

ARKANSAS ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY

ANNUAL REPORT 2012–2013



A DIVISION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS SYSTEM

Arkansas Archeological Survey

Annual Report for fiscal year 2012–2013



A Division of the University of Arkansas System



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University of Arkansas System

Arkansas Archeological Survey

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 college 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. This report summarizes our research, teaching, and service activities for the year.

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

Thomas J. Green, Ph. D.
DIRECTOR



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 seven state university campuses. Our field and laboratory projects provide research opportunities for both undergraduate and graduate students. We distribute free curriculum enrichment materials and offer 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. The following pages highlight some of our accomplishments in 2012–2013.

Above: building foundation excavated in the early to mid nineteenth century commercial district (Block 6) at Historic Washington, Hempstead County, Arkansas, June 2012, during the Arkansas Archeological Survey / Arkansas Archeological Society Training Program. Photo by Jamie Brandon.

Scientific Achievements & Archeological Mission

- Survey professional staff authored or coauthored **31 publications and reports**, and presented **42 papers at professional meetings** in 2012–2013.
- **436 new archeological sites** were recorded, bringing the total number of sites in Arkansas site files to **46,872**.
- **142 new archeological projects** were entered in the database, bringing the projects total to **6473**.
- The Survey registrar facilitated **146 requests for information** from the Arkansas site files by students, researchers, and project managers.
- Our sponsored research program administered **new grants and contracts with budgets totaling \$96,255**.
- The Survey logged over **10,264 hours of volunteer help** from Arkansas Archeological Society members, students, and other 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. With the help of a major grant from the Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department, the system is being placed online (password protected) for qualified researchers.
- New publications by Survey staff this year included:
 - ***Toltec Mounds: Archeology of the Mound-and-Plaza Complex*** by Martha Ann Rolingson (retired station archeologist at Toltec Mounds Archeological State Park) was published in 2012 as Arkansas Archeological Survey Research Series No. 65. The volume summarizes Rolingson's three decades of a focused research program at the Toltec Mounds site, one of the largest and most complex ceremonial mound sites in the Trans-Mississippi South.
 - Jeffrey M. Mitchem, station archeologist at Parkin Archeological State Park, co-edited (with Clay Mathers and Charles M. Haecker) ***Native and Spanish New Worlds: Sixteenth-Century Entradas in the American Southwest and Southeast***, University of Arizona Press, 2013. The book was selected by *Choice* magazine for its annual Outstanding Academic Titles list.
 - George Sabo III, station archeologist at UAF and newly appointed Survey Director, coauthored (with Jeannie M. Whayne, Thomas DeBlack, and Morris S. Arnold) the second edition of ***Arkansas: A Narrative History***, University of Arkansas Press, 2013.



George Sabo III, Jeannie Whayne, Governor Mike Beebe, and Tom DeBlack during a presentation of a complimentary copy of the 2nd edition of *Arkansas: A Narrative History* to the Governor.

- Year 4 (a 1-year extension) of the Survey's **NEH-funded project "American Indian Art, Ritual, and Social Interaction in the Central Arkansas River Valley,"** directed by George Sabo III and Jami Lockhart, saw the completion of excavations at 3YE25. Analysis of data collected so far suggests that the site, occupied in the first half of the 17th century, was organized into distinct "neighborhoods," and may have been a multi-ethnic community.
- Elizabeth Horton directed volunteers, Survey staff archeologists, and students in excavations at **Toltec Mounds Archeological State Park** to explore the "plaza" area between Mounds A and C. The project not only added new information for site interpretation at the Park, but offered Park visitors an opportunity to observe archeology in action and to ask questions. This was also an important experience for the students, who learned first-hand about interactive public education and outreach.
- Jeff Mitchem, archeologist at the Parkin research station, undertook a study of archeological finds of **halberds** recovered over the years and **attributed to the De Soto expedition** that passed through northeast Arkansas in 1541. Of three halberds known from Arkansas, he was able to determine that one is likely a Soto artifact, but the others have some other provenance.
- **Marvin Jeter**, archeologist at the UAM research station since 1978 (with a hiatus for several years during the 80s when he directed the program at Kampsville, Illinois) retired at the end of December 2012. New station archeologist **Dr. Jodi Barnes** came on board in January 2013 and started off with funding for a study of **Camp Monticello**, a WWII Italian prisoner-of-war camp located on UAM property. She will relate the fieldwork and archival research to larger contexts of the **WWII home front landscape and heritage in southeast Arkansas**.
- UAPB station archeologist John House worked with Jacksonville citizen Mike Wilson to update **an exhibit of artifacts** from Mr. Wilson's personal collection. The artifacts, **on display at the Esther Dewitt Nixon library, represent 11,000 years of prehistoric Indian occupation in the Jacksonville area along Bayou Meto**. It was featured on the Central Arkansas Library System's website and received local media attention.
- UAFS station archeologist **Tim Mulvihill combined his research at the historic Drennen-Scott House in Van Buren with a local outreach activity**. A group of youngsters from **Girls, Inc. of Fort Smith** participated in last summer's excavations as part of the organization's "Girls Dig It" program, which introduces them to the scientific discipline of archeology. The girls helped with fieldwork, cleaned artifacts in the lab, and saw demonstrations of tool making.
- At the WRI research station, assistant **Larry Porter prepared a successful grant proposal to the Corps of Engineers for fieldwork at the Wild Violet site in Logan County**. He has monitored the endangered site's condition over several years—it is threatened by periodic flooding and erosion, and by vandalism. Fieldwork was scheduled for fall of 2013.
- About **100 members of the Arkansas Archeological Society and professional staff from the Survey and Forest Service took part in the June 2013 Training Program** excavations at a site (3MN298) near Oden. Mary Beth Trubitt of the HSU research station and Meeks Etchieson, archeologist with the Ouachita National Forest, co-directed the Dig.
- The SAU research station amped up involvement with **Civil War period archeology** this year. Jamie Brandon, who serves on **Arkansas's Civil War Sesquicentennial Commission**, and Carl Drexler, who successfully defended his Ph.D. dissertation on a Civil War era site this year, both participated in public events. There was also fieldwork at Dooley's Ferry (3HE12), a Civil War home front site, and working visits to two battlefield sites—Pea Ridge and Wallace's Ferry.
- ASU archeologists continued analysis of artifacts recovered from recent excavations at the **protohistoric Grigsby site** (3RA262). Juliet Morrow is writing a report that will incorporate the recent findings, as well as all the earlier investigations from the 1980s. This is a late 17th–early 18th century occupation with trade goods.
- At the Blytheville research station, Claudine Payne worked on the first chapter of **a report on the Eaker site (3MS105), a well-preserved Mississippian site that teaches about the rise of complex societies in the Delta**. The report will bring together all existing information gathered so far—including excavation results (artifacts and architectural data), geophysical surveys, and radiocarbon dates—with reference to the larger regional context of related sites in northeast Arkansas.
- George Sabo and Mary Beth Trubitt participated in the **Mississippian Iconography Workshop**, this year held at the Chickasaw Cultural Center in Sulphur, Oklahoma.
- Mary Beth Trubitt was invited to the **Santa Fe Institute's Working Group on Cahokia Complexity**.

Contributions to Higher Education in Arkansas

- Thirteen Survey archeologists hold **research faculty titles in the Department of Anthropology** at the University of Arkansas.
- UAF station archeologist **George Sabo III** serves as **Co-Director of the Environmental Dynamics Ph.D. Program** in the Fulbright College of Arts and Sciences, University of Arkansas, and was appointed **Director of Graduate Studies for the Department of Anthropology** in Fall 2013. He was named as the **new Director of the Arkansas Archeological Survey**, effective July 1, 2013.
- Survey archeologists taught **18 college classes and 4 internships to 442 undergraduate and graduate students** studying at eight college and university campuses in Arkansas (UAF, UAPB, UAM, UAFS, ASU, HSU, SAU, and Hendrix College) during the 2012–13 academic year.
- 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 several colleges and universities in Arkansas.
- Survey archeologists filled **30 thesis or dissertation committee positions** for UAF graduate students in Anthropology and Environmental Dynamics; one anthropology graduate student committee at University of Alabama, one MLA committee at HSU, one anthropology Ph.D. committee at Southern Illinois University, and one anthropology Ph.D. committee at the College of William & Mary.
- 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.
- The Survey provided **employment to seven students at University of Arkansas campuses and at Arkansas Tech University**.
- **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

- Among the unique and creative educational activities that Survey archeologists were involved with this year:
 - SAU station archeologist Jamie Brandon worked with SAU professor of art Steven Ochs and his ceramics arts students to develop a **service learning project**. Brandon taught the art students about prehistoric pottery. Ochs and the art students then presented a hands-on art history workshop for Magnolia kindergarten students that focused on pottery traditions and techniques of the Caddo and Quapaw Indians of Arkansas.
 - The UAFS station cooperated with **Girls, Inc. of Fort Smith** to host “Girls Dig It” during excavations at the Drennen-Scott House. This program introduces girls to scientific aspects of archeology.
 - WRI staff participated in **Project Dig** with Gifted and Talented students from Perryville Elementary and Morrilton Intermediary Schools. This program uses archeological concepts and active learning to teach critical thinking and the scientific method.
 - Blytheville station staff continued their collaboration with the new **Blytheville KIPP School** to bring archeology into the curriculum. The station also hosted **Kids’ Media Camp**, a summer program offered through Northeastern Community College.
 - The Survey offers its complete roster of **Educational Handouts and Flyers** containing information, activities, and lesson ideas for classroom use by Arkansas school teachers as downloadable PDF files on our website. Flyers were added this year reflecting new research projects at the HSU station.

- 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 the Survey and our programs. Content continues to be added highlighting current research 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 over 20 **talks and demonstrations** on archeology, American Indians, and early Arkansas, including **Career Day** presentations, to over **625 K–12 students** and their teachers at schools across the state.
- Juliet Morrow served as a judge in the Earth & Atmospheric Sciences category of the **Northeast Arkansas Science Fair**.
- Juliet Morrow was job-shadowed by two northeast Arkansas students during the year.
- Our Field and Lab Support archeologists Jared Pebworth, Michael Evans, and Aden Jenkins along with UAFS station archeologist Tim Mulvihill presented **demonstrations of replica Native American hunting technology** at the Janet Huckabee Nature Center in Fort Smith.
- Survey archeologists assisted with **Scouting archeology merit badges**.
- Survey archeologists presented **summer reading programs** in northwestern and southeastern Arkansas.

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 State Parks
 - 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 compliance with this federal law. We also curate, under contract, collections owned by various government entities that are subject to NAGPRA.
- About 105 members of the Arkansas Archeological Society attended our jointly sponsored annual **Training Program for amateur archeologists**. The 2013 program at a site near Oden, Arkansas, within the Ouachita National Forest, was co-directed by Dr. Mary Beth Trubitt and Meeks Etchieson, Archeologist with the U.S. Forest Service.
- Our main website received, on average, 737 page views per month, with a **year-end total of 6671 user visits**.
- We maintain **two educational interactive websites**: *Indians of Arkansas* received 70,714 unique visits and *Rock Art in Arkansas* received 11,877.
 - We launched a new website, **Arkansas Novaculite: A Virtual Comparative Collection**, authored by HSU station archeologist, Dr. Mary Beth Trubitt and her associates. Supported by grants from the Arkansas Humanities Council, this website was developed to assist anyone interested in the history, archeology, and geological sourcing of Arkansas Novaculite, a stone that has been mined and used for toolmaking in Arkansas—by Indians and by Euro-Americans—beginning thousands of years ago and continuing to the present day.

- Approximately **86 public lectures** and other presentations by Survey staff reached audiences of more than **2400**.
- Survey staff have contributed over **40 articles** to the Butler Center's *Encyclopedia of Arkansas History & Culture*.
- **Science blogging** has become a significant medium for practicing academics to engage with colleagues and public audiences. Both Jamie Brandon and Carl Drexler of the SAU research station write blogs about archeology. Jodi Barnes of the UAM research station contributed a blog post to the AIA "Day of Archaeology" website.
- Claudine Payne (Blytheville) served as Vice-Chair on the **Delta Gateway Museum Commission**. Station staff have worked closely to assist the Museum in developing programs and exhibits.
- Ann Early (State Archeologist) serves on the Department of Arkansas Heritage **State Review Board for Historic Preservation**, an appointment by the Governor of Arkansas.
- Dr. Jamie Brandon (SAU) serves on the **Arkansas Civil War Sesquicentennial Commission**, an appointment by the Governor of Arkansas.
- 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**.
- Survey staff members respond to 1000s of **requests for information** from members of the public every year, by telephone, email, in writing, and in person.

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 these **professional organizations**
 - Society for American Archaeology
 - Southeastern Archaeological Conference
 - Society for Historical Archaeology
 - South Central Historical Archeology Conference
 - Society for Bead Researchers
 - Caddo Conference / Caddo Conference Organization
 - Register of Professional Archeologists
 - National Association of State Archeologists
 - Florida Anthropological Society
 - Arkansas Historical Association
- Mary Beth Trubitt completed her term as **President of the Caddo Conference Organization**.
- State Archeologist Ann Early completed her term as **President of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference**.
- The Survey posts "**Guidelines for Fieldwork and Report Writing in Arkansas**," an appendix to the *Arkansas State Plan*, on its website for access by agency and private firm archeologists.
- Juliet Morrow served on the **Program Committee** and co-chaired (with Peter Mills) a session on "Quarries and Early Mines: Settlement Context and Transportation Network Relationships" at the **78th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology**.
- Jeffrey Mitchem chaired a session at the **Southeastern Archaeological Conference**.
- Mary Beth Trubitt organized a symposium for the annual meeting of the **Texas Archeological Society**.

Grants, Honors & Awards

- Leslie C. “Skip” Stewart-Abernathy, research archeologist stationed at the Winthrop Rockefeller Institute, received a **National Endowment for the Humanities 2012 Chairman’s Commendation** for his lifetime of dedication to promoting knowledge of Arkansas history.
- Marvin Jeter received a **Distinguished Service Award** from the University of Arkansas System upon his retirement.
- **\$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: George Sabo III (UAF), Jami Lockhart (CSP), and Andrea Hunter (Osage Nation). Designated a “We the People” project by NEH. Extended to Year 4 with no new funding; the Final Report was submitted to NEH this year.
- **Archeological Research Fund Award** from the Arkansas Archeological Society to Mary Beth Trubitt and Vanessa Hanvey (\$595) for “Dating a Caddo Farmstead on the Caddo-Mississippian Borderlands” (to secure an AMS radiocarbon date of a burned cane structure at site 3SA295).
- Jodi Barnes received **\$17,000** from UAM Chancellor Jack Lassiter **to support research at Camp Monticello**, a World War II home front site on campus property.
- Mary Beth Trubitt was awarded **two grants from the Arkansas Humanities Council**—a \$998 planning mini-grant and \$8850 **for development of “Arkansas Novaculite: A Virtual Comparative Collection,”** a website for interdisciplinary researchers and citizens interested in the history and scientific research into Arkansas Novaculite, which has been mined, traded, and used for toolmaking for thousands of years.

Special: Arkansas Sites Featured in National Magazine & AETN Documentary

This year the Survey was instrumental in promoting Arkansas tourism in a national magazine. State Archeologist, Ann Early, and archeologist at UAF, George Sabo III, responded to a query from the editors of *Archaeology Magazine*, which is published by the Archaeological Institute of America for popular audiences. Information was sought on an Arkansas location for the magazine’s “Off the Grid” column, a regular feature that describes archeological sites that can be visited by tourists, and mentions other attractions in their vicinity. Early and Sabo provided information and photographs of Rock House Cave, a rock shelter located along one of the hiking trails within Petit Jean State Park and notable for the fact it contains more than 100 Indian pictographs. Rock House Cave and Petit Jean State Park were featured in the July 2013 “Off the Grid” column in the print magazine and online. The column also informed readers of nearby Arkansas tourism attractions, such as Toltec Mounds State Park, Holla Bend National Wildlife Refuge, and the William J. Clinton Presidential Library.

Other work with the media came to fruition when “Bayou Bartholomew” aired on AETN in March 2013 as a segment of *Exploring Arkansas*. The program, produced by Chuck Dovish, has since been re-broadcast several times and is available on dvd. Dr. Marvin Jeter and Dr. Leslie C. “Skip” Stewart-Abernathy appear on camera in brief segments of the film discussing the Lake Enterprise Mound site, the antebellum Taylor House, and other archeological sites and prehistoric and historic occupations along Bayou Bartholomew.



Film crew atop Lake Enterprise Mound.



Tom Green Retires after 20 Years as Survey Director

Thomas J. Green retired as Survey Director at the end of June 2013. He had held the position for 20 years. Green earned a B.A. in anthropology in 1968 from the University of Southern California, and a Ph.D. in anthropology in 1977 from Indiana University. Before coming to Arkansas he had served the state of Idaho for 15 years as State Archeologist and Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer.

