (audience, 15)
- Jeter gave a talk for Louisiana Archaeology Month in Monroe, LA, and also contributed a brief article on his subject for the Monroe newspaper (audience, 20)
- Jeter was “shadowed” by a 7th grader from Hamburg during his teaching semester
- Jeter worked with a local African American group planning improvements to a cemetery north of Monticello

PROFESSIONAL SERVICE AND ACTIVITIES

- Jeter provided comments on draft versions of papers, reports, and monographs for several professional colleagues
- Jeter supplied information about his research and about sites in UAM station territory to colleagues working on various projects

SERVICE TO THE ARKANSAS ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

The station works with members of the Southeast Arkansas Tunican Chapter of the Society.

- Jeter served as Corresponding Secretary and Program Chair, organized Chapter activities, and made all arrangements for monthly meetings
- Howe served as treasurer for the Chapter
- Jeter made special arrangements this year for two “outreach” programs in the communities of Dumas and Hamburg, and gave presentations at these events (combined audiences, 49)
- Jeter taught the Arkansas Archeology seminar at the annual Training Program
- Howe served as a field supervisor at the Training Program

VOLUNTEER HOURS

- volunteers, including Arkansas Archeological Society member Don Bragg, Bayou Bartholomew Alliance founder Dr. Curtis Merrell, and UAM students, contributed approximately 66 hours in the field and laboratory to station research projects.



Dr. Jeter at the lectern during his presentation for the Tunican Chapter's outreach program in Dumas, Arkansas, March 2009. Jeter spoke about American Indian agriculture, in keeping with the Arkansas Archeology Month theme of Planting the Seed.

University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff

DR. JOHN HOUSE, STATION ARCHEOLOGIST
MARY V. FARMER, STATION ASSISTANT (HALF-TIME)

The UAPB station is responsible for eight counties of east-central Arkansas extending from Little Rock to the Mississippi River. This territory encompasses portions of diverse physiographic regions including the Delta, the Gulf Coastal Plain, and the Ouachita Mountains. The archeological heritage of the area includes sites representing the entire temporal sequence, from the earliest Paleoindians at about 11,500 B.C., through Colonial and Historic Arkansas. The best-known site in station territory is the Menard-Hodges site in the Osotouy Unit of Arkansas Post National Memorial. Menard-Hodges is part of a complex of sites thought to include the Quapaw village of Osotouy and the earliest Arkansas Post, which was the first European settlement in what became France's Louisiana colony.

News and Research

The Menard Locality & Arkansas Post

Since 1997 the Menard Locality—at the southern tip of the Little Prairie in Arkansas County—has been an important focus of research for the UAPB station. This area is believed to contain the late 17th century Quapaw village Osotouy and the first Arkansas Post established by Henri de Tonty in 1686. Within the Menard Locality are the Menard-Hodges mound site and its outlier the Lake Dumond site (together the Osotouy Unit of Arkansas Post National Memorial), and the closely related Wallace Bottom site in White River National Wildlife Refuge. Work at these sites is ongoing in cooperation with the National Park Service and White River National Wildlife Refuge, with the help of Arkansas Archeological Society volunteers and the interest and support of the Quapaw Tribe.

Fourche Island

The Thibault Plantation locality adjacent to the Little Rock Industrial Park in Pulaski County continued to be the UAPB station's principal research focus in 2008/2009. This activity is part of the Survey's ongoing response to the accelerating impacts on cultural resources from residential, commercial, and industrial development in the Little Rock area. Field investigations took place at both the Thibault site and the neighboring Isgrig site during the year.

In the 1870s and 80s, plantation owner J. K. Thibault excavated pottery vessels from a number of small mounds on his farm on Fourche Island in the Arkansas River floodplain south of Little Rock. Portions of the collection were donated and loaned to the Smithsonian Institution in 1883 and were among the materials reported by W. H. Holmes in his 1886 article "Ancient Pottery of the Mississippi Valley" in the *4th Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology*.

In July, House completed excavation of a test pit at the edge of a small mound in a heavily wooded tract on the former Thibault Plantation that has come to be designated the "Paw Paw Woods." This excavation revealed a stratum

of loading overlying a disturbed pre-mound horizon. Shell-tempered and grog-tempered sherds were found in both loading and the pre-mound soil profile.

In addition to being at the edge of a mound, the Paw Paw Woods test pit was placed in order to intersect one of several suspected historic grave locations that SAU station archeologist Jamie Brandon identified by probing in March 2008. A Thibault family tradition recorded by then Toltec station archeologist Martha Rolingson in the 1980s refers to the presence of "slave graves" in the woods in this vicinity. The portion of the 2008 test pit overlapping this "soft spot" exhibited a large intrusion which yielded iron nails and other historic artifacts. Resumption of excavation in August 2009 confirmed that the historic intrusion is indeed a historic period grave, though evidently dating from the post-Civil War era.

Spring 2008 fieldwork on that portion of the Isgrig site owned by Welspun Pipes Company included systematic shovel testing to determine site boundaries. This revealed that the Isgrig site on the Welspun tract extends more than 300 m farther north than previously known and that well-preserved cultural features are present in this area. Based

on these results, Welspun agreed to an extension of the archeological work on its plant site.

Continuation of the Welspun tract excavations were begun in July 2008, after results of archaeogeophysical survey performed by Jami Lockhart, the Survey's remote sensing and GIS specialist, became available. House and Toltec station archeologist Jane Anne Blakney-Bailey directed the excavations. Ten additional Survey archeologists participated, and 28 volunteers contributed 816 hours to the effort. Contexts excavated included a buried occupation horizon, refuse-filled pits or depressions, and burials. Human remains recovered from three of the four graves were sent to the Department of Anthropology's Osteology Laboratory at UA-Fayetteville. Grave goods consisted of three pottery vessels from one grave. The primary components identified on the north end of the Isgrig site are prehistoric Mississippian, A.D. 1300–1500, and Protohistoric, A.D. 1500–1650.

Concurrent with the work at the north end, four 50-meter wide cross-trenches were excavated in the central portion of the Isgrig site. These trenches centered on a test pit that had revealed artifact-bearing deposits extending as much as a meter below surface. Results indicated that Protohistoric period fill had been redeposited in order to elevate and level out the surface prior to building one or more daubed structures.

After the New Year, the focus shifted to Isgrig South, in a privately owned cultivated field south of Thibault Road. The 2009 work at Isgrig South, directed by House and UAM station assistant Jessica Howe, began with excavation of units on selected subsurface anomalies that had been recommended by Jami Lockhart after his geophysical survey. In addition to confirming the presence of cultural features below plowzone, these test units showed us what to expect in terms of plowzone depth and content from screened samples.

Plowzone removal was accomplished next, with assistance from the Pulaski County Public Works Department, who provided a road grader and operator on two occasions for the purpose. In all, about 3300 m², comprising almost the entire Isgrig South site area, were stripped and systematically recorded. Most of the cultural features in the stripped area were graves. Eleven graves were recorded and excavated, and most of them corresponded precisely to the anomalies in the geophysical map. Human remains, for the most part, were poorly preserved, but skeletal elements from eight individuals were sent to the Osteology Lab at UA-Fayetteville. Grave goods collected include 13 whole or fragmentary vessels and one fragment of a ceramic pipe. Ceramic types and modes represented among the grave vessels are consistent with a date of around A.D. 1500.

Excavation of Native American graves at the Isgrig site, Welspun Tract, and Isgrig South was authorized by permit issued by the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program

and carried out in consultation with the Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma.

Eight additional Survey archeologists participated in the Isgrig South excavations, as did 33 volunteers who collectively contributed 468 hours. Among other volunteers were Professor Brett Hill of Hendrix College (Conway, Arkansas) and ten students from his Archeological Methods class.

In late May, House, Jessica Howe, and Arkansas Archeological Society volunteer Don Bragg excavated a test pit on Mound A at the Thibault site. Results indicate the mound is slightly less than a meter in height. Shell-tempered pottery sherds recovered throughout the mound fill indicate a prehistoric Mississippian or Protohistoric date.

In addition to all their help in the field, volunteers worked at the UAPB station laboratory under Mary Farmer's direction, cleaning and restoring vessels from Isgrig. Isgrig collections also were processed by volunteers at the Toltec station lab.

Black Stone Beads

As a spin-off of the ongoing Isgrig site investigations, Farmer and House collaborated with Michael Howard of the Arkansas Geological Survey on petrographic identification and sourcing of black stone beads from late prehistoric contexts in central and southern Arkansas. This effort included preparing thin sections from two fragmentary beads from the Isgrig site–Welspun Tract, and Menard-Hodges site in Arkansas County, respectively. The Menard-Hodges specimen proved to be made of shale and the Isgrig specimen is a metamorphic rock of unknown origin. Efforts to identify a likely source of the raw material for the Isgrig bead are ongoing. House, Farmer, and Howard plan to write an article on their stone bead research.

Menard Locality Research

Throughout the year, House continued size-grading and sorting flotation heavy fractions from the 1997 excavations in the Plaza area at the Menard-Hodges site. Standard procedures for this work were developed by House in consultation with Dr. Gayle Fritz of Washington University in St. Louis.

House began work on a paper, "Material Culture of the Downstream People," summarizing results of preliminary analysis of Native American artifacts recovered during the 2001–2006 fieldwork at the Wallace Bottom site. He presented the paper at the Kincaid Field Conference in Metropolis, Illinois in July 2009.

Madonia Collection

The station continued preparing Madonia Collection artifacts for curation. This large and meticulously documented prehistoric artifact collection was donated to the Arkansas Archeological Survey in 2006 by long-time



Volunteers and Survey staff scan for exposed cultural features as Pulaski County Public Works Department road grader removes plowzone at Isgrig South on April 21, 2009.



Volunteers Chester Shaw and Diana Moxley clean and restore Isgrig South vessels in the UAPB station laboratory.

Arkansas Archeological Society member Joe Madonia of Helena. It is the fruit of more than 40 years of avocational archeology in Phillips and adjacent counties. Sally Haliburton, UAPB station secretary from 1995 to 1997, returned as a volunteer during the fall of 2008, contributing 56 hours sorting and numbering the Madonia specimens. The Madonia Collection will be added to the UAPB station's research collections, where it will be an irreplaceable resource for archeological studies for generations to come.

Dobrovich

In 2007, House collaborated with Natural Resources Conservation Service archeologist John Riggs in fieldwork at the Dobrovich site near Slovak in Prairie County. The work was in response to plans by landowners Frank and George Dobrovich to construct a reservoir that would affect the site. Survey personnel and volunteers recorded 70 cultural features including post holes, refuse-filled pits, and a single burial, which was excavated in March 2008 under a permit issued by the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program. In April 2008 representatives of the Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma reburied the remains in a nearby wooded area in a traditional ceremony.

At the Arkansas Archeological Society's annual meeting in October 2008, House was awarded a grant from the Society's Archeological Research Fund for radiocarbon dating of charcoal samples from two cultural features excavated at the site. The samples were sent to the Beta Analytic laboratory in Miami, Florida.

Mississippian Architecture

House prepared a chapter titled "Mississippian and Protohistoric Structures in Eastern Arkansas" for inclusion in *Architectural Variability in the Southeast, Vol. 2*, edited by Cameron H. Lacquement. Data on 93 domestic and special purpose structures at sites in Arkansas's Delta counties between the Missouri and Louisiana state lines are presented. The volume is to be published by University of Alabama Press.

Lakeport Plantation

Mary Farmer assisted WRI station archeologist Leslie Stewart-Abernathy with his investigations at this restored antebellum plantation property in Chicot County. She participated in a controlled surface collection and helped with laboratory processing of the artifacts.

UAPB Station Personnel

John H. House (Ph.D., Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, 1991) has been involved with Arkansas archeology since he was a high school student in Mountain Home, and attended the first ever Arkansas Archeological Society Training Program. House joined the Survey in 1978 as a research assistant at the UAPB station. He served as station archeologist at UAM from 1983 to 1985, and again during 1988. In 1989 he returned to UAPB as station archeologist. His research interests include North American prehistory, material culture studies, and the archeology of colonial era Native Americans.

Mary Farmer returned to the Survey in a half-time position as UAPB station assistant in 1999 after a five-year hiatus. She had retired from her previous Survey position as UAPB station secretary in 1994 after 17 years of service. She is a life member of the Arkansas Archeological Society and veteran of the Society Training Program. She has studied historic and prehistoric sites in Arkansas over many years, with special interests in historic domestic artifacts and prehistoric ceramics.

GRANTS, HONORS & AWARDS

- \$1100 to John House from the Arkansas Archeological Society's Archeological Research Fund for "Radiocarbon Dating the Dobrovich Site"

ACADEMIC SERVICE AND ACTIVITIES

Dr. John House's academic title is Research Professor in the UAF Department of Anthropology. He teaches in the UAPB Department of Social and Behavioral Sciences.

- taught SOCI 2330, Introduction to Anthropology, Fall 2008 (44 students)
- taught SOCI 2330, Introduction to Anthropology, Spring 2009 (36 students)
- House presented a guest lecture on archeological work at Fourche Island to Professor Brett Hill's Archeological Methods class, Hendrix College, Conway (10 students)
- House served as judge for the Social and Behavioral Science division exhibits at the Regional Science Fair on the UAPB campus
- House serves on Robert Scott's doctoral committee, Department of Anthropology, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale

PROFESSIONAL SERVICE AND ACTIVITIES

- House served on the Survey's Personnel Committee

PUBLIC SERVICE AND OUTREACH

- House consulted with Sarah Koeppel (Archeologist at the Regulatory Branch, USACE Vicksburg District) and Richard Johnson (Arkansas Game and Fish Commission, Little Rock) about AGFC's permit application for levee construction at Wrape Plantation Unit, Bayou Meto Wildlife Management Area, Jefferson County; House performed field reconnaissance at Wrape Plantation in July
- House met with USACE Little Rock District personnel Chris Davies, Elaine Edwards, Chris Page, and Sarah Chitwood to confirm the location of the McKimney site (3PU103) in Pulaski County, in connection with a permit application from Mann Pipes, and following an earlier cultural resources survey of the Mann Pipes plant site
- House continued participation in the Arkansas Humanities Council's historic cemetery documentation and grants program with visits to Sexton Cemetery (3DE276) in Desha County and Stewart Chapel Cemetery (3JE478) in Jefferson County; he prepared site forms to assist the local preservation groups with grant applications for these cemeteries and agreed to serve as humanities scholar for the projects
- House consulted with AHTD archeologist John Miller and performed preliminary field investigations at site 3JE75, in advance of a proposed highway construction (Interstate 69 Connector) borrow pit that would affect the site; he reported the results to AHTD and AHPP
- House continued service on the Pine Bluff-Jefferson County Historical Museum's acquisitions committee, advising the museum director on acceptance of donations of artifacts and documents
- Farmer and House presented a two-part program at the Pine Bluff-Jefferson County Historical Museum as part of Archeology Month (audience, 35)
- Farmer prepared an exhibit for the Pine Bluff-Jefferson County Historical Museum
- Farmer gave a talk at 10 Mile Missionary Baptist Church in Pine Bluff (audience, 35)
- House consulted with the Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma on burial recovery plans to accompany Arkansas Historic Preservation Program burial excavation permits for the Isgrig site, Welspun Tract, and Isgrig South

SERVICE TO THE ARKANSAS ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

- Farmer presented programs at Arkansas River Valley (Petit Jean Mtn.), Toltec (Little Rock; two occasions), and Ouachita (Hot Springs) Chapter meetings (combined audiences, 80)
- House presented programs at Tunican (Monticello) and Ouachita (Hot Springs) Chapter meetings (combined audiences, 50)
- Farmer and House (coauthored with Jane Anne Blakney-Bailey) each presented papers at the Society's annual meeting in Hot Springs
- Farmer supervised the water-screening station during the 2009 Training Program
- House taught the Basic Excavation seminar during the 2009 Training Program

VOLUNTEER HOURS

- volunteers, including members of the Arkansas Archeological Society and Dr. Brett Hill's archeology students from Hendrix College, contributed 1364 hours in the field and laboratory to station research projects

University of Arkansas at Fort Smith

MR. TIMOTHY S. MULVIHILL, STATION ARCHEOLOGIST

The UAFS research station was established in spring 2005 at the request of the University of Arkansas Fort Smith campus. The University purchased the Drennen-Scott House, 1838 home of the City of Van Buren founder, businessman, and Indian Agent John Drennen, with plans to use the property as a museum and training center for their Historical Interpretation degree program. The station's responsibilities include archeological investigations at the Drennen-Scott House and other assistance to the program at UAFS, working with the newly formed Ark-Homa Chapter of the Arkansas Archeological Society and other outreach activities in the Fort Smith area, and archeological research in the Arkansas River Valley between Fort Smith and Clarksville in cooperation with the UAF and WRI stations.

News and Research

Drennen-Scott House Project

Archeological research at the Drennen-Scott House continued in conjunction with the Phase I and II rehabilitation work on the property. Most of the archeology done in the past year involved monitoring any ground disturbance necessary during construction. Several 2 x 2 meter units were also excavated to examine areas before construction. Phase III rehabilitation work should be completed sometime in the next fiscal year and the Drennen-Scott House will then open to the public. Archeological research will continue on the property as part of the long-term master plan for the site.

In the backyard, rehabilitation plans called for building a flagstone patio. In August 2008, two 2 x 2 meter test units were excavated by Mulvihill and Aden Jenkins (archeological technician at the Survey coordinating office) to determine if there were intact deposits in the patio area. Excavations indicated that this area had been heavily disturbed during the addition of a room onto the back of the house in the early 1970s. Any earlier archeological deposits had been stripped away at that time. Mulvihill also monitored removal of the fill during construction of the patio to search for evidence of an earlier kitchen removed from the back of the house during the 1970s remodel. It was felt that postholes from the kitchen might still be present, but no evidence for them was found during this operation.

Several long trenches were excavated for the installation of new water, gas, and electric lines. All of the trenching was monitored, although it was expected that the trenches would not pass through any intact deposits. A few scattered artifacts were encountered in the side-yard during the trenching. The waterline trench also went through some jumbled flagstones disturbed by a previous sewer line installation. They were part of a flagstone walkway that had



Herringbone patterned brick walkway at the front of the Drennen-Scott House.

been located by previous geophysical survey. Archeological excavations had been conducted prior to the trenching to identify the intact portions of the walkway. In the backyard, the trench crossed the previously discovered brick drain. The drain system, at this point, had been repaired or replaced by tile pipe laid inside the brick drain. This was



Excavations at the Pruitt site.

the same tile pipe located in the excavations further down in the backyard. No other features were encountered during the trenching.

Rehabilitation plans also called for reestablishment of a garden area in the terraced side-yard. A previous geophysical survey had indicated the possibility of buried stone foundations from former outbuildings or some other type of resistant anomaly. Excavations revealed that the anomaly indicated in the geophysical result was naturally occurring rock rather than a building foundation. Also, a test unit was excavated at the location of a wooden arbor shown in historic photos in the garden area to locate the postholes for the arbor. Evidence for the arbor was found in the form of rusted nails, but there were no postholes.

In addition to the investigations described above, Mulvihill also monitored the removal of soil for a new sidewalk (and screened samples of the soil), and the removal of fill for the parking lot and visitor's center. Screening also continued on fill removed from underneath the house during previous projects.

Lab work on previously excavated materials from the Drennen-Scott property continued throughout the year when time permitted. During August 2008, Aden Jenkins assisted with lab work at the UAFS station.

Pruitt Site Investigations

Investigations of the Pruitt site in Logan County were begun at the end of the last fiscal year. The landowner had planned to construct a cattle pond on part of the site during the summer of 2008, but construction of the pond was delayed until the following year. This allowed more time

to conduct test excavations in the area to be disturbed by the new pond. This part of the site consisted of a 50–60 cm deep midden on the edge of a small drainage. During the past year, several units were excavated in the midden area by Mulvihill, helped at times by Larry Porter, Aden Jenkins, Jared Peabworth, and Michael Evans, all of the Arkansas Archeological Survey.

During the fall of 2008, a grant was awarded by the Arkansas Archeological Society to obtain radiocarbon dates for two charcoal samples from the Pruitt site: one sample of nutshell obtained during the excavation of a trash pit the previous fiscal year; and the other of charcoal found within postmold fill at the bottom of the midden. Five postmolds



Incised sherd from the Pruitt site.

have been identified in the excavation units so far—all located at the bottom of the midden extending into the sterile subsoil. One baked clay feature was also uncovered and archeomagnetic dating samples were collected from the feature by Mulvihill. With the help of Jami Lockhart and Larry Porter, further geophysical survey and mapping

work was conducted at the site on April 6th, 2009. The processing of materials excavated from the site continued throughout the year. Work will continue into the next fiscal year until construction of the pond begins. The investigations at this site should significantly increase our knowledge of the prehistory of the Petit Jean River valley.

UAFS Station Personnel

Timothy S. Mulvihill (M.A., University of Arkansas, 1996) joined the Survey in 1989 as station assistant at ASU, then moved to the Parkin research station, where he was station assistant from 1991–2005, and still retains some duties in that capacity. In late spring of 2005, Mulvihill moved to Fort Smith to establish the new UAFS research station. His research interests include Woodland and Mississippian period archeology, site survey methodologies, and mapping.

GRANTS, HONORS & AWARDS

- \$1190 to Tim Mulvihill (UAFS) and Larry Porter (WRI) from the Arkansas Archeological Society's Research Fund to obtain radiocarbon dates of samples from the Pruitt site, 3LO769

ACADEMIC SERVICE

- created a bulletin board display about the Arkansas Archeological Society/Survey on UAFS campus

PUBLIC SERVICE AND OUTREACH

- school talk on Arkansas prehistory to a 7th grade history class at Ramsey Jr. High School (17 students)
- participated in career day at Alma Middle School (90 students)
- gave a presentation on the archeological work at the Drennen-Scott house to the South Sebastian County Historical Society (audience, 23)
- led a tour of the Cavanaugh Mound for a group from the Oklahoma Anthropological Society as part of their annual meeting (participants, 14)
- artifact identifications throughout the year (16 queries)
- field visits to sites throughout the year in response to requests (5 visits)

OTHER ARCHEOLOGICAL PROJECTS

At various times during the year, Mulvihill assisted other Survey archeologists with ongoing projects:

- salvage excavations at the Isgrig site in Pulaski County during October 2008 and March/April 2009
- geophysical work at Pioneer Cemetery, Historic Washington State Park, January 2009
- assisted Larry Porter (UA–WRI station) with test excavations at 3LO226, March 2009

SERVICE TO THE ARKANSAS ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

The station supports the Ark-Homa Chapter of the Society, arranging and hosting monthly meetings, inviting guest speakers, and providing information to UAFS for press releases.

- served as Treasurer of the Ark-Homa Chapter for 2008–2009
- hosted monthly lab sessions for members of the Ark-Homa Chapter
- provided lab and fieldwork opportunities for Society members and other volunteers
- participated in the annual Training Program: assignments were to assist with site mapping using the total station, and general help with excavations
- helped an Ark-Homa Chapter member create a Powerpoint presentation for a Chapter meeting

VOLUNTEER HOURS

- volunteers contributed 64 hours in the field and laboratory to station research projects

Winthrop Rockefeller Institute, Morrilton

DR. LESLIE (SKIP) STEWART-ABERNATHY, STATION ARCHEOLOGIST

LARRY PORTER, STATION ASSISTANT

THERESA JOHNSON, STATION ASSISTANT (HALF-TIME)

TAMMIE EVANS, AMERICORPS INTERN

The WRI research station covers 11 counties of mountainous west-central Arkansas, including the southern fringe of the Ozarks (the Boston Mountains) and a large chunk of the Ouachitas. The two mountain ranges incorporate varied upland and river valley environments and are separated by the Arkansas River corridor, which roughly bisects station territory. Archeological resources in the station area range from rock shelters and rock art sites—including Indian Rock House in Van Buren County and numerous pictographs and petroglyphs at Petit Jean State Park in Conway County that are listed on the National Register—to finely made prehistoric ceramics from Carden Bottom in Yell County, to the early 19th century town of Cadron in Faulkner County, also on the National Register of Historic Places.