Dr. Green's career at the Survey was notable in many ways, not least for being well liked by all his colleagues. Management and administrative tasks consume much of the Director's time (there are many meetings), but Tom found a way to stay active in the discipline, presenting conference papers and publishing. He also taught courses for the Department of Anthropology at the University of Arkansas's Fayetteville campus, providing needed instruction in the practice of cultural resource management (CRM) that is so important for young graduates as they transition to the job-seeking world. His experience also made him highly sought after for professional training and development, and he regularly taught CRM classes for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers training program in Santa Fe. Plus, he did get out into the field, especially during the annual Training Program digs jointly sponsored by the Survey and the Arkansas Archeological Society, a statewide organization of amateurs and professionals interested in the archeology of Arkansas. Indeed, part of Tom's legacy includes continuing and building upon the close relationship between Survey and Society that was forged by his predecessor Dr. Charles R. McGimsey and previous state archeologist Hester Davis.

Additionally, Tom sought to build and maintain productive working relationships between Arkansas's professional archeological community and American Indian Tribes in the context of the federal Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). Under Tom's leadership the Survey actively developed several cooperative research projects with Tribes formerly residing in Arkansas. Several of his important publications deal with the practice of cultural resource management and the role of NAGPRA in archeology today.

Another important development at the Survey during Tom's tenure was acquisition of a full range of archeogeophysical equipment, and appointing Dr. Jami Lockhart as the Director of research in this area, establishing near-surface remote sensing as an integral part of most Survey field projects. This put the Survey in the forefront of one of archeology's newest technological and methodological developments.

Through all the labyrinthine chores of guiding the Survey's statewide operation, Tom managed to keep his hand in research projects of personal interest, including one of the most intriguing Paleoindian finds in North America, the so-called Buhl Woman, an 11,000 year old skeleton discovered in a quarry near Buhl, Idaho in 1989.

These brief remarks can only skim the surface of Tom's many contributions to the work of preserving Arkansas's archeological heritage, and do little to convey the spirit of collegiality and camaraderie that he brought out among his staff and colleagues. He loved hiking and camping, and his first goal upon retirement was to hike down the Grand Canyon—accomplished with his sons during the fall of 2013. We wish him many more such excursions, but know that he is also presently “working” as a volunteer and independent scholar in Idaho—continuing with research and writing projects that have been waiting on the back burner—and teaching classes in CRM through the Society for American Archaeology's online continuing education program. We wish him more hiking, joy in the well-earned privilege to choose what to do with his time, and all the best that retirement can offer.



Tom Green at the 2013 Training Program dig near Oden, Arkansas. Photo M.B. Trubitt.

Marvin Jeter Retires after 28 Years as UAM Station Archeologist

Dr. Marvin Jeter retired at the end of December 2012 after some 28 years as the Survey's research station archeologist in Monticello, where he taught anthropology classes in the University of Arkansas–Monticello's School of Social and Behavioral Sciences. Jeter received his Ph.D. in 1977 from Arizona State University. After five years as station archeologist, he departed to try other horizons, serving as Director of the Center for American Archeology's Kampsville Archeological Center in Illinois for several years. He returned to Arkansas in 1989 and again took up the post at UAM, where he remained, forging a program of research as well as an active relationship with the local Tunican Chapter of the Arkansas Archeological Society—known for its “Tunican Tours” or casual field trips to nearby archeological parks and related attractions in Arkansas and neighboring states.



Jeter's research in Arkansas focused on the late prehistoric, protohistoric, and historic/contact periods in the Lower Mississippi Valley, but he also studied the history of archeological explorations in that region, and various aspects of African American culture in the Southeast. Just a few of his notable contributions include his work on the Taylor site, encompassing both a Mississippian period mound site and an antebellum plantation house; investigations into the Plaquemine culture; long-term work with local preservationists to encourage interest in preserving sites along Bayou Bartholomew (including the Lake Enterprise Mound, which turned out to be the oldest Indian mound so far dated in Arkansas); and work in cooperation with the Mosaic Templars Preservation Society to study the history of this Black burial insurance organization. In some ways Jeter's studies of the Mosaic Templars were a precursor of the Survey's later dedicated program of assistance for historic and especially Black cemetery preservation organizations.

Among important publications during his years with the Survey, the University of Arkansas Press volume Edward Palmer's *Arkansaw Mounds* must be noted. The 1990 volume was a Choice Outstanding Academic Title for 1992 and was republished in 2010 by University of Alabama Press. The book drew attention to the career of H. J. Lewis, a Black artist who worked for Palmer during the Smithsonian Institution-sponsored survey of Indian mounds.

Upon his retirement, Jeter received a Distinguished Service Award from the University of Arkansas System, and Emeritus status. His colleagues, meanwhile, sent him off in good “Bubba” style with a barbeque dinner and many humorous anecdotes from the field.

More Farewells

Five other Survey staff members retired or moved on to other careers at the end of the 2012–2013 fiscal year.

- Mary Farmer retired from her half-time position as assistant at the University of Arkansas Pine Bluff research station.
- Theresa Johnson resigned from her half-time position as assistant at the Winthrop Rockefeller Institute research station in order to take a full time job with the ATU Museum at Arkansas Tech University.
- Mary Kwas retired from her position as research associate at the coordinating office in Fayetteville, where she served as the Survey's education specialist.
- Dr. Robert C. Mainfort, Jr. retired from his position at the coordinating office in Fayetteville, where he served as administrator of the Survey's sponsored research program and as series editor of the publications program. He also taught classes for the Department of Anthropology at the University of Arkansas Fayetteville.
- Barbara Scott retired from her position as administrative assistant at the coordinating office in Fayetteville, where she served as the Survey's liaison to the Arkansas Archeological Society.

President of University System Names Sabo as New Director

In May 2013, after a nation-wide search, University of Arkansas System President Dr. Donald R. Bobbitt named UAF station archeologist Dr. George Sabo III as the new Director of the Arkansas Archeological Survey. Sabo took the helm on July 1, 2013, replacing Dr. Thomas J. Green, who retired after 20 years of service. Sabo is the third person to serve as Director of the Survey. He has been station archeologist at UAF since 1979, where he also teaches in the UAF Department of Anthropology and, by appointment of the Dean of Fulbright College of Arts and Sciences, serves as Director of Graduate Studies for the Anthropology Department. He is also Co-Director of the Environmental Dynamics interdisciplinary Ph.D. program in Fulbright College, and serves on numerous graduate student committees in both the Anthropology and ENDY programs. During his time at the Survey, he has brought nearly one million dollars of grant money into the organization, including two major research grants from National Endowment for the Humanities.



Claudine Payne — In Memoriam

Claudine Payne, Survey Research Archeologist and Research Professor of Anthropology at the University of Arkansas, passed away on 13 December 2013 after a struggle with cancer. Claudine had come to Arkansas in 1999 to establish the Survey's new research station in the City of Blytheville, located on the decommissioned Eaker air force base. The Eaker site (3MS105) is on the air base property and thus had remained a well-preserved example of a Mississippian period site with the potential to contribute much to our knowledge of pre-Columbian communities. The site was now owned by the City, and local leaders had expressed a desire for a Survey presence in the area, in the hopes that research could contribute to future growth of heritage tourism opportunities. Claudine was excited to see how this site would fit into the story of developing political complexity in the Delta by studying its architecture, artifacts, and community organization.

Claudine received her Ph.D. in anthropology in 1994 from the University of Florida. She came to Arkansas well equipped for the needs of the Blytheville station, with experience and talent in public archeology, working with schools, and writing for general audiences. In addition, she had no qualms, as a relative newcomer, about diving right in to three seasons (2004–2006) of hosting the “Society Dig”—the annual Training Program for amateurs co-sponsored by the Survey and the Arkansas Archeological Society—at the Eaker site.



Serving the community was a big part of Claudine's commitment. She was a member of the Delta Gateway Museum Commission from the beginning, and helped to create a number of exhibits, programs, and activities for the Museum. She also worked with the Blytheville KIPP school to help develop a program that used local archeology in the curriculum, and classes from the school regularly visited the station for presentations and tours.

Claudine's service of course extended to professional organizations as well—she was a member of several committees within the Society for American Archaeology and the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, served as SEAC secretary and program chair, and organized sessions for various meetings.

Through her illness, Claudine remained positive and hopeful. Her friends and colleagues miss her and can only hope to honor her memory by bringing to fruition some of the projects she sadly was unable to complete.

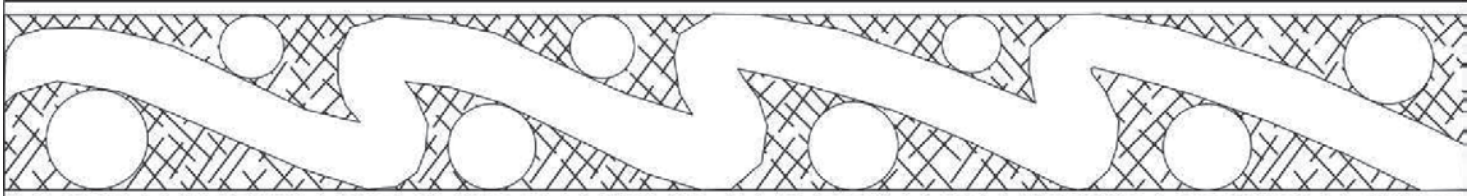
Challenges—and Some Solutions

The Survey recognizes a number of consistent and ongoing challenges in fulfilling our mission of research, service, and education. 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 Station Archeologists and the Arkansas Archeological Society have worked to train more site stewards in the **Site Steward Program**; this program assigns a trained individual to monitor the condition of a particular site, with the permission and cooperation of interested landowners, and to perform occasional clean-up or erosion control.
 - **The Archaeological Conservancy** recently purchased the Sloan site (3GE94) in northeast Arkansas and the Cavanaugh Mound (3SB3) in Fort Smith, ensuring the preservation of these important sites. Sloan, ca. 8500 BC, is recognized as the oldest organized cemetery in North America.
- **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.
- **Public Education and Heritage Tourism Opportunities.** Even after 40+ 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 can produce more **educational materials that will contribute to the Common Core State Standards**, using archeological examples to provide learning exercises for mathematics, language arts, and science topics.
 - **We need to write more Popular Series books** for the general public and continue to develop the educational content of our website. **Currently we are working to develop Popular Series volumes on the Toltec Mounds and Parkin sites, as well as a new book on general Arkansas prehistory, and a small volume of riverine boat wreck sites.**
 - Our **Indians of Arkansas website** is a significant educational resource 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. This year, the annual Training Program sponsored jointly by the Survey and the Arkansas Archeological Society was held at the Mena-Oden Ranger District of the Ouachita National Forest; over 100 people attended the Dig from all over Arkansas and across the country.**
 - We continued to provide archeological support for development at **Davidsonville and Historic Washington State Parks**, in addition to the regular programs of research at **Toltec and Parkin State Parks**.
 - 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.** 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 good station assistants.



Research Station Reports



Toltec Mounds Archeological State Park Research Station

The Spring Dig in the Plaza

This spring, Toltec Mounds research station archeologist, Dr. Elizabeth Horton, directed the first significant excavation at Toltec Mounds Archeological State Park since 2010, in the northern plaza area between Mounds A and C. The work proceeded during two weeks in March 2013 with the assistance of other Arkansas Archeological Survey (ARAS) research stations, members of the Arkansas Archeological Society, and students from the University of Arkansas Little Rock, and the cooperation of the Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma. The area chosen is a large subsurface circular anomaly that, together with a nearby linear anomaly, was first detected in 2008 and 2009 by Dr. Jami Lockhart during a site-wide remote sensing project. The excavations this spring were part of an ongoing project focused on “off mound” plaza and lake-shore areas of the site, which seeks to better understand occupation and site use beyond the formation, function, and chronology of the mounds themselves. A second objective is to understand post-Plum Bayou alteration of the site due to both human activity (such as historic farming) and natural processes. The targeted anomalies had been recommended for testing in 2010 as part of the Arkansas Archeological Society’s annual training program, but were temporarily set aside in favor of exploring Mound P (suffering from lake-shore erosion) and Mound D.

In the 1970s Martha Rolingson focused on the southern portion of this plaza. The area of Horton’s excavations has several unusual features. First is an apparent borrow pit located somewhere north/northwest of Mound C and southwest of

Mound G. Two 19th century maps of the site indicate this as a “pond” but place it in slightly different locations. In addition, a low-lying, perennially wet area is distinct in aerial photographs of the site from 1937 until 1968. Rolingson identified this as a borrow pit, labeled “pond” on the earlier maps, and placed it slightly to the northwest of Mound C and southwest of Mound G; it was filled sometime between 1968 and 1975, perhaps with dirt from Mound S.

An interesting question is whether the circular anomaly is in fact the borrow pit or somehow related to it. Discrepancies in the apparent locations of these features of the site complicate the issue. The borrow pit indicated on the 19th century maps, and the low wet areas seen in aerial photographs, appear to be offset to the north and east of the 2009 geophysical anomaly. Historic alterations to the site, including the leveling of mounds and the filling of low areas and borrow pits, create the biggest obstacles to straightening out this puzzle.

The first week of excavation encompassed the field portion of Dr. Krista Lewis’s Introduction to Archaeology course at UALR. In addition, ARAS staff, UAF Anthropology Department graduate students, and Arkansas Archeological Society volunteers participated during both weeks. ARAS-Toltec intern Erin Beakley (Hendrix College) and two visiting Oklahoma Archaeological Survey archeologists also took part.

Because this project was in the open plaza area, we could be “open to the public” during excavation. Toltec Mounds Archeological State Park staff and Elizabeth Horton created a temporary pathway that would take visitors to a safe distance

The Toltec Mounds research station is located at Toltec Mounds Archeological State Park in Scott. The Toltec Mounds site is a National Historic Landmark. Survey staff carry out ongoing research at the site, providing the primary resources for development of interpretive programs at the park. The Toltec Mounds site 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. Most of the mounds were square, flat-topped earthen structures built by carrying basket-loads of dirt. Several of the mounds were arranged around an open plaza and aligned according to astronomical observations. The two largest were built in stages, and stand today at 39 and 49 feet high. The site had a small permanent population of religious and political leaders and their families, but most Plum Bayou people lived in scattered villages and hamlets in the surrounding countryside, only 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.

Elizabeth Horton (Ph.D., Washington University in St. Louis, 2011) is the Survey's Research Station Archeologist for Toltec Mounds Archeological State Park, and Research Assistant Professor of Anthropology, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville. She came to the Survey in 2010 as a postdoctoral researcher at the coordinating office, and began the position at the Toltec Mounds research station in July 2011. Horton's doctoral research focused on Pre-Columbian fabric technology and plant fiber use in the Southeast, and Arkansas in particular, using assemblages from the University of Arkansas Museum Collections. Her specialization in paleoethnobotany brings much-needed skills to the Toltec station and to the entire Survey organization.

Marilyn Whitlow has been the assistant at the Toltec Mounds station since 1985. She works with the station archeologist on many aspects of station management, including daily operations, research (field and lab), processing and cataloging artifacts, and outreach, including hosting lab days for volunteers.

from the excavations so they could see the ongoing work and interact with students, volunteers, and staff. Despite remarkably bad weather, we had over 30 visitors during the two-week period. Horton and Society member Dona Barry spent time each day talking with park visitors about the excavations, Toltec Mounds, the Arkansas Archeological Survey, and the Arkansas Archeological Society, as well as archeology in general. It was a great opportunity to combine research with public education outreach.

While artifacts recovered during excavation are still being processed and analyzed, we can draw some preliminary conclusions. The most notable and perhaps frustrating aspect of the dig was the near total absence of intact archeological features—except for one large posthole in one of the northernmost test units. Martha Rolingson, in her recent book summarizing 30 years of work at the site (*Toltec Mounds: Archeology of the Mound-and-Plaza Complex*, 2012), notes that in the southern portion of the plaza the original prehistoric occupation surface had been almost completely destroyed by historic agriculture. Based on the deep (approximately 35cm) plowzone this appears to be the case in the northern portion of the plaza as well.

In addition, all the artifacts we found came from the plowzone, as did those recovered by Rolingson. One significant difference in our findings is that, unlike the southern portion of the plaza, the northern portion appears to have two plowzones. The uppermost plowzone was almost certainly created in the early 20th century by using surrounding leveled mounds, such as Mound S, to fill in low areas of the site. Below this was an earlier plowzone which would have resulted from the mid to late 19th century agricultural use of the site.

The lone posthole, while typical in shape (a deep V-shaped pit), was extremely atypical in soil appearance. Most postholes will have deep organic staining as a result of the post rotting (or sometimes burning) in place. Ours, however was composed of sterile soil. The most plausible explanation for this was that the hole was dug and either a post was never placed in it, or was placed there for a very short period of time before being removed and the hole filled back in.

All of the units, with the exception of the southernmost one, exhibited an extremely dark and relatively thick (about 40cm) soil horizon below the plowzones. At first we thought this was a midden deposit (i.e., organic-rich soil produced by



UALR students and other volunteers hard at work in the first week of Spring 2013 excavations on the plaza area.

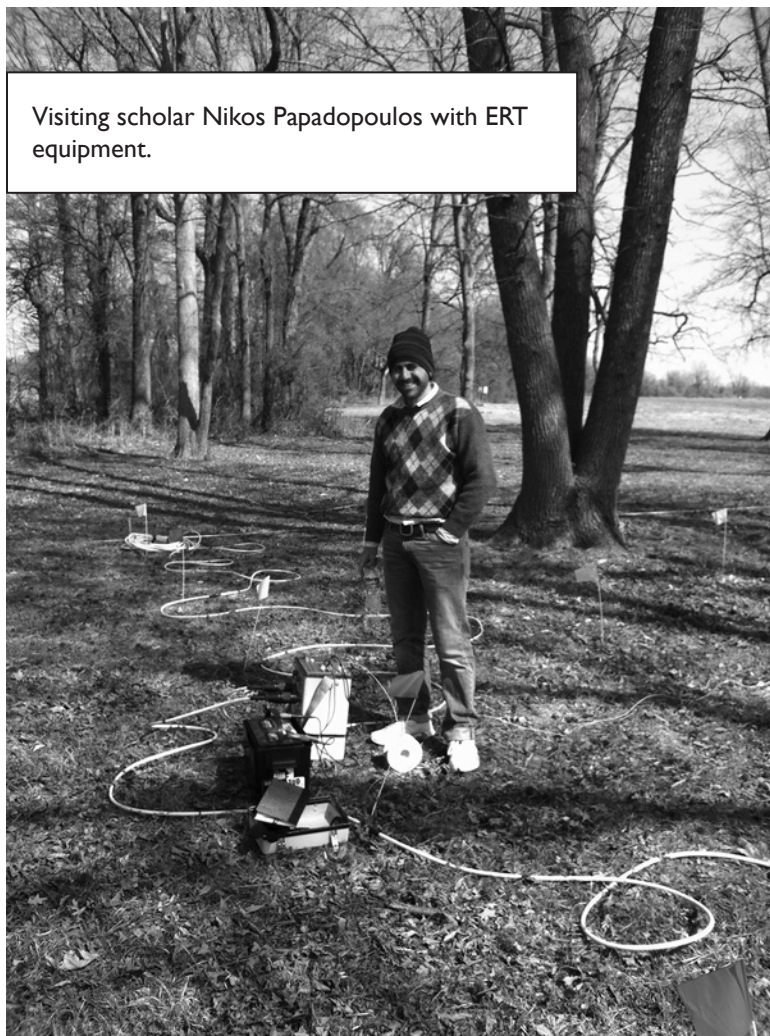
the debris of human occupation). As excavation progressed however, it quickly became clear that this was a natural soil horizon—a back swamp soil deposit created by prolonged seasonal flooding of the landscape, prior to human occupation of the site.

We had gridded the test units to allow creation of multi-meter long profile diagrams by mapping the walls of each unit separately and digitally stitching contiguous units together later. Each unit was excavated to at least the top of an underlying clay-rich C horizon (approximately 60–70cm below the surface). The work of digitally matching these profile maps and stitching them together is ongoing; however, initial observations indicate a significant disruption in the stratigraphy going north to south. We think that in the southernmost units, the deep back swamp horizon had been significantly disturbed, as if it had in fact been dug into, or even dug away. Maybe, we had in fact encountered the edge of a large filled-in pit, such as a borrow pit. Yet this does not fit with the appearance of the geophysical anomaly as a circular ring. The disruption of the natural soil horizons in the southernmost unit, and the near total absence of archeological features raise more questions than answers about the circular anomaly that we initially set out to explore. Additional work will have to be carried out to provide any answers.

Electrical Resistivity Tomography

In the week prior to the Spring Dig on the Plaza, specialized remote sensing equipment was used to map the interior soil stratigraphy and building phases of Mounds A and B. Visiting scholar Dr. Nikos Papadopoulos, from the Institute of Mediterranean Studies at FORTH in Greece, a specialist in Electrical Resistivity Tomography (ERT), carried out the project with the assistance of Dr. Horton and numerous UAF graduate students, ARAS archeologists, UAF faculty, and Arkansas Archeological Society volunteers. Over the course of five days we managed to gather a substantial amount of remote sensing data from both mounds. ERT, unlike conventional remote sensing such as GPR or gradiometry, is capable of reading differences in soil composition to much greater depths, making it ideal for studying built mounds in the southeastern United States. Relatively few sites have been tested with this technology in the Southeast and this was the first time it had been used on a mound in Arkansas. The project also afforded Tim Mulvihill, UAFS station archeologist, the opportunity to create extremely high resolution maps of both mounds, which revealed for the first time in extraordinary detail, the long suspected nearly rectangular shape of Mound B. Data from the ERT project are being used for a Master's thesis by UAF graduate student James Zimmer-Dauphinee.

Visiting scholar Nikos Papadopoulos with ERT equipment.



Analysis of 2010 Ceramics and Flotation Samples

One of several ongoing projects in Horton's paleoethnobotany lab at the Toltec Mounds research station is the analysis of flotation samples taken during the 2010 Training Program. Preliminary results help confirm the presence of a burned structure on Mound D. The Mound D samples have extremely high percentages of material known as "silica froth," small glass-like bubbles that result when grasses are burned at high temperatures. Almost all grass species have what are known as "phytoliths" (structures composed largely of silica), which when burned will fuse into grey glassy bubbles or "froth" similar to the fusing of sand into "glass." Silica froth in archeological deposits is frequently used as a proxy for the presence of thatched structures. In addition, a small but significant number of fired mud-dauber nests has also been observed in the artifact assemblages from Mound D, another indicator that at some point during the Late Woodland a structure was built and then burned on Mound D.

Another project being overseen by Horton is University of Alabama graduate student Kara Alspaugh's recently initiated Master's thesis research. Ms. Alspaugh will, over the next

year, be using the excavation data and artifact assemblage from the 2010 Training Program (in which she participated as a volunteer) at Mound D to investigate the timing and use of possible structures on the mound.

Working with Park Interpreters

Horton's day-to-day work at Toltec Mounds includes monitoring of cultural resources to help Arkansas State Parks maintain and preserve this unique prehistoric site, as well as collaboration with the Park's interpreters to develop new and engaging public presentations and programs. This year Horton worked with the Toltec Mounds Archeological State Park (TMSP) staff to create two new public workshops and taught Park interpreters Robin Gabe and Amy Griffin how to weave Pre-Columbian style shoes and a late Pre-Columbian Mississippian period style basket.

The shoes are based on similar styles of twined *Eryngium* sp. (rattlesnake master) leaf shoes found in several regions of the Southeast including Mammoth Cave (KY), Arnold Research Cave (MO), and rockshelters in the Ozark Plateau. Horton learned how to make these shoes in 2002 while doing her Master's research on textiles and basketry from the Mammoth Cave region. The production steps had been figured out by Joan Miller, a caver, avocational archeologist, and weaver. Ms. Miller taught Horton how to weave the shoes using commercially available jute cordage. Horton in turn passed this skill on to the TMSP interpreters, who then offered workshops

to the public, teaching this unique prehistoric technology as a part of TMSP's educational programming. Horton also wrote a short brochure for workshop participants ("A Step in Time"), introducing them to the archeological evidence for shoes and weaving and fiber use in human history.

In a similar vein Horton worked on creating a scaled down replica of a late Pre-Columbian Mississippian period style woven tray basket that was recovered by Sam Dellinger's crews from Cobb Cave in Newton County, Arkansas in the 1930s. Now curated at the University of Arkansas Museum Collections Facility in Fayetteville, this tray is one of the most complete prehistoric examples of its kind in the Southeastern United States. River cane woven trays very similar in size and style were produced throughout the Southeast in the historic period as food processing and serving trays, and are still occasionally made by Southeastern Native weavers. Horton again instructed the TMSP interpreters in the method of construction, and they offered it as a new workshop this year. This basketry replica program is now being adapted by several other parks in the Arkansas State Park system and will likely be featured at Parkin Archeological State Park and elsewhere. Horton is currently



Former seasonal interpreter Laura W. Lawrence and interpreter Robin Gabe showing off their woven pre-Columbian style shoes—technically not up to uniform code, but stylish!

working on new replicas for the TMSP interpreters to learn and teach, this time focusing on Late Woodland basketry styles contemporaneous with the Toltec Mounds site.

Mapping Coy Mound, 3LN20

In March the opportunity arose to map the Coy Mound site for the first time using modern total station technology. This site, about 9 miles east of Toltec Mounds, has long interested archeologists studying the Late Woodland Plum Bayou culture because it is one of only a few multi-mound sites contemporaneous with Toltec. The site had at least four mounds originally, but only one survives. In 2011, the gentleman who lives near the mound had it cleared of trees that have covered it since at least the turn of the 20th century. His intent is to make the Coy Mound as aesthetically pleasing to look at as are the mounds at Toltec today. Working in cooperation with him and with the landowner, Horton and a group of Society volunteers carried out systematic surface collections of the mound site. ARAS-UAFS station archeologist Tim Mulvihill, with assistance from University of Alabama graduate student Kara Alspaugh, used the robotic total station to produce the first ever high resolution digital map of the mound and surrounding area.

Mapping Baytown, 3MO1

In late summer 2013, Horton and ARAS-UAPB station archeologist Dr. John House, assisted by ARAS-TMRS intern Philip Greed (Hendrix College), initiated a project to create the first modern map of the large and complex Baytown site, 3MO1. This important but under-studied multiple mound center on Indian Bay in the White River drainage is the type site for the Late Woodland Baytown period (AD 300–900). First visited by Edward Palmer in 1881, the site was recorded and a sketch map produced by Phillips, Ford, and Griffin as part of the Peabody Museum's Lower Mississippi River Alluvial Valley Survey. From the 1940s to today, archeologists have used this sketch map and produced additional sketch maps of greater or lesser accuracy based on it.

In addition to its great importance as a prehistoric site, Baytown was also the location of multiple historic occupations and events. It is situated on two late 1790s and early 1800s Spanish land grants (John Diana, section 2345 and Albert Berdu, section 2328) given under the last two Spanish commandants of the Arkansas Post. Little is known about if and where there may have been structures or homesteads associated with these early colonial landowners or whether the area had an early Quapaw village. Based on archival records the area was definitely settled

by at least the start of the Civil War and is listed as the location for action seen by the 56th US Colored Infantry in April 1864.

Oral histories (an interview with Ms. Cooper of Indian Bay, AR) and archival records indicate that by the late 1880s there were multiple structures on several of the mounds, and in the nearby vicinity, to include what is today an abandoned late 1800s cemetery on Mound B with suspected unmarked graves.

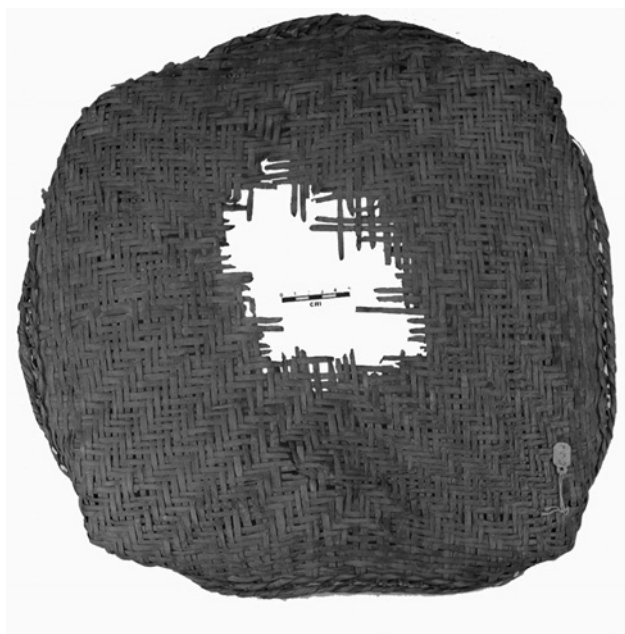
Our project goal is to produce the first accurate digital map of the Baytown site, to include previously identified historic components of the site, and to develop a more robust account of any archival data available regarding the historic occupation. The initial fieldwork was planned for July of 2013, with assistance from ARAS-UAM station assistant Jessica Howe and ARAS-SAU station assistant Dr. Carl Drexler as well as several UALR students.

Horton secured an ARPA permit for longer term additional work and more mapping to be carried out during the fall and early winter, when vegetation dieback allows somewhat better access to the heavily wooded portion of the site. This project will also provide an opportunity to focus on training students from UALR and other institutions, such as Hendrix College, in mapping technologies and techniques as well as archival and historic research.

Analysis of Southeastern Fabrics & Perishable Technologies

Horton continued her study of Spiro Mounds textiles and basketry throughout the year, visiting the Gilcrease Museum in Tulsa, OK and the Sam Noble Museum of Oklahoma Natural History in Norman, OK to obtain additional data from artifacts curated at these institutions. These research trips were part of the ongoing Spiro Perishable Project in collaboration with Dr. George Sabo, and with the support of the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma. The initial focus of the project was a specific class of double-woven lidded baskets removed from Craig Mound at Spiro, along with their contents and other associated objects, during looting by the Pocola Mining Company in the 1930s. These materials have since ended up in multiple institutions from the east coast to Texas. Previously, only one of these baskets had been carefully examined and reported in the literature. Horton and Sabo produced one chapter for an edited volume, as well as several papers presented at professional conferences based on the last several years of research into the sacred bundle baskets, or *petacas*, from Craig Mound, and are currently working on an additional book chapter.

Meanwhile, Horton has turned to a geographically broader focus on comparative analysis of decorative designs on the basketry itself and other media (rock art, ceramics), as well as comparisons of the Spiro assemblage with other extant basketry assemblages in the Southeastern United States. This work incorporates previously analyzed assemblages such as the Ozark



Pre-Columbian river cane tray. It is decorated with a faded motif of nested triangles, not visible in this black-and-white photograph.

Plateau basketry, mat and basket fragments from Mounds Plantation, LA curated at the Williams Museum in Natchitoches, the ongoing analysis of the Spiro Mounds basketry now spread throughout multiple institutions across the U.S., and additional textiles and basketry from sites across Arkansas and the greater Southeast. One of the goals is to compile as comprehensive a data set as possible of decorative motifs in Southeastern Pre-Columbian basketry and textiles.

Horton presented a preliminary look at motifs in basketry at the 2013 Caddo Conference, held at the Gilcrease Museum in Tulsa, OK. She highlighted here for the first time the evidence for possible deep-time origins of basketry motifs that are still featured in modern Southeastern Native basketry—such as the interlocking spiral motif characteristic of modern and historic Chitimacha basketry. The presence of this motif in both the Ozark Plateau and Spiro Mounds basketry indicates that this design dates to at least the 1400s and may have had a much broader pan-Southeastern distribution in the Pre-Columbian period than it does today. Additional work in the coming year will continue to pursue questions of the origin, distribution, and variation in decorative basketry motifs, as well as how the presence of these motifs and the use of the artifacts they grace, help us understand the social, economic, and sacred roles of fabrics, basketry, and textiles in Pre-Columbian Southeastern societies.

Toltec Mounds Research Station — Academic & Service Activities

Teaching & Higher Ed

- Horton supervised two Hendrix College students in the ARAS-Toltec Internship, Erin Beakley (Fall 2013) and Philip Green (Summer 2013).
- Horton served on two graduate student committees (UAF Department of Anthropology and University of Alabama Department of Anthropology).
- Horton participated informally in curriculum development with the UALR Anthropology program.
- Horton hosted a meeting of the UALR Anthropology Club, providing instruction and hands-on experience with flint-knapping and other prehistoric technologies.

Service to State Parks & Toltec Mounds Archeological State Park

- **Training & Workshops for Park Interpreters.** Horton conducted training sessions for Toltec Mounds State Park interpreters on fabric production and fiber use and helped develop two new workshops for the public: making reproduction Pre-Columbian fiber shoes, and making a reproduction Pre-Columbian tray basket.
- **Maintenance Projects.** Horton conducted ongoing monitoring and mapping of animal burrows in existing sections of the embankment and on the mounds.