News and Research

Petit Jean Mountain & Vicinity

The WRI station and the Arkansas River Valley Chapter of the Arkansas Archeological Society continued a variety of research and support projects on Petit Jean Mountain and vicinity. These include documentation visits and research on German-American farmsteads, rock art sites, and the antebellum Hawkstone-Stout Plantation.

As part of the fieldwork on and around the Mountain, we began mapping the site of Civilian Conservation Corps Camp No. 1781 at Petit Jean State Park. This installation, staffed by World War I veterans, built all the original features at the Park from 1933–1941. The work was a service project for the Park, but we are also using it as an opportunity to become more familiar with the Total Station surveying equipment.

We also continued our resurvey of the Point Remove Mound site complex only two miles from the foot of Petit Jean Mountain, as part of Arkansas Archeological Society member Alan Smith's Site Steward activity. Fieldwork so far includes surface collections tied to GPS locations, keeping the landowner and tenant farmer informed, and in general catching up on the site more than 40 years after the Society Training Program excavations there in 1967. With funding from the Archeological Research Fund, Alan Smith obtained a radiocarbon date of about A.D. 1400 on some burned logs recovered during the 1967 work.

The Station and the Arkansas River Valley Chapter continued to work on the Cherokee project. Stewart-Abernathy guided author Kitty Chism to several important Old Settler sites as part of her research on people searching for Cherokee identity. He presented his "Cherokee on the Water" PowerPoint talk to the national Trail of Tears As-

sociation meeting in Little Rock in September 2008, and provided maps and related data on the Water Route during an Arkansas River tour for meeting participants.

Return to Carden Bottom

Work on the Carden Bottom Project in Yell County returned to center stage following the decision to hold the June 2009 Training Program at 3YE347. Plans were made to focus on Feature 10, the "Big Pit" encountered during test excavations in 1993. With the assistance of the Dig Committee (Alan Smith, Susan Poznar, and Don Higgins), Station staff, and Barbara Scott, among others, planning and logistical preparations continued through the spring. Along the way Stewart-Abernathy gave recruiting lectures around the state, wrote the announcement and background article for the Society's newsletter *Field Notes*, and added appropriate material to the Dig Manual. These efforts culminated in a 16-day dig that went off very well. Twenty-five Survey staff and graduate students and over 90 Society volunteers participated in site excavations, water-screening of 27 tons of matrix in an elaborate facility at WRI designed and constructed by Alan Smith, and lab processing at the Teaching Barn, as well as attending classes. Stewart-Abernathy also organized enough lectures by professionals and graduate students so that something was scheduled for almost every evening, providing three of the programs himself. Total attendance at the lectures was about 400. As part of the preparations for the Training Program, Terry Johnson put together three posters with photos and line drawings to illustrate the results of the 1993 work on Feature 10 and the operation of the water screen system.



Society volunteer Marilyn Knapp (in the hat) surveys a few of the bins used to convey 27 tons of dirt from Carden Bottom to the top of Petit Jean Mountain for water screening during Training Program fieldwork directed by WRI station archeologist Skip Stewart-Abernathy in June.

Site 3LO226

Larry Porter undertook an important testing project at 3LO226, a very well preserved Woodland Period/Fourche Maline culture site located in the Petit Jean River drainage of southern Logan County. Porter first recorded the site in 1990. Because of its location in a highly flood prone area it has been subject to severe erosion over the years, which has destroyed a significant portion of the site. Following unprecedented flooding in 2008, when the site was under 20 feet of water for many months, we determined that some kind of testing and salvage was imperative if anything was to be learned about the site before it was completely destroyed. Over the course of two weeks in March of 2009 Larry Porter directed a salvage excavation. This was accomplished with the assistance of numerous Arkansas Archeological Society volunteers and Survey personnel. Stewart-Abernathy brought the ARV Chapter Field Day to 3LO226 on 21 March with six additional volunteers.

After discovery of human remains in one test unit, a consultation visit was set up with the appropriate American Indian Tribe. Two members of the Caddo Nation, Bobby Gonzalez, Caddo NAGPRA officer, and Robert Cast, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, visited WRI to consult about the remains. The meeting also included area representatives of the USACE and Arkansas Game and Fish (the agencies responsible for the land where the site is located). Attending from the Survey were Porter, Stewart-

Abernathy, and Survey Director Tom Green. Porter led a briefing visit to the site, and the meeting continued at Game and Fish Field Trials Headquarters in Sugar Grove. The decision was made to leave the remains in place and continue to monitor the site.

The results from 3LO226 will greatly aid in the understanding of a little-known period of prehistory in an area where very little archeological work has ever been done. None of what we accomplished would have been possible without the cooperation of volunteers, both amateurs and professionals. The site remains vulnerable to ongoing creek erosion, but thanks to the efforts of so many interested individuals, a significant amount of data was recovered for future study.

African American Cemetery Initiative

Stewart-Abernathy continued his involvement with the African American cemetery preservation initiative, providing administrative and consulting assistance for the Ida Bell and Solomon Grove Cemeteries in Faulkner County and the Bold Pilgrim, Pilgrims Rest, and St. John Cemeteries in Conway County. Work at Bold Pilgrim this year included follow-up to the tour led by Mr. Porter Mitchem of the farmstead sites and other features in the Bold Pilgrim community. With help from AmeriCorps Intern Tammie Evans, Stewart-Abernathy worked on 80 site forms to document these locations. He also participated in filming a documentary about the Bold Pilgrims, as consultant and

on-camera interviewee. A visit to Reed Cemetery in Russellville was part of another grant proposal to the Arkansas Humanities Council.

Stewart-Abernathy guided WRI's AmeriCorps staff to the clean-up of the Carden Bottom Cemetery (3YE352), as part of AmeriCorps' contribution to Martin Luther King commemorations in February 2009. This cemetery contains both Anglo and African-American remains. The fieldwork confirmed the locale is not a prehistoric mound, and recorded the contiguous site of the ca. 1900 African-American church and school.

Additional field trips were carried out by Stewart-Abernathy and Porter during the year. Porter revisited and/or recorded new sites in Conway, Johnson, Logan, Pope, and Yell Counties and assisted in a Sebastian County reconnaissance with UAFS station archeologist Tim Mulvihill. These included both prehistoric sites and historic cemeteries.

Lakeport Plantation, 3CH90

Lakeport Plantation, owned by Arkansas State University, is Arkansas's only remaining antebellum plantation home on the Mississippi River. Stewart-Abernathy attended another Restoration Team meeting in July 2008. He directed a five-day surface collection at Lakeport and vicinity, carried out in February 2009, with great assistance from Survey archeologist Randall Guendling. This fieldwork confirmed the "Quarters" area to be post-bellum, and identified sheet midden where outbuildings once stood along a low ridge north of the House. It also identified a large site with components from the 1840s to the mid 20th century that might be the location of Joel and Lydia Johnson's antebellum headquarters, and therefore possible shared slave quarters for Lakeport. At least two new tenant occupations were recorded. The expedition even found an 1820s–1830s occupation along the old Mississippi River bank a few dozen meters from the front yard of the Lakeport House itself.

At right, Larry Porter helps a Perryville Middle School student during Project Dig activities at WRI. Project Dig is a creative, hands-on social studies curriculum that teaches students to "think like archeologists," using fragmentary data and cultural principles to analyze and reconstruct an imaginary civilization. Project Dig was conducted as a pilot program in 2008, jointly sponsored by the Winthrop Rockefeller Institute and the WRI station of the Arkansas Archeological Survey. About 40 students from two schools and their teachers participated.

West Memphis Boat Wrecks

The 1988 fieldwork at the West Memphis Boatwrecks site (3CT243) continues to be of interest. "Ghost Boats at West Memphis" was published in the *Arkansas Historical Quarterly* in a special issue devoted to historic archeology edited by the Survey's Mary Kwas.

Other Projects

Larry Porter shared the results of his work so far at the antebellum Widow Logan site (3LO696), with an article in *Field Notes*, a presentation to a Society Chapter meeting, and a paper at SCHAC 10. He continued to record new sites and monitor known sites on Arkansas Game and Fish land at Blue Mountain Wildlife Demonstration area. He also worked with UAFS station archeologist Tim Mulvihill in explorations at the prehistoric Pruitt site (3LO769), which have included remote sensing and test excavation. The two submitted a successful proposal for radiocarbon dating to the Arkansas Archeological Society's Research Fund grant program.

Assisting Other Research Stations

Porter continues to participate in a wide variety of projects across the state. This year projects included: excavations at Old Davidsonville and at the Looney House/Tavern, both in Randolph County, directed by Kathleen Cande, Survey SRP archeologist; excavations at the Drennen-Scott House in Van Buren, directed by UAFS station archeologist Tim Mulvihill (a project on behalf of University of Arkansas–Fort Smith); and rapid data recovery excavations at the Isgrig site in Little Rock, directed by UAPB station archeologist John House and Toltec station archeologist Jane Anne Blakney-Bailey.



WRI Station Personnel

Leslie Stewart-Abernathy (Ph.D., Brown University, 1981) joined the Survey in 1977 as UAPB station archeologist and moved to the position at ATU (now WRI) in 1989. He is a graduate of Jonesboro High School and Arkansas State University. His archeological specialties include method and theory of historical archeology, historical archeology of Arkansas and the eastern United States, material culture (both industrial and pre-industrial), and underwater archeology, especially of riverine watercraft.

Theresa Johnson (B.A. in anthropology, 1978; M.A. in Folk Studies, 1983, Western Kentucky University) began working with the Survey as half-time station assistant at ATU (now WRI) in 1991. That same year she also took on a part-time position as education coordinator at the ATU Museum of Prehistory and History.

Larry Porter is a native of Logan County, Arkansas, and has been a member of the Arkansas Archeological Society since 1979. He participated in summer Training Programs and spent eight years doing contract archeology for various private firms, mostly in the Ouachita National Forest, before joining the Survey in 1999 as a half-time assistant at ATU (now WRI). He was appointed full-time assistant in 2004. His interests include the prehistoric Woodland and Mississippi periods of the northern Ouachita Mountains and Petit Jean River Valley area, as well as early historic settlement in Arkansas, especially southern Logan County. He is an accomplished artist and has created many original depictions of archeological subjects, some of which have appeared in publications and museum displays.

GRANTS, HONORS & AWARDS

- \$1190 to Larry Porter (WRI) and Tim Mulvihill (UAFS) from the Arkansas Archeological Society's Research Fund to obtain radiocarbon dates of samples from the Pruitt site, 3LO769

ACADEMIC SERVICE & ACTIVITIES

Dr. Stewart-Abernathy's academic title is Research Professor in the UAF Department of Anthropology.

- member of 3 Anthropology Ph.D. committees (Mary Brennan, Katherine Cleek, Eric Proebsting)
- presented a talk in the Anthropology Department colloquium series at UA-Fayetteville

SERVICE TO WINTHROP ROCKEFELLER INSTITUTE

- provided guidance and expertise on development of the Heritage Farmstead, including advice on various structures and information for signage
- Stewart-Abernathy worked with WRI Program Coordinator Joe Foster to organize and host Picture the Past, an archeology-themed film and lecture series
- station staff organized and hosted Arkansas Archeological Society Certification classes in the Teaching Barn at WRI: Basic Laboratory (October 2008) was taught by long-time Society member and frequent Training Program Lab Director Mary Ann Goodman (attendance, 12); Lithic Analysis (February 2009) was taught by HSU station archeologist Dr. Mary Beth Trubitt (attendance, 19)
- station staff organized and hosted the 10th annual South Central Historical Archeology Conference (SCHAC 10), Sept. 26–28, 2008; there were 11 formal papers, tours to nearby rock art sites, and a workshop on GIS and the U.S. Forest Service in conjunction with an exhibit at the ATU Museum by guest curator Mary Brennan on her Ph.D. research in the Treat/Moccasin Creek area of Pope Co. under Stewart-Abernathy's supervision
- Stewart-Abernathy, with help from AHPP staff, conducted a workshop on "Arkansas Rural Landscape Photography" at WRI, Feb. 27– March 1, 2009 (attendance, 21), in which participants helped to photodocument a 1940s–50s farmstead and a ca. 1900 farmstead on Petit Jean Mountain
- consultation and advice to Todd and Tracey Johnson of Circa Inc. on design and construction of a prehistory exhibit in the East Barn at WRI

PROFESSIONAL SERVICE & ACTIVITIES

- the station hosted SCHAC 10 (10th Annual South Central Historical Archeology Conference), Fall 2008; Stewart-Abernathy and Porter both delivered papers at the conference (35 attendees)
- Stewart-Abernathy is editor of the online Proceedings of the South Central Historical Archeology Conference

- Stewart-Abernathy provided various assistance on historical archeology to the State Historic Preservation Officer, Arkansas Highway & Transportation Department, Ozark-St. Francis and Ouachita National Forests, Hot Springs National Park, Arkansas State Parks, Petit Jean State Park
- Stewart-Abernathy reviewed papers submitted to *Midcontinental Journal of Archaeology* and *Historical Archaeology*
- Stewart-Abernathy created a PowerPoint presentation to accompany Joan Gould's presentation at the South Central Historical Archeology Conference at WRI

PUBLIC SERVICE AND OUTREACH

- working with WRI Program Coordinator Julie Hall, station staff implemented Project Dig with the Gifted & Talented programs at Bigelow East End Middle School and Perryville Middle School (40 students & teachers)
- Stewart-Abernathy gave a talk and tour of Rock House Cave for the Morrilton Public Schools summer enrichment program (25 students)
- Stewart-Abernathy participated in Cadron Days celebrations at Conway (250 students)
- Stewart-Abernathy gave a talk to 5th grade G&T at Poyen Elementary School (43 students)
- Stewart-Abernathy gave the keynote address and led a river tour aboard the *Arkansas Queen* at the meeting of the National Trail of Tears Association in Little Rock (audience, 150)
- staff selected representative artifacts to be included in a painted sidewalk mural representing Arkansas River Valley history (Count Pulaski Walkway) near the Arkansas Studies Institute in Little Rock's RiverMarket area
- Porter guided KATV broadcast journalist Jessica Dean and cameraman Brian Ferguson to Rock House Cave in Petit Jean State Park and appeared on camera for a program, "Spirit of Arkansas Tour"; Stewart-Abernathy provided historical data on the Cadron settlement for another segment of the program
- Stewart-Abernathy was interviewed by Susan Dumas of Morrilton Cable Channel 6 for a videotaped "Morning Show" segment about the Survey station at WRI and the Society Training Program
- Stewart-Abernathy gave presentations to the Winthrop Rockefeller Distinguished Lectures Advisory Committee (audience, 25), the General Federated Ladies Club, Morrilton (audience, 40), the Senior American Special at Petit Jean State Park (audience, 39), Petit Jean State Park Archeology Month (audience, 40), the Marshall Rotary Club (audience, 18), and the Searcy County Historical Association, Marshall (audience, 18)
- station staff and Arkansas Archeological Society Chapter volunteers hosted an Open House at WRI for Archeology Month at which special guest Ben Swadley gave flint-knapping demonstrations, and a student/teacher team from Bigelow Middle School presented materials and a talk about their participation in Project Dig

SERVICE TO THE ARKANSAS ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

The station supports the Arkansas River Valley Chapter of the Society, hosting 11 monthly evening meetings and monthly field days throughout the year. Terry Johnson serves as Secretary/Treasurer and public relations officer, a function now much aided by WRI Marketing staff. Stewart-Abernathy serves as Program Chair.

- Stewart-Abernathy presented programs at Ouachita (Hot Springs), Toltec (Little Rock), Central Mississippi Valley (Jonesboro), and Ark-Homa (Fort Smith) Chapter meetings (combined audiences, 120)
- Porter presented a program at an Ark-Homa (Fort Smith) Chapter meeting (audience, 25)
- Stewart-Abernathy and Porter presented papers at the Annual Meeting in Hot Springs
- Stewart-Abernathy gave three evening presentations at WRI during the Training Program (combined audiences, 137)
- Porter gave one evening presentation at WRI during the Training Program (audience, 44)
- WRI station hosted the annual Training Program at Carden Bottom in June 2009; Stewart-Abernathy developed a research design and directed the overall program; Porter served as excavation supervisor

VOLUNTEER HOURS

- volunteers contributed 382 hours in the field and laboratory to station research projects
- Arkansas Archeological Society members contributed 3680 hours of fieldwork, water-screening, and lab processing during the June 2009 Training Program at the McClure site (3YE347) in Carden Bottom

Henderson State University, Arkadelphia

DR. MARY BETH TRUBITT, STATION ARCHEOLOGIST

AMANDA BROCK, STATION ASSISTANT

SILAS HUMPHRY, LABORATORY ASSISTANT/AMERICORPS INTERN (PART-TIME, JULY & AUGUST 2008)

The HSU station is responsible for archeological resources in nine counties of southwestern Arkansas. Station territory is dominated by the Ouachita Mountains, but extends across parts of the Little Missouri, most of the Middle Ouachita, and the Middle Saline river basins on the Gulf Coastal Plain. Ouachita Mountains novaculite, mined extensively in the 19th century as “Arkansas whetstone,” and also quarried by prehistoric American Indians for toolmaking and trade, is a resource that affected early settlement and land use in the upland areas. In the river basins, salt-making was an industry pursued by American Indians and later by settlers. Both novaculite mining and salt-making are represented in station territory by important archeological sites.

News and Research

Novaculite Tool Production and Exchange in the Ouachita Mountains

The HSU station continued investigating prehistoric procurement, use, and exchange of novaculite, an important raw material for stone tools in and around the Ouachita Mountains region. The intensive excavations at the Jones Mill site (3HS28) during the 2007 and 2008 Training Programs revealed buried Middle Archaic cultural deposits and features that are giving us new information on this under-researched time period.

Following completion of the 2008 field season at 3HS28, Trubitt, Brock, and volunteers spent the year processing artifacts and samples recovered from the excavations. Brock held weekly lab days to wash and label artifacts with the help of Society volunteers and HSU students, completing a catalog of finds from the 2007 Society Training Program and beginning on the 2008 materials. Brock worked on a short description of the 2007 HSU Field School excavations at Jones Mill for the Arkansas Archeological Society’s newsletter *Field Notes*. Trubitt and Brock organized notes and records from the 2008 field season. Trubitt obtained grant funding (through the Arkansas Archeological Society’s Archeological Research Fund) for accelerator mass spectrometry (AMS) radiocarbon dating, and wrote an article summarizing the results. Trubitt analyzed stone tools, including dart points and notched pebble netsinkers, from the Jones Mill site excavations, and wrote several papers or articles reporting preliminary results of the project.

Trubitt corresponded with several colleagues in preparation for writing additional grant proposals to fund specialized analyses on the Jones Mill project. Trubitt also cor-

responded with a colleague working on a chert sourcing project about including samples of Ouachita Mountains novaculite in the project. Trubitt participated in field mapping at 3GA48, a novaculite quarry. The mapping was part of an ongoing Ouachita Chapter field project directed by Meeks Etchieson (archeologist with the USFS, Ouachita National Forest).



Middle Archaic Johnson style dart points from the ca. 6000 B.C. Jones Mill site, Hot Spring County. The HSU station has spent much time cataloging and analyzing artifacts from the 2008 Training Program excavations at this site, with preliminary results reported in public lectures and short articles.

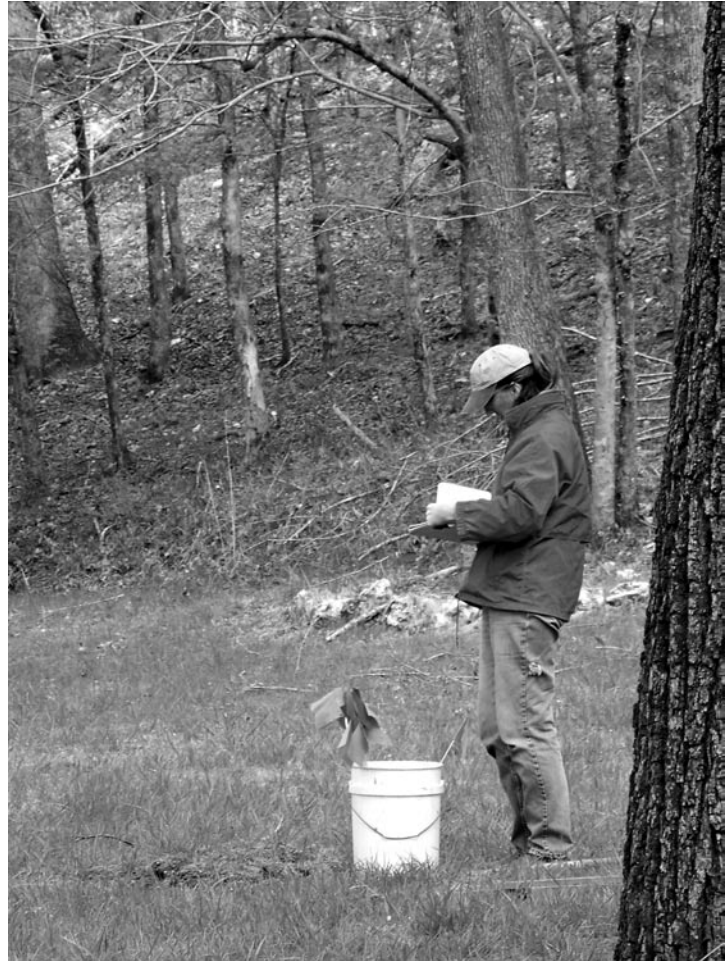
Ancient Caddo Lifeways on the Saline, Caddo, and Ouachita Rivers

Trubitt continued research on Caddo architecture in southwest Arkansas, summarizing findings from recent

excavations at the Hughes Mound (3SA11) and the Caddo Valley Mound (3CL593). After preparing several conference papers on the topic, Trubitt wrote a manuscript on burned and unburned structures on and off Caddo mounds that has been accepted for publication in *Southeastern Archaeology*.

Trubitt participated in a blog/discussion group on Caddo Indians and Caddo archeology organized for UA graduate students. With several colleagues, Trubitt is working on a collaborative research project to examine the timing of the shift to shell tempering in Caddo ceramics.

Because a known Caddo site was nearby, Brock undertook a survey project for the City of Norman, Arkansas, to determine whether planned construction would impact any archeological resources. Shovel testing identified one new site (3MN2690) that included structural remains dating to the early 20th century establishment of that city. Trubitt and Brock prepared a report. Trubitt and Brock also did a small survey project as part of a Nature Conservancy stream restoration project along the Middle Fork Saline River, since a site with a probable Caddo farmstead (3GA129) was nearby. The stream restoration project will not impact the main part of the site, and Trubitt wrote a report of findings.



Mississippian Period Political, Economic, and Social Developments

Brock and Trubitt assisted colleagues John House and Jane Anne Blakney-Bailey in salvage excavations at Isgrig and Fourche Island in Little Rock. Brock also assisted Mary Farmer in mapping and shovel testing at the Thibault House as part of this project.

Trubitt continued with research interests into complex Mississippian period societies in the Southeast and Midwest, mainly through continuing analysis on the Cahokia Palisade Project. A small grant was obtained to fund Dr. Lucretia Kelly's analysis of animal bone from several features excavated during this project.

The Hodges Collection

The Survey station staff at HSU provide curatorial services for the Joint Educational Consortium's Hodges Collection, which includes a large number of prehistoric Native American ceramic vessels. Trubitt updated and backed-up computerized data records and photographic

Mary Beth Trubitt takes notes at a site along the Middle Fork Saline River in Garland County during an archeological survey that was part of a Nature Conservancy stream restoration project.

files of the vessels. She consulted with Bobby Gonzalez, the Caddo Nation's NAGPRA officer, about the Collection, and discussed NAGPRA and tribal consultation issues with members of the Joint Educational Consortium from both HSU and OBU administrations.

Trubitt and Brock renovated the JEC Hodges Collection exhibit in the HSU Huie Library this year, making changes to the artifact displays and adding new text panels. New exhibits ("Who Lived Here Before Us" and "A Timeline of Regional History") were installed during spring 2009, with additional displays ("Origins of Agriculture" and "Caddo Indians Today") to be installed in the future.



Mr. Runion Anderson clears vegetation away from a gravestone at Woodland Cemetery in Benton, Saline County. Amanda Brock recorded this cemetery as an archeological site and is working with community members to help protect it as part of the Arkansas Humanities Council/ Arkansas Archeological Survey cemetery preservation initiative.

HSU Station Personnel

Mary Beth Trubitt (Ph.D., Northwestern University, 1996) joined the Survey in 2000 as the HSU station archeologist, following a teaching position at Western Michigan University. She has previous field experience in ten states and Belize, including work in southern Arkansas in the 1980s. Before coming to the Survey, most of her own research was at the Cahokia site, where she studied the role of prestige goods in the political strategies of chiefdoms, among other topics. She is an expert on the prehistoric shell bead industry, which was one element of a huge network of long-distance trade during the Mississippian period. In Arkansas her research focuses on the production and exchange of other kinds of materials, including novaculite.

Amanda Brock (B.A., University of Memphis, 2004) came to the Survey in May of 2007 after completing graduate coursework in Geoarchaeology at the University of Memphis. She has prior field experience in several southeastern states. Her area of research in the graduate program at Memphis focuses on the Late Mississippian period in north Mississippi.

GRANTS, HONORS & AWARDS

- \$1190 from the Arkansas Archeological Society's Archeological Research Fund for "Specialized Analyses from the 2008 Training Program Excavations at Jones Mill"
- \$400 from the Illinois Association for Advancement of Archaeology's Permanent Fund for "Cahokia Palisade Project: Faunal Analysis from Selected Features"

ACADEMIC SERVICE AND ACTIVITIES

Dr. Mary Beth Trubitt's academic title is Research Associate Professor in the UAF Department of Anthropology. She teaches in the Department of Sociology and Human Services at HSU.

- taught ANT 3043, North American Indians, Spring 2009 (35 students)
- taught ANT 3053/SOC 3063, World Cultures, Spring 2009 (38 students)
- faculty mentor for honors seminar paper on physical anthropology
- provided guest lecture on "Arkansas's Native Americans" for Dr. Charles Green's graduate seminar SOC 5123, Teaching Arkansas History (30 students)
- met with students interested in anthropology or related careers; met with incoming HSU MLA student about course and research plans

- Trubitt and Brock continued to curate artifacts and records of the Joint Educational Consortium's Hodges Collection; Trubitt consulted with Caddo Nation representative Bobby Gonzalez about the Collection, and discussed NAGPRA issues with JEC members
- Trubitt responded to a letter from a Northwest Coast tribe about HSU Museum collections

PROFESSIONAL SERVICE AND ACTIVITIES

- Trubitt reviewed articles submitted for publication to *North American Archaeologist* and *Caddo Journal*

PUBLIC SERVICE AND OUTREACH

- Trubitt and Brock met and talked with local residents interested in archeology, history, Indian lifeways, artifacts, donations, and cemeteries in Clark, Dallas, Garland, Grant, Hot Spring, Montgomery, Pike, Polk, and Saline counties, and made several site visits
- Brock visited and documented cemeteries (Woodland Cemetery in Saline County, Williams and Harmony Community Cemetery in Dallas County) as part of the Arkansas Humanities Council/Arkansas Archeological Survey's initiative to document and preserve historic African-American cemeteries
- Trubitt served as a humanities scholar for Arkansas Humanities Council grant proposals for Vaden Cemetery in Clark County
- eight new sites were recorded by station personnel during the year
- Trubitt met with a local group planning a Caddo Heritage Center in Arkadelphia; one of the meetings in September, 2008, included Caddo Nation representatives; Trubitt accompanied members of the local planning group to Binger, Oklahoma, to present a proposal on the Caddo Heritage Center to the Caddo Tribal Council in December, 2008
- Trubitt accompanied Archaeological Conservancy officials on visits to several Caddo mound sites and visits with landowners about site preservation
- Trubitt wrote a chapter on area prehistory ("Native Americans: The First Residents of Garland County") for an upcoming book by the Garland County Historical Society
- Trubitt presented talks to the Shreveport Chapter of the Louisiana Archeological Society (audience, 25) and the John Percifull Chapter of the DAR in Hot Springs (audience, 25)
- Trubitt presented a talk, "Web Resources for Studying Arkansas Indians," to public school teachers at the 5th annual P-12 Regional Social Studies Conference held at HSU (audience, 25)
- Brock developed an Archeology Month exhibit, "From Foragers to Farmers," that was installed at the Garland County Library during March 2009; Brock also distributed Archeology Month information
- Trubitt assisted the Caddo Hills School (Montgomery County) with updating an exhibit of Indian artifacts in the high school library, using artifacts owned by the school and new text/photo posters; she also recorded the pots in the collection

SERVICE TO THE ARKANSAS ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

The station advises and supports the Ouachita Chapter of the Society.

- Trubitt prepared and taught a weekend version of the Lithic Analysis certification class held at the WRI conference center in February, 2009 (attendance, 19)
- Brock and Trubitt helped with preparations for the June 2009 Training Program, delivering field equipment to the WRI station; Brock assisted with equipment set up and break down before and after the Dig
- Trubitt presented programs at Ouachita (Hot Springs) and Central Mississippi Valley (Jonesboro) Chapter meetings (combined audiences, 90)
- Trubitt presented a paper at the Society's 2008 annual meeting in Hot Springs
- Society member Mildred Grissom gave a talk on archeology and the Arkansas Archeological Society to the Hot Springs Rotary Club (audience, 18)

VOLUNTEER HOURS

- volunteers contributed 330 hours in the field and laboratory to station research projects

Southern Arkansas University, Magnolia

DR. JAMIE C. BRANDON, STATION ARCHEOLOGIST
DAVID R. JEANE, STATION ASSISTANT
ANTHONY CLAY NEWTON, TECHNICAL ASSISTANT

The SAU station is responsible for the archeological resources of 11 counties in southwestern Arkansas. Station territory stretches from the southern edge of the Ouachita Mountains to the Arkansas/Louisiana state line, and incorporates the Great Bend region of the Red River. Among the important sites in SAU station territory are Crenshaw, the earliest known Caddo ceremonial center, and Historic Washington State Park, an antebellum town restored and interpreted by Arkansas State Parks and the Pioneer Washington Restoration Foundation.

News and Research

Caddo Archeologies: Continuing Work on the Battle, Crenshaw, Martin, and Ferguson Sites

The late prehistoric Caddo culture, ancestral to the modern Native American Indian tribe of the same name, has a unique expressive material culture, well known in western Arkansas and throughout the Ark-La-Tex region for its fine and densely decorated ceramic vessels and large mound sites. Over the past forty years there has been a long history of research into Caddo archeology at the SAU research station. Dr. Frank Schambach, SAU station archeologist emeritus, conducted ground-breaking excavations at sites such as Crenshaw, Ferguson, Holman Springs, Grandview Prairie, and many others. This year the station again hosted Dr. Schambach who returned to work on publication of some of his past projects. During his visit in the fall of 2008, Dr. Schambach focused on the ceramics and lithics from the Martin site—a Hempstead County site with a strong Fourche Maline and early Caddo component that was excavated under his direction (with the help of the Arkansas Archeological Society) in the 1980s. David Jeane and Dr. Brandon assisted Schambach during his stay, and Anthony Clay Newton scanned Crenshaw photographs and Martin site notes for Dr. Schambach following his departure, while David Jeane worked on photographing key artifacts from the Martin site for publication.

For the benefit of a new generation of scholars working on Caddo projects, Dr. Schambach also conducted a tour of some of the key excavated Caddo sites in the SAU research station territory—Crenshaw, Battle, Ferguson, and Grandview Prairie. Many of the University of Arkansas graduate students currently working in the region were able to attend—Duncan McKinnon, John Samuelsen, Theresa Russell, Pritam Chowdhury, and Barbara Farley all came down from Fayetteville with UAF research station

archeologist Dr. George Sabo. They joined Frank, David Jeane, and Clay Newton for the tour.

Immediately following the Great Bend tour, Dr. Brandon and Clay Newton helped John Samuelsen conduct a week's worth of geophysical survey at Crenshaw Mounds—a very early Caddo ceremonial center that the SAU station has been researching since 1969. This work followed up on Samuelsen's 2007–2008 investigations. Work was conducted in the area of a possible house spotted on the 1968 aerial photograph and in the area of the 1969 and 1983 excavations (where the well-known “antler temple” and skull concentration features are located). Samuelsen was scheduled to defend his MA thesis on the Crenshaw project in the early fall of 2009.

Duncan McKinnon also continued his work at Battle Mound (3LA1) in Lafayette County. Battle Mound is the largest surviving Caddo mound in the Caddo homeland—and one of the largest platform mounds in the southeastern United States. McKinnon, who defended his MA thesis on last year's Battle Mound geophysical work last May, published a short article (coauthored with Dr. Brandon) on his project in *Field Notes* and submitted an article to the peer-reviewed journal *Southeastern Archaeology*. McKinnon, Samuelsen, Dr. Brandon, and others are also working on a Caddo-themed issue of *The Arkansas Archeologist*. In March, McKinnon made a field visit to Battle Mound with Dr. Margaret Guccione, University of Arkansas professor of geosciences, and members of Dr. Guccione's Geomorphology (GEOL 4053) class. Guccione and McKinnon did a series of soil cores across the site and adjacent landscape in order to assess Red River valley formation processes on and near the Battle Mound locale.

Pritam Chowdhury is also getting his dissertation work on the Ferguson site (3HE63) under way. The Ferguson



Drs. Frank Schambach (pointing) and George Sabo (baseball cap) on the 2008 Caddo site tour. Graduate students Duncan McKinnon and Pritam Chowdhury look on. At left are SAU station assistant David Jeane and AHPP historical easement coordinator Theresa Russell (also a Ph.D. candidate in anthropology at UAF). Photo by Anthony Clay Newton.

site, an important two-mound site located in the Little Missouri drainage in southwestern Arkansas, is the most completely excavated Late Caddo ceremonial center in Arkansas. Excavations at Ferguson were done in the early 1970s by the Arkansas Archeological Survey, with the assistance of the Arkansas Archeological Society, under the direction of Dr. Frank Schambach. Dr. Brandon and Mr. Chowdhury are busy sorting through the hundreds of boxes of material excavated from the site, as well as scanning documents, photographs, and slides from the four years of excavation.

Archeology at Historic Washington State Park and Dooley's Ferry

The antebellum town of Washington (3HE236) in Hempstead County, Arkansas, was once the county seat, the Confederate state capital during the Civil War, and a booming cotton town on the Southwest Trail. It is perhaps the best surviving example of a nineteenth century town in the Old Southwest. This year, Dr. Brandon continued his work at the Royston House in Historic Washington State Park. The Royston House was the home of Grandison D. Royston (1809–1889), who was speaker of the Arkansas House of Representatives (1837–1838), member of the Arkansas Senate (1856–1858), Arkansas representative in

Confederate Congress (1861–1863), and president of the Arkansas Constitutional Convention of 1874.

The AAS–SAU staff and volunteers returned to the Royston House for a second “Spring Break Dig” in March of 2009. Dr. Brandon, Clay Newton, and Pritam Chowdhury were assisted by Arkansas Archeological Society members Bob Campbell, Canaan Gideon, Don Bragg, and Mia Brewer, as well as HWSP employee Ruth Ann Bickerstaff. This year’s work concentrated on exploring Feature 3, a trash pit that had been discovered during the 2008 excavations. The trash pit turned out to be much larger than expected, about 90 cm deep at its deepest, and was filled with material culture dating from between the 1840s to the 1880s. The excavations and material recovered seem to indicate that Feature 3 is an 1840s detached kitchen that was disposed of by shoving it into a pit sometime in the late nineteenth century. Among the many fascinating pieces recovered during these excavations were two Zachary Taylor presidential campaign pipes.

This year Dr. Brandon also worked on the analysis of the Royston House material excavated in 2007–2008 and completed a draft report on those excavations. Dr. Brandon and John Samuelsen presented a poster on the 2007–2008 Royston House remote sensing and excavations at the Southeastern Archeological Conference in



Drs. Jamie Brandon and Jami Lockhart conduct a remote sensing survey of the Pioneer Washington Cemetery, within Historic Washington State Park. Photo by Anthony Clay Newton.

Charlotte, North Carolina. Dr. Brandon and Clay Newton also assisted Dr. Jami Lockhart with a remote sensing survey of the Pioneer Washington Cemetery within Historic Washington State Park.

In August of 2008, Dr. Brandon, Clay Newton, and Carl Carlson-Drexler (a Ph.D. candidate at the College of William and Mary) began initial fieldwork at the site of Dooley's Ferry (3HE14) on the Red River south of Historic Washington State Park. This ferry was an important feature of the militarized landscape of the Trans-Mississippi Theater of the Civil War. It thus offers a unique opportunity to study the flow of goods and people engaged in local, regional, and global markets into and out of what was a remote corner of the South during a time of great disruption to the patterns of everyday antebellum life. Using archival data and maps as a base line, Carlson-Drexler and company mapped the Dooley's Ferry locale, found the apparent approaches to the ferry on both sides of the 1916 cut-off (the active channel in the 1860s), and shovel tested possible locations of buildings, including the Post Office (known locally as the home of Walter Jones). Excavations yielded much early twentieth century material, but also some mid-to-late nineteenth century artifacts. Overall the project looks promising. Carlson-Drexler returned to the SAU research station territory in May of 2009 to conduct additional archival research on the project.

Cemetery Preservation Efforts in Southwest Arkansas

The SAU research station continued its involvement in the research and preservation of cemeteries in southwest Arkansas. Dr. Brandon served as the humanities scholar on Arkansas Humanities Council documentation and preservation grants, helping local groups concerned with preserving African-American cemeteries. In this capacity Dr. Brandon and Anthony Clay Newton photodocumented the Kingsland/Bear State Cemetery in Kingsland in Cleveland County—a cemetery that we had mapped last year. SAU staff also conducted grant planning visits for several cemeteries in the AHC program including the Plainview and West Cemeteries in Magnolia, Paraloma Cemetery in Sevier County, the Galilee Cemetery in Sprudell, and Washington Cemetery in Washington. Additionally, Dr. Brandon spoke at a cemetery preservation workshop sponsored by the Arkansas Humanities Council in Washington, Arkansas.

Dr. Brandon, with the assistance of Clay Newton, Vernon Perry, and Carl Carlson-Drexler, visited a number of other cemeteries in the region including the Yellington Cemetery (three stones in the middle of a pine plantation which used to be a large cotton plantation), the Perry-Glover cemetery (an African-American cemetery on the farm that once belonged to Mr. Perry's grandfather), and the Stewart-Walkerville Cemetery, all in Columbia Coun-

ty; the Methodist Cemetery in Lewisville; Presbyterian Cemetery in Washington; Rose Hill Cemetery in Hope; and Holly Springs Cemetery, Betts Cemetery, Foster Cemetery, and several others in rural Hempstead County.

Dr. Brandon also collaborated with Hop Litzwire and Casey Sanders of AETN and Litzwire Sound and Vision in making a documentary about cemetery preservation in Arkansas. Dr. Brandon facilitated the filming of the November Paraloma Cemetery Association quarterly meeting and arranged interviews with several of the key individuals in the Paraloma project. Dr. Brandon also did in-studio interviews with Sanders and Litzwire (in April) and took Litzwire to visit examples of endangered cemeteries in Hempstead county and the site of Cedar Grove Cemetery in Lafayette County (in June).

Promoting Historical Archeology and African-American Archeology to the Public and Other Professionals

In an effort to promote historical archeology across the state, Dr. Brandon gave a series of public talks titled “Why Do We Dig Up the Recent Past: Historical Archeology in Arkansas.” This year’s venues included the Fayetteville Public Library, the Central Mississippi Valley Chapter of the Arkansas Archeological Society (Jonesboro), the Barton Library (El Dorado), the Chidester School Museum, and the Mosaic Templars Cultural Center in Little Rock (as a part of the MTCC Black History month celebration). SAU staff also gave additional public talks about historic period projects—David Jeane gave an invited paper on the late 1980s excavations at Sulphur Fork Factory as a part of the second annual Red River Heritage Symposium at Historic Washington State Park, and Dr. Brandon gave a program on the archeology of Van Winkle’s Mill to an Arkansas Master Naturalist class at the new Hobbs State Park visitor’s center.

One result of this outreach effort is that the SAU research station staff was asked to assist on several historic period projects around the state and region. In December of 2008, Dr. Brandon and Clay Newton assisted Mary Farmer, Amanda Brock, Jessica Howe, and Chester Shaw in mapping the Thibault Plantation site—just north of the Isgrig excavations being conducted by a joint effort of the UAPB and Toltec research stations. In April, David Jeane assisted Louisiana archeologist Jeff Girard in conducting a survey to identify slave quarters sites in Colfax, Louisiana. At the behest of the City of El Dorado’s Mayoral office, Dr. Brandon was invited to record the “Hidden House” on old “Hamburger Row.” Hamburger Row is a local name for a section of S. Washington Street south of downtown El Dorado that had been the epicenter of the oil boom growth during the 1920s. It was infamous for its cheap meal joints, shanties, prostitution, and gambling. The “Hidden House” was a recently rediscovered Victorian house that had been



Filmmaker Hop Litzwire, getting his equipment ready for work on a documentary about preserving cemeteries in Arkansas. Dr. Brandon assisted the project.

walled in by a mass of 1920s and 1930s storefronts and then re-exposed as these building were demolished to make way for a new convention center. There was a lot of local press on the house when it was identified as part of the notorious “Hamburger Row” (some reports claim that it was a brothel). Dr. Brandon was able to measure, map, and extensively photograph the building before its destruction.

Both Dr. Brandon and David Jeane continued promoting the subdiscipline of historical archeology to other archeologists and historians through their contributions to a thematic volume of *The Arkansas Historical Quarterly* concentrating on historical archeology in Arkansas (edited by Mary Kwas), and through Dr. Brandon’s service on the Arkansas Historical Association’s Board of Trustees. Dr. Brandon also continued to edit the Recent Past column in the *SAA Archeological Record*, and recruited Dr. Mark Warner (University of Idaho) to contribute an article, “Why I gave Away My *American Antiquity*: Some Thoughts on the Relationship Between Historical Archaeologists and *American Antiquity*.”

Finally Dr. Brandon has also been working on promoting Arkansas archeology to the community of historical archeologists. This year he gave several papers outlining important historical projects in Arkansas at professional meetings.

Collections and Station Facility Rehabilitation

SAU research station staff continued to work on rehabilitation and inventory of the station collections. David Jeane made progress with his program of ceramic vessel restoration, and began a new project recording Carden Bottom ceramic vessels housed in the collections at Louisiana State Exhibit Museum in Shreveport, Louisiana. Daniel Hammack, an SAU student intern with the station in the fall semester, cataloged incoming material, and all station staff worked on processing recently excavated material.

In August, Clay Newton, Carl Carlson-Drexler and Dr. Brandon continued rehabilitation efforts at the Bruce Center facility on the SAU campus. This year's work focused on the long hallway, recessed display wall, the kitchenette area, the laboratory office, and station assistant's office. These areas were prepared by sanding, patching the drywall, removing all the drywall and concrete anchors, plastering over the smaller holes and then applying primer and paint. Newton began installing cove baseboards around the exhibit hall area and cleaned, painted, and moved into the laboratory office. The construction of a Quiznos upstairs in the Bruce Center required that the SAU research station staff move shelving and equipment out of a couple of the back rooms temporarily while contractors installed plumbing, etc.

With the help of the SAU Physical Plant, station staff also dealt with mold abatement in the Bruce Center facil-

ity. The source of the mold was carpeting in the collections area (formerly the dining hall). Once the mold became visibly evident and an independent air-quality/hazardous material assessment made, the SAU Physical Plant quickly killed the mold, removed the carpet, and stripped the glue down to the original terrazzo floors. We are very pleased with the speed with which SAU responded to this problem and appreciate SAU's efforts in getting carpet removal under way and completed in a timely manner.

Development of the Southern Arkansas Museum

The station continued to assist Southern Arkansas University with development of a Southern Arkansas Museum in the first floor of the Bruce Center. This year we met with members of the Magnolia Chamber of Commerce and Magnolia Economic Development Corporation regarding the Southern Arkansas Museum project and hosted a meeting in which David Lenk of Capitol Exhibit Services, Inc., presented an overall design concept and development plan for the Southern Arkansas Museum to SAU President David Rankin, members of the SAU Foundation, Jasper Lewis (the head of the SAU Physical Plant), and others. The presentation was impressive and all agreed that the SAM deserved a place on the official university development plan. While he was in Magnolia, Mr. Lenk also spoke to a group of art students (3D design and graphic design) about his business.

Dr. Brandon followed up this presentation with two more meetings—one with Janie Bismark and Josh Kee of the SAU Foundation and a second with Robbie Taylor (Director of Grants Research) in order to plan the funding phase of the Museum project.

SAU Station Personnel

Jamie Brandon (Ph.D., University of Texas – Austin, 2004) came to the SAU station with 20 years of experience in the field of archeology. He has been involved with projects in 13 southeastern states and has authored or coauthored publications and/or technical reports on research in seven of those states. Dr. Brandon has worked at all stages of investigation and on sites dating from the Pleistocene to the twentieth century. He has worked with the Arkansas Archeological Survey in various capacities since 1997. His research interests include historical archeology of the 19th century South, prehistoric and protohistoric cultures of the Midsouth and Trans-Mississippi South, cultural and historical memory, and working with descendant communities.

David Jeane (M.S., Northeast Louisiana University, 1976) joined the Survey in 1997 as station assistant at SAU. During his previous 25-year career with the Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals, Jeane maintained an active role in Arkansas and Louisiana archeology as a member of several organizations. He has also done research on South American mummies and 17th and 18th century English ceramics.

Anthony Clay Newton (B.A., Southern Arkansas University, 2004) is a Magnolia native and a professional archeological technician who has worked for various cultural resource management companies on projects in Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Mississippi. He is also a life member of the Arkansas Archeological Society and has served on the AAS Board of Advisors since 2000. Mr. Newton is interested in the archeology and history of southwestern Arkansas and the Ark-La-Tex region. He is also an accomplished photographer.

ACADEMIC SERVICE & ACTIVITIES

Dr. Jamie Brandon's academic title is Research Assistant Professor in the UAF Department of Anthropology. He teaches in the School of Liberal and Performing Arts at SAU, where his courses fulfill social science general education requirements, and History major requirements.

- taught SOC 1003, General Anthropology (32 students)
- taught SOC 3143/ HIST 3143, Anthropology of North American Indians (32 students)
- oversaw HIST 4923, History/Museum Internship, providing structured field experience in the work of public history (1 student intern)
- taught ANTH 500V, a graduate-level individual readings course, for University of Arkansas–Fayetteville's Department of Anthropology (2 UAF graduate students)
- served on three anthropology M.A. and three anthropology Ph.D. committees at the University of Arkansas–Fayetteville, and one anthropology Ph.D. committee at the College of William and Mary

PROFESSIONAL SERVICE & ACTIVITIES

- Brandon reviewed articles submitted to *Journal of Field Archaeology* and *Southeastern Archaeology*, and a book manuscript for the University of Alabama Press
- Brandon served as chair of the Survey's Publications Committee
- Brandon served as Continuing Education Coordinator for the Society for Historical Archaeology; chair of the SHA Student Paper Prize sub-committee; member of the SHA Academic and Professional Training Committee
- Brandon served as Vice-Chairman of the Arkansas Civil War Sesquicentennial Commission (appointed by Arkansas Governor Mike Beebe)
- Brandon served on the Board of Trustees of the Arkansas Historical Association
- Brandon served as Associate Editor for Historical Archaeology for the *The SAA Archaeological Record*, the newsletter of the Society for American Archaeology
- Brandon is co-owner/moderator of the African-American Archaeology Network listserver (298 members and 190 messages posted 2008–2009); and owner/moderator of the Southwest Arkansas Archeology listserver (292 members and 57 messages posted 2008–2009)
- Jeane provided consultation and advisory services to the Louisiana State Exhibit Museum, Shreveport, on NAG-PRA compliance; to Dr. Margaret J. Guccione (Department of Geosciences, UAF) on Red River archeological sites; and to the Louisiana Division of Archeology on the location of slave quarters in Colfax, LA.