Professional Service

- **Professional Organizations.** Horton served on the SEAC election nominations committee, the Survey personnel committee (Director's search), and the Gilcrease Museum's 2016 Spiro Exhibition Committee.
- **UA Museum.** Assisted in research, identification, and sampling for destructive analysis of archeological perishable items from the University of Arkansas Museum (sample selection for DNA studies, project PI Logan Kisler).
- **Other Survey Stations.** Horton participated in research projects at other Survey stations, including salvage excavations, processing artifacts, and ceramic analysis at a looted site, 3AS1, for UAM station; documentation of looting at 3SA302 for HSU station; salvage profile and documenting site destruction at 3MO1 for UAPB station; surface survey at 3PU1, the Thibault site, for UAPB station; geophysical grid layout at 3DR26, the Taylor House, for UAM station; and palisade excavations at 3CS29, the Parkin site, for Parkin State Park station.

Public Service & Outreach

- **Programs & Presentations.** Horton gave public talks at Winterville Mounds Archaeological State Park, Winterville, Mississippi (audience, 10), and the Fall Equinox Program at Toltec Mounds Archeological State Park (audience, 15).
- **Historic Cemetery Preservation Initiative.** Haven of Rest Cemetery, North Little Rock; Mount Nebo Cemetery, College Station; unnamed cemetery, Little Rock; Westhaven Park headstone, City of Little Rock.
- **Other Consultations.** Consultation to the City of North Little Rock Community Planning Department.
- **Media Outreach.** Horton created and administers a Facebook Page for the Toltec Mounds research station. She was interviewed for a possible television documentary "From the Ground Up."

Service to Arkansas Archeological Society

- **Programs & Presentations.** Horton gave a public talk at a meeting of the Toltec Chapter in Little Rock (audience, 10).
- **Training & Certification Program.** Horton taught the Basic Excavation seminar during the 2013 Training Program at Oden. She aided with artifact analysis, documentation, and radiocarbon sample selection for AAS member Jim Rees's study of the Breckenridge Flute. Co-hosted the Site Stewardship workshop at Coy Mound with AAS Site Stewardship Program director Gary Knudsen.
- **Toltec Chapter.** Horton and the Toltec station hosted monthly meetings of the Toltec Chapter of the Society; Horton serves as Chapter treasurer; the station provides a range of volunteer activities in the field and lab.

Volunteer Hours

- Volunteers contributed 713 hours to station research projects in the field and laboratory during 2012–2013.



Parkin Archeological State Park Research Station

Halberds Attributed to the Soto Expedition

Dr. Mitchem has begun studying archeological finds of halberds, some of which may have been brought by the Spanish expedition of Hernando de Soto. A halberd is a type of polearm (a wooden weapon with a metal head) that was carried by some members of the Soto expedition, which passed through the Parkin area in June and July of 1541. Artifacts from the expedition are rare, and generally consist of small items like glass beads, lead shot, or brass bells (all of which have been found at Parkin). During the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, several examples of halberds were found in Arkansas and Mississippi, and these were assumed by many to be authentic Soto relics. Mitchem began questioning this dating and set out to determine the correct age of these finds.

Initial attempts revealed that no reliable chronology had been developed, partly because European manufacturers in the 1500s began copying earlier styles dating as early as the 1200s. Mitchem also found that various forms of halberds were used throughout the Revolutionary War and Civil War periods. By studying the locations where they were found, known historic contacts, and well-dated Museum specimens, he was able to de-

termine that of the three halberds known from Arkansas, one is a Spanish ceremonial halberd dating from the 1790s, another is a probable homemade Confederate weapon from the 1864 Battle of Helena, and one is most likely a halberd lost by the Soto expedition as they crossed the White River in 1541. In addition, he found that two halberds held by museums in Mississippi are also probable Soto relics, whereas others from that state are undoubtedly later. He is broadening his research to compare specimens from Florida and elsewhere in the Southeast.

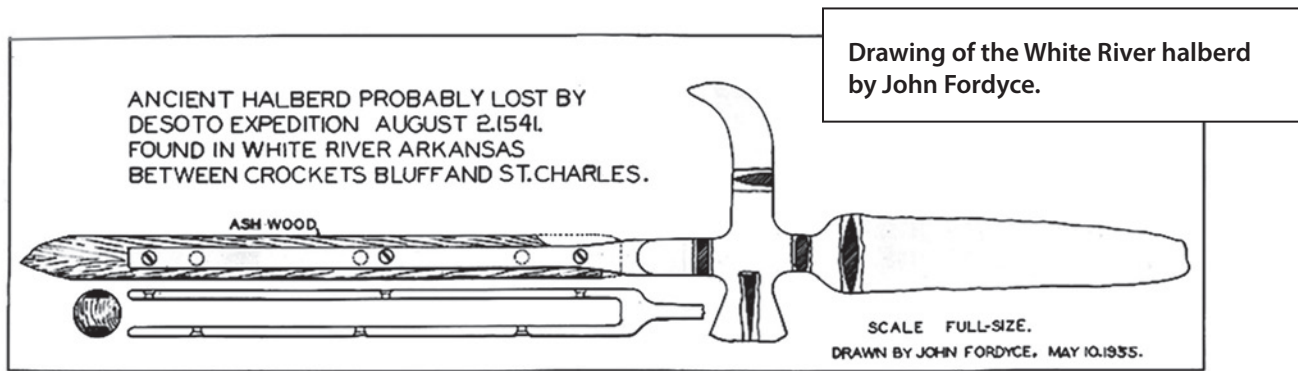
Arkansas Delta Juke Joints

For several years, Parkin station assistant Faye Futch has been conducting historical research on "juke joints," entertainment nightclubs for African Americans in the twentieth century. These establishments were plentiful in several northeast Arkansas counties, and on weekend nights they were filled with farm workers dancing, drinking, gambling, and in some cases visiting prostitutes. Several juke joints were in the Parkin area, and Ms. Futch's father sometimes worked as a driver bringing well-known blues musicians (including Howlin' Wolf) to play in them. She and some of her siblings visited some of the joints when they were old enough.

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.

Jeffrey M. Mitchem (Ph.D., University of Florida, 1989) is the Survey's Research Station Archeologist for Parkin Archeological State Park, and Research Associate Professor of Anthropology, University of Arkansas–Fayetteville. He 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.



Much of her research has been devoted to visiting the locations of joints and recording standing structures or sites, along with oral history interviews of owners, patrons, and others who have information about them. She has also been collecting old photographs of juke joints to go along with the interesting stories. Ms. Futch has set up a Facebook page on Arkansas Delta juke joints, and she is working on a book on their history. A longer-term goal is to establish a juke joint-related museum in Parkin.

The Archaeological Conservancy's Anasazi Tour

For many years, Dr. Mitchem has cooperated with The Archaeological Conservancy, which was instrumental in acquiring and preserving the Parkin site when it was being developed into Parkin Archeological State Park. Mark Michel, the Conservancy's President, has said that he considers Parkin one of their best success stories—it was transferred to a State agency, it is open to the public, and there is an ongoing program of research and interpretation. When the Conservancy brings tour groups



Birthday party at a Parkin juke joint, 1960s. Photograph courtesy of Faye Futch.

to the region, it has become a tradition for Mitchem to give a welcoming lecture on the evening they arrive in Memphis, and Parkin is the first site visited on the following day.

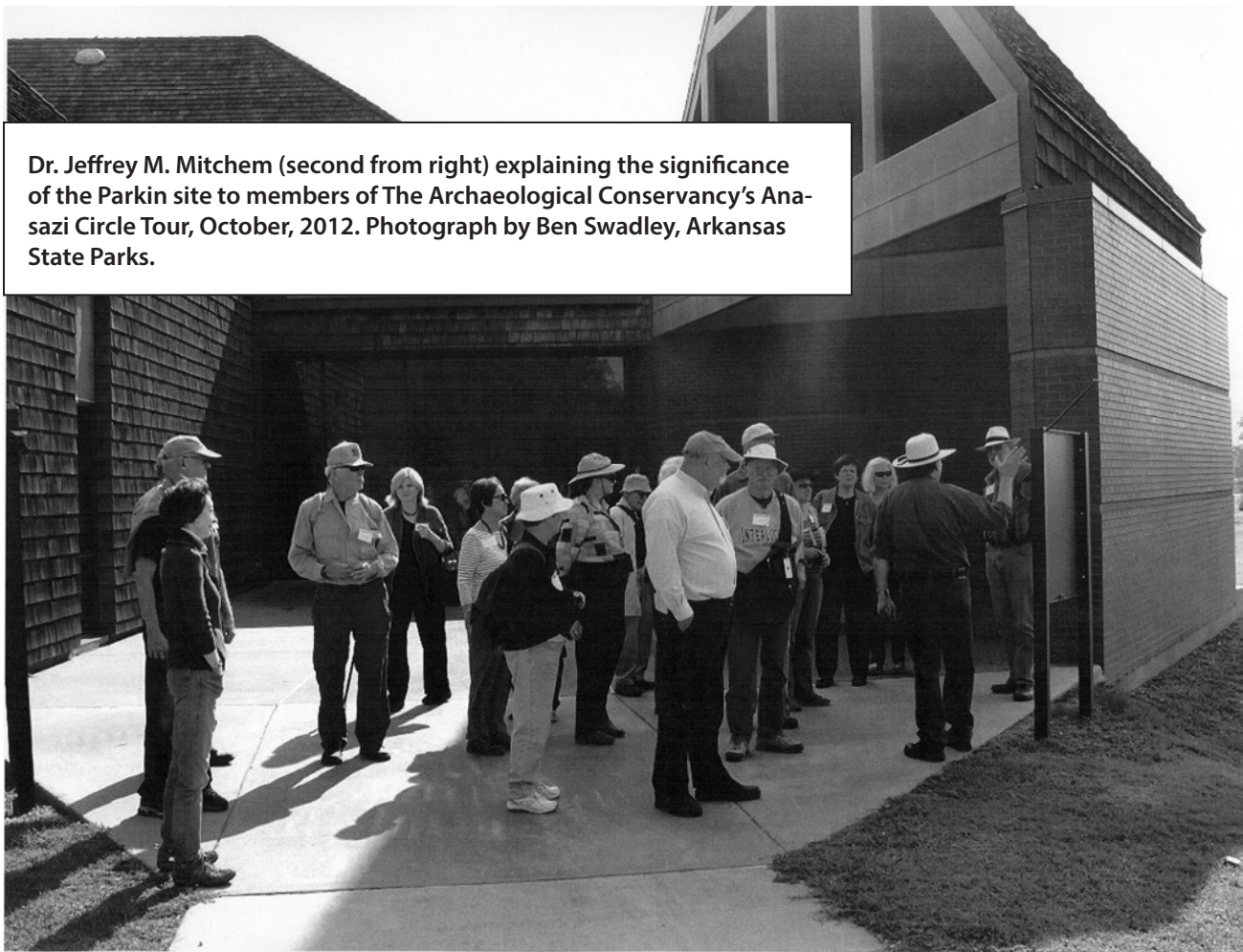
Each year, The Archaeological Conservancy arranges a special tour for their elite donors, known as The Anasazi Circle. This group consists of people with a serious interest in the preservation of archeological sites in this country. The tours are in different regions, and in 2012, they chose to visit northeast and central Arkansas. Once again, Mitchem gave the opening talk in Memphis and met the group at Parkin the next day for a tour of the site and barbecue lunch. He then boarded the bus with them and guided them on a sightseeing tour of sites in northeast Arkansas, plus tours of Hampson Archeological Museum State Park and Toltec Mounds Archeological State Park. Amusing anecdotes from his professional life provided entertainment (of a sort) while the bus was stuck in traffic for over an hour due to construction on the Interstate.

DNA Research on Apalachee Indians in Louisiana

In cooperation with the University of Copenhagen,

Mitchem joined his wife and other researchers from Florida to travel to Louisiana and gather saliva samples from members of the Apalachee Tribe for DNA analysis. The present-day Apalachees are direct descendants of the Apalachee Indians who resided at Mission San Luis in Tallahassee, Florida, and surrounding areas in the eastern panhandle of the state. They fled west in 1704 to avoid being killed or enslaved by the British and their Creek Indian allies who invaded northern Florida and destroyed the Spanish missions. While many Apalachees settled in Mobile, Alabama, others kept moving west, eventually stopping in northern Louisiana.

Although they have unbroken Catholic records going all the way back to the time they lived at Mission San Luis, the Apalachees have not been granted federal recognition. In an attempt to help them in this quest, Mitchem joined the other researchers in collecting DNA samples and genealogical information from the Apalachee people in north Louisiana. These included members of Chief Gilmer Bennett's family and others whose ancestors had not generally married outside of the region. Researchers at the University of Copenhagen (Denmark)



Dr. Jeffrey M. Mitchem (second from right) explaining the significance of the Parkin site to members of The Archaeological Conservancy's Anasazi Circle Tour, October, 2012. Photograph by Ben Swadley, Arkansas State Parks.

offered to analyze the samples at no cost, along with forensic samples saved from Apalachee skeletal remains excavated at Mission San Luis in the late 1980s and 1990s. The resulting data will be used by the Apalachees in their ongoing quest for federal recognition.

Station Operation

Interaction with 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 our state, 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.

In addition to keeping up with Parkin site and area research, Mitchem also continues to pursue other interests. He has expertise 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 Hernando de Soto expedition and associated Spanish artifacts. He is also collaborating with colleagues in the Southwest who are investigating sites associated with the Vázquez de Coronado expedition of 1540–1542. This expedition was contemporary with the Soto expedition, and many of the Spanish artifacts are similar. In addition, he 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.

Ms. Futch conducts historical research on the Parkin area and Cross County. She also carries out research on African American communities elsewhere in Arkansas for the Survey.

Parkin Research Station — Academic & Service Activities

Service to State Parks & Parkin Archeological State Park

- **Exhibitory & Installations.** Mitchem advised park staff on reproduction weapons and armor being ordered for programs.
- **New Research for Park Development.** Follow-up analysis to last year's excavations to locate and help reconstruct a defensive palisade that once surrounded portions of the Parkin site.

Professional Service

- **Peer Review.** Mitchem provided peer review of works submitted to *Southeastern Archaeology* and *The Florida Anthropologist*; he also reviewed a book chapter for a colleague.
- **Professional Organizations.** Mitchem is a member of the Editorial Review Board of the Florida Anthropological Society (*The Florida Anthropologist*); he served on a Florida Archaeological Council committee investigating possible fraudulent claims about an archeological site in Florida. He chaired a session at the 69th Southeastern Archaeological Conference and served as a judge in the SEAC Student Paper Competition. With colleague Clay Mathers, he began organizing a symposium for the 2014 annual meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, to be held in Austin, TX.

Public Service & Outreach

- **Programs & Presentations.** Mitchem led tours of the Parkin site for a group of travel writers visiting northeast Arkansas and for a group of professors and students from the University of Memphis (total participants, 32). Mitchem joined colleagues from the ASU and Blytheville stations, and the Arkansas Geological Survey, to participate in three Artifact ID events at Parkin State Park, at the ASU Museum, and at Delta Gateway Museum (participants, 31)
- **Archaeological Conservancy.** Mitchem gave the Introductory lecture, a tour of the Parkin site, and led a bus tour of northeast Arkansas sites for the Conservancy's Anasazi Circle Tour (participants, 20).
- **Organizations.** Mitchem continued to serve as a member of the Advisory Board for the Alliance for Weedon Island Archaeological Research and Education, St. Petersburg, Florida.
- **Media Outreach.** Maintained the "Parkin Archeological Site" Facebook page.

Service to the Arkansas Archeological Society

- **Programs & Presentations.** Mitchem gave a public talk to the Toltec Chapter in Little Rock (audience, 20).
- **Training & Certification Program.** Mitchem taught a Research Design seminar during the 2013 Training Program at Oden.

Volunteer Hours

- Volunteers contributed 198 hours to station research projects in the field and laboratory during 2012–2013.

University of Arkansas at Fayetteville Research Station



Art, Ritual & Social Interaction in the Central Arkansas River Valley

In 2009 the Arkansas Archeological Survey received a \$240,000 grant from the Collaborative Research Program of the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) to support a three-year study of protohistoric American Indian art, ritual, and social interaction in the Carden Bottoms locality of the Central Arkansas River Valley. In 2012, an extension was granted to carry the project forward an additional year (without new funding).

This is a collaborative effort between the Arkansas Archeological Survey and the Caddo, Osage, and Quapaw Indian nations of Oklahoma. Directed by Sabo, Dr. Jami J. Lockhart (ARAS), and Dr. Andrea Hunter (Osage Nation), the project has been designated an NEH “We the People” undertaking—a special initiative to encourage and strengthen the teaching, study, and understanding of American history and culture through support of research that explores significant events and

themes advancing our knowledge of the principles that define America.