PUBLIC SERVICE & OUTREACH

- Brandon presented programs at the Fayetteville Public Library (audience, 42), the Barton Library Saturday Lecture Series in El Dorado (audience, 20), the Chidester School Museum (audience, 64), the Mosaic Templars Cultural Center in Little Rock (audience, 20), the Arkansas Museum of Natural Resources in Smackover (audience, 27), the DeQueen American Association of Retired Persons (audience, 34), and the Magnolia Rotary Club (audience, 137)
- Brandon gave a program on the archeology of Van Winkle's Mill to an Arkansas Master Naturalist class at the new Hobbs State Park visitor's center (audience, 45)
- Jeane gave an invited lecture on the Sulphur Fork Factory excavations of the late 1980s as part of the second annual Red River Heritage Symposium at Historic Washington State Park (audience, 90)
- Jeane presented public programs at the Arkansas Natural Resources Museum (audience, 40), Texarkana Museum (audience, 45), and the South Arkansas Community College lecture series (audience, 55)
- Jeane participated in the Texarkana Archaeology & Heritage Fair and the Jonquil Festival in Washington, Arkansas
- Jeane served as Native American Indian artifact expert at a Louisiana Archives Roadshow event in Shreveport, Louisiana (audience, 300)
- Brandon provided consultation and advisory services to AETN on a documentary project about Arkansas cemetery preservation; to the City of El Dorado on historic buildings; to the Mosaic Templars Cultural Center on African-American fraternal organizations; and to Historic Washington State Park on its new interpretive plan
- Jeane provided consultation and advisory services to a citizen of Little River County about potential disturbance of sites on his property; and to a citizen of Union County about a Nicaraguan or Costa Rican pottery vessel collection
- Brandon and Jeane helped with an archeology program at Cub Scout Adventure Weekend at Camp De Soto (De Soto Area Council), near El Dorado, Arkansas (audience, 200)

SERVICE TO THE ARKANSAS ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

The station advises and supports the Kadohadacho Chapter of the Arkansas Archeological Society, hosting seven monthly meetings and open lab days on Wednesdays throughout the year.

- Brandon wrote, printed, and distributed the monthly Chapter newsletter, *Kadohadacho News*
- Brandon presented programs at Kadohadacho (Magnolia), Ko-ko-çi (Fayetteville), and Central Mississippi Valley (Jonesboro) Chapter meetings (combined audiences, 136)
- Jeane gave two talks at Kadohadacho (Magnolia) Chapter meetings (combined audiences, 46)
- Brandon taught the Basic Excavation seminar at the June 2009 Training Program, served as an excavation area supervisor, and gave an evening lecture to Program participants
- Jeane provided general help during the Training Program

VOLUNTEER HOURS

- volunteers contributed 826 hours to station research projects in the field and laboratory

Arkansas State University, Jonesboro

DR. JULIET MORROW, STATION ARCHEOLOGIST
SHAUN MCGAHA, STATION ASSISTANT

The ASU research station covers 15 counties in northeastern Arkansas. American Indian cultural development from 12,000 B.C. to historic times and early Euroamerican settlements are all part of the archeological record. Among the well-known sites are Sloan, a Dalton period mortuary that is the oldest known cemetery in North America, and the King Mastodon, which was featured in *National Geographic* magazine. A large number of sites date from the scientifically critical transition that occurred about 10,000 years ago between the Ice Age (Pleistocene) and modern (Holocene) climatic regimes. Geographically, the ASU station incorporates the eastern border of the Ozark Plateau and the vast lowland areas of the Mississippi River basin and its tributaries. Station territory thus provides ideal natural laboratories for the study of diverse ecological adaptations in Arkansas prehistory.

News and Research

Clovis Culture: The Martens Site

The Martens site is a Clovis site in St. Louis, Missouri that was excavated in 1997 prior to construction of a privately owned housing development. Usually in the fall when more time is available, Dr. Morrow works on chapters for the final report on this site. In December 2008 she reanalyzed the debitage (waste material from stone tool production) and measured the formal tools. This assemblage is very similar to other known Clovis sites. In 2004 Morrow had the good fortune to measure and photograph tools from the Murray Springs Clovis site (fully published by Vance Haynes et al. in 2007), and is excited to be able to compare that assemblage to the Martens Clovis assemblage. Murray Springs was a sealed, buried Clovis hunting camp with several separate kill areas. Martens is predominantly a surface site, but some lithic artifacts occurred at depths of up to 70 cm below the ground surface. Murray Springs provides a good template for what the assemblage from a Clovis camp with associated kill areas (bison and mammoth) should contain.

Other Paleoindian-related research activities included: documenting fluted points in private collections in Arkansas and Missouri, and one in the donated Chowning collection from Pulaski county; writing major sections of an article (coauthored with colleagues at Missouri State University) on "Fluted Point Occupation of the Ozarks."

Kreb's Place, a Possible Wilson Phase Village

In August the station excavated scores of features at Kreb's Place (3CG453), a possible Wilson Phase (Middle Mississippian) fortified village. Water-screening of fill from these features continued over the next twelve months.

Morrow wrote an article for *Field Notes* summarizing this salvage project, which benefited from help by several volunteers, including staff from other Survey stations and members of the Arkansas Archeological Society. About 2 acres of this 9-acre site were available for inspection (the site had been largely destroyed during fall/winter of 2007–2008 before the archeologists became aware of it).

Numerous wall-trench houses were clustered in two spatially distinct areas and a possible plaza was detected during the August 2008 salvage in the wake of land-leveling operations. At least 115 trash pits (some as large as 4 meters in diameter) and over 700 post molds were mapped. Only pit features were sampled because the team were only given a few days to salvage what they could from the site before it was leveled for rice production. Water-screened fill from about half the trash pits awaits analysis. The site is now destroyed.

Paleoethnobotanist Katie Parker has identified several plant species from macrobotanical specimens, and Morrow is submitting a grant proposal to the Society's Archeological Research Fund to support additional plant identification. So far there are maize, chinkapin or American chestnut wood charcoal, hickory wood and nutshell, ash wood charcoal, and persimmon—all from one pit feature (Feature 10).

The archeological deposits salvaged from Kreb's Place, together with the site map, will allow a better understanding of Middle Mississippian occupation of the Cache River Valley. Morrow tentatively interprets the site as a Wilson Phase village of median size. But formal comparisons with assemblages from other sites of similar age will be needed in order to confirm this.

Morrow water-screened almost all of the feature samples herself at home on weekends between August 2008 and July 2009, saving the fill from some features to be processed using water flotation. The station had not had a FLOT tank for some time, so Shaun McGaha purchased the materials to make one. Determined to have a FLOT tank that was metal with metal welds—like famed archaeologist Patty Jo Watson’s original SMAP tank from the “Shell Mound Archaeological Project”—Morrow enlisted her father-in-law, Norman Wardlow, to build the brand new ASU station tank. Morrow planned to give her Work-Study students some practical experience in archaeological processing methods at the FLOT tank in the fall. Not only the backlog from Kreb’s Place, but also feature fill from Buffalo Head Slough (3GE6), and a few bags from Greenbrier (3IN1) await processing.

Old Town Ridge

Julie Morrow completed a gradiometry survey of Old Town Ridge (3CG41) with Jami Lockhart, the Survey’s GIS and remote sensing specialist, Shaun McGaha, and ASU students. Old Town Ridge is a fortified Middle Mississippian village in an area of northeast Arkansas known as Buffalo Island. Local people understand Buffalo Island as a plateau between the St. Francis River on the west and Big Lake on the east. Geologically, Buffalo Island is part of a landform known as the Malden Plain, which is a Pleistocene terrace remnant of the Ohio-Mississippi River system. The Malden Plain goes all the way up into Stoddard County Missouri. At a large scale, it is a significant terrace remnant within the ancient Mississippi Delta.

Around A.D. 1200–1250, many large villages began to be fortified. Archaeologists want to know why. There are several significant fortified Middle Mississippian villages and civic-ceremonial centers located in the boot-heel of Missouri on the Malden Plain (Rich Woods, County Line, and Langdon) that are probably related to the fortified Middle Mississippian occupation at Old Town Ridge. Morrow has begun working with fellow archaeologists and archivists at the University of Missouri to obtain information about these sites which will allow valid comparisons and examination, for example, of the settlement system ca. A.D. 1200–1400 without the obfuscation of “state” borders.

In order to understand Old Town Ridge at a regional scale, Morrow believes it is important to examine portions of western Kentucky and Tennessee and southern Illinois as well. But the boot-heel is closer and a good place to start. The Old Town Ridge project is a continuation of efforts to develop archaeological phase definitions for Middle Mississippian in the St. Francis Basin, east of Crowley’s Ridge. Morrow has taken a good look at a batch of sites in the western lowlands and is now venturing with her team into the eastern lowlands. Unfortunately, many of the sites in the eastern lowlands have long been leveled. Because



The area where Old Town Ridge (3CG41) is located is called different things by different people: Buffalo Island because many buffalo roamed the area prior to the 1811–1812 earthquake; “The Land of Milk and Honey” by local farmers because of the agriculturally productive, well-drained soils (compared to surrounding sunken lands/swamps); and the Malden Plain by geographers/geologists/archeologists because it is an Ice Age terrace remnant of the ancient Mississippi-Ohio river system.

Old Town Ridge is not entirely land-leveled (only about the southern 35% of the site), this makes it especially exciting to work on.

The gradiometry provided a lot of information on where to search for deposits that could answer key questions about the Middle Mississippian occupation of the site. Bucket augering to ground truth some subsurface anomalies and non-anomalies detected in the land-leveled portion of the site (the southeastern quadrant of the village) indicates that intact deposits are concentrated between 20 and 60 cm below ground surface. Two hearths, a house wall, a possible pit feature, and the edge of the palisade were explored during this initial testing phase.

Morrow and her crew are hopeful that additional testing and eventually controlled excavations at a larger scale will be possible. Here are some of the questions the research at Old Town Ridge pursues:

- During what time interval within the Late Woodland period was the site occupied and are there features (dwellings, hearths, trash pits, etc.) dating to this occupation?
- Is there an Early Mississippian occupation at Old Town Ridge?
- When was the palisade constructed? How was it constructed?

- What are the subsurface anomalies outside the palisade?
- What factors account for the community organization within the palisaded compound?
- Is social ranking evident at the household level during any occupation?
- What is the nature of the association between Old Town Ridge and contemporary sites in the St. Francis Basin?
- Does the Middle Mississippian occupation at Old Town Ridge represent an intrusion of people from the north, or is the “Mississippianization” of Old Town Ridges the result of a flow of goods and ideas into the Late Woodland culture of northeast Arkansas?

Morrow completed a 30-page report about the investigations so far at Old Town Ridge for farmers and landowners (and on file at the Arkansas Archeological Survey). Shaun McGaha helped format Excel artifact inventories and began analyzing Old Town Ridge decorated rim sherds from the site.

Harter Knoll

Morrow began excavations to determine the occupational history and assess damage from looting at Harter Knoll (3IN54). Students in the ARISE program (Accelerated Research in the Science of the Environment) helped.

About 100 years ago, Harter Knoll was visited by C. B. Moore, who excavated a number of burials, three of which were accompanied by grave goods: shell beads and an atlatl weight. Surface collections by the landowner family (who have tried in vain over the years to keep looters and trespassers off the site), and by John House during the Cache River Archeological Project, reveal an occupational history including probably intermittent Late Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian components spanning the past 10,000 years.

Harter Knoll is a badly looted site, and was hit hard again this past April of 2009. Landowners notified Morrow that seven big holes had been dug with bones and

artifacts strewn about. Station assistant Shaun McGaha documented the incident and collected the visible material from the ground surface, but looters returned the following weekend, causing more destruction.

Morrow contacted the NAGPRA representatives for the appropriate Tribes and, with landowner permission, engaged with local law enforcement to let them know about the ongoing situation of trespass and looting, with disturbance of human graves. She conducted an assessment of the looting and inventoried the human skeletal fragments and artifacts that Shaun McGaha had collected from the surface. She then made plans to test the site, to see whether there were enough intact deposits to learn anything more about the site.

On June 8, 2009, her crew placed three 2 x 2 meter test units near the approximate center of the site. She and McGaha also mapped the site and placed permanent datum markers. Most of the features and artifacts observed so far appear to be Archaic in age. Despite disturbance from looting, rodent burrows, and plowing, Morrow hopes there is still much that can be learned from the site, and perhaps by someday studying the landowner’s family collection.

Ceramic Analyses

Shaun McGaha and volunteer Robert Taylor generally spend one or two days per week on analysis of decorated ceramic sherds from the Greenbrier site (3IN1), where Training Program excavations took place in 1999 and 2000. Morrow is finishing up an article for *The Arkansas Archeologist* detailing the results of the second round of INAA (Neutron Activation analysis) performed on Greenbrier sherds in 2007, and explaining why thin section analysis of the sherds is the next step. INAA has limitations. To address some of the questions that still remain—for example: Where is the source of the clay used by the Greenbrier potters? Can the pottery groups identified by INAA be refined?—new data need to be generated using new techniques.



Student Research Across Disciplines

Morrow directed a Chemistry & Physics Department Independent Study course for student Megan Steed, who identified tobacco residue in this clay pipe from the Cherry Valley Mound site (3CS40). The pipe is in a private collection, loaned to the Survey for analysis. The Cherry Valley phase dates to around A.D. 1150 and is thought to be connected with trading entrepôts from Cahokia.

ASU Station Personnel

Juliet Morrow (Ph.D., Washington University, St. Louis, 1996) joined the Survey as ASU station archeologist in 1997, after a position with the Office of the State Archeologist of Iowa's Highway Archeology Program and earlier work for private firms and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Morrow's background in earth sciences provides expertise in geoarcheology, geomorphology, and site formation processes. Much of her archeological research has focused on the Paleoindian period and multidisciplinary studies of hunter-gatherer lifeways, stone tool technology, and Pleistocene/Early Holocene ecology.

Shaun McGaha (B.A. in Psychology, Arkansas State University, 2007) met Dr. Morrow at the emergency salvage excavation at Blowing Cave, and began volunteering in the station lab. Shaun was accepted into the McNair Achievement Program at ASU and chose to work with Dr. Morrow and Robert Taylor for his research project. He was hired as station assistant in May 2007.

GRANTS, HONORS & AWARDS

- Juliet Morrow is a co-principal investigator for ARISE: Accelerated Research in the Science of the Environment, an NSF-funded internship for college seniors in environmental sciences at ASU. Other co-PIs in the Program are Dr. Jennifer Bouldin (Toxicology) and Dr. Carolyn Dowling (Chemistry and Physics).

ACADEMIC SERVICE & ACTIVITIES

Dr. Juliet Morrow's academic title is Research Associate Professor in the UAF Department of Anthropology. She teaches in the Department of Criminology, Sociology, Geology and Social Work at ASU.

- taught Introduction to Cultural Anthropology, Spring 2008 (66 students)
- taught Introduction to Archaeology, Spring 2008 (13 students)
- directed CHEM 411V, Internship in Forensic Science, Fall 2009 (1 student)
- taught ANTH 4066, Independent Study, Fall 2009 (2 students)
- taught CHEM 427V, Independent Research in Archaeochemistry, Summer I 2009 (1 student)
- prepared and conducted archeological instruction for ARISE students, Summer I 2009: lectures, site tours, field trips, archeological fieldwork at Harter Knoll, and 2-day canoe trip on the Spring River for biogeochemistry fieldwork
- member of two Ph.D. committees, Heritage Studies Program, ASU
- assisted ASU Museum staff: developing Archeology Month 2009 activities; identifying artifacts and human remains for a NAGPRA grant; preparation of an exhibit of Native American material culture, including loan of artifacts, information and advice, editing of text panels and labels
- participated as a judge in the Earth Sciences category, Northeast Arkansas Regional Science Fair, ASU campus
- long video interview with Heritage Studies Ph.D. candidate Lenore Shoultes, for her dissertation research

PROFESSIONAL SERVICE AND ACTIVITIES

- provided peer-review of manuscripts submitted to *American Antiquity* and *Current Research in the Pleistocene*
- consultation, assistance, and/or advice on archeological matters to the following: Craighead Electric; The Archaeological Conservancy; Natural Resources Conservation Service; Department of Arkansas Heritage; Corps of Engineers; Arkansas Department of Higher Education; Paleoindian Database of the Americas; Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department; and various professional colleagues

PUBLIC SERVICE AND OUTREACH

- participated in an Artifact Identification event at Parkin Archeological State Park
- Morrow serves as Vice President on the Board of the Missouri Archaeological Society; she helped prepare the Missouri Archaeology Month poster, and organized a symposium on Paleoindian to be held at Thousand Hills State Park in October 2009
- Morrow presented public lectures at the Lawrence County Public Library (audience, 10), and Picture the Past Film & Lecture series at Winthrop Rockefeller Institute (audience, 25),
- Morrow presented a workshop to the Arkansas Master Naturalists at Bull Shoals State Park (audience, 20)

- assisted Lawrence County Library with an exhibit on Native plants and Native American foods
- facilitated loan of artifacts to the Independence Regional Museum in Batesville for an exhibit
- advice and/or assistance to individuals or groups involved with historic cemetery preservation: Diocese of Tucson Catholic Cemeteries; Ainsworth/Spencer Cemetery in Harrisburg (Poinsett County); Friendship Cemetery in Pocahontas; a possible unrecorded cemetery in Greene County
- Morrow served as humanities scholar for an AHC grant for the Scott Cemetery Project in Walnut Ridge
- Morrow participated in several media events publicizing archeological projects: an on-camera interview for a film about the archeology of Missouri; an on-camera television interview about mastodons and the King Mastodon excavation; a telephone interview to *American Archeology* magazine for an article on Paleoindian sites; an on-camera interview with Hop Litzwire of AETN for a documentary about cemetery preservation; several interviews for articles about archeology in the *Jonesboro Sun*; a television news interview about the looting incident at the Harter Knoll site

SERVICE TO THE ARKANSAS ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

The station hosts the Central Mississippi Valley Chapter of the Society. Morrow serves as program chair, arranging speakers for the monthly programs, and advertises the Chapter meetings with a newsletter and flyers.

- organized nine lectures for monthly evening programs
- met with George Lankford (site steward) and Mr. Robert Stroud (landowner) to discuss the Greenbrier site (3IN1) and the Arkansas Archeological Society's Site Stewardship Program
- presented two programs at Central Mississippi Valley (Jonesboro) Chapter meetings (audience, 120)
- the station accepted the donation of artifacts from sites recorded by the late Mr. Ralph Wayne, who was a life member of the CMVAS and an invaluable participant in its activities

VOLUNTEER HOURS

- volunteers contributed 1056 hours in the field and laboratory to station research projects

Blytheville Research Station

DR. CLAUDINE PAYNE, STATION ARCHEOLOGIST

MARION HAYNES, STATION ASSISTANT

MELINDA MARTIN-BURNS, ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSISTANT & AMERICORPS INTERN (PART-TIME)

The Blytheville research station is located at the Arkansas Aeroplex on the decommissioned Eaker Air Force Base, now owned by the City of Blytheville. The station is responsible for Mississippi and Crittenden counties in northeast Arkansas, which together contain well over 1000 recorded archeological sites, including four American Indian sites that are listed on the National Register of Historic Places—Chickasawba Mound, Eaker, Nodena, and Zebree; Eaker and Nodena are also National Historic Landmarks. A site on Bradley Ridge is the probable location of the American Indian town of Pacaha, visited by Hernando de Soto in 1541. The former air base property incorporates a number of significant, well-preserved archeological sites. One focus of the station is a program of cooperative research with geologists and seismologists to identify and date ancient earthquake features in order to better understand the frequency and periodicity of earthquakes in this seismically active region, and to study ways in which earthquakes affect archeological sites.

News and Research

Mississippian Architecture and Community Patterns

Research on Mississippian community patterns along the Lower Pemiscot Bayou continued with processing of artifacts and materials recovered from the Eaker site during three seasons of Training Program excavations from 2004–2006. Dr. Claudine Payne gave two talks on the research at the Eaker site. She also prepared a summary of the work at Eaker for local leaders who went to Washington, D.C. in the fall to revive the idea of a National Park that would be located at Eaker and would interpret the site and the important Mississippian cultural florescence of the Delta region in Arkansas. Payne submitted a progress report on Eaker research at the end of the year.

In June, Dr. Payne had students in her Basic Lab class at the 2009 Training Program use data from Eaker site controlled surface collections as a class project. The students counted pottery, stone, and polished pebbles from five 10 x 10 meter collection blocks, and Payne entered the data and created distribution maps which also incorporated data recorded by last year's class. The pottery and pebbles showed a roughly similar distribution—a 15–20 meter wide, mostly cleared area surrounded by higher densities of artifacts. This pattern may indicate a large area in the vicinity of several houses was kept clean by the community. These “swept” areas are known from Mississippian sites, and are often interpreted as areas used for public gatherings or ritual activity. The stone distribution showed a number of approximately 10-meter wide circles that may have corresponded to structure locations.

Pemiscot Bayou/Little River: Cooperation with University of Memphis

At the invitation of David Dye of the University of Memphis, Claudine Payne and Marion Haynes joined a team investigating Late Mississippian community patterns along Little River and Pemiscot Bayou. The team hopes to carry out geophysics at 10–20 sites, and Dr. Payne would direct test excavations at three sites to find out how old they are. This will give a corpus of 12 excavated Mississippian sites to form the nucleus of a Pemiscot Bayou/Little River chronology. A grant proposal to NSF is being prepared.

The Knappenberger Site

Research on the Knappenberger site continued. Station staff observed tests by Tim Klinger of Historic Preservation Associates, Inc., just north of the site, along a line of electric transmission poles. The location is at the edge of an old river channel, so everyone was on the lookout for some evidence of riverine deposits, but nothing was observed. There were earthquake effects, however.

Melinda Martin-Burns continued her classification of artifacts from spring test excavations, and presented a poster on last year's Knappenberger excavation at the annual meeting of the Arkansas Archeological Society in Hot Springs. Veterinarian Rock Cato x-rayed a fired clay effigy head from the site. The x-ray clearly showed small uniformly spherical pellets inside the head, which account for its rattle effect.



Claudine Payne (center) and Albert Jones of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union Museum in Tyronza (on the left) consult with a landscape architect at the Berry Cemetery in Crittenden County. The cemetery is the grave site of George Berry Washington, a prominent African American landowner in the early part of the 20th century. Mr. Jones is working with residents of Earle to preserve the cemetery. The grave and the marble angel seen in the picture stand on a small Indian mound.

Lake Jackson Chiefdoms

Dr. Payne continued working on her article about the Lake Jackson site for a volume honoring Dr. Jerry Milanich, edited by Jeff Mitchem. Payne has been studying the rise and fall of the Lake Jackson site as a chiefly capital of the Apalachee region of Florida's panhandle for several years. Her work there explores archeological signatures for different types of chiefdoms: smaller polities with authority built on kinship, and later "paramount" chiefdoms in which high-status leaders are linked by descent to mythic heroes, their authority thus legitimized by religion. She has been using the model to explore community and political organization at the Eaker site and other places in Arkansas.

Earthquakes and Archeology

Marion Haynes and Claudine Payne both attended the Governor's Earthquake Advisory Council meeting in July. Marion, a Council appointee, advised or consulted on several earthquake research projects. He worked with Brian Blake of the Central U.S. Earthquake Consortium to place a geocache box outside the Blytheville station. Information about earthquakes and the Arkansas Archeological Survey are contained in the box. Between January when the box was placed and June 30, there have been 20 visi-

tors to the box. This is a new way to inform people about Arkansas archeology. Marion also talked to participants in the New Madrid Seismic Zone Field Trip sponsored by GEOPATHS (Geoscience Education Opportunities: Partnerships to Advance Teaching and Scholarship) from the University of Missouri-Kansas City. And he worked with Martitia Tuttle of the USGS on a project to investigate the nature of Buckhorn Ridge north of Blytheville.

Delta Gateway Museum and Museum Commission

The second year of the Commission began with a viewing of presentations by University of Arkansas Interior Design students. As part of the SEED (Students Engaged in Economic Development) program, the students did class projects focusing on designs for the Kress Building. In January, the Commission held a display of the projects at the Ritz Civic Center. Claudine Payne (serving as Vice-Chair of the Commission) and Chair Ruth Hale attended a Blytheville Historic District Commission meeting to get approval for renovations to the façade of the Kress Building, which is on the National Register. Grant funds awarded last year from the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program allowed repairs to the terra cotta façade. Ms. Hale, Marion Haynes, and Dr. Payne packed up the

contents of the Delta Gateway Museum and supervised the move to storage until the building can be renovated. The Commission received a grant to participate in the Arkansas HELP program organized by the Mid-America Arts Alliance. This is an assistance program on museum governance for small museums. In October, Ruth Hale and Claudine Payne attended an excellent HELP workshop in Little Rock and in November met with a HELP consultant. They, and Secretary-Treasurer David Lyttle, attended the second of the series of workshops in February in Hot Springs. As part of the workshop, the team applied for and received non-profit status and prepared a handbook for Commission members. They also worked with architects responsible for renovations to the Kress Building which

will house the museum, and renovations began in June. Dr. Payne's one-year appointment was renewed in July, and she will now serve for three years (2008–2011).

Historic Photos of Blytheville and Mississippi County

Marion Haynes began gathering photos taken of Blytheville and Mississippi County from the 1920s to the 1980s by Eric Bollard, an Englishman who moved to the county, married a local woman, built a cotton gin, and whose hobby was photography. The photos offer a glimpse into rural life in decades past. With the permission of Mrs. Bollard, Marion worked with Caroline Millar of Main Street Arkansas to select and reproduce some of Bollard's photos of downtown Blytheville for a traveling exhibit.

Blytheville Station Personnel

Claudine Payne (Ph.D., University of Florida, 1994) joined the Survey in 1999 to run the new Blytheville research station. Previously, she taught anthropology at the University of Florida, the University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana, and Armstrong Atlantic State University in Savannah, Georgia. Her research specialization in late Precolumbian archeology of the Southeast, especially political organization of chiefdoms, is ideal for the Blytheville station territory, which was home to a thriving and complex American Indian society 500 years ago.

Marion Haynes joined the Survey in 1999. A lifelong resident of the Blytheville area, he attended Southern Baptist College and the College of the Ozarks before returning to family farm operations in northern Mississippi County. Over many years he volunteered with Survey archeologists to record and preserve sites in the county, and assisted U.S. Geological Survey studies of the New Madrid Seismic Zone. From 1995–1997 he worked for Mid-Continental Research Associates, a private firm, on archeological survey within the Eaker air base property.

ACADEMIC SERVICE & ACTIVITIES

Dr. Claudine Payne's academic title is Research Associate Professor in the UAF Department of Anthropology.

PROFESSIONAL SERVICE & ACTIVITIES

- Payne provided peer review of a manuscript submitted to *The Arkansas Archeologist*
- Payne reviewed a book on archeological education for *Museum Anthropology*
- Payne served on the SEAC Public Outreach Committee
- Marion Haynes assisted research projects around the state: excavations at the Isgrig site in Little Rock; excavations at Old Davidsonville in Pocahontas; excavations at Looney Tavern in Pocahontas; excavations at 3LO226 in Booneville
- Payne and Haynes assisted Parkin station archeologist Jeff Mitchem during monitoring of bridge construction at the Parkin site
- the staff advised Hampson Museum superintendent Marlon Mowdy concerning a collection item

SERVICE TO THE HOST COMMUNITIES

The station is committed to ongoing public outreach efforts in Blytheville and other area communities, as well as the larger Arkansas Delta region.

- Payne participated in HELP workshops on small museum governance in Little Rock and Hot Springs, and attended the Arkansas Museums Association annual meeting in Little Rock, as part of the effort to help develop the Delta Gateway Museum
- the staff began planning for a small exhibit at the I-55 Welcome Center, to be called "From Corn to Cotton: One Thousand Years of Agriculture in the Delta"

PUBLIC SERVICE & OUTREACH

- Payne and Haynes participated in an Artifact Identification event at Parkin Archeological State Park
- Payne helped gather information on the Bradley site for an exhibit at Parkin Archeological State Park
- Payne advised the Southern Tenant Farmer Museum in Tyronza on preservation of George Berry Washington Cemetery, which is located on top of a prehistoric platform mound at 3CT47
- Payne gave talks at Wright Middle School's Leadership Academy, Columbia, SC (15 students); Blytheville Kiwanis Club (audience, 20); and Mississippi County Senior Citizen's Center, Blytheville (audience, 70)
- Haynes presented talks to Blytheville Kiwanis Club (audience, 20); Entergy Retirees, Blytheville (audience, 15); a teacher's workshop at the Gosnell School System (attendance, 15), and a group of children at Arkansas Counseling Associates, Blytheville (attendance, 18)

SERVICE TO THE ARKANSAS ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

- Payne taught the Basic Lab seminar at the June 2009 Training Program
- Payne presented an evening lecture to Training Program participants (audience, 50)
- Haynes assisted with fieldwork logistics, transport, water-screening, and general work during the Training Program

Sponsored Research Program

DR. ROBERT C. MAINFORT, JR., ADMINISTRATOR
KATHLEEN CANDE AND RANDALL GUENDLING, PROJECT ARCHEOLOGISTS
MICHAEL EVANS AND JARED PEBWORTH, ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSISTANTS
LINDI HOLMES, REPORT EDITOR AND OFFICE MANAGER
ADEN JENKINS, TECHNICAL ASSISTANT
A. SKYE FLYNN, LABORATORY ASSISTANT

The Sponsored Research Program (SRP) conducts externally funded research based on grants, contracts, and cost-share agreements. Projects range in scope from documenting cultural resources within small areas, to resource overviews of large regions of the United States, to assisting with interpretation at state parks. To date, SRP has completed nearly 1000 studies within Arkansas and neighboring states. SRP also provides service to the university community through teaching, graduate committee membership and advising, and employment opportunities for qualified students as field and laboratory technicians. SRP staff members routinely serve as consultants to various state and federal agencies.

News and Research

Davidsonville Historic State Park

The Sponsored Research Program completed its fifth season of archeological excavations at Davidsonville Historic State Park in Pocahontas (Randolph County), Arkansas, with Kathleen Cande directing the research. Fieldwork focused on exploring Lots 19, 21, and 9 and the public square. Davidsonville was in existence from 1815 to 1830 and was the first county seat town in Arkansas.

This year we excavated the entire foundation of a residence in Lot 9, and placed several units inside the foundation. These excavations provide further confirmation that the structure (a log or wood-sided two-pen dogtrot) was substantial, possibly two stories. At approximately 50 feet by 26 feet, it was similar in size and configuration to the contemporaneous Jacob Wolf House near Norfolk, Arkansas. Ceramics found in the excavations suggest that this house was occupied later than the tavern (closer to 1830) that we investigated in previous years.

We attempted to relocate the site of the town jail. It is mentioned in several primary archival sources. There is also an 1816 plat map that shows the jail at the edge of the public square, in Lots 35 and 36. An area measuring 2.8 meters by 8 meters was stripped using a tractor. Although we found no structural remains, we observed two clusters of artifacts, one containing 16 redware body and base sherds. Nineteenth century redware vessels were usually associated with food preparation and storage. The other artifact cluster included broken dishes, several pieces of window glass, two square nail fragments, and part of a cast iron kettle. Although not conclusive, the presence of utili-

tarian redware might be evidence that the jail once stood in this area. More excavations are needed.

Volunteers on this project were John Holt (Arkansas Archeological Society), Malcolm Griffin, and Melinda Martin-Burns (AmeriCorps Intern, Blytheville research station).

Rice Dwelling House and Looney Tavern

Kathleen Cande also directed archeological excavations at two early nineteenth century log houses near Dalton, Arkansas, just north of Pocahontas in Randolph County. These structures have been donated to the Black River Technical College (also in Pocahontas) by the families who originally owned them. Research on and restoration of these houses is part of a long-term educational project called REACH (Researching Early Arkansas Cultural Heritage). Both structures are listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

In order to provide vital information on construction techniques and design elements of the Rice Dwelling House, SRP conducted archeological excavations in consultation with historical architect Tommy Jameson. Based on analysis of tree rings, the construction date for the Rice House is 1828, making it the oldest standing wooden structure in Arkansas. The structure was raised off the ground to give the archeologists access to the foundation and fireplace. This turned out to be a real time saver, because we were able to keep dry working underneath the house while heavy rain from Hurricane Ike fell for most of a week.



Archeologists crouch beneath the Rice House. The log house was built in 1828 and is the oldest standing wooden structure in Arkansas. The National Register-listed building was raised to give the archeologists access to foundations and hearth features.

The excavations indicate that the house stood on stone piers. There originally was a porch on the south side, but no porch on the north side. A massive limestone foundation supported the stone chimney. This foundation is similar to that found at the postmaster's residence at Davidsonville, built around the same time as the Rice House. We found a firepit beneath the house, suggesting that the individuals who built it may have camped inside the partially constructed structure to keep warm and dry.

By comparison, design and construction of the William Looney Tavern was much more complex. This double-pen log structure with dogtrot (or breezeway) may have been built using African American slave labor. Archeological study demonstrated that the east pen had a continuous limestone foundation.

Volunteers on the Looney Tavern fieldwork were Dewayne Bremer, Melinda Martin-Burns (AmeriCorps Intern, Blytheville research station), and John Holt (Arkansas Archeological Society).

Documenting Arkansas Bluff Shelters

Randall Guendling directed a project over the past three years to document UA Museum collections from bluff shelter sites in the Ozark Mountain portion of Arkansas. The dry sediments in these protected near-desert microhabitats result in preservation of an astounding variety of leather, textile, basketry, feather, and wooden artifacts as well as uncharred plant materials that never

survive on open sites. These types of artifacts first attracted the attention of professional archeologists in the 1920s and 1930s. Many of the collections from shelters excavated by the UA Museum in the 1930s have never been studied or even inventoried properly. SRP was awarded a series of Arkansas Natural and Cultural Resources Council grants beginning in 2007 to inventory and assess these important collections and to make the data available for future researchers.

One of the most critical aspects of this project was to establish standards for future conservation and management of the collections, and to upgrade containers for fragile items. The grant allowed for purchase of archival quality storage containers, and the process of reboxing the delicate artifacts will continue well into the future.

Another element of the project was to verify the existing collection inventories and enter the catalog card data into a new computerized inventory system. One task to be accomplished in course of the inventory was to relocate and reintegrate any missing items that had been separated from the site collections they belonged with. By the end of July 2009, we had nearly completed this process and had generated approximately 45,113 catalog cards. Our laboratory assistant, A. Skye Flynn departed at the end of FY 08–09 to enter graduate school in Maine, with our gratitude for her unflagging attention to detail.

Because all the data entry, catalog card record printing, and relocation/reintegration of missing items could not be



UAM undergraduates help with a controlled surface survey at Lakeport Plantation in February 2009. The antebellum plantation house is owned by Arkansas State University and operated as a working plantation and educational center. SRP's Randall Guendling, along with WRI station archeologist Skip Stewart-Abernathy, are members of the Lakeport Plantation Restoration Team.

accomplished by July 2009, we requested and received an extension. As of the end of FY 08–09, a searchable database of bluff shelter collections exists and is being used by Guendling to identify and guide the relocation of missing items.

Lakeport Plantation Project

A final Lakeport Plantation Restoration Team meeting was held in July of 2008 at the education center at Lakeport Plantation. With the end of the current grant cycle, the restoration phase of the project is considered complete and emphasis will shift to educational efforts largely through Arkansas State University (ASU), the owner of the plantation house. Dr. Ruth Hawkins, Lakeport project director, asked all team members present if they would agree to remain as permanent members of the Lakeport Plantation Restoration Team, even though active restoration was coming to an end. All agreed, including Randall Guendling (SRP) and Skip Stewart-Abernathy (Survey archeologist at the WRI research station). During the archeology presentation at the meeting, Stewart-Abernathy proposed that a one-week surface survey of the area within a mile of the house be conducted in February of 2009, before spring planting, to identify components of the landscape that are now vanished.

Skip Stewart-Abernathy and Randall Guendling directed the surface survey, with SRP archeologist Mike Evans and UAPB station assistant Mary Farmer also participating. Volunteers from the Lakeport Team, the Friends of Lakeport, ASU graduate students, and University of Arkansas – Monticello undergraduates also helped. The project was an unqualified success and preliminary analysis of the artifacts and their context answered many of the questions we set out to answer. For example, the area referred to as “the quarters,” north of the plantation house, did not exist before the 1870s, so it could not have been slave quarters. Rather, it was a post-bellum African-American community, now gone, that was called “the quarters” for lack of another term. All of the outbuildings surrounding the plantation in the earliest twentieth century photographs were late nineteenth century creations. This means that the landscape today—consisting of only the plantation house, a small dairy, and a reconstructed smokehouse—is the landscape that existed in 1860. The survey also found a hitherto unknown 1820s–30s site just south of the plantation house that predated Lakeport Plantation and may be the remains of some of the earliest American occupation at Kentucky Bend. The results of the survey will be incorporated in the final report being written by Randall Guendling.

New Grants and Contracts in 2008–2009

Project No. & Name	Firm or Agency	Budget
09-04 Bentonville Presbyterian Cemetery	Bentonville Presbyterian Church	\$7,954.57
09-05 Looney Tavern	Black River Technical College	\$44,937.26
09-06 Scott County Water 2	EDM Consultants, Inc.	\$2,581.56
10-01 Isgrig and Welspun Analysis	ANCRC	\$49,995.00
10-02 Prehistoric Heritage of NE Arkansas	ANCRC	\$50,005.00
Total		\$155,473.39

* ANCRC = Arkansas Natural & Cultural Resources Council

SRP Personnel

Robert C. Mainfort, Jr. (Ph.D., Michigan State University, 1977) joined the Survey in 1994 as SRP administrator. He also serves as Series Editor and Research Professor of Anthropology, University of Arkansas–Fayetteville. His research interests include mortuary studies, archeological systematics, and historical archeology.

Kathleen H. Cande (M.A., University of Arkansas, 1984) joined the Survey in 1987. Her research specializations include archeological textile analysis, archival research, the colonial Southeast, and historical archeology. Ms. Cande also manages and supervises the SRP laboratory.

Randall L. Guendling (M.A., University of Arkansas, 1993) has been employed by the Survey since 1981. His research specializations include historical archeology, Arkansas history, and prehistoric lithic analysis.

Michael Evans and Jared Pebworth, Archeological Assistants, contribute varied skills to SRP, the coordinating office, and station research projects, including all phases of archeological fieldwork, survey and precision mapping, geophysical imaging, production of CAD and other computer graphics, historic artifact analysis, and conservation of metal artifacts.

Lindi Holmes is SRP office manager and production editor of SRP reports. She also contributes to the Publications Program.

Aden Jenkins, Technical Assistant, is a skilled archeological field and laboratory technician.

SRP Reports Completed 2008-2009

Cande, Kathleen H.

2009 Management Summary for a Cultural Resources Survey of Sites 3SC40, 3SC130, and the Chant Cemetery, Part of Phase II of the James Fork Regional Water District, Scott County, Arkansas. Management Summary, Project 09-06, Submitted to EDM Consultants, Inc., Fort Smith. 11 pages.

Cande, Kathleen H., Jared S. Pebworth, Michael M. Evans, and Aden Jenkins

2009 Archeological Excavations in Lots 9, 19, 21, and the Public Square at Davidsonville Historic State Park, Randolph County, Arkansas. Year 4 Report, AAS Project No. 09-02. ANCRC Project 09-006. 66 pages.

SRP Service Activities

ACADEMIC SERVICE AND ACTIVITIES

Dr. Mainfort's academic title is Research Professor in the UAF Department of Anthropology, where he teaches one donated course per year.

- Mainfort taught ANTH 4093, The Archaeology of Death (10 students)
- Mainfort served on three anthropology M.A. committees (chair of one), and one anthropology Ph.D. committee
- Mainfort reviewed a University of Georgia dissertation draft
- Guendling taught a unit in the UAF Department of Anthropology's internship program covering proposal writing, budgeting, and technical writing for archeologists, Fall 2008

PROFESSIONAL SERVICE AND ACTIVITIES

- Mainfort reviewed two proposals for NSF
- Mainfort reviewed a book manuscript for a university press, and an article submitted to *Midcontinental Journal of Archaeology*
- Mainfort serves on the editorial board of the *Midcontinental Journal of Archaeology*
- Cande serves as Current Research – Arkansas editor for the *Southeastern Archaeological Conference Newsletter* and as Current Research – Gulf States editor for the *Society for Historical Archaeology Newsletter*
- Cande serves on the Survey's Publications Committee

PUBLIC SERVICE AND OUTREACH

- Mainfort served as a consultant to the University of Arkansas Museum, Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism, and the Department of Arkansas Heritage
- Mainfort contributed additional work on the virtual Hampson Museum project
- Mainfort and Mary Kwas represented the Survey and the UA Press at the annual "Books in Bloom" festival in Eureka Springs
- Mainfort taught the Ceramics seminar at the June 2009 Arkansas Archeological Society/Survey Training Program
- Mainfort was interviewed about his 2008 UA Press book *Sam Dellinger: Raiders of the Lost Arkansas* on KUAF's "Ozarks at Large" program
- Cande and Pebworth provided a tour of Survey facilities and information on archeological results from projects at the Park to visiting Davidsonville Historic State Park staff
- Cande provided assistance to Davidsonville Historic State Park, Arkansas History Commission, Butler Center Library, the State Historical Society of Missouri, and Fever River Research of Springfield, Illinois
- Cande gave public talks to the Pocahontas Rotary Club (audience, 40) and Black River Technical College (audience, 100+) about work at the Rice-Upshaw House; she gave talks to the Arkansas River Valley Chapter (audience, 20) and the Ko-ko-çi Chapter (audience, 18) of the Arkansas Archeological Society about work at Davidsonville
- Guendling (along with Skip Stewart-Abernathy, WRI) was asked to remain as a permanent member of the Lakeport Plantation Restoration Team
- Pebworth gave a talk at WRI's "Picture the Past" Film & Lecture series
- Pebworth (along with Jerry Hilliard, UAF station) participated in an Artifact Identification event at Shiloh Museum
- Pebworth helped host a tour of Survey facilities and spoke about archeological techniques to visiting school groups
- Evans serves as a member of the Benton County Historical Preservation Committee

VOLUNTEER HOURS

- volunteers contributed 80 hours to fieldwork at Davidsonville Historic State Park and the Looney Tavern excavations

Computer Services Program

DR. JAMI J. LOCKHART, CSP COORDINATOR & DIRECTOR OF ARCHAEOGEOPHYSICAL & GIS APPLICATIONS

DEBORAH WEDDLE, INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT AND INTERNET APPLICATIONS

JOHN SAMUELSEN, RESEARCH ASSISTANT

The Survey's Computer Services Program (CSP) is responsible for all aspects of electronic information management, including systems administration, computer operations, equipment purchasing, research, instruction, and user support throughout the organization. Our pioneering computer database for archeological site information (AMASDA) is one of the most comprehensive such applications in the country. The Survey has worked toward an approach that integrates the different data structures and digital tools being used in archeological research and cultural resource management today. Key components of this integrated approach include geographic information systems (GIS), relational database management systems, and exploratory data analysis. CSP provides online access to AMASDA for qualified subscribers and is working to provide web-enabled database access (with some information categories password-protected) for agencies and firms involved with cultural resource management in Arkansas. Our educational websites are maintained in response to public interest as well as agency and research needs. The newest component of the Survey's computer applications program is a full complement of remote sensing technologies for near-surface geophysical prospection on prehistoric and historic archeological sites.

Internet Applications & Tech Support

Equipment and Tech Support

Most of Deborah Weddle's time was devoted to computer systems security, end user support, web server administration, computer repairs and upgrades, and acquisition and deployment of equipment and software. Ms. Weddle is responsible to oversee and maintain all day-to-day computer operations for the entire statewide organization. She also contributes to major grant-funded projects involving computer and web-based applications.

The Survey purchased two notebooks and four desktop computers this year; one desktop was purchased with AMASDA grant funds.

Grant Participation & Database Administration

In 2007 the Survey received a large multi-year grant from the Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department to fund "AMASDA Online," a project to expand and update our computerized archeological site and information databases and to make them available via the Internet to authorized users. This new system will be of enormous benefit to various agencies and departments in Arkansas who must conform with environmental regulations that include impact assessment or protection and management of archeological sites—users will be able to do records checks and basic background research on known archeological sites within their project areas without making the

trip to Fayetteville.

Continuing his work on the grant team this year, John Samuelsen created a web accessible geographic interface that allows users to view all archeological sites in the state by clicking and "zooming" on areas of the state map. Users can also select an area by drawing a box with their mouse, which returns a list of sites for the enclosed area. Individual sites can be selected by clicking on their locations or by searching any field in the AMASDA database. This allows a user to search for and immediately see locations of sites based on any chosen cultural affiliation, size, or eligibility status. Sites can be viewed with other data sets, such as statewide high-resolution aerial photography, topographic maps, water basins, geology, and roads.

In Year 3 of the grant, archeological projects will be added to the geographic interface, incorporating another important part of the AMASDA database. This will allow researchers to see the study areas of prior site survey and cultural resource assessment or excavation projects. Extended information on archeological sites will also be added to the system for download, including excavation records, archeometric dates, and site maps.

Samuelsen presented a paper about the AMASDA Online project at the 37th annual Computer Applications and Quantitative Methods in Archaeology Conference in Williamsburg, Virginia, this year.

The Survey on the Web

The Survey's main website <www.uark.edu/campus-resources/archinfo/> had approximately 14,640 (1220 average per month) hits in 2008–2009. The site provides information for various audiences, including:

- a section on state laws relevant to archeological resources;
- a catalog of Survey publications about archeology;
- news about excavations and projects;
- instructions on how to contact the research stations, how to report a site, or to request information;
- a downloadable Teacher Packet with information about archeology, American Indians, and early Euroamerican explorations and settlement in Arkansas;
- state standards for fieldwork and report writing, providing guidelines for private research firms and agency archeologists;
- a link to the statewide Arkansas Archeological Society, an organization for people of all ages and walks of life who are interested in prehistoric and historic archeology; and
- information about volunteer opportunities, including the annual Training Program, a flexible field school at which any interested person can participate in Arkansas archeology under the guidance of Survey professionals.


Interactive Educational Websites

The CSP also maintains two interactive educational websites. *Indians of Arkansas* <<http://arkarcheology.uark.edu/indiansofarkansas/index.html>> is designed for the public and contains both academic and indigenous perspectives on American Indian history. The site received 5200 unique visitors (15,650 hits) per month this year.

Rock Art in Arkansas <<http://arkarcheology.uark.edu/rockart/index.html>> is designed for public education on the prehistoric and historic rock art of Arkansas, with articles, gallery, classroom ideas, and a searchable database of images. The site had 1650 unique visitors (4150 hits) per month.

Service Websites

Archeological Parks in the U.S. <<http://www.uark.edu/misc/aras>> provides information on parks that interpret archeological sites or feature results of archeological investigation. The site received approximately 9120 hits (760 average per month). We also host a service website for the **South Central Historical Archeology Conference**, and provide a link to the **Arkansas Archeological Society** website on our homepage.



How do we learn about the past?


- + Indians Before Europeans
- First Encounters
- + Historic Arkansas Indians
- + Indians After Europeans
- Writing Prompts
- + Learning Exercises
- Project Background and History

- Indians of Arkansas -

Archeology, History, and Culture

Introduction

This website provides information and educational resources for students, teachers, and life-long learners interested in Arkansas Indian history—a history which began 30,000 years ago, during the last Ice Age, and extends to the present. One of our goals is to help people understand how we learn about the past. What information do we use and how do we reach conclusions from the study of that information? A second goal is to provide a place where people can compare and contrast academic and Indian perspectives on the past. We believe that both perspectives are essential to a comprehensive view of the cultural heritage of Arkansas and the South.