Additional members of the Survey staff involved in the project are Dr. Ann Early (state archeologist), Michael Evans (CO), David Jeane (SAU, emeritus), Aden Jenkins (CO), Marion Haynes (Blytheville, emeritus), Jerry Hilliard (UAF), Timothy Mulvihill (UAFS), Jared Pebworth (CO), Larry Porter (WRI), Michelle Rathgaber (Blytheville), Deborah Sabo (CO), John Samuelson (CO), Dr. Leslie C. Stewart-Abernathy (WRI), and Deborah Weddle (CO). University of Arkansas graduate students Duncan McKinnon, Leslie Walker, and Adam and Rebecca Wiewel are also involved, along with Grinnell College (Iowa) undergraduate student David Halperin.

We completed several field and lab activities during this fourth and final year of the project. Fieldwork conducted over a two-week period in October included the participation of several members of the Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma, including Charlene Button, Russ Garber, Jean Ann Lambert, Flossie

The UAF station is located at the Survey coordinating office in Fayetteville, with additional office space in the Anthropology Department on the UAF campus. The station archeologist teaches in the Department of Anthropology at UAF and performs other faculty service to the Department and campus. 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. Large collections of such remains, excavated in the past from sites now inundated by reservoirs, are housed in the UA Collection Facility awaiting modern analysis. 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 Caddo cultures. Other projects have emphasized historical sites left by pioneer Arkansans, Civil War related sites, and environmental history. The station's latest initiatives are a comprehensive study of prehistoric rock art, analysis of museum curated archeological collections from the Ozarks and central Arkansas River valley, and new studies exploring how artistic expression on decorated artifacts, such as the world-class ceramic collections from Carden Bottoms in central Arkansas, reflect social boundaries and social interaction.

George Sabo III (Ph.D., Michigan State University, 1981) is the Survey's Research Station Archeologist for UAF, and Professor of Anthropology, University of Arkansas–Fayetteville, where he teaches one to two graduate level courses per year, serves on numerous graduate student committees, and is Co-Director of the interdisciplinary Environmental Dynamics Program in the Fulbright College of Arts and Sciences and Director of Graduate Studies for the Anthropology Department. He joined the Survey in 1979 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, the ethnohistory of Arkansas Indians, and development of New Media educational resources. He is the author of a popular history of Arkansas Indians (*Paths of Our Children*) and coauthor of *Arkansas: A Narrative History*.

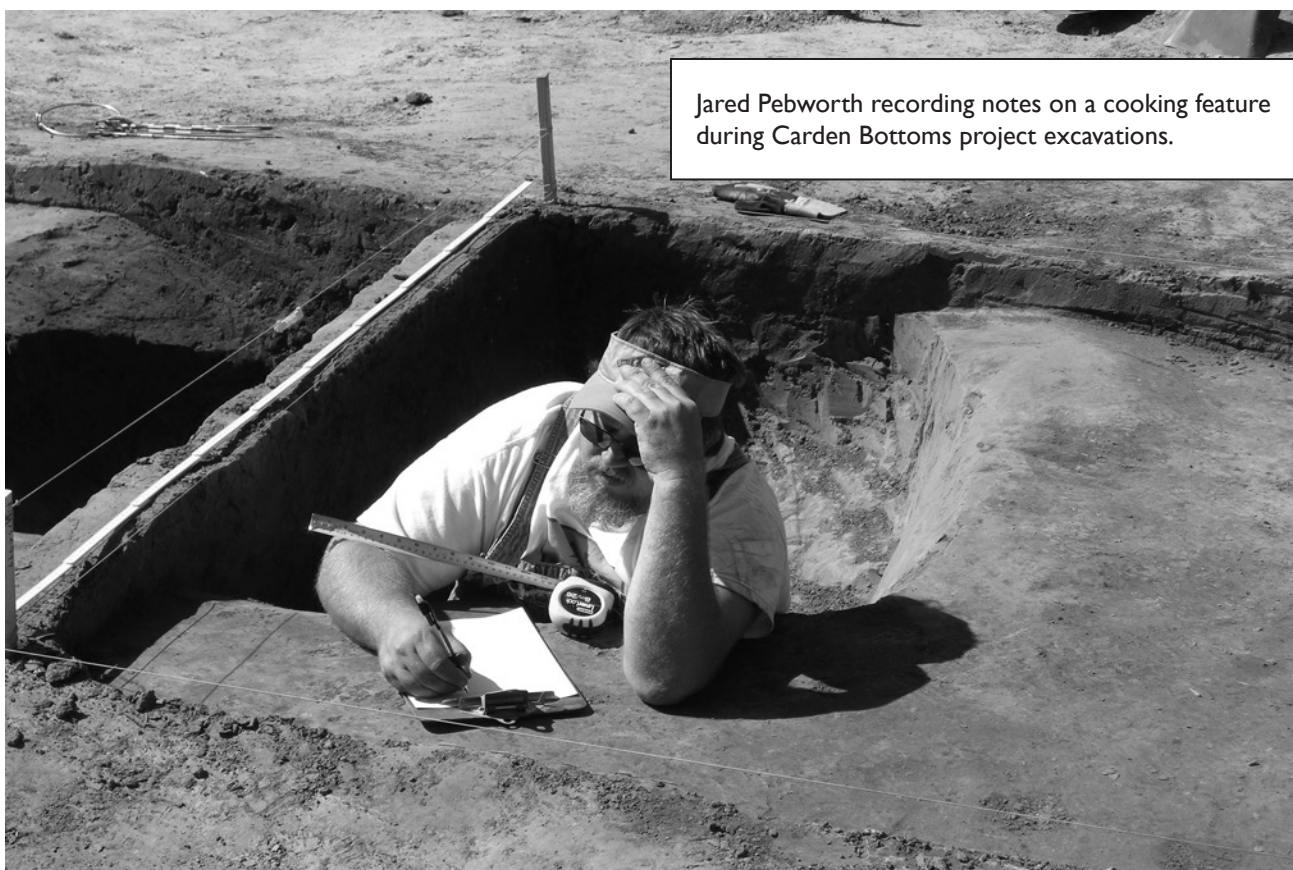
Jerry E. Hilliard (M.A., University of Arkansas, 1980) moved to the position of UAF station research associate in 1994 after 15 years with the Survey doing public archeology, records management (he is a former Survey registrar), and research on prehistoric and historic sites in the Ozarks. His specializations include American Indian rock art and historic archeology in northwest Arkansas, especially Civil War related sites, and Fayetteville area sites. He also works closely with local volunteers from the Ko-ko-çi Chapter of the Arkansas Archeological Society.

Leslie C. Walker (M.A., University of Arkansas, 2008) has been affiliated with the Survey's UAF station and Registrar's Office for several years as a graduate assistant and hourly employee. She contributed to the Rock Art project and is currently part of the team working on the NEH-funded "Art, Ritual, and Social Interaction in the Central Arkansas River Valley." Her Ph.D. research is focused on the interrelationship between social and cultural change and its representation in art objects during the protohistoric period.

Matthews, Ardina Moore, and Sue Valliere. We began with a geophysical survey of 16 contiguous 20 x 20 meter grid units at the Carden Bottoms site (3YE25) in an area adjacent to previously excavated House 1. The data collected revealed at least one additional house in that area, along with nearby storage pits and other cultural features. We also reopened excavation units begun in 2010 that contained a series of intersecting refuse pits next to House 1. Excavation of the remaining pit fill produced an extensive collection of ceramic and lithic artifacts and well-preserved animal and plant food remains. New excavation units were also opened to investigate additional features, including

a large cooking pit south of House 1 and an open hearth just a few meters outside of the west-facing House 1 entrance.

Added to the information collected previously in this area, it appears that we have a small neighborhood consisting of two or three houses—arranged in no discernable pattern but each oriented to the cardinal directions—along with nearby features that provide insight into daily activities, including raw materials processing and artifact production, food preparation, and refuse disposal. Interestingly, this neighborhood area stands in contrast to two other neighborhoods identified at the site: an area along the western end of 3YE25 where several houses



Jared Pebworth recording notes on a cooking feature during Carden Bottoms project excavations.



Quapaw elder Ardina Moore (center) relating oral history to Marion Haynes (left), Jared Pebworth, and Aden Jenkins during Carden Bottoms project excavations.

(including excavated Houses 2 and 3), also oriented to the cardinal directions, are aligned in two or three parallel rows; and a central neighborhood (in between the House 1 and the House 2 and 3 neighborhoods) where a half-dozen houses appear to be arranged in an oval that surrounds an oval space apparently devoid of cultural features. Radiocarbon assays acquired for the House 1 and the House 2 and 3 neighborhoods date to the first half of the seventeenth century. We suspect that the central neighborhood (of houses encircling the interior oval area) dates to the same period; if so, the different spatial arrangements may be the result of cultural differences within a multiethnic, coalescent community.

We are examining this “multiethnic” hypothesis through ongoing analysis of artifact assemblages associated with each neighborhood. As mentioned in last year’s annual report, these occupations took place during a period of protracted stress resulting from the combined effects of Little Ice Age climate changes and reorganization of cultural landscapes in the wake of first encounters with European explorers, including Hernando de Soto. The Carden Bottoms site provides an important window into American Indian social responses during times when challenging circumstances prevailed.

Jerry Hilliard has been supervising the ongoing laboratory processing and preliminary analysis of excavated materials from Carden Bottoms (3YE25) and the related Opello site (3CN213); at this point all excavated materials have been cleaned, cataloged, inventoried, and entered into project databases. Hilliard and Leslie Walker, with help from Mike Evans, Jared Pebworth, and Aden Jenkins, are continuing the analysis of distributional patterns of diagnostic artifacts from specific features (pits, house floors, etc.) within each site neighborhood. As indicated above, the preliminary assessment is that a culturally diverse community organized itself at Carden Bottoms during the early seventeenth century and, despite the widespread environmental stresses prevailing at the time, developed a very successful adaptation to the locality.

To explore the cultural strategies involved in this adaptation, Leslie Walker has been working (in her Ph.D. dissertation research) to place the Carden Bottoms community in a broader historical perspective. In addition to her analysis of the materials we excavated at the site, Walker has been examining ceramics and other artifacts from contemporaneous sites farther down the Arkansas River near Little Rock, including the Isgrig site excavated by John House from 2007–2010. Her comparative analysis is developing a new perspective on the larger, protohistoric era art style produced by these Arkansas River Valley communities, as expressed in rock art and ceramics—the two artistic genres that we have been able to study in greatest detail. Walker is comparing this art style—currently dubbed the Dardenne style, after a contact-era place name associated with early Native American settlers—with what we know about temporal and geographical stylistic variations in the adjacent Ouachita, Red, St. Francis, and Mississippi river valleys. This provides a basis for linking stylistic changes in material assem-

blages with associated changes in social and political organization. We anticipate that Walker’s study will make an important contribution to current anthropological interests in how the art and material culture of human communities reflect the historical trajectories of wider sociocultural phenomena.

University of Arkansas graduate student Rebecca Wiewel has also made progress with her Instrument Neutron Activation Analysis of excavated ceramic sherds from Carden Bottoms. It has long been observed that Carden Bottoms ceramic assemblages contain locally manufactured wares in addition to wares presumably made in the Caddo region of southwest Arkansas as well as in the Central Mississippi Valley. To test this hypothesis, Wiewel selected a representative sample of sherds to analyze from our excavated assemblages. With guidance from Dr. John House of the Survey’s University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff research station, and Dr. Mary Beth Trubitt from our Henderson State University research station, samples of representative Caddo area and Central Mississippi Valley sherds were added for comparative analysis. The sample assemblage is currently being analyzed at the University of Missouri Research Reactor (MURR). The analysis is supported in part by a MURR grant awarded this past year to Ms. Wiewel.

We also continued interviews with members of the Caddo, Osage, and Quapaw communities concerning relationships between traditional cultural knowledge and archeological and documentary sources of information about the past.

Revisiting Springfield Ranch at Cane Hill (3WA1233)

In December 2012 University of Arkansas graduate student Teka McGlothlin along with associates Mike Evans, Jerry Hilliard, Jared Pebworth, and Leslie Walker from the Arkansas Archeological Survey and a handful of volunteers revisited the Springfield Ranch in Cane Hill, Arkansas. This site was originally recorded in 2002. In 2003 and 2004 the Ko-ko-çi chapter of the Arkansas Archeological Society conducted limited excavations on this property to determine the age, function, and activities associated with the primary structure. These excavations suggested a traditional Ozark homestead with a detached kitchen; local oral histories also indicated there was at one time a school on the property.

The purpose of the 2012 excavation was to perform more intensive research to further explore the architectural plan and use of the structure. Teka McGlothlin directed the project and plans to develop the results for her master’s thesis. The hypothesis being tested is that the primary structure served as a boarding house for students attending the local Cane Hill College. The site is of particular interest for many reasons. From the local and regional historic perspective, it is indicative of the western migration and early settlement of the Arkansas Ozarks region. It can provide insight into cultural intersections along the border of Indian Territory and European migration. Also, if the house were a boarding facility for the college then it is plausible it was a part of the religious “missionary” movement being practiced by the Cumberland Presbyterians who founded the college.



Aden Jenkins (left) and Arkansas Archeological Society volunteer Paul Knapp excavating fireplace feature at Cane Hill.

Research has shown the structure was in existence prior to and after the Civil War battle which took place nearby. Artifacts and archival evidence can inform about boarding facilities used for early educational purposes. Lastly, because of the “public” manner in which the structure was occupied, the site provides an opportunity to examine the composition of 19th century social units in relation to gender, status, race, and age.

Currently over 1000 artifacts from all three excavations have been cataloged and are being analyzed. Ceramics range from the Antebellum period up to the early twentieth century. Additionally the architecture and footprint of the primary structure itself is formidable in size with impressive architecture given the time and location of the building, including nicely cut stonework and corbelled foundation stones.

The Arkansas Archeological Survey continues to work closely with the landowner of this site and the residents of Cane Hill to further the knowledge of this community and its history.

Mississippian Iconographic Workshop

Sabo participated again in the annual Mississippian Iconographic Workshop held during May 2013. Organized by F. Kent Reilly III, Professor of Anthropology and Director of the Center for the Arts and Symbolism in Ancient America at Texas State University in San Marcos, the conference brings together scholars from across the country who are interested in the study

of late pre-Columbian art and symbolic expression among Mississippian communities in the Eastern Woodlands of North America. This year, the workshop was held at the Chickasaw Cultural Center in Sulpher, Oklahoma, at the invitation of the Chickasaw Nation. Part of the time was devoted to developing a summary of current knowledge about the art and iconography of the late pre-Columbian ancestors of historic and modern Chickasaw Indians.

Sabo also continued collaboration with Professors James A. Brown (Northwestern University) and Alex Barker (University of Missouri) on their study of the iconography of shell engravings from the Spiro site in eastern Oklahoma. This year the group completed the draft of a book that interprets mythic scenes engraved on large marine shell cups and circular pendants in the context of events associated with the construction of an early 15th century cosmographic tableau in the Great Mortuary chamber within the Craig Mound at Spiro. Sabo authored three of the chapters for this volume, and Elizabeth Horton (Toltec Mounds research station) and Sabo coauthored an additional chapter. The team is working to finalize the manuscript for publication by the University of Texas Press.

Spiro Geophysics Project

Sabo joined Dr. Jami Lockhart and John Samuels (ARAS) and Oklahoma Archeological Survey archeologists

Drs. Scott Hammerstedt, Patrick Livingood, and Amanda Regnier in continuing archeogeophysical survey of the Spiro site (Oklahoma). This year the team completed a gradiometry survey of 100% of the open (non-forested) parts of the site within the park boundary administered by the Oklahoma Historical Society. Additional remote sensing technologies were used in selected feature-rich parts of the site. Among the most interesting discoveries are a series of anomalies near the Craig Mound that may represent the remains of wood post buildings. With the support of the Caddo and Wichita nations, the research group has applied to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for an excavation permit to further investigate these anomalies. Additional project details are provided in Dr. Lockhart's report for the Survey's Computer Services Program.

Arkansas History Book

The University of Arkansas Press released the second edition of the award-winning book *Arkansas: A Narrative History*, by Jeannie M. Whayne, Thomas A. DeBlack, George Sabo III, and Morris S. Arnold in June, 2013. The new edition features an expanded text including a new introductory chapter on the natural environment, 56 new color plates, a new and expanded set of maps, and glossary terms.

Arkansas Rock Art Book

Sabo continued work with project editor Deborah Sabo to complete the book manuscript based on the 2003–2006 “Rock Art and the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex” project funded by grants from the Arkansas Humanities Council and the National Endowment for the Humanities. The book examines Arkansas rock art within the larger context of late pre-Columbian ritual and the cultural modification of natural landscapes. Work this year included the production of an expanded set of book illustrations. The finished manuscript will be submitted to the University of Alabama Press.