"Osage Traders" by Charles Banks Wilson.

The material on this website expands upon our earlier *First Encounters* educational CD-ROM project. That project included a series of interactive learning exercises about interactions between Indians and Europeans in the Mississippi Valley. The *First Encounters* CD-ROM is no longer available. Here we offer a new series of learning exercises covering Indian history from the earliest times to the present. We revised some material from the *First Encounters* project for this website, and added some new material. We preserved the active learning approach featured in *First Encounters*, giving students an opportunity to learn historical and anthropological methods through direct study of original historical sources, including texts, maps, artworks, and archeological finds.

Table of Contents - Site Map

If you like the Indians of Arkansas website, please check out our Rock Art in Arkansas website.

The *First Encounters* project was funded by grants from the Arkansas Humanities Council and the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Introductory screen for the "Indians of Arkansas" educational website.

CSP Personnel

Jami J. Lockhart (Ph.D., Environmental Dynamics, University of Arkansas, 2007) joined the Survey in 1988. His research specializations include integrated data management, GIS, archaeogeophysics, and human-environmental relationships through time.

Deborah Weddle (B.A., Anthropology, University of Arkansas, 1993) began working for the Survey as a student archeological laboratory and field technician before moving permanently to the CSP. Her specializations include web application development, GIS, and the use of multimedia technologies for education.

John Samuelson (B.A. in Anthropology & B.S. in Computer Science, University of Florida, 2004) is currently working on a master's degree in Anthropology at UAF. His specializations include web application development, database management, GIS, 3D visualizations, and southeastern archeology.

CSP Service Activities

STUDENT SUPPORT

- data sets, demonstrations, and training in digital applications and geophysical techniques for undergraduates, graduate students, and interns in the UAF Anthropology Department and the Environmental Dynamics Program
- supervision of UAF graduate students working on grant-funded projects, and student interns
- facility tours and demonstrations for UAF anthropology classes

CAMPUS SERVICE

- CSP participates in the Information Technology Support Program of the UA Computing Services division

PUBLIC AND PROFESSIONAL SERVICE

- demonstrations of Survey computer facilities, resources, and current projects to K-12 students, visiting scholars, research professionals, and various agencies
- technical support, instruction, and graphics assistance for projects by several Arkansas Archeological Society members (Weddle)
- connectivity, training, and data access for users of the Survey's archeological databases representing numerous state and federal agencies (Weddle, Lockhart)
- learning opportunities for amateur archeologists during field research projects (Lockhart)
- various consultation, assistance, and digital data products for station research projects, grants, outreach, and data management
- maintenance of the South Central Historical Archeology Conference (SCHAC) and Archeological Parks websites (Weddle)

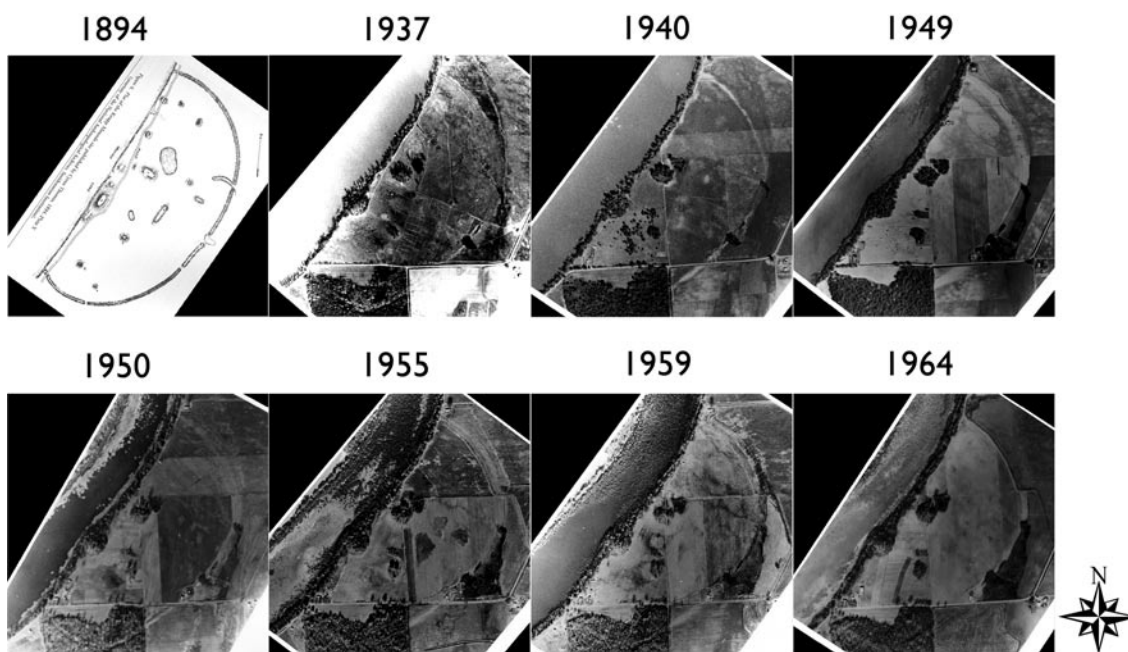
Archaeogeophysical Research – DR. JAMI LOCKHART, DIRECTOR

The Survey's comprehensive program of archaeogeophysical remote sensing applications is directed by **Dr. Jami Lockhart**. As a nondestructive reconnaissance technique that can save time and expense by focusing excavation efforts for the most beneficial result, archaeogeophysical remote sensing has revolutionized archeological methodology and has become an integral part of cultural resource management. The Survey endeavors to remain at the forefront of this development.

Archaeogeophysical Research Projects, 2008–2009

- Toltec Mounds Archeological State Park (3LN42)—Georeferencing historic (1930s, 40s, 50s & 60s) aerial photos of the site using GIS technology revealed features that have been obliterated by agriculture and other modern land use, so that other maps, geophysical imagery, and former/future excavations can be compared spatially to the aerial photos. Approximately 20% of the 100-acre Toltec Mounds site has now been surveyed using geophysical technologies, indicating many subsurface anomalies to focus archeological testing for years to come. Randolph County, Arkansas. With Jane Anne Blakney-Bailey & Marilyn Whitlow (Toltec) and Arkansas Archeological Society volunteers.

*Aerial Photo Time Series Georeferenced to Toltec Coordinate System Using GIS.
Maps can be compared directly to geophysical results.*



- Isgrig prehistoric site (3PU15)—Soil anomalies discovered by geophysical survey were confirmed as prehistoric graves and other cultural features on this site at Fourche Island near the Little Rock Port. Pulaski County, Arkansas. With John House (UAPB); Michael Evans, Jared Pebworth & Aden Jenkins (Survey CO); Duncan McKinnon (UAF graduate student).
- Old Town Ridge prehistoric site (3CG41)—Nearly all of the 18-acre fourteenth century enclosure has now been surveyed and mapped with gradiometry. Archeological features located and identified include fortifications, numerous structures, and other feature types (e.g., pits, hearths, posts) comprising an entire Middle Mississippian town. Craighead County, Arkansas. With Julie Morrow & Shaun McGaha (ASU) and Arkansas Archeological Society volunteers.

- Mt. Eden Cemetery, Bentonville, AR—Geophysical survey was used to locate unmarked graves in an historic Benton County cemetery, and a written report was submitted. The work was requested by Lynn Walton. With John Samuelsen (CSP, UAF graduate student); Duncan McKinnon (UAF graduate student).
- Pioneer Cemetery, Historic Washington, AR—Numerous unmarked graves were located using ground penetrating radar and electrical resistivity at one of Arkansas's oldest cemeteries. A written report was submitted. Hempstead County, Arkansas. With Tim Mulvihill (UAFS); Jamie Brandon, David Jeane & Clay Newton (SAU); John Samuelsen (CSP, UAF graduate student).
- Carden Bottom, McClure prehistoric site (3YE347)—Excavation units from previous investigations and numerous archeological features were located during geophysical surveys in advance of the 2009 Arkansas Archeological Society's annual Training Program. The data will also be used in an Arkansas River Valley archeological project funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities and directed by Dr. George Sabo III with Lockhart as co-principal investigator. Yell County, Arkansas. With George Sabo III & Jerry Hilliard (UAF); Skip Stewart-Abernathy & Larry Porter (WRI); Leslie Walker (UAF graduate student); Arkansas Archeological Society volunteers.
- Los Adaes Spanish Presidio—Lockhart directed a multisensor geophysical survey to locate buildings, stockades, and other archeological features associated with the 1767–1768 Spanish Presidio, Los Adaes, near Natchitoches, the oldest permanent European settlement in the Louisiana Purchase Territory. Natchitoches, Louisiana. With Duncan McKinnon (UAF graduate student).
- Oakland Cemetery, Little Rock, AR—This project was undertaken at the request of Ms. Carla Coleman representing the Oakland Fraternal Cemetery Board and the Arkansas Black History Advisory Committee. Geophysical remote sensing was used to assess the possibility that unmarked graves were located in a 1500-square-meter area in the southwestern portion of the cemetery, bounded on the east by Confederate Blvd., and to “see” the graves, if possible. Data from another 100-square-meters in the southeastern portion of the cemetery were collected at the request of Ms. Barbara Rogers and Ms. Melinda Raley, on behalf of Oakland Cemetery. A written report was submitted.
- Stearns Cemetery, Fayetteville, AR—This contracted (\$4300) geophysical project to locate graves in an historic Fayetteville cemetery in advance of cell tower construction resulted in a written report. With Jerry Hilliard (UAF); Duncan McKinnon (UAF graduate student); John Samuelsen (CSP, UAF graduate student).
- Edge Cemetery, Fort Cobb, OK—This ongoing project in cooperation with (and at the request of) the Caddo Nation uses geophysics to locate boundaries and features within a family cemetery that was disturbed by drainage and reconstruction. With Tom Green (Survey Director); George Sabo III (UAF).
- Pruitt prehistoric site (3LO769)—Geophysical survey at this habitation site near Booneville helps to guide the ongoing excavation project for the UAFS station. Logan County, Arkansas. With Tim Mulvihill (UAFS); Larry Porter (WRI); Michael Evans, Jared Pebworth & Aden Jenkins (Survey CO).

GRANTS, HONORS & AWARDS

- \$240,000 from the National Endowment for the Humanities for “American Indian Art, Ritual, and Social Interaction in the Central Arkansas River Valley.” Co-principal investigators: Dr. George Sabo III (UAF), Dr. Jami Lockhart (CSP), and Dr. Andrea Hunter (Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Osage Nation).

ACADEMIC SERVICE & ACTIVITIES

Dr. Jami Lockhart's academic title is Research Assistant Professor in the UAF Department of Anthropology.

- served on UAF anthropology graduate student John Samuelsen's M.A. thesis committee
- served on UAF anthropology Ph.D. candidate Duncan McKinnon's dissertation committee
- taught an Independent Study course for UAF anthropology undergraduate major Aaron Lingelbach
- provided data for GIS modeling to UAF anthropology graduate student Rebecca Wiewel for a research project
- guest lectures to three sections of UAF Anthropology Department “Introduction to Archeology” classes, Fall 2008

PROFESSIONAL SERVICE & ACTIVITIES

- Lockhart was invited Instructor for a National Park Service workshop on “Current Archeological Prospection Advances for Non-Destructive Investigation in the 21st Century” at Los Adaes State Historic Site and Fort Jesup State Historic Site, Natchitoches, Louisiana, in May 2009.
- Lockhart, with UAF anthropology undergraduate student Aaron Lingelbach, continued research and database development for statewide site potential modeling for the AMASDA Online project funded by the Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department. Individual models based on time period, cultural affiliation, and physiographic region are being developed for research purposes, and for use in combination for land management and planning applications.
- Lockhart is co-principal investigator for an interdisciplinary research proposal submitted to National Science Foundation, “MRI-R²: Development of Real-Time Microwave and Millimeter Wave Imaging System.”
- Lockhart’s contributions to the NEH-funded Central Arkansas River Valley project as co-principal investigator (with Dr. George Sabo III) include geophysical remote sensing, GIS site potential and environmental similarity modeling, and archeological testing at Late Mississippi period sites.

PUBLIC SERVICE & OUTREACH

- demonstrations for about 100 visiting Rogers Eastside Elementary school students at the coordinating office, Fayetteville
- Lockhart presented a program at a Toltec Chapter meeting of the Arkansas Archeological Society
- Lockhart gave a presentation about AAS cemetery projects and remote sensing to the Daughters of the American Revolution, emphasizing the successful work completed at Fayetteville’s Evergreen Cemetery
- geophysical and GIS demonstrations during a Survey Open House at the coordinating office

Office of the Registrar

LELA DONAT, REGISTRAR

MARIAN KUNETKA, ASSISTANT REGISTRAR

CRYSTAL MASTERSON, RESEARCH ASSISTANT

AARON LINGELBACH, DUNCAN MCKINNON, LESLIE WALKER, AND BARBARA FARLEY, STUDENT ASSISTANTS

TEKA MCGLOTHLIN, WORK-STUDY (PART-TIME)

The Survey registrar is responsible for reviewing, processing, and curating all archeological site data in Arkansas. The registrar manages and maintains all paper, photographic, microfilm, and electronic records of archeological sites, projects, and collections; oversees encoding of all new and updated site information in the various digital databases; and assists and regulates access to records and collections by government agencies, private firms, professional colleagues, and students engaged in archeological research in Arkansas. The office also maintains a research library and a map library, and participates in the Survey/UA Department of Anthropology student internship program.

News and Activities

Managing the State's Site Files

The registrar's office spends most of its time reviewing and encoding site forms, reports, and images for the various electronic databases; reviewing accession paperwork, evaluating and curating new archeological collections; and reviewing and encoding the paperwork associated with collections.

The AMASDA (Automated Management of Archeological Site Data in Arkansas) database is a potent research tool that can be linked to various GIS programs. Entering data daily keeps this resource current. This year 826 new sites were recorded, bringing the total for the state of Arkansas to 43,922. New information for 566 previously recorded sites (revisited by various persons during the year) was also added. New archeological projects numbered 198 this year, bringing the total projects listed in AMASDA to 5863. Finally, 30 archeological collections were accepted for curation.

Assistance to Researchers and Agencies

Another major function of the office is assisting private archeological contractors, state and federal agencies, University of Arkansas faculty, staff, and students, the 11 Survey stations, and others.

Approximately 196 researchers visited the office during FY 2008–2009. In addition, the office received about 285 requests for site information via telephone, email, or fax. These contacts are primarily from the Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department; the State Historic Preservation Office; the Memphis, Little Rock, and Vicksburg Corps of Engineers; the Natural Resources Conservation Service; and the National Forests, primarily the Ozark-St.

Arkansas Archeological Survey Site File Activity, 2008–2009

New Sites Recorded	826	Total no. of sites in Arkansas site files: 43,922
New Data for Known Sites	566	
Access to Site Records	196	
Collections Accessioned	30	
New Projects Entered in AMASDA	198	Total no. of projects in AMASDA: 5863

Francis and Ouachita Forests. Responses were by email, fax, telephone, or post.

In the course of the year, the registrar's office also provided assistance to about 30 private firms and others doing archeological research in Arkansas as well as numerous state and federal agencies. A comprehensive list is provided on pages 91–92.

Teaching Service

The registrar's office conducted tours of its facilities for students enrolled in "Approaches to Archeology" classes at UAF during fall and spring semesters. The office also worked with students in Dr. Tom Green's "Cultural Resource Management" class (16 students, spring 2009); each student conducted a review of the archeological records and reports for a specific project.

The office staff worked with more than 10 undergraduates, M.A. students, and doctoral candidates on their respective projects. The number of students using the Survey site file records for class projects has steadily increased from year to year.

The Survey employed four UA students in the registrar's office under the "AMASDA Online" grant: Aaron Lingelbach (undergraduate anthropology major), Leslie Walker and Duncan McKinnon (anthropology doctoral candidates), and Teka McGlothlin (work-study).

Matt Franklin (UAF anthropology graduate student) worked in the office during fall 2008 under the Survey Internship in Cultural Resource Management. His project focused on sites on Corps of Engineers property around Beaver Lake. Working with USACE archeologist Chris Page, Matt will create a site geographic interface that will help rangers protect archeological sites on the public lands.

Pritam Chowdury, a UAF anthropology doctoral candidate, began working as a volunteer in the registrar's office during the spring 2008 semester. As part of his dissertation research, he scanned slides and oversized drawings and maps of the Ferguson site.

Funded Projects

The registrar's office pursues outside funding to support several projects for upgrading and improving database delivery and for research and collections management.

National Park Service NAGPRA. \$73,769 in funds were awarded in the summer of 2006 for a project whose primary objective is to determine cultural affiliation of detached human crania and mandibles excavated years ago at the Crenshaw site in Miller County. Ms. Barbara Farley, a doctoral candidate in the UAF Department of Anthropology undertook the study as her dissertation research. She documented and inventoried skeletal elements from 396 crania and mandibles, plus 19 known Caddo skeletons. Late in 2008, samples were selected for the isotopic study.

An extension through December 2009 was granted and the work is nearing completion.

AHTD "AMASDA Online." A three-year grant from the Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department, beginning in January 2007, made available \$425,436 to upgrade the AMASDA archeological information database system and provide online access via the web. The online system will provide archeological researchers who obtain a secure password from the registrar's office to access full information about known sites and projects without the need to visit the Survey's coordinating office. The grant allowed updates of the site information database, Citations, the registrar's office project quad maps, and scanning new and revisit site forms.

Aaron Lingelbach and Tekla McGlothlin continued scanning site form extension materials; these are complete through Prairie County. A trial run scanning library materials will provide estimates on the time needed to unbind, scan, and rebind different kinds of reports, from spiral- to hardbound. For GIS, 651 quads have been scanned and 6535 project areas digitized in northwestern, central, and eastern Arkansas.

Though the full project is not yet complete, Highway Department, Survey staff, Corps of Engineers, and Forest Service archeologists are now able to access AMASDA Online. We have received very positive comments from all users.

NAGPRA Functions

The Survey registrar received prehistoric human remains from the Arkansas Medical Examiner's Office in Little Rock that will be inventoried under NAGPRA. Mary Suter kindly made additional space in the Museum's curation area for these remains.

AHTD repatriated human remains from the Priest site (3PO490) to the Quapaw Tribe, who requested they be maintained at our facility for the time being.

Registrar's Office Personnel

Lela Donat (M.A., University of Arkansas, 1992) became Survey registrar in 1994, after three years as assistant registrar and a previous 17-year career in nursing. Her degree specialization was bioanthropology. Donat is proficient in the use of several database applications and has archeological and bioanthropological field and laboratory experience in Arkansas and Chile.

Marian Kunetka (M.A., University of Arkansas, 1999) joined the staff as assistant registrar in 1994 after working part-time in the office while pursuing her B.A. and M.A. degrees in anthropology as a nontraditional student at UAF. She previously was an executive secretary for a major corporation, and owned and operated a rare books and graphics store in Chicago. She has archeological field and laboratory experience in Arkansas.

Crystal Masterson (M.A., University of Arkansas, 2005) has worked part-time in the registrar's office since 2003. She earned her Master's degree in Geography with a specialization in cartography, GIS, and remote sensing. She has archeological field and lab experience in Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Texas, Arkansas, and Belize.

Aaron Linglebach, Teka McGlothlin, Duncan McKinnon, Leslie Walker & Barbara Farley are students in the UAF Department of Anthropology. Aaron and Teka are seniors pursuing their B.A. degrees. Leslie, Duncan, and Barbara are Ph.D. candidates.

Service Activities: The Registrar provided assistance to the following groups & agencies during 2008–2009

FEDERAL

- Army BRAC Program Mobile
- Buffalo National River, Harrison, Arkansas
- Bureau of Land Management, Jackson, Mississippi
- Corps of Engineers – Memphis, Little Rock, Vicksburg, and St. Louis Districts
- Arkansas Army National Guard
- National Park Service
 - Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln, Nebraska
 - National NAGPRA Program, Washington, D.C.
- Natural Resources Conservation Service, Little Rock, Arkansas
- U.S. Forest Service
 - Ouachita National Forest
 - Ozark-St. Francis National Forests

STATE

- Arkansas Highway & Transportation Department
- Arkansas History Commission
- Arkansas Historic Preservation Program
- Arkansas Humanities Council
- Arkansas Department of Parks & Tourism – State Parks Office
- University of Arkansas – Little Rock

OUT OF STATE MUSEUMS AND UNIVERSITIES

- Hastings Museum in Nebraska
- Sam Noble Museum, Norman, OK
- University of Alabama
- University of South Dakota
- University of Memphis

AMERICAN INDIAN TRIBES

- The Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma – NAGPRA Representative, Fayetteville, AR
- The Caddo Tribe – Binger, Oklahoma
- The Osage Tribe – Pawhuska, Oklahoma

PRIVATE FIRMS

Approximately 35 archeological consulting firms or other entities doing Section 106 compliance work within Arkansas contacted or visited the office

- AR Consultants, Inc.
- Archeological Assessments, Inc. (AR)
- Archeological Environmental Consultants, LLC
- Brockington Associates
- BSC of Oklahoma
- Burns & McDonnell, Kansas City
- C-Dimensions, TX
- CenterPoint Energy Gas Transmission

- Coastal Environments Inc., Baton Rouge
- Earth Search of New Orleans
- Environment Archaeology
- Environmental Corporation of America
- Environmental Resource Management of Ohio
- GEO-Marine, Plainview, TX
- GTI Environmental, Inc.
- Gulf South Research Corporation
- Historic Preservation Associates (AR)
- Lopez Garcia Group of Texas
- Michael Baker, Jr. Inc.
- Mid-Continental Research Associates (AR)
- New South
- Panamerican Consultants of Memphis
- Peregrine Environmental
- PBS&J
- Public Archeology Lab
- Seas Dimensions, Inc.
- Southern Research Historic Preservation
- SPEARS, Inc. (AR)
- Sphere 3
- Sponsored Research Program (AAS)
- SW Power Administration Rows
- SURA, Inc.
- Terracon
- TRC Solutions, Atlanta, GA
- Weaver & Associates
- Upper Midwest Archaeology
- URS

TOURS: VISITORS TO THE SURVEY WHO TOURED THE REGISTRAR'S OFFICE IN 2008–2009

- UAF “Approaches to Archeology” classes, Fall and Spring semesters
- visiting researchers and scholars
- members of the public
- Eastside Elementary School 5th grade from Rogers, AR returned for their annual visit – about 100 pupils & teachers toured the entire Survey facility, and the kids were especially impressed with the capabilities of Google Earth

Education Specialist

MARY L. KWAS, RESEARCH ASSOCIATE

The Arkansas Archeological Survey has been a leader in public education since its inception—in the state, nationally, and worldwide. To make this effort more effective, a position was dedicated in 1999, and Mary L. Kwas was appointed education specialist. The education specialist manages the state's Archeology Month, develops educational and interpretive materials, and disseminates information about Arkansas archeology for the general public and for use by professional educators through print media, the Internet, hands-on classroom activities, and exhibits and presentations at workshops and conferences. She also serves on the Public Education Committee of the Society for American Archaeology, and works closely with the Arkansas Archeological Society.

News and Research

Publications Reach New Audiences

Digging for History at Old Washington (University of Arkansas Press, 2009) by Mary Kwas summarizes the Survey's 20 years of research efforts at Historic Washington State Park, presented in an interpretive style designed for general audiences. The addition of original historical research on some of the families who lived and worked in the buildings that were excavated lends a human element to the archeological story that resonates with a modern reader's everyday experience. Mary Kwas attended a number of book signings and a radio interview, using these opportunities to talk about the Survey's work in historical archeology in the state. The volume is beautifully illustrated with artifact photographs by Leslie Walker, UA anthropology Ph.D. candidate, and photographs of the town supplied by Arkansas State Parks.

Kwas expanded on her Old Washington research into the Block family to write an article submitted to the journal *Southern Jewish History*. Little has been written about 19th century Jewish experience in frontier Arkansas.