Popular Series Book on Arkansas Prehistory

Sabo completed a draft manuscript of *Ways of the Ancestors: Prehistoric Indians of Arkansas*, for publication in the Survey's Popular Series to replace the outdated and out-of-print *Crossroads of the Past* and to serve also as a companion volume to *Paths of Our Children: Historic Indians of Arkansas*. The draft manuscript was used as a text for the Arkansas Archeology seminar that Sabo taught during the 2013 Arkansas Archeological Society training program. Work continues on revising the draft for final review and publication in the coming year.

Arkansas Archeological Survey student intern Ben Smith (left), John Samuelsen, and Dr. Jami Lockhart conduct electrical resistance survey during Carden Bottoms project fieldwork.



UAF Research Station — Academic & Service Activities

Teaching & Higher Ed

- **Anthropology Department.** Sabo taught ANTH 3263/5263, *Indians of Arkansas and the South* (47 students) and ANTH 4903, *Archeology of Religion* (21 students). He chaired 1 M.A. and 4 Ph.D. committees and was a member of 12 additional Ph.D. committees.
 - Sabo served on the Anthropology Department's personnel committee and, by appointment of the Dean of Fulbright College, as Director of Graduate Studies for the Anthropology Department.
 - Sabo developed a new course (ANTH 4903, *Archeology of Religion*) to be taught regularly as part of the Fulbright College interdisciplinary Religious Studies program. This upper level undergraduate/graduate class addresses modern archeological approaches to the study of ancient religious beliefs and practices through a survey of worldwide examples from Paleolithic to more recent times.
 - Hilliard aided several anthropology students with research projects: Brandy Garrett Kluthe, on a class project to document a rural cemetery; Ashley Kupillas, on Honors Thesis research at The Narrows rock art site; Teka McGlothlin on M.A. thesis research at the Cane Hill community, including guidance while McGlothlin directed excavations of a structure at the site.
 - Sabo gave two guest lectures to Tim Mulvihill's *Introduction to Archeology* classes at the University of Arkansas - Fort Smith (20 students).
- **Environmental Dynamics.** Sabo represents the Anthropology Department and serves as Co-Director of the Environmental Dynamics interdisciplinary Ph.D. program in the Fulbright College of Arts and Sciences. He served on 1 Ph.D. committee in the ENDY program.
- **Fulbright College.** Sabo served on a campus committee that reviewed undergraduate travel-abroad applications for the University of Arkansas Honors College. He gave a talk on university classes and other resources for Native American Studies to student members of the University of Arkansas Native American Student Association and their faculty advisors.

Professional Service

- **Peer Review.** Sabo and Hilliard reviewed works for *The Arkansas Archeologist*. Sabo reviewed a Doctoral Dissertation Improvement Grant proposal for National Science Foundation.

Public Service & Outreach

- **Presentations & Programs.** Sabo gave talks at Diversity Day in Little Rock, sponsored by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and a meeting of the Oklahoma Archeological Society in Norman, OK (combined audiences, 140). He served as moderator of the Caddo Nation Symposium "Order and Balance in Traditional Ways" at the Oklahoma History Center (participants, 125). Hilliard gave talks to the Arkansas Master Naturalists in Yellville; "Artifact ID Day" at Shiloh Museum in Springdale; Searcy County Historical Society in Marshall (combined audiences, 70); and a summer reading program for school children at the Gentry Public Library (30 students).
- **American Indian Nations.** Sabo provided heritage preservation consultation services to the Caddo and Osage Nations and the Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma. He continued his long-term service on the Caddo Heritage Museum Board of Trustees.
 - Sabo also participated in a series of meetings with members of the Quapaw Tribe and National Park Service representatives concerning development of the Menard-Hodges and Wallace Bottoms sites as elements of the Arkansas Post National Memorial.
 - Sabo assisted Ann Early and Tom Green to install an exhibit at the Quapaw Downstream Casino near Joplin, Missouri that features ceramic vessels from the University of Arkansas Museum Collections.
 - Hilliard provided data on the Spradley Cemetery site (3NW101) to representatives of the Tribal Historical Preservation Office of the Osage Nation during an inventory of collections at the University Museum in Fayetteville.
- **Local Law Enforcement.** Hilliard assisted the Benton County Sheriff's Office on two cases requiring Survey expertise.
- **Northwest Arkansas African-American Heritage Association.** Hilliard serves as secretary for this Association. Sabo and Hilliard met with Association members to discuss documentation and preservation of an important Fayetteville cemetery.
- **Other Public Outreach.** Sabo assisted boy scout Sean Darden with development of an Archeology merit badge project on the art of the Carden Bottoms phase community; the resulting exhibit is on display in the UA Museum Collections facility. Sabo also continued maintenance of the *Indians of Arkansas* and *Rock Art in Arkansas* educational websites, updating content and adding new information about ongoing Survey research projects.

Service to the Arkansas Archeological Society

- **Programs & Presentations.** Sabo gave public talks to the Toltec (Little Rock) and Central Mississippi Valley (Jonesboro) Chapters (combined audiences, 58).
- **Training & Certification Program.** Sabo participated in excavations and taught the Arkansas Archeology seminar during the 2013 Training Program near Oden in Montgomery County (Ouachita National Forest).
- **Ko-ko-çi Chapter.** Hilliard and Sabo participate in monthly meetings of the Chapter based in Fayetteville. Hilliard supports Chapter members who volunteer regularly in the lab and field.

Volunteer Hours

- Volunteers contributed 452 hours to station research projects in the field and laboratory during 2012–2013.



University of Arkansas at Monticello Research Station

Changing of the Guard

This year brought significant change to the UAM research station. Dr. Marvin Jeter retired at the end of December 2012 and was granted Emeritus status and a Distinguished Service Award by the University of Arkansas System. His replacement, Dr. Jodi Barnes, began work soon after, bringing new interests to the focus of research and outreach by the Survey in southeastern Arkansas. Jessica Howe remains as station assistant, creating continuity with ongoing projects and local relationships.

Dr. Jeter Sums It Up

Jeter continued working on several longterm writing projects, some of which he will carry with him into retirement. Writing up previous investigations at the Taylor Mounds site (3DR2) included a *Field Notes* article to report a new AMS radiocarbon date (AD 1210) on a corncob fragment from a smudge pit feature on Mound 3. The corncob remains had recently been analyzed by BrieAnna Langlie, a graduate student at Washington University in St. Louis. Jeter and Langlie also coauthored a paper about the site research for the 2012 Southeastern Archaeological Conference in Baton Rouge. Jeter will incorporate everything into his major report on the Taylor site, which he will continue writing post-retirement. Additional

AMS dates on archeobotanical materials from the extensive earlier, pre-mound middens and pit features are a priority for 2013; these should shed new light on the poorly documented Baytown period (AD 400–700).

Another related accomplishment was completion of an article on the Taylor site and the Tillar Complex for the journal *Southeastern Archaeology*. Jeter and coauthors Dr. Evan Peacock and Amy Moe-Hoffman of Mississippi State University and Robert Scott of the Survey's ASU research station expanded a 2010 SEAC paper comparing the malacological (mussel shell) evidence from the Baytown period occupation at Taylor with a Late Mississippian (ca. AD 1400s) pit feature at the Tillar Farms site.

Two other reports Jeter has been working on are a chapter for a projected three-volume publication of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History on the Oliver site in northwest Mississippi, and a special issue of the journal *Mississippi Archaeology*. Jeter's chapter for the Oliver site report will be a comparison with his own findings at the Goldsmith-Oliver 2 site (3PU306) at the Little Rock Airport and other related sites in the Arkansas Valley and eastern Arkansas. The final version of this chapter has been submitted to John Connaway in Mississippi.

The UAM research station is located on the University of Arkansas campus in Monticello, where the station archeologist teaches anthropology courses in the School of Social and Behavioral Sciences. Station territory covers seven counties in southeastern Arkansas. The eastern portion consists of landforms deposited by the ancestral Arkansas and Mississippi rivers and their tributaries and contains numerous small to moderate habitation sites and occasional mound and/or mortuary 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 station territory, the small Lake Enterprise Mound is affiliated with the famous Poverty Point culture and is 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.

Marvin D. Jeter (Ph.D., Arizona State University, 1977) is the Survey's Research Station Archeologist for UAM, and Research Associate Professor of Anthropology, University of Arkansas-Fayetteville. He 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 work 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 area and various aspects of African-American culture in the Southeast. Dr. Jeter retired at the end of December 2012.

Jodi Barnes (Ph.D., American University, 2008) was hired to be Dr. Jeter's replacement beginning in January 2013. She was previously staff archeologist and GIS coordinator for South Carolina's State Historic Preservation Program. She has published articles in the *International Journal of Historical Archaeology* and *Historical Archaeology*, and a number of book chapters. She also edited a book titled *The Materiality of Freedom: Archaeologies of Post-Emancipation Life*, and is co-editor with Frank McManamon and Andy Stout of a volume titled *Managing Cultural Resources: Global Context, National Programs, and Local Actions*. Since her arrival, Dr. Barnes has already secured funding for a project in the Monticello area, and is developing course proposals at UAM.

Jessica Howe (M.A., Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, 2011) is a native of Little Rock, Arkansas. She joined the Survey in August of 2008. She has been a member of the Arkansas Archeological Society since 2005, when she participated in the summer Training Program in Blytheville. She also had prior experience in Illinois, specifically at the Kincaid Mounds site in southern Illinois. This year she successfully defended her Master's thesis on the "Chicago Method" of excavation as applied at Kincaid and other sites.

Jeter will be guest editor of the special issue of *Mississippi Archaeology*, which is devoted to the Mangum site in southwest Mississippi. This involves collaboration with several other specialists.

Another long-time effort bore fruit this year with production of Chuck Dovish's documentary film on Bayou Bartholomew. It was aired as a segment of the "Exploring Arkansas" series on AETN in March 2013 and has been re-broadcast several times since then. Jeter had worked for years with Dr. Curtis Merrell of the Bayou Bartholomew Alliance and other interested regional leaders on this project, and on other aspects of historical preservation in the Bayou Bartholomew area.

Finally, one of Jeter's former research interests was revived when Garland Taylor, a new curator at the DuSable Museum of African-American History in Chicago, contacted him about previous writings on Henry Jackson Lewis, an African-

American artist from Pine Bluff, who drew Indian mounds in Arkansas and nearby states in the 1880s and later became "the first Black political cartoonist." Garland discovered that Lewis had escaped from slavery in Mississippi and joined the Union Army during the Civil War. Jeter invited Garland to join him and colleague Dr. Mark Cerenka (University of Houston) in developing a book on Lewis's life and times.

Dr. Barnes Gets Started

Dr. Barnes and Jessica Howe are working on an interpretive poster based on some pots in a display case in the station office and related information. The poster will be presented at the 2014 annual meeting of the Society for American Archaeology in Austin, Texas, and later hung with the artifact display, first at the Fred P. Taylor Library on the UAM campus and later in the station office.



Camp Monticello: This photo shows the administration building at the Italian PoW Camp, with the hospital visible behind and to the right. The tall chimney from the steam plant still survives today. Courtesy of Globe/Walker Photo Collection, Drew County Historical Museum.

Most of the pots are from the Austin site (3DR50). Jessica determined which site each pot was from and created cards with information about each pot. They cleaned out the case, re-covered the shelves, and laid out the display of pots and clay pipes. The two are working on interpretive text for the display.

The Austin site is located in Drew County, Arkansas along Bayou Bartholomew. The site is a Native American cemetery that was heavily looted in the past and no longer exists due to land leveling. Much of what we know about the site comes from one of its former collectors, Curly Birch, as well as controlled excavations performed by Robert Taylor and Mr. Birch, as members of the Arkansas Archeological Society, in 1972. Birch later donated his collection to the Arkansas Archeological Survey. The exhibit will focus on the problem of looting, why people should get involved with the Arkansas Archeological Society, and what the pots and pipes tell us about the archeology of southeastern Arkansas.

Camp Monticello: WWII Home Front Archeology

Dr. Barnes began a major project at Camp Monticello (3DR305), a World War II Italian Prisoner of War (PoW) camp that is located on the UAM campus. UAM is selling a portion of this property for development. Barnes and Howe, with the help of Carl Drexler (ARAS-SAU), developed a plan to document the site. Barnes submitted a proposal to UAM for funding to support the research, and the proposal was approved.

The site is significant as part of Arkansas's World War II Home Front heritage. The camp opened as a training facility for the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (WAAC) in 1943 and served as a Prisoner of War (PoW) camp for Italians from 1943 to 1946. It consists of three compounds that housed enlisted men, two compounds that held officers, a hospital, and other facilities, and has the potential to yield new information about

Arkansas's role in World War II, the lives of women during the war, and the ways in which the Italian PoWs adapted to confinement and expressed ethnic and cultural identity through daily practice. The preliminary research plans include total station mapping and metal detector survey of the site combined with archival research.

The archival research began with scanning historic photographs and newspaper articles related to the camp. Barnes visited the Drew County Historical Society in Monticello and the Arkansas History Commission and State Archives in Little Rock. She plans to visit the National Archives in Washington, D.C. in November. Mapping fieldwork was scheduled to begin on September 9.

Other Station Area Projects

Jessica Howe conducted several field projects during the year. She led survey and shovel testing in Lake Village ahead of drainage ditch construction, and monitored dirt work at Estevan Hall in Helena during a remodeling and irrigation project. The house will be turned into a Visitor's Center for a Civil War park. She is working on a report of the archeological features found at that site. In fall 2012, Howe carried out a mapping and geophysical survey at the Taylor House/Hollywood Plantation site (3DR26), with the assistance of Survey colleagues Elizabeth Horton, Jami Lockhart, and Vanessa Hanvey. Howe presented a paper on previous fieldwork at a mound site near Crossett (3AS1) to recover information and clean up damage caused by looters. A longer report is in preparation for the land managers, RMK Timberland Company, and landowners, who were very cooperative and interested in protecting the site, at which human remains had been disturbed. Howe has made several re-visits to check the site for further looting.

Around the state, Barnes and Howe assisted fieldwork at

the Toltec Mounds site; Howe also assisted at the Parkin site and the Baytown site. Howe was invited to contribute a chapter to a forthcoming University of Alabama Press book on *New Deal Archaeology in the Tennessee Valley*.

Outreach Projects

Working closely with the Tunican Chapter of the Arkansas Archeological Society is an established station tradition. Barnes conducted a survey of Tunican Chapter members via Survey-Monkey to determine future directions for the Chapter. Twenty-one people responded. There is an interest in increasing dues to support new activities. The survey shows that new activities, such as lab nights, field trips, artifact ID events, Chapter digs, and public lectures would be welcomed and could help foster new membership.

The station also looked for additional ways to get involved with community outreach and participated in the Collaborative Summer Library Program (CSLP). This is a consortium of states working together to provide high-quality summer reading program materials for children at the lowest cost possible for their public libraries. For the summer reading program, the archeologist team read a book called *Archaeologists Dig for Clues* and shared artifacts from the station's Discovery Box at two libraries—the Monticello Branch Library and the Amy Sanders Library in North Little Rock. Jessica scanned the book and uploaded the pages into PowerPoint and paired the Discovery Box artifacts with sections of the book to share while reading the book aloud. Overall, this program introduced 230 new people to archeology and the Survey and created a program that could be used again.



UAM Research Station — Academic & Service Activities

Grants, Honors & Awards

- Dr. Marvin Jeter, Distinguished Service Award from the University of Arkansas System, October 2012; Emeritus status at retirement, December 2012.
- Dr. Jodi Barnes, \$17,000 from University of Arkansas - Monticello for mapping and metal detecting on Camp Monticello.

Teaching & Higher Ed

- Howe taught ANTH 2213 North American Indians (7 students) and ANTH 2223 Arkansas Regional Archeology (4 students) during the Spring 2013 semester at UAM.
- Barnes developed and submitted course proposals to UAM for Cultural Anthropology and Sex, Gender and Culture in 2014, and Cultural Anthropology and Introduction to Archeology in 2015.

Professional Service

- Jeter served as Chair of the Survey's Promotion Committee.
- Jeter provided referee comments on two book chapters.
- Jeter and Howe participated in a Heritage Resource Technician training program for the Forest Service.
- Barnes is a former Chairperson and active member of the Gender and Minority Affairs Committee of the Society for Historical Archaeology. In addition to other activities, she helped organize a GMAC-sponsored forum for the 2014 annual meeting of SHA.
- Barnes serves as Editor of the journal *South Carolina Antiquities*. During this final year of her editorship, she has worked to develop a set of guidelines for her successor.

Public Service & Outreach

- **Programs & Presentations.** Barnes and Howe presented a Dig Into Reading summer reading program for children at Monticello Branch Library and Amy Sanders Library in North Little Rock. Howe presented a program for a Boy Scout group in Monticello, and for a cemetery organization in New Edinburg (combined audiences, est. 40).
- **Bayou Bartholomew Task Force.** Jeter continued to serve on the Task Force, which culminated in the successful production and broadcast this year of a television segment and DVD about the Bayou, its ecology, history, and people.
- **Day of Archaeology.** Dr. Barnes contributed a blog post to the AIA "Day of Archaeology" website. It can be viewed at www.dayofarchaeology.com/photographs-as-sources-documenting-a-world-war-ii-pow-camp/.