The special issue of *Arkansas Historical Quarterly* devoted to historical archeology was published as Winter 2008. Kwas served as guest editor for this issue. She and eight other Survey archeologists were contributors. This was the first time *AHQ* devoted an entire issue to archeology, thus reaching a new audience of historians and Arkansans interested in the state's history. The volume was very well received.

Another long-running book project is Kwas's history of Arkansas's Old State House, which grew out of archeological research conducted there in the 1990s during restoration of the 1830s building. Publication is projected for fall 2010 by the UA Press. The general audience book is a cooperative project with the Old State House Museum, who will provide illustrations from their collections.



The Winter 2008 issue of *Arkansas Historical Quarterly*, edited by Mary Kwas, was devoted to historical archeology in Arkansas. Contributors included Kwas, Beverly Rowe (Texarkana College), Mary Brennan (USDA Forest Service), James Davidson (University of Florida), Carl Carlson-Drexler (College of William & Mary), and Survey staff members Robert Mainfort, Jerry Hilliard, Skip Stewart-Abernathy, Kathy Cande, Jamie Brandon, Mike Evans, Jared Pebworth, and David Jeane.

Research

Kwas worked on revisions to her article "Antiquarians' Perspectives on Pinson Mounds," which was published in *Tennessee Anthropologist* in 1996 (Vol. 21, No. 2, pp. 83–123). The expanded and enhanced revision will provide new materials and a more detailed analysis of the historic accounts, and is slated to appear in a new publication on the archeology of Pinson Mounds, being prepared by Robert Mainfort, to be submitted to the University of Tennessee Press.

In 2009, Kwas and Jami Lockhart completed a research project for the Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism on the early 19th century Pioneer Cemetery located at Historic Washington State Park. Kwas researched and provided biographical sketches on 80 individuals. The Southwest Arkansas Regional Archives in Washington, Arkansas, wishes to publish this report, so permission has been requested from State Parks. Some revisions will be undertaken to improve the report for general audiences.

National & Regional Organizations

SAA Public Education Committee. Kwas continued as a member of the Public Education Committee (PEC) for the Society for American Archaeology, rotating off at the end of her term. She was then asked to serve as an advisor for the period April 2009–April 2010.

Kwas is also one of the three-member team of the PEC Web Pages Working Group that developed a public outreach website for the SAA called Archaeology for the Public (AFTP). Because of changes in the PEC and to the design of the SAA website, the AFTP site has had some problems. Kwas continues to maintain some oversight of various pages and is working with AFTP manager Patrice Jeppson on new ways to deliver the information.

SEAC Public Outreach Grant Committee. Kwas continued as chair of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference's Public Outreach Grant Committee. The annual award is \$2000. Five grant submissions were received this year. Kwas prepared reports and news articles, updated information on the SEAC website, and completed general work pertaining to the committee.

Arkansas Archeology Month

Kwas serves as Archeology Month coordinator, devoting a major portion of her time to managing this diverse event. During Archeology Month, a variety of activities, programs, and exhibits are scheduled by state agencies, museums, parks, libraries, professional archeologists, and chapters of the Arkansas Archeological Society at locations throughout the state. Kwas works with the Society Executive Committee to determine a theme, sends out advance notices and follow-ups to potential programmers, then compiles and edits submissions into an Events Brochure. She updates information for the Archeology Month webpages and supervises mailing of the brochures, posters, and press releases.

In March 2009 the theme of Archeology Month was *Planting the Seed*. There were 43 programs at 29 venues across the state, including nine museums, six state and national parks, and four libraries. Events ranged from illustrated talks, exhibits, and artifact identification programs, to an excavation at Historic Washington State Park and other hands-on activities. Information about Archeology Month is available at <www.uark.edu/campus-resources/archinfo/archmonthabout.html>.

Arkansas Archeological Society

Annual Meeting. Kwas and Barbara Scott are co-coordinators of the Society's annual meeting. Kwas also serves as Program Chair. There are several stages of work at different times of the year, with the most intensive phase from July through September for the fall meeting. As program chair, Kwas solicits papers, gathers abstracts, and creates the printed program. She also keeps the keynote speaker up to date with essential logistical information. She works with each year's local arrangements chair to smooth out the details, and developed a "Guide to Setting Up an Arkansas Archeological Society Annual Meeting" to help the process.

Training Program. Kwas sends advance information on the annual Training Program to fieldwork websites, such as that sponsored by the Archaeological Institute of America, and to nearby state societies.

Ko-ko-çi Chapter. Kwas continued to serve as newsletter editor for the northwest Arkansas chapter. The monthly newsletter is sent by email and regular mail to members and distributed to departments on the UAF campus. She also handles press releases for the Chapter and sends email news updates to Chapter members. She coordinated the Wal-Mart-funded special lecture by Dr. Jamie Brandon on "Historical Archeology in the Arkansas Ozarks," which was held in August at the Fayetteville Public Library.

Community Educational Activities

Kwas participates in a number of educational activities designed to reach teachers, students, and interpreters in Arkansas. She again served as lead judge for Northwest Arkansas Science Fair in the Behavioral/Social Science category, Middle Division, held March 13, 2009, at the University of Arkansas. "Trash Box Archeology" workshops at the UA's University Days unfortunately were canceled this year due to the January ice storm.

Kwas sent 30 Teacher Packet CDs to the Math & Science Institute at ATU for a teachers' workshop.

The Fayetteville Public School District has been promoting "Project 21C," a process to create a 21st century learning system, based on Tony Wagner's book, *The Global Achievement Gap* (2008). In brief, Wagner criticizes the current education system, which he claims is focused on rote learning to pass state tests but fails to teach necessary skills, which he identifies as 1) critical thinking and problem solving, 2) col-

laboration across networks and leading by influence, 3) agility and adaptability, 4) initiative and entrepreneurialism, 5) effective oral and written communication, 6) accessing and analyzing information, and 7) curiosity and imagination. Copies of his book were purchased and made available through the Fayetteville Public Library for a “community read” and follow-

up discussion. Tony Wagner also was in Fayetteville February 15–17 to meet with various audiences.

Kwas read his book to be aware of this educational direction in the local schools and attended his talk to University of Arkansas faculty, staff, and students on February 16, 2009, at the Walton College of Business.

Service Activities

Mary L. Kwas (M.S., University of Wisconsin – Milwaukee, 1980) joined the Survey in 1996 with extensive experience in public education and archeology. Her previous positions include collections archeologist for the Mississippi Department of Archives and History, site manager of Pinson Mounds State Archeological Area in Tennessee, and curator of education at Chucalissa Museum, University of Memphis. Her research interests include historical archeology and archeological parks.

SERVICE TO THE ARKANSAS ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

- editor of northwest Arkansas Ko-ko-qi Chapter newsletter, and publicist for Chapter events
- co-manager (with the Survey’s administrative assistant Barbara Scott) of the Society’s annual meeting
- Program Chair for the annual meeting (October 3–5, 2008, Hot Springs)
- coordinator of Archeology Month (March)
- contributor to the Society website and occasional contributor to *Field Notes*

PROFESSIONAL SERVICE AND ACTIVITIES

- Chair, Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Public Outreach Grant Committee
- Society for American Archaeology: Public Education Committee, Task Force on Web Review, Arkansas representative to the Network of State and Provincial Archaeology Education Coordinators
- Survey Publications Committee
- arranged for CPR classes for Survey staff at the Survey building in Fayetteville

SERVICE TO ARKANSAS PUBLIC SCHOOLS

- helped coordinate Career Day tour for Rogers Eastside Elementary School (attendance, 100)
- lead judge, Northwest Arkansas Science Fair, Behavioral/Social Sciences, Senior Division, UAF campus, March 2009
- sent Teacher Packets to Math & Science Institute at ATU for a teachers’ workshop

OTHER PUBLIC ARCHEOLOGY & OUTREACH SERVICE

- presentations on *Digging for History at Old Washington* (UA Press, 2009) at Nightbird Books, Fayetteville; Historic Washington State Park; and Books in Bloom, Eureka Springs
- interview about *Digging for History at Old Washington* on Ozarks at Large, KUAF radio, Fayetteville
- detailed review and commentary on new Interpretive Plan for Historic Washington State Park
- prepared a submission for “Artifact of the Month” (now called “Mystery Artifact”) on SAA’s Archaeology for the Public website, featuring a unique artifact known as “Sarah’s slate,” recovered during excavations at the Sanders House, Historic Washington State Park <www.saa.org/publicftp/PUBLIC/fun/Mary/ArtifactOfTheMonth.html>
- provides information for the Survey’s Education and Archeology Month pages
- maintains content for “Archaeological Parks in the U.S.” website

The Publications Program

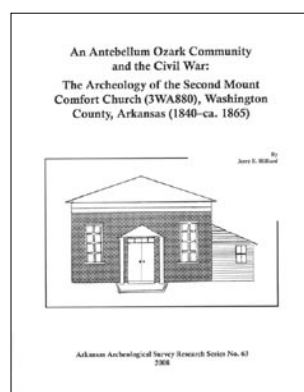
ROBERT C. MAINFORT, JR., SERIES EDITOR

LINDI HOLMES, PRODUCTION EDITOR FOR RESEARCH SERIES

DEBORAH SABO, PRODUCTION EDITOR FOR POPULAR SERIES & CUSTOMER SERVICE

LISA DAVISON, ACCOUNTING, SALES & DISTRIBUTION

The Survey's Publications Program consists of three series. The Research Series, Technical Papers, and Popular Series present the results of Survey research projects and submissions from other qualified authors to a wide range of audiences, from professional scholars and students to public school teachers, government officials, and the general public. A Publications Committee reviews submissions internally and mediates an external review process. Program staff all have additional responsibilities in other capacities at the Survey. The Publications Program generates its own revenue and is self supporting.



New & Forthcoming Publications

Research Series No. 63, *An Antebellum Ozark Community and the Civil War: The Archeology of the Second Mount Comfort Church (3WA880), Washington County, Arkansas (1840-ca. 1865)*, by Jerry E. Hilliard (UAF research station associate) was published this year. Three hundred copies were printed in December 2008. Deborah Sabo edited the manuscript, working with author Jerry Hilliard to iron out last-minute problems, and prepared final copy for technical production by Lindi Holmes. Another volume was under review for possible publication as RS64.

Reprints and Other Products

RS44 was reordered (1000 copies) in August 2008. This was the 10th printing of *Standards for Data Collection from Human Skeletal Remains*, which continues to be the Publication Program's best seller, and is widely used in university physical anthropology classes.

Also reprinted was RS05, *Mineral Springs*. One hundred copies of the long out-of-print 1973 volume by Charles F. Bohannon were ordered as part of the Survey Publication Program's commitment to keep certain volumes considered to be of high research value available to the scholarly community.

An additional 500 copies of TP11, *A Handbook of Soil Description for Archeologists*, were also ordered. This slim and inexpensive pamphlet by former UA anthropology graduate student Greg Vogel is popular for field schools.

Towards the end of the fiscal year, we sold our last copies of the extremely popular *Paths of Our Children: Historic Indians of Arkansas*. The digital files for this book needed to be completely rebuilt. Deborah Sabo performed this work, and placed the reprint order immediately after the end of June.

Lindi Holmes continued her long-running project converting all the Research Reports and many Research Series digital files into packaged InDesign documents for an updated publications archive.

The Survey's popular *Crossroads of the Past*, a brief overview of Arkansas prehistory for general readers, has gone out of print. The text had become too dated to merit a reprint, so it is hoped that a replacement volume can be produced to serve this audience.

Publication Sales and Distribution for 2008–2009

	Research Series	Research Reports	Popular Series	Technical Papers	Total
No. of Titles	63	32	5	11	111
Sold	1143	20	520	271	1954
Free	70	1	22	2	95
Total	1213	21	542	273	2049

Sales and Distribution

Publication sales numbered 1954 volumes in all series and produced \$33,868 in gross profits. The 95 volumes given away as complimentary included Free Distribution copies of the new RS63. Our bestselling books continue to be RS44 (*Standards for Data Collection from Human Skeletal Remains*, 896 sold or distributed), PS03 (*Paths of Our Children: Historic Indians of Arkansas*, 364), and TP11 (*A Handbook of Soil Description for Archeologists*, 264).

Survey representatives sold books this year at the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, the Caddo Conference, the South Central Historic Archaeology Conference, the Arkansas Archeological Society Annual Meeting, the Arkansas Archeological Society/Survey Training Program, and a Teacher In-Service Workshop in Fort Smith.

New Developments for the Program

Lisa Davison and Deborah Sabo completed a reorganization of the publications storage area, with help from Aden Jenkins and Jared Pebworth who actually shifted the books. The stacks are now arranged in numerical order, with some lower shelves for overflow stock, and the bay nearest the door kept open for RS44. Deborah Sabo reconstructed the Free Distribution List using old copies of mailing labels. A digital version of the FDL could not be located. Sabo created the new list in an Excel database, correcting a number of errors and shortening the list in the process.

Staff Activities

Series Editor **Robert Mainfort** solicited manuscripts, worked with an author who is revising a manuscript prior to publication, and assisted with preparing reprints. He discussed possible partnerships between the Survey and the University of Arkansas Press with Larry Malley (Director of the Press). Mainfort represented the Survey and the UA Press at the annual “Books in Bloom” festival in Eureka Springs.

Lindi Holmes is the production editor for the Research Series. She completed RS63 which was published in December 2008. She also digitized RR 13, 14, 15, 19, 22, and 24 (scanning and digitizing from old master pages), and made corrections to digital files for RR 17, 18, 20, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, and 32. RR23 was partially completed.

Deborah Sabo completed the *Annual Report for 2007–2008* and worked with author Jerry Hilliard to develop and edit the manuscript for Research Series 63. She proofread digitized files for reprints, including final copy for RS05, and for the publications archive. She also assisted with sales, inventory, and distribution, kept ordering information up-to-date for the website, worked on an updated Publications catalog, and made all arrangements with the print shop. She is responsible for development and production of the Popular Series and this year consulted with authors on two planned volumes. She also rebuilt the digital files for a reprint of PS03. As of February 2008, she serves as editor of the Arkansas Archeological Society Newsletter, *Field Notes*.

Lisa Davison is responsible for publication sales, distribution, and accounting. She prepares monthly sales and inventory reports, and works tirelessly to clear the books of outstanding invoices.

The Survey’s publications committee—**Jamie Brandon** (chair), **Kathleen Cande**, **Mary Kwas**, **Jami Lockhart**, **George Sabo**, and **Deborah Sabo** (ex officio)—consulted with Mainfort regarding several issues, including the feasibility of developing digital delivery of older out-of-print titles. The Publications Program greatly appreciates the efforts of the committee.

Photographic and Graphic Arts Support

M. JANE KELLETT, GRAPHIC ARTIST

Photographic and graphic arts support at the Survey incorporates a darkroom and desktop computer graphic arts facilities. Visual documentation is an essential part of archeology, for research, publication, archives, and records management. The research stations, the registrar's office, SRP, the publications program, and the various outreach activities all benefit from the productions of this office.

Ms. Kellett develops and prints black and white film for all the stations and SRP, duplicates slides for outreach and professional meeting presentations, and maintains a digitized archive of 35 mm black and white negatives and digital camera images. She prepares maps, figures, illustrations, and photographic plates for Survey publications, SRP contract reports, and staff publications in professional journals and books. She does layout and graphics for a variety of outreach materials produced by the Survey.

2008–2009 Activities

- 25 rolls of black and white film processed and cataloged
- 1255 images scanned from black and white, color slides and film, digital images, and prints for research, teaching aids, Arkansas Archeological Society publications, SRP reprints, journal and newsletter articles, poster/public presentations, station archives, and academic publications
- 60 graphic and design works, maps, graphs, posters, and illustrations
- 200 items photographed: prehistoric and historic pottery and artifacts for grants, publications, research, presentations, and public and professional meetings



Late prehistoric village in the Central Arkansas River Valley: art for informational exhibit at Winthrop Rockefeller Institute. By Jane Kellett.

M. Jane Kellett joined the Survey in 1977 while working on a graduate degree in Art at UAF. She began a full-time position in 1979, drafting maps and other graphics, and added photographic duties in 1982.

Partners in Preservation

The Arkansas Archeological Society

ARKANSAS RIVER VALLEY CHAPTER, PETIT JEAN MTN.
ARK-HOMA CHAPTER, FORT SMITH
CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI VALLEY CHAPTER, JONESBORO
KADOHADACHO CHAPTER, MAGNOLIA

OUACHITA CHAPTER, HOT SPRINGS
TOLTEC CHAPTER, LITTLE ROCK
TUNICAN CHAPTER, MONTICELLO
KO-KO-ÇI CHAPTER, FAYETTEVILLE

Many of the Survey's activities are in cooperation with the Arkansas Archeological Society, a non-profit educational organization for interested people of all ages and vocations. The Survey and the Society have a unique and productive relationship based upon common interests of professional and amateur archeologists to protect the archeological heritage of the state, to learn about Arkansas's past, and to present that knowledge to the public. The Society elects a Board of Advisors who conduct yearly reviews of the Survey's goals, accomplishments, and needs. Society members provide proactive support for the Survey's mission of education, research, and service, and constitute a pool of skilled volunteers without whose help this mission would be much less efficiently carried out. To make the best of this energetic volunteer support, the Survey and Society jointly manage a Training and Certification Program for amateur archeologists. It was the first such program in the country and has served as a model for archeological organizations in other states and around the world.

AAS Chapters

The Arkansas Archeological Society's membership is around 550. Active chapters across the state work closely with the Survey research archeologists in their areas. Chapters have monthly meetings during the academic year with a guest speaker or other program that is open to the public. Survey archeologists are frequent presenters and often also serve as newsletter editors and program chairpersons. Survey stations host volunteer work sessions in the laboratories, and Society members participate in Survey field and lab projects throughout the year.

Society Volunteers

Many Survey station research projects in the field and laboratory depend on volunteers, mostly Society members. Volunteers contributed at least 5076 hours to archeological projects around the state in 2008–2009.

The Site Stewards Program

Another role for Society volunteers is the Site Stewards Program, which enlists individuals to monitor important archeological sites. Stewards visit their assigned site(s) and report periodically on conditions such as erosion or vandalism incidents. Stewardship is conducted in cooperation with interested landowners. Stewards visit with landowners and tenants to discuss ways to protect the sites from trespass and damage such as unauthorized digging. The Survey provides training and guidance for Site Stewards in the form of a half-day Site Stewards workshop during the

summer Training Program, plus mentoring for individual Stewards. Society officer Chester Shaw heads the Stewardship Committee. A brochure explaining site stewardship to landowners is available at each Survey station and from Chester Shaw.

Archeology Month – March 2009

Archeology Month is a multifaceted public education concept to promote awareness and appreciation of Arkansas archeology. The theme of Arkansas Archeology Month 2009 was Planting the Seed, focusing on prehistoric American Indian and Pioneer or Historic Era agriculture. There were 43 scheduled programs at 29 venues across the state, including nine museums, six state and national parks, and four libraries, among others. Survey archeologists presented or supported at least 24 of the scheduled events. Events ranged from illustrated talks to exhibits, artifact identification days, and hands-on activities, including an excavation at the Royston House (with Society volunteers and students as crew) that visitors to Historic Washington State Park could observe in progress. Archeology Month activities are not required, to follow the chosen theme.

A handsome, two-sided poster, sponsored by the Society, was designed by UAF graduate student Leslie Walker and her husband Stephen Prater. The poster was included in the national display of Archeology Month posters at the 2009 Society for American Archaeology annual meeting in Atlanta, GA, and can be seen at www.uark.edu/campus-resources/archinfo/archmonth2009.html.

Annual Meeting

The 2008 annual meeting was held October 3–5 in Hot Springs, with 103 registrants. Society member Joe Parks was in charge of local arrangements. Survey education specialist Mary Kwas was Program Chair, and Survey/Society liaison Barbara Scott took care of registration and on-site logistics. Of 14 scheduled papers, ten were presented by Survey archeologists or staff; another two papers were by graduate students working on research projects with Survey archeologists as their professors. The keynote address, by Dr. Jenna Tedrick Kuttruff of Louisiana State University in Baton Rouge, presented research on “Prehistoric Textiles Recovered from Ozark Bluff Shelters.”

Society Publications

The Society has two publications, a bimonthly newsletter *Field Notes* and an annual Bulletin *The Arkansas Archeologist*. Articles for the Bulletin are subjected to external peer review. Deborah Sabo (Research Assistant for the Survey coordinating office and Publications Program) is Editor of *Field Notes*. She assumed the editorship with No. 341 (March/April 2008) and at that time developed and implemented a new layout design using Adobe Creative Suite®. All Society Chapters distribute their own newsletters with regional news and announcements, plus there is now a Society-wide email list to notify members when volunteers are needed for emergency projects. Therefore, the statewide *Field Notes* now concentrates on short articles, though it still contains relevant news and announcements, especially for the major statewide events.

Dr. Glen Akridge of Fayetteville is editor of *The Arkansas Archeologist*. Volume 46 (for 2006 and 2007 subscrib-

ers) and Volume 47 (for 2008) were published in 2008. Volume 48 for 2009 was still in development at the time of writing this report. Dr. Akridge pursued and completed arrangements for Bulletin articles to be cataloged, scanned, and accessible online through the EBSCO database. Users must access EBSCO materials via a subscribing library or other institution. During the fiscal year, the Society began receiving royalties from EBSCO.

Archeological Research Fund

The Society began awarding grants from its Archeological Research Fund (ARF) in 1989. The fund is composed of donations and money obtained in fund-raising raffles. Interest in the account is distributed as grants to projects in which Society members have participated.

The amount distributed as grants at the 2008 annual meeting in Hot Springs was the largest sum ever. Recipients were Alan Smith (Russellville), \$385 for one radiocarbon date for the Point Remove site in Conway County; Larry Porter (WRI) and Tim Mulvihill (UAFS), \$1190 for two radiocarbon dates for the Pruitt site in Logan County; Dr. John House (UAPB), \$1100 for two radiocarbon dates from the Dobrovich site in Prairie County; Dr. Marvin Jeter (UAM), \$595 for one radiocarbon date for the Lake Enterprise Mound in Ashley County; Dr. Mary Beth Trubitt (HSU), \$1190 for two radiocarbon dates for the Jones Mill site in Hot Spring County; and Dr. Frank Schambach (SAU station, retired), \$1100 for faunal analysis for the Martin site in Hempstead County. These awards provide much needed scientific analysis of materials that allow Survey archeologists to properly analyze and report the findings of these excavation projects.

Volunteers process and label artifacts during a Lab Day at the Toltec research station. Over 5000 volunteer hours were logged at research stations during the year.



“Society Dig”: The Training and Certification Program

This unique program is managed cooperatively by the Society and Survey. Every year in June a two-week field school for amateurs is conducted at an archeological site chosen according to criteria of ongoing research interests at the Survey stations, educational potential, and logistical needs. The program requires extensive preparation by Survey staff beginning months in advance. Field and laboratory work are supervised by Survey staff, other professionals, and qualified Society members. Survey archeologists also teach a series of five-day seminars on various archeological topics during the Training Program. Those who complete the required number of hours in the field, lab, and classroom may earn optional Certification in several categories. The Survey stations devote years to analyzing the material collected during the summer “Digs,” usually with help from Society volunteers. Training Program participants must be members of the Arkansas Archeological Society. Ages eight and up are welcome, but children under 16 must be accompanied by an adult participant.

The 2009 Training Program at Carden Bottom

Fieldwork

The 2009 Training Program was hosted by the WRI research station and the UA System’s Winthrop Rockefeller Institute atop Petit Jean Mountain. There were 92 registered participants plus staff. Excavations took place at the McClure site (3YE347) at the foot of the mountain, in Carden Bottom. Dr. Skip Stewart-Abernathy, WRI station archeologist, was in charge of the fieldwork, which featured a full-scale 12-station water screening setup that washed 27 tons of excavated feature fill matrix to find the tiniest specimens. Sorting took place in the lab at the Teaching Barn. The Dig included eight five-day classes taught by six Survey archeologists and one UAF Ph.D. candidate. At least twelve additional Survey personnel worked in various capacities at the Dig: supervising fieldwork, water-screening, mapping, and other activities. Others who assisted in supervisory capacity include qualified Society members (for example, Mary Ann Goodman in the Lab, and Alan Smith, who designed the water-screening set-up) and other professional archeologists (e.g., Forest Service staff). In addition, there were 11 evening programs presented by eight scholars (with a combined attendance of 415), and a public Open House on Saturday, 20 June.

The primary goal of the 2009 Training Program was to recover as much as possible of the fill matrix of Feature 10, originally interpreted during test excavations in 1993 as a large trash pit. This “pit” turned out to be a trash-filled natural gully that was eroding into the south margins of a Native American village. Limited radiocarbon dates from the 1993 work suggest the gully was filled in during the 1500s or early 1600s. Along with the expected Native American artifacts such as stone tools and pottery fragments, the 1993 test excavations produced European trade goods including rolled brass beads, an iron blade, and part of a sheet iron bucket.



Sorting tiny finds from the feature fill in the Lab after water-screening.

It is impossible to say who provided these trade items, made thousands of miles away, but one might note that the Expedition of Hernando de Soto visited the area in late September, 1541. Somewhere close by, if not in Carden Bottom itself, was the province of Tanico, strategically located on the River of Cayas, the Expedition's name for the Arkansas. The Expedition stayed a week or two with the people of Cayas, made salt from a stream, and then moved west to encounter and fight Caddoan peoples a few days later.

The notion that Carden Bottom equals Tanico comes from events 375 years later, when looting of Native American graves began in the northern margins of the Bottom as early as the 1870s. Thousands of vessels were removed from these graves over the next 80 years and ended up in private collections across the U.S. and beyond. The similarity of these vessels to others elsewhere indicate that they were most probably from graves of Native Americans who belong to the Middle or even Late Mississippian culture. Our best ethnographic evidence for such culture comes from the accounts of the de Soto Expedition.

From the work on the gully fill in 1993 (about 14 square meters), followed up by the much more extensive excavation in 2009 (about 53 square meters), we have gained insight into one of the most interesting epochs in Native American history in Arkansas, from the 1400s into the 1600s. The artifacts and other data document the period of the climax of the Mississippian culture, expressed by such finds as pottery jars decorated with incised triangles and bowls with red painting, and faunal material representing species ranging from drum fish and gar to bison. We also see the beginnings of the Contact Period, shown by the recovery of iron objects and glass and copper beads in 1993, and copper flecks in almost every unit, along with more copper beads and a glass bead in 2009. Both Native peoples and French, Spanish, and English cultures were irrevocably transformed as a result of this interaction.

And finally, there are many questions about the makers and timing of the extensive painted and pecked rock art on the mountains in sight of Carden Bottom (Petit Jean Mountain to the east, Crow Mountain to the north, and Dardanelle Mountain to the east). Some of the rock art shows motifs identical to the decorations on pottery vessels supposedly looted from the Bottom. A great deal of analysis remains to be done on the diagnostic finds from the 2009 Society Dig, not to mention the many bags of tiny material recovered during water screening.

Certification Seminars

The Certification Program is an optional offering for Society members who wish to pursue classroom and practical training in a little more depth, to earn recognition at various levels of expertise. Participants work under supervision to gain additional experience by volunteering for lab

and field projects and completing the necessary seminars. They move along at their own pace and according to their individual interests.

Seminars taught at the Dig this year were two sessions of Basic Excavation (taught by Dr. John House and Dr. Jamie Brandon), and one session each of Basic Lab (Dr. Claudine Payne), Arkansas Archeology (Dr. Marvin Jeter), Human Osteology (Dr. Jeff Mitchem), Photography (Ms. Leslie Walker, Ph.D. candidate at UAF), and Ceramics (Dr. Robert Mainfort). Following the success of last year's first-ever Certification Program seminar offered independently of the summer Training Program, classes were again offered at the UA System's Winthrop Rockefeller Institute on Petit Jean Mountain. Society member and frequent Training Program Lab Supervisor Mary Ann Goodman taught Basic Lab in October with 12 participants, and Dr. Mary Beth Trubitt (HSU) taught "Lithic Analysis" to 19 enrollees over a three-day weekend in February.

At the 2008 annual meeting in Hot Springs, ten Society members received Certificates in various categories.



Skip Stewart-Abernathy, station archeologist at UA-WRI and director of this year's Training Program, caught in a multitasking moment.

Appendix I. Reports and Publications by Survey Staff during 2008-2009

Blakney-Bailey, Jane Anne

- 2008 An Analysis of Seminole Artifacts from the Paynes Town Site (8AL366), Alachua County, Florida. *The Florida Anthropologist* 61(3-4):95-115.

Brandon, Jamie C.

- 2008 History and Archaeology at Van Winkle's Mill: Recovering Lost Industrial and African-American Heritages in the Arkansas Ozarks. *Arkansas Historical Quarterly* 65(4):429-449.
- 2009 Race and Class in Historical Archaeology. In *The International Handbook of Historical Archaeology*, edited by Teresita Majewski and David Gaimster, pp. 3-15. Springer Press, New York.

Cande, Kathleen H.

- 2008 Rediscovering Davidsonville: Arkansas' First County Seat Town, 1815-1830. *Arkansas Historical Quarterly* 67(4):342-358.

Davidson, James M., and **Robert C. Mainfort, Jr.**

- 2008 Two Late Nineteenth-Century Cemeteries in Northwest Arkansas: A Study in Contrasts. *Arkansas Historical Quarterly* 67(4):414-428.

Early, Ann M.

- 2009 Arkansas Post National Memorial. Near Stuttgart, Arkansas. The Earliest Surviving French Site West of the Mississippi River. In *Archaeology in America: An Encyclopedia, Volume 1, Northeast and Southeast*, edited by Francis P. McManamon, pp. 362-363. Greenwood Press, Westport, CT.

Hilliard, Jerry E.

- 2008 *An Antebellum Ozark Community and the Civil War: The Archeology of the Second Mount Comfort Church (3WA880), Washington County, Arkansas (1840-ca.1865)*. Arkansas Archeological Survey, Research Series No. 63. Fayetteville.

Hilliard, Jerry, Mike Evans, Jared Pebworth, and Carl Carlson-Drexler

- 2008 A Confederate Encampment at Cross Hollow, Benton County. *Arkansas Historical Quarterly* 67(4):359-374.

Jeter, Marvin D.

- 2008 Copper Basin and Prescott Regional Modeling: Looking Back (and Forward) after Thirty Years. In *Prescott to Perry Mesa: 4,000 Years of Adaptation, Innovation, and Change in Central Arizona (Proceedings of the Arizona Archaeological Council 2006 Prescott Conference)*, edited by Christine K. Robinson, Cory Dale Breternitz, and Douglas R. Mitchell, pp. 2.1-2.12. Sharlot Hall Museum Press, Prescott, Arizona.
- 2008 Discussant Comments. In *Prescott to Perry Mesa: 4,000 Years of Adaptation, Innovation, and Change in Central Arizona (Proceedings of the Arizona Archaeological Council 2006 Prescott Conference)*, edited by Christine K. Robinson, Cory Dale Breternitz, and Douglas R. Mitchell, pp. 23.1-23.25. Sharlot Hall Museum Press, Prescott, Arizona.

Kwas, Mary L.

- 2008 The Growth of Historical Archeology and Its Impact in Arkansas. *Arkansas Historical Quarterly* 67(4):329-341.
- 2009 *Digging for History at Old Washington*. University of Arkansas Press, Fayetteville.

Kwas, Mary L. (editor)

- 2008 Historical Archaeology in Arkansas. Thematic issue of *Arkansas Historical Quarterly* 67(4).

Kwas, Mary L., and Jami J. Lockhart

- 2009 Pioneer Cemetery, Historic Washington State Park, Washington, Arkansas. Final Report, Arkansas Archeological Survey Project 07-09, submitted to Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Note: Survey staff members' names are shown in boldface for titles coauthored with non-Survey colleagues.

Kwas, Mary L., and Robert C. Mainfort, Jr.

- 2009 Pinson Mounds State Archaeological Park. Near Jackson, Tennessee. A Middle Woodland Ceremonial and Mortuary Mound Center. In *Archaeology in America: An Encyclopedia, Volume 1, Northeast and Southeast*, edited by Francis P. McManamon, pp. 281–283. Greenwood Press, Westport, CT.

Mainfort, Robert C., Jr.

- 2008 *Sam Dellinger: Raiders of the Lost Arkansas*. University of Arkansas Press, Fayetteville.
- 2009 Foreword. In *The Headpots of Northeast Arkansas and Southern Pemiscot County, Missouri*, by James F. Cherry, pp. x–xi. University of Arkansas Press, Fayetteville.

Mainfort, Robert C., Jr., and Mary L. Kwas

- 2009 Bynum Mounds Site. Natchez Trace Parkway, Northeastern Mississippi. Middle Woodland Mortuary Mounds and Village Complex. In *Archaeology in America: An Encyclopedia, Volume 1, Northeast and Southeast*, edited by Francis P. McManamon, pp. 293–294. Greenwood Press, Westport, CT.

McKinnon, Duncan P., and Jamie C. Brandon

- 2009 A Report from the Field: Archeogeophysical Results from Battle Mound (3LA1). *Field Notes* 348:9–12.

Mitchem, Jeffrey M.

- 2008 Parkin Archaeological State Park, AR. In *American Indian Places: A Historical Guidebook*, edited by Frances H. Kennedy, pp. 94, 289, and 307. Houghton Mifflin, Boston.
- 2008 Obituary: William M. Goza, 1917–2008. *The Florida Anthropologist* 61(3–4):205–206.
- 2008 Reburial of the Tatham Mound Human Remains: An Odyssey. *Florida Archaeological Council Newsletter* 73:16–34.
- 2009 Parkin Archeological State Park. Parkin, Northeastern Arkansas. A Fortified Mississippian Site Visited by the de Soto Expedition. In *Archaeology in America: An Encyclopedia. Volume 1, Northeast and Southeast*, edited by Francis P. McManamon, pp. 342–343. Greenwood Press, Westport, CT.
- 2009 The Tatham Mound Site. Citrus County, Florida. Ancient and Early Historic Burial Mound. In *Archaeology in America: An Encyclopedia. Volume 1, Northeast and Southeast*, edited by Francis P. McManamon, pp. 338–340. Greenwood Press, Westport, CT.
- 2009 In Memoriam: Donald Gene Lee, 1935–2009. *Field Notes* 347:11.

Morrow, Juliet E.

- 2008 The Wilson Phase: A Middle Mississippian Period Cultural Florescence in the Western Lowlands of Arkansas. *Field Notes* 343:3–10.
- 2009 Earliest Inhabitants of the Northeast. In *Archaeology in America: An Encyclopedia, Volume 1, Northeast and Southeast*, edited by Francis P. McManamon, pp. 13–17. Greenwood Press, Westport, CT.
- 2009 Paleoindian Sites in the Southeast. Tennessee to Florida. Ancient Immigrants Adapt to Different Environments. In *Archaeology in America: An Encyclopedia, Volume 1, Northeast and Southeast*, edited by Francis P. McManamon, pp. 251–255. Greenwood Press, Westport, CT.
- 2009 The Kimmswick Paleoindian Site: Early Paleoindian Hunters and Their Prey. In *Archaeology in America: An Encyclopedia, Volume 2, Midwest and Great Plains/Rocky Mountains*, edited by Francis P. McManamon, pp. 66–68. Greenwood Press, Westport, CT.

Mountford, Sharon Palmer, and **Marvin D. Jeter**

- 2009 Edward Palmer: The Personal Side. *Field Notes* 350:12–13.

Payne, Claudine

- 2008 Investigations at the Eaker Site, 2008: Progress Report. Report submitted to Arkansas State Historic Preservation Office by the Arkansas Archeological Survey, Blytheville Research Station.
- 2009 Survey of Arkansas Aeroplex Fence Sites 5 and 6, Mississippi County, Arkansas. Report prepared for Blytheville-Gosnell Regional Airport Authority/Arkansas Aeroplex and submitted to Arkansas Historic Preservation Program by Arkansas Archeological Survey, Blytheville Research Station.

Porter, Larry

- 2009 The Widow Logan Site: Archeological Investigations at 3LO696, an Antebellum Farmstead in Southern Logan County, Arkansas. *Field Notes* 346:3–7.

Rolinson, Martha Ann

- 2009 Toltec Mounds Archeological State Park. Near Little Rock, Arkansas. A Mississippian Political and Ceremonial Mound Center. In *Archaeology in America: An Encyclopedia, Volume 1, Northeast and Southeast*, edited by Francis P. McManamon, pp. 317–318. Greenwood Press, Westport, CT.

Rowe, Beverly J., and **David Jeane**

- 2008 Catering to Railroad Travelers in Early Texarkana. *Arkansas Historical Quarterly* 65(4):375–385.

Sabo, Deborah (translated by Frank Wasmus)

- 2009 Archeologie en historisch besef in Tolkiens Midden-aarde. *Lembas* (Journal of the Dutch Tolkien Society) 28(137):4–9, 28(138):4–9, 28(139):4–9. (Originally published in English in *Mythlore* vol. 26, no. 1/2, pp. 91–112.)

Sabo, George III

- 2008 Rock Art and the Study of Ancient Religions in Southeastern North America. In *Religion, Archaeology, and the Material World*, edited by Lars Fogelin, pp. 279–296. Center for Archaeological Investigations, Occasional Paper No. 36. Carbondale, IL.

Sabo, George III, and Jerry E. Hilliard

- 2008 Woodland Period Shell-Tempered Pottery in the Central Arkansas Ozarks. *Southeastern Archaeology* 27(2):164–171.

Stewart-Abernathy, Leslie C.

- 2008 Ghost Boats at West Memphis. *Arkansas Historical Quarterly* 67(4):399–413.
2009 Back to Carden Bottom, or, In Search of the People of Cayas: Plans for the 46th Annual Society/Survey Training Program. *Field Notes* 347:3–4.
2009 A “Big Dig” Examined 27 Tons of Soil, Seeking 1500s Artifacts. *Petit Jean Mountain-aire* 50 (July 2009):1, 9.

Trubitt, Mary Beth

- 2008 Something New on the Archaic: Highlights from the 2007–2008 Training Programs. *Field Notes* 345:4–7.
2009 Investigating Middle Archaic at the Jones Mill Site. *The Arkansas Archeologist* 48:71–84.
2009 The Origin, Organization, and Demise of Midwest Chiefdoms. In *Archaeology in America: An Encyclopedia, Vol. 2, Midwest and Great Plains/Rocky Mountains*, edited by Frank P. McManamon, pp. 43–45. Greenwood Press, Westport, CT.
2009 Cultural Resources Survey along the Middle Fork Saline River. Limited distribution report prepared by Arkansas Archeological Survey, Henderson State University Research Station, Arkadelphia. Submitted to Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, Little Rock.

Trubitt, Mary Beth, and Amanda Brock

- 2008 Cultural Resources Survey at the Norman City Park. Limited distribution report prepared by Arkansas Archeological Survey, Henderson State University Research Station, Arkadelphia. Submitted to Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, Little Rock.

Appendix 2. Papers, Symposia, and Workshops by Survey Staff during 2008-2009

Austin, Robert J., and **Jeffrey M. Mitchem**

- 2008 Site Formation and Chronology at Bayshore Homes: A Late Weeden Island Mound Complex on the Gulf Coast of Florida. 65th Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference. Charlotte, NC.
2008 Site Formation and Chronology at Bayshore Homes: A Late Weeden Island Mound Complex on the Gulf Coast of Florida. 61st Annual Meeting of the Florida Anthropological Society. Pensacola, FL.

Blakney-Bailey, Jane Anne, and John H. House

- 2008 Where is Fourche Island? Past, Present and Future Archeology in the Environs of the Little Rock Port Industrial Park, Pulaski County. Annual Meeting of the Arkansas Archeological Society. Hot Springs, AR.

Brandon, Jamie C.

- 2008 African-American Archeologies in the Midwest. Forum at the Midwest Historical Archeology Conference, Indianapolis, IN (Christopher Fennell, moderator and organizer).
- 2008 A Different Kind of "Old Roman" Archeology: Investigations at the Royston House (3HE236-91), Historic Washington State Park, Washington, Arkansas. 10th South Central Historical Archeology Conference. Winthrop Rockefeller Institute, Morrilton, AR.
- 2009 Decoration Day: A Glimpse at the Hybridity of Materials and Meanings Beyond Racial Constructions and Beyond this Vale of Tears. Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology. Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Brandon, Jamie C., and John R. Samuelsen

- 2008 Recent Geophysical and Archeological Investigations at the Royston House (3HE236-91), Historic Washington State Park, Washington, Arkansas. Poster presentation, 65th Southeastern Archeological Conference. Charlotte, NC.

Cande, Kathleen H.

- 2008 Muffins, Chimneys and Clinkers: Rediscovering Old Davidsonville, Arkansas' First County Seat Town, 1815–1830. 10th South Central Historical Archeology Conference. Winthrop Rockefeller Institute, Morrilton, AR.

Early, Ann

- 2009 Caddo Ceramics in the Central Arkansas River Valley. 51st Caddo Conference. Norman, OK.

Early, Ann M., Leslie C. Walker, and George Sabo III

- 2008 Caddo Ceramics in the Central Arkansas River Valley. 65th Southeastern Archaeological Conference. Charlotte, NC.
- 2008 Caddo Ceramics in the Central Arkansas River Valley. 51st Caddo Conference. Norman, OK.

Farmer, Mary V.

- 2008 Up From the Ashes: The Thibault House on Fourche Island. 10th South Central Historical Archeology Conference. Winthrop Rockefeller Institute, Morrilton, AR.
- 2008 Up From the Ashes: The Thibault House on Fourche Island. Annual Meeting of the Arkansas Archeological Society. Hot Springs, AR.

Howe, Jessica, and Brian Butler

- 2008 The Prehistory of Southern Illinois: The WPA Connection. Annual meeting of the Illinois Archaeological Society. St. Louis, MO.

Jeane, David R.

- 2008 Whose Pot? What Pot? A Fortuitous Find From Lafayette County, Arkansas. Annual Meeting of the Arkansas Archeological Society. Hot Springs, Arkansas.
- 2008 Whose Pot? What Pot? A Fortuitous Find From Lafayette County, Arkansas. 65th Southeastern Archaeological Conference. Charlotte, NC.
- 2008 In Search of the Sulphur Fork Factory on Red River. East Texas Archeological Conference. Tyler, TX.
- 2009 Whose Pot? What Pot? A Fortuitous Find From Lafayette County, Arkansas. 51st Caddo Conference. Norman, OK.

Lockhart, Jami J., Juliet E. Morrow, and Shaun McGaha

- 2009 Aerial and Near-Surface Remote Sensing at Old Town Ridge (3CG41). Poster presentation at the 37th Computer Applications and Quantitative Methods in Archaeology Conference. Williamsburg, VA.
- 2009 Aerial and Near-Surface Remote Sensing at Old Town Ridge (3CG41). Poster presentation at the 65th Southeastern Archaeological Conference. Charlotte, NC.

Martin-Burns, Melinda

- 2008 Life on Walker's Lake: The Knappenberger Site (3MS53). Poster presentation. Annual meeting of the Arkansas Archeological Society. Hot Springs, AR.

Mitchem, Jeffrey M.

- 2008 Mississippian Copper Artifacts from Arkansas. 65th Southeastern Archaeological Conference. Charlotte, NC.
2008 Mississippian Fortifications at Parkin and Neeley's Ferry. Annual Meeting of the Arkansas Archeological Society. Hot Springs, AR.

Morrow, Juliet E.

- 2008 The Sloan Site: The Oldest Known Cemetery in the New World, with a Focus on the Lithic Raw Material Utilization. Missouri Archaeological Society Fall Symposium on Ozark Lithics. Meramec State Park, Sullivan, MO.
2008 Old Town Ridge: A Fortified Middle Mississippian Village in Northeast Arkansas. Annual Meeting of the Association of Professional Soils Classifiers. Forrest L. Wood Nature Center on Crowley's Ridge, Jonesboro, AR.

Morrow, Juliet E., Jami J. Lockhart, and Shaun McGaha

- 2008 Old Town Ridge: A Fortified Middle Mississippian Village in Northeast Arkansas. Annual Meeting of the Arkansas Archeological Society. Hot Springs, AR.

Porter, Larry

- 2008 The Widow Logan Site: An Antebellum Farmstead in Logan County, Arkansas. 10th South Central Historical Archeology Conference. Winthrop Rockefeller Institute, Morrilton, AR.

Samuelson, John R.

- 2009 AMASDA Online: Creation and Implementation of an Online Site and Project Management System and GIS for the State of Arkansas. 37th Computer Applications and Quantitative Methods in Archaeology Conference. Williamsburg, VA.

Sabo, George III

- 2008 Caddo Regalia in Context: Historic and Ethnographic Examples. 65th Southeastern Archaeological Conference. Charlotte, NC.
2009 Ethnobiological Symbolism in Ozark Rock Art. 74th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology. Atlanta, GA.

Stewart-Abernathy, Leslie C.

- 2008 The View from Petit Jean Mountain: Update on the Move to the Winthrop Rockefeller Institute. 10th South Central Historical Archeology Conference. Winthrop Rockefeller Institute, Morrilton, AR.
2008 The View from Petit Jean Mountain: Update on the Move to the Winthrop Rockefeller Institute. Annual Meeting of the Arkansas Archeological Society. Hot Springs, AR.

Trubitt, Mary Beth

- 2008 Excavations at Two Caddo Mound Sites in Southwest Arkansas. 65th Southeastern Archaeological Conference. Charlotte, NC.
2009 Variation in Caddo Architecture in Southwest Arkansas. 51st Caddo Conference. Norman, OK.
2009 Results from the 2007–2008 Excavations at Jones Mill. Poster presentation, 51st Caddo Conference. Norman, OK.

Appendix 3. SRP Titles for 2008-2009

Cande, Kathleen H.

2009 Management Summary for a Cultural Resources Survey of Sites 3SC40, 3SC130, and the Chant Cemetery, Part of Phase II of the James Fork Regional Water District, Scott County, Arkansas. Management Summary, Project 09-06, Submitted to EDM Consultants, Inc., Fort Smith. 11 pages.

Cande, Kathleen H., Jared S. Pebworth, Michael M. Evans, and Aden Jenkins

2009 Archeological Excavations in Lots 9, 19, 21, and the Public Square at Davidsonville Historic State Park, Randolph County, Arkansas. Year 4 Report, AAS Project No. 09-02. ANCRC Project 09-006. 66 pages.

Appendix 4. Student Employment during 2008-2009*

Barbara Farley..... (UAF Anthropology doctoral candidate)
Matt Franklin..... (UAF Anthropology graduate student, Survey Internship)
Silas Humphrey..... (UA student employed at HSU station)
Aaron Lingelbach..... (UAF Anthropology major)
Teka McGlothlin..... (UAF Anthropology major; work-study)
Duncan McKinnon..... (UAF Anthropology doctoral candidate)
John Samuelson..... (UAF Anthropology graduate student)
Leslie Walker..... (UAF Anthropology doctoral candidate)

AmeriCorps Interns (during at least part of 08–09)

Malory Bador..... (Toltec Station)
Melissa Martin-Burns..... (Blytheville Station)
Tammie Evans..... (Toltec Station)
Silas Humphrey..... (HSU Station)

* Description of student status is during the period of Survey employment covered by this Annual Report.

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Parkin, AR 72373-0241
870.755.2119

Arkansas Archeological Survey
Toltec Mounds Research Station
490 Toltec Mounds Road
Scott, AR 72142-9212
501.961.2420

Arkansas Archeological Survey
ASU-Jonesboro
P.O. Box 820
State University, AR 72467
870.972.2071

Arkansas Archeological Survey
Blytheville Research Station
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Magnolia, AR 71754-9381
870.235.4230

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Arkadelphia, AR 71999-0001
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501.727.6250

Arkansas Archeological Survey
UAF Research Station
2475 N. Hatch Ave.
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www.arkansasarcheology.org