Service to the Arkansas Archeological Society

- **Programs & Presentations.** Howe presented a talk at the Central Mississippi Valley (Jonesboro), and two talks at the Tunican (Monticello) Chapters (combined audiences, est. 70).
- **Training & Certification Program.** Barnes and Howe attended the Training Program in Oden; Barnes assisted excavations and profiling; Howe operated the total station and performed various other tasks as needed.
- **Tunican Chapter.** The station advises and supports the activities of the Southeast Arkansas Tunican Chapter, including Lab Days for volunteers. Howe arranged for all speakers this year, served as Chapter treasurer, and provided information for the Chapter newsletter, edited by Chapter member Hope Bragg. She also met with the station Board of Advisors. Jodi Barnes conducted a survey of Chapter members to assess future directions and took over program planning for Fall 2013. She also created a webpage for the Tunican Chapter at www.uamont.edu/FacultyWeb/Barnes/TunicanChapter.htm.

Volunteer Hours

- Volunteers contributed 40.5 hours to station research projects in the field and laboratory during 2012–2013.



University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff Research Station

Menard Locality

The southern tip of the Little Prairie in Arkansas County has long been believed to correspond to the late 17th century Quapaw village of Osotouy and the location of the first Arkansas Post, established by Henri de Tonti in 1686. The Menard-Hodges site in that locality has received archeological attention beginning in the 1880s. In 1997 and 1998, the Arkansas Archeological Survey and Arkansas Archeological Society conducted excavations at Menard-Hodges and at the adjacent Lake Dumond site. In 1997 the U.S. Congress authorized and funded creation of an Osotouy unit of Arkansas Post National Memorial, encompassing the Archaeological Conservancy's Menard-Hodges archeological preserve and the outlying Lake Dumond site.

Since 1998, the focus of investigations in the Menard Locality has turned to laboratory analysis of specimens and records from the 1997–98 fieldwork. With completion of the manuscript for an article on the Wallace Bottom site in April 2013, House has begun preparing an article on the colonial era graves excavated at the Lake Dumond site in 1997.

In conjunction with preparation of the Osotouy Cultural Landscape Plan for the National Park Service, House spent two days in March relocating two permanent benchmarks established at the Lake Dumond site in 1997. He placed readily vis-

ible markers near the benchmarks to make them easier to find. All previous field operation at the Lake Dumond site are tied to the 1997 benchmarks.

Wallace Bottom

In 1998, a Society/Survey team discovered the Wallace Bottom site in the floodplain near the Menard-Hodges site on a tract that had been acquired by White River National Wildlife Refuge. The collection made at that time includes both Native American and French Colonial material culture. The assemblages appeared to date to the early Colonial period, in the interval between the Marquette-Joliet voyage of 1673 and the destruction of the French Arkansas Post in 1749.

Following the 1998 discovery, the UAPB station carried out field studies at Wallace Bottom in 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, and 2006. These projects included geophysical mapping, surface collection in the cultivated field, bucket auger sampling on the wooded lake bank, and small-scale excavations. The Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma sponsored the 2003–2004 work as part of the “Cooperation Then and Now” project funded by a National Park Service tribal historic preservation grant. Research results at Wallace Bottom to date support identifying the site with the late 1600s Quapaw village of Osotouy and the 1719–1749 French Arkansas Post.

The Pine Bluff research station is located on the UAPB campus. The station archeologist teaches courses in the UAPB Department of Social and Behavioral Sciences. The station is responsible for the archeological resources of 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 BC, through Colonial and Historic Arkansas. The best-known site in station territory is Menard-Hodges 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.

John H. House (Ph.D., Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, 1991) is the Survey's Research Station Archeologist for UAPB, and Research Professor of Anthropology, University of Arkansas–Fayetteville. He 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 an assistant at the UAPB station. He served as station archeologist at UAM from 1983 to 1985, and again during 1988, before returning to head the UAPB station. His 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 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 Training Program. She has studied historic and prehistoric sites in Arkansas over many years, with special interests in historic domestic artifacts and prehistoric ceramics. Ms. Farmer retired from the Survey as of April 2013.

Since 2006, the emphasis in Wallace Bottom research has turned to analysis and writing. This year House's article, "Native American Material Culture at the Wallace Bottom Site, Southeast Arkansas," was published in the regional journal *Southeastern Archaeology*. The article reports Native American artifacts from Wallace Bottom and places them in the context of protohistoric and colonial era archeology in the Midcontinent and Dhegiha Siouan migration narratives that derive the Quapaws from the Ohio Valley.

Fourche Island

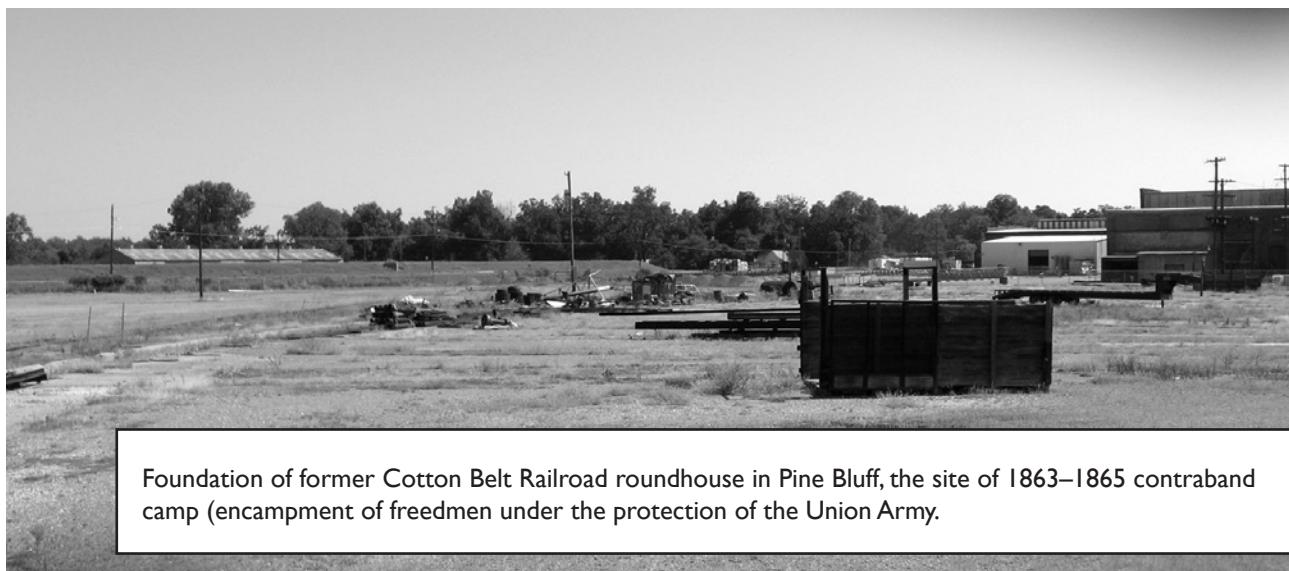
The Thibault Plantation locality near the Little Rock Port Industrial Park in Pulaski County has been a major research focus since 2007. This activity is part of the Survey's ongoing response to accelerating impacts on cultural resources from residential, commercial, and industrial development in the Little Rock area.

In the 1870s and 80s, plantation owner J. K. Thibault dug pottery vessels out of 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*.

From 2007–2010 the Survey conducted fieldwork on the Thibault site (3PU1) and the adjacent Isgrig site (3PU15), including surface reconnaissance, shovel testing, archeogeophysical remote sensing, and sustained excavations. The work was directed by House and carried out with the assistance of numerous other Survey staff, Arkansas Archeological Society members, and other volunteers. At the north end of the Isgrig site, owned by Welspun Tubular, LLC, prehistoric Native American graves and cultural features were dated between AD 1400 and 1600. Work on the portion of the Isgrig site lying south of Thibault Road ("Isgrig South") involved extensive plowzone stripping and removal of additional Native American graves. Nine graves containing remains of ten human individuals eventually were excavated along with grave goods including pottery vessels and, in one grave, a cluster of 15 arrow points that may represent a quiver of arrows.

Laboratory work and specialized studies of human remains and botanical specimens took place in 2010 and 2011. Five samples from the north end of the site, on the Welspun Tract, returned results falling between the mid-1400s and early 1600s. Pottery styles and the absence of any European trade goods support a dating toward the earlier end of this time range.

Isgrig fieldwork, laboratory work, and special analyses were supported by grants from the Arkansas Natural and Cultural Resources Council, administered by the Arkansas Department



Foundation of former Cotton Belt Railroad roundhouse in Pine Bluff, the site of 1863–1865 contraband camp (encampment of freedmen under the protection of the Union Army).

of Natural and Cultural Heritage. Excavation of graves and removal of human remains were authorized by permit issued by the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program and carried out in consultation with the Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma.

Concurrent work at the Thibault site included test excavation in two mounds plus identification of a historic grave in a wooded tract suspected to be an abandoned African American cemetery. Systematic probing in the latter area in spring 2012 indicated the likely presence of as many as 10 additional unmarked graves. A cemetery on the Thibault plantation is mentioned in family oral history and in a 1942 *Arkansas Gazette* feature article.

In June 2012, the owner of one of the 80-acre tracts encompassing part of the Thibault site informed House that sale of the tract was imminent. In response, House began conducting systematic shovel testing in the wooded tract encompassing the largest of the known mounds at the site. The shovel testing indicated the presence of late prehistoric habitation debris throughout much of the wooded tract and indicated the presence of an evident prehistoric borrow pit associated with construction of the adjacent mound.

In September 2012 House was notified by John Berrey, Business Committee Chair of the Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma, that the Tribe had made an agreement to purchase one 80-acre tract and was negotiating the purchase of an adjoining 80-acre tract, together encompassing the entire Thibault site. At Berrey's invitation, House drafted a proposal for an archeological survey of the 80-acre tract purchased in September. When the Tribe arrived at agreement to purchase the second 80 acres the proposal was modified to encompass that tract as well. In December, the Quapaw Tribe contracted with the Arkansas Archeological Survey to carry out the proposed work. Personnel from the Survey coordinating office conducted the fieldwork in January and February 2013. This refined the boundaries

of the Thibault site and recorded five additional prehistoric Native American and/or Historic American sites. Following laboratory processing in Fayetteville, collections and records from the survey were transferred to the UAPB station, where House analyzed the artifacts and prepared a report. The report, "Cultural Resources Survey of a 160-Acre Tract Purchased by the Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma, Pulaski County, Arkansas," was submitted to the Quapaw Tribe.

On 15 June, House directed five Arkansas Archeological Society members and other volunteers in making a controlled surface collection at site 3PU839, one of the sites identified during the survey of the Quapaw Tract. The resulting small collection of prehistoric/protohistoric ceramic and lithic specimens augments the collection of artifacts from the January 2013 shovel testing.

Pine Bluff Civil War Sesquicentennial

Throughout 2012–2013 House participated in regular meetings of the City of Pine Bluff's "Vital Cross Roads" initiative for developing heritage tourism in Pine Bluff around the Civil War Sesquicentennial. In collaboration with Vital Cross Roads Chair Lori Walker of Pine Bluff Economic and Community Development Office and others, House helped identify sites of two 1863–1865 "contraband camps" occupied by freed slaves under the protection of the Union Army. These locations were recorded as archeological sites 3JE492 and 3JE493. The City is planning to incorporate these locations in tours as part of the commemoration of the October 25, 1863 Battle of Pine Bluff.

Saracen Lake Splash Park

In September, at the request of the City of Pine Bluff Parks and Recreation Commission, House conducted a cultural resources survey of the projected Lake Saracen Splash Park in downtown Pine Bluff. The Arkansas State Historic Preservation

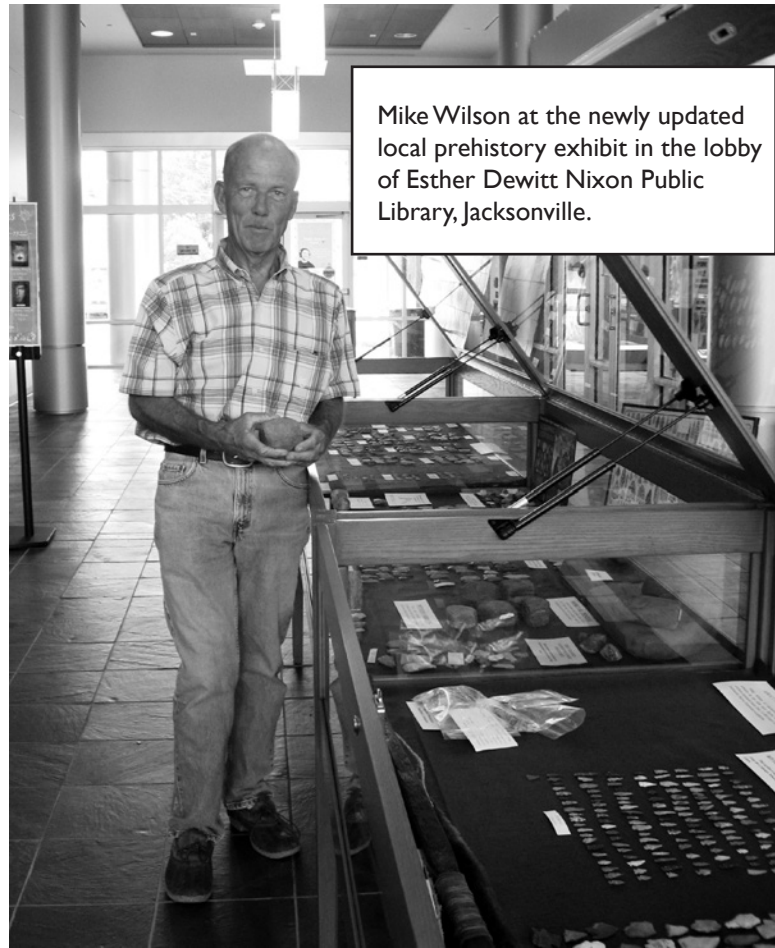
Office recommended the survey to evaluate the impacts of the splash park construction on the Lake Pine Bluff Shoreline site (3JE164), which had been recorded in 1979. Shovel testing in the 0.15ha project area yielded historic period artifacts dating from the mid-1800s through mid-1900s in a disturbed upper soil horizon. Based on project results, archeological monitoring of construction was recommended.

Donated Collections

Madonia Collection. Throughout 2012–2013 Mary Farmer continued sorting and labeling specimens donated in 2006 by the late Joe Madonia of Helena, a long-time member of the Arkansas Archeological Society. Examining the specimens as they were being processed, House noted the presence of possible fluted point preforms dating to the Paleoindian period (13,000–11,000 years ago), plus examples of chipped stone adzes and other interesting artifact classes. This large and meticulously documented prehistoric artifact collection had been amassed by Madonia over a period of more than 40 years in Phillips and adjacent counties in eastern Arkansas.

Wilson Collection. Over the past 30 years and more, Mike Wilson of Jacksonville has systematically collected prehistoric Indian artifacts from two sites on his property along Bayou Meto in the outskirts of Jacksonville. Wishing to share his discoveries with the community, Mr. Wilson had collaborated with the staff of Esther Dewitt Nixon Library, Central Arkansas Library System, in preparing an exhibit of his artifacts in the lobby of the library, located on Main Street in Jacksonville. In 2011, House met with Mr. Wilson, library Director Cindy Powell, and others on prospects for updating the exhibit. The meeting resulted in agreement that House and Wilson would work together on this project. House subsequently selected and classified projectile points and other artifacts for the exhibit, with the assistance of a number of Survey colleagues. House and Wilson began assembling the exhibit in fall 2012 and had completed all four exhibit cases in May 2013. The Wilson artifacts exhibit received notice on the Central Arkansas Library System's website, plus a number of local and regional newspapers in both printed and online media. The artifacts on display at the Esther Dewitt Nixon library lobby represent 11,000 years of prehistoric Indian occupation in the Jacksonville area.

Whittaker Collection. In July 2012 House began discussions with the family of the late Don Whittaker of Hazen on prospects for the family donating Mr. Whittaker's extensive collection of prehistoric Indian artifacts to the Survey along with associated records. The discussions were initiated by Erin Finzer



Mike Wilson at the newly updated local prehistory exhibit in the lobby of Esther Dewitt Nixon Public Library, Jacksonville.

of Little Rock on behalf of her grandmother, Evelyn Whittaker, Don Whittaker's wife. Over the ensuing months, House prepared a general inventory of the collection and records. The donation was finalized in May. In the 1980s and 90s, Whittaker, an Arkansas Archeological Society member, collaborated with the UAPB station in recording numerous prehistoric Indian sites in Prairie and adjoining counties, one of the archeologically least-known portions of the UAPB station territory.

Obsidian Mystery Solved

In October, House submitted an obsidian flake from a 1997 flotation sample from the Menard-Hodges plaza to Northwest Research Obsidian Laboratory, Corvallis, Oregon for X-ray fluorescence (XRF) analysis to determine the material source. The elemental composition of the sample matched the Glass Buttes quarry in central Oregon. Glass Buttes obsidian is almost never found in archeological context outside of the Pacific Northwest. This prompted suspicion that the flake was modern contamination. The laboratory followed up with hydration analysis, which showed that the flake is modern. This confirmed suspicion that it was introduced into the flotation sample or into its archeological context at the time of the 1997 excavation.

UAPB Research Station — Academic & Service Activities

Teaching & Higher Ed

- House taught SOCI 2330, Introduction to Anthropology (79 students) during the Fall and Spring semesters at UAPB.
- House gave a tour of the UAPB station laboratory to students in Latonya Richardson's UAPB Broadcast Media class.
- During Fall 2011, House participated in training for Blackboard virtual teaching and learning management technology at UAPB, and created an online course page for the Introduction to Anthropology class. Enrolled students may access Blackboard for assignments, study materials, lecture notes, and supplementary web content including short videos.
- At the request of Tish Arnold, UAPB's Director of Planning, Institutional Research & Public Information, House assembled source material about an 1875 Arkansas River steamboat wreck in which furniture and building material intended for the newly established Branch Normal College (forerunner of Arkansas AM&N College, which later became UA at Pine Bluff) was lost, delaying the opening of the new college.
- House serves on the doctoral dissertation committee for Southern Illinois University at Carbondale Ph.D. candidate Robert Scott, currently a Survey employee.

Professional Service

- **Peer Review.** House reviewed works submitted to the *Journal of the Arkansas Academy of Science*.
- House served on the Survey's Personnel Committee.

Public Service & Outreach

- **Pine Bluff-Jefferson County Historical Museum.** House worked with Museum Director Kristi Alexander to host a presentation by Little Rock Corps of Engineers archeologist Rodney Parker on archeology and the Black experience.
- **Historic Cemetery Preservation Initiative.** House advised the cemetery associations for Magnolia Cemetery in Phillips County and McCreanor Cemetery in Lonoke County. He also made visits to Ebenezer Cemetery at Tull in Grant County and Union Cemetery (3PU735) in Little Rock.
- **Consultations.**
 - House joined representatives from National Park Service, the Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma, and Arkansas Archeological Survey in collaborating with the Mundus Bishop landscape architecture firm of Denver, Colorado to prepare a Cultural Landscape Report for the Osotouy Unit of Arkansas Post National Memorial. He participated in several planning meetings, compiled a summary of historic land use and archeological and historical investigations in the Osotouy Unit, and met with participants to develop a series of alternatives for management of the unit and its interpretation for the public.
 - Mary Farmer assisted Ouachita National Forest District Archeologist Diana Angelo with processing a backlog of flotation samples in Hot Springs.
 - Other consultations and assistance to the Central Arkansas Library System and the City of Pine Bluff, as described in this Report.

Service to the Arkansas Archeological Society

- **Programs & Presentations.** House gave public talks to the Central Arkansas River Valley Chapter in Morrilton (audience, 35) and the Ouachita Chapter in Hot Springs (audience, 25).
- **Training & Certification Program.** House taught the Basic Excavation seminar at the Training Program in Oden.
- **Volunteer Opportunities.** The station has Lab Days which Society members and other volunteers may attend to work on processing, cataloging, and basic analysis. Volunteers also are welcome to assist station fieldwork.

Volunteer Hours

- Volunteers contributed 10 hours to station research projects in the field and laboratory during 2012–2013.



University of Arkansas - Fort Smith Research Station

Drennen-Scott Historic Site Project

The antebellum Drennen-Scott House is a property of University of Arkansas - Fort Smith and figures in the campus's Historical Interpretation degree program, the only one of its kind in the U.S. John Drennen was an important early 19th century businessman and Indian Agent, and a founder of the City of Van Buren. One mission of the UAFS research station of the Archeological Survey is to conduct excavations and other research as needed at the property to aid interpretation of the historic site.

Three fieldwork sessions were conducted during the year focusing once again on the backyard of the house. The first session took place during the week of July 23rd. A group of young girls, ages 10–14, from Girls Inc. of Fort Smith, participated in the excavations as part of the organization's "Girls Dig It" program which introduces them to the discipline of archeology. The girls not only helped with the actual fieldwork, but also cleaned some of the artifacts in the lab. They were also given a flint knapping demonstration (the method by which spear and arrow points are made), and they even tried their hand at making the stone tools. Survey employees Michelle Rathgaber of the Blytheville research station and Vanessa Hanvey of the Henderson State University research station assisted with supervising the girls.

Students enrolled in the Introduction to Archeology class

at UAFS, both fall and spring semesters, also participated in the excavations as part of the requirements for the class. The fieldwork is one of the most popular parts of the class because the hands-on learning allows for a better understanding of the process of archeology. The fall class worked from September 8–16, 2012, helping to further document the foundation of a 16-square-foot structure that once stood in the backyard. The spring class worked April 1–12, 2013, helping to uncover more of a rock-lined drain that had been dug into the original ground surface during the mid-1800s.

In addition to the fieldwork described above, the excavations continued throughout April and part of May 2013 with volunteers. Press releases described the upcoming fieldwork and the need for volunteers to help with the excavations. The idea behind this was to give people the opportunity to participate in an archeological research project locally, and to create more awareness of the Drennen-Scott Historic Site. The Survey has found in the past that visitation to prehistoric or historic sites increases when excavations are taking place. During the month of April 2013, there were 40 different volunteers who participated in the excavations at Drennen-Scott. Some attended for just half a day while others came back repeatedly to help.

During the year, the cleaning and sorting of artifacts from the site also continued with the help of volunteers and, at differ-

The UAFS research station was established in 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 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.

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. In late spring of 2005, Mulvihill moved to Fort Smith to establish the new UAFS research station. His interests include Woodland and Mississippian period archeology, site survey methodologies, and mapping.

Elizabeth Casanova, Kamy Kershner, and Kymberly Nguyen (part-time lab assistants) are UAFS students. Casanova is majoring in Biology and minoring in Anthropology; she attended the 2012 Arkansas Archeological Society/Survey Training Program as part of a class through UAFS and participated in a Maymester class through UAFS, conducting mapping and geophysical survey at the Huaca Pucllana site in Lima, Peru. Kershner is majoring in Biochemistry and minoring in Anthropology. Nguyen graduated in 2013 with a major in Biology.

ent times, three part-time workers: Kamy Kershner, Elizabeth Casanova, and Kymberly Nguyen, all current or former UAFS students.

McClure Site (3CW34)

A new site project was started in early 2013 at the McClure site in the Arkansas River valley by the ARAS-UAFS station. The site, first identified in the early 1960s, was believed to be late prehistoric in age. Obtaining more information about it would tie in with ongoing research at the Carden Bottoms site farther downriver and the Spiro site just across the border in Oklahoma. The landowner graciously allowed the Survey access between crops. Mulvihill completed a contour map of the site, and helped Dr. Jami Lockhart to collect gradiometry data over most of the site, which identified several different anomalies. Two test units were excavated to look at one of the anomalies, thought to be possible remnants of a structure. Results were inconclusive, but further work is planned when permissible. Others that helped with this project included volunteers Earl White, Randy Price, Benjamin Barber, Phil Hayden, Bob Dalton, Paul Knapp, Devin Pettigrew, and Ben Donnan, and Survey archeologists Larry Porter and Aden Jenkins.

Other Projects

Coop Prairie Cemetery. In January, State Archeologist Dr. Ann Early was contacted by a family who asked for assistance in locating the unmarked graves of family members in the Coop Prairie Cemetery in Mansfield. This cemetery has been continuously used since the mid-19th century. Mulvihill contacted the

family and met with them at the cemetery, where they indicated the general vicinity of the graves. Mulvihill returned a few days later, mapped and conducted electrical resistance over that part of the cemetery in order to identify possible graves. Dr. Jami Lockhart processed the data, which showed three possible graves in the area indicated by the family, as well as other possible graves, both marked and unmarked. Mulvihill marked these possible graves on the ground for the family and they later purchased markers for each grave.

Dora Area. Mulvihill, several volunteers, and other Survey personnel returned to the Dora area in January 2013 to conduct shovel testing on a prehistoric site previously identified in 2012. The goal was to gather more information about the site, including approximate site boundaries, and to determine if intact deposits were present. The site was located on a relatively flat bench part way up a large hill. All of the shovel tests were negative, yet anywhere the ground had been scraped by machinery (for roads, power lines, construction of buildings), chert flakes were visible. By looking at these areas, it was determined that the prehistoric site occupied most of the flatter bench area, but did not continue onto the steeper slopes of the hill. The landowners had found many chert flakes and several projectile points when the scraping had originally occurred. The shovel tests also indicated that intact deposits were unlikely. The hill had been previously cleared of timber in the past, disturbing the shallow deposits. Volunteers helping with the project included Bob Dalton, Phil Hayden, Earl White, and Randy Price. Other Survey personnel included Mike Evans, Jared Pebworth, and Aden Jenkins.



The Maxon family volunteers learning how to excavate at the Drennen-Scott Historic Site.

Lavaca Area. Mulvihill was contacted concerning a historic well that was uncovered during some brush clearing in a backyard. He recorded the hand dug, stone-lined well and a prehistoric site just to the north as new sites.

Dripping Springs. Mulvihill was contacted by the landowner of part of the Dripping Springs site just north of Van Buren. The landowner had found prehistoric flakes and projectile point fragments, along with two bayonet fragments from the Civil War battle that took place there. Mulvihill and the landowner discussed possible further research at the site and ways to help preserve the site.

Pruitt Site (3LO769). Mulvihill and the lab assistants continued processing the artifacts from previous excavations at this Woodland and Mississippian period habitation site throughout the fall of 2012. Some of the flotation samples were processed in July.

Paxson Collection. Mr. D. W. Paxson donated his collection of artifacts, acquired from various places over his lifetime, to the Survey. The station lab continued to inventory this material. The collection will be a valuable teaching aide. Many of the artifacts were used in the UAFS library exhibit.

Assisting Other Station Projects

Mulvihill participated in various other research projects with his colleagues around the state. These included the Parkin (3CS29) palisade project excavations at Parkin Archeological State Park; setting out geophysical grids at the Crenshaw site (3MI6); a major geophysical project at Toltec Mounds Archeological State Park (3LN42) which involved mapping Mounds A and B, and mapping locations of probes used during the electrical resistivity tomography project; and mapping at the Coy Mound site (3LN20).

UAFS Research Station — Academic & Service Activities

Teaching & Higher Ed

- Mulvihill taught the fieldwork portions of ANTH 2203, Introduction to Archaeology (39 students) at UAFS during the Fall 2012 and Spring 2013 semesters, and coordinated ANTH 490v, Special Topics (1 student) at UAFS during the Summer 2013 semester.
- Mulvihill assisted instructor Duncan McKinnon with his Geophysical Techniques class at UAFS (helping to lay out survey grids at Fairview Cemetery) and contributed a guest lecture to the class.
- Mulvihill worked with Dan Maher in the UAFS Anthropology Department to install an archeology exhibit in the new library addition on campus for the grand re-opening ceremony and beyond.

Public Service & Outreach

- **Programs & Presentations.** Mulvihill assisted other Survey archeologists in a demonstration of prehistoric technology at the Arkansas River Valley Nature Center (audience, 18). He helped lead a field trip for a group from Girls Inc. of Fort Smith as part of their “Girls Dig It” program; the group visited the Archeological Survey coordinating office in Fayetteville, the University of Arkansas Museum Collections, and The Narrows archeological site (19 participants).
- **Public Schools.** Mulvihill participated in Career Days at Alma Middle School with eight presentations (130 students). He gave presentations on archeology to two 5th grade classes at East Pointe Elementary School (41 students and teachers) and two 3rd grade classes at Westwood Elementary School (39 students and teachers) in Greenwood.
- **Archaeological Conservancy.** Mulvihill continued to coordinate and assist clean-up at the Cavanaugh Mound in Fort Smith, owned by the Conservancy.
- **Media Outreach.** Mulvihill created and administered a Facebook Page for the research station.

Service to the Arkansas Archeological Society

- **Programs & Presentations.** Mulvihill gave public talks to the Ark-Homa (Fort Smith) and Kadohadacho (Magnolia) Chapters (combined audiences, 29).
- **Ark-Homa Chapter.** The station advises and supports the Ark-Homa Chapter of the Society serving the Fort Smith area. Mulvihill makes arrangements for guest speakers and provides information to UAFS for press releases. He served as Chapter treasurer during 2012–2013. The station hosts monthly lab sessions for Chapter members, and provides fieldwork opportunities for volunteers.

Volunteer Hours

- Volunteers contributed 385 hours to station research projects in the field and laboratory during 2012–2013.



Winthrop Rockefeller Institute Research Station, Morrilton

Don't Slow Us Down

As luck would have it, Dr. “Skip” Stewart-Abernathy and Larry Porter both were kept from the field for a significant portion of the year due to injuries. Nevertheless, progress was made on various projects.

Stewart-Abernathy took advantage of “down time” to write two book reviews, a peer review, and to work on two articles for publication. He gradually took up other station activities. He and Porter handled inquiries from the public as much as possible by telephone and email during this period, rather than site visits. Ongoing projects such as the Petit Jean Mountain Survey and the Cherokee in Arkansas could continue with background and documentary research. Regarding the latter, in August 2012 adventurer Dale Stewart, who is making a 2000-mile kayak trip following the Trail of Tears, consulted Stewart-Abernathy for information about the Cherokee and the Trail; he is planning a related documentary film and book.

Wild Violet Site, Logan County (3LO226)

Larry Porter continued to monitor this important site, which is subject to periodic flooding and the unfortunate attentions of looters. Porter made surface collections as catastrophic erosion continued. He also worked on a report of 2009 salvage excavations and subsequent developments. Survey Director Dr. Tom Green and Porter prepared a successful grant proposal to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for major fieldwork to be carried out at the site to recover as much information as possible before it is completely lost to erosion and looting. Unfortunately, processing the necessary permits took several months; thus Porter was unable to begin fieldwork before the onset of the annual June Training Program, which absorbed the attentions of all our skilled volunteers, and before conflicts arose with previous commitments of professional crew at the Survey’s coordinating office. Consequently work other than shovel testing was not scheduled to begin until late September 2013.

The WRI research station is located on the campus of the Winthrop Rockefeller Institute on Petit Jean Mountain. The Institute was established in 2005 as an educational and conference center of the University of Arkansas System. “The Rockefeller Institute’s mission is to develop diverse programs that nurture ideas, policies and activities to make life better in Arkansas.” The WRI research station of the Survey is responsible for archeological resources in 11 counties of mountainous west-central Arkansas, including the southern fringe of the Ozarks (the Boston Mountains) and a large portion of the Ouachitas. The two mountain ranges incorporate varied upland and river valley environments and are separated by the Arkansas River corridor. Examples of important 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 Bottoms in Yell County—to the early 19th century town of Cadron in Faulkner County, also on the National Register of Historic Places.

Leslie Stewart-Abernathy (Ph.D., Brown University, 1981) is the Survey’s Research Station Archeologist for WRI, and Research Professor of Anthropology, University of Arkansas–Fayetteville. He joined the Survey in 1977 as UAPB station archeologist and moved to ATU as station archeologist in 1989. In 2007 the ATU research station moved to WRI. He is a graduate of Jonesboro High School and Arkansas State University. His 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 the archeology 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 assistant at the ATU (now WRI) research station in 1991. That same year she also took on a part-time position as education coordinator at the ATU Museum of Prehistory and History. Ms. Johnson resigned from the Survey on September 1, 2013 to take a full-time position with the ATU Museum.

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 an assistant at the ATU (now WRI) research station. His interests include the prehistoric Woodland and Mississippi periods of the northern Ouachita Mountains and Petit Jean River Valley, as well as early historic settlement in Arkansas. He is an accomplished artist whose depictions of archeological subjects have appeared in publications and museum exhibits.

Chism House, Logan County (3LO956)

Porter continues to be involved in documenting the restoration of a two-story central open passage (dogtrot) log house built by the Chism family in the 1840s in Chismville.

Friedrich Gerstäcker in Arkansas

Given the importance of German hunter, explorer, and author Friedrich Gerstäcker in describing Arkansas, and especially much of the WRI station territory, from a personal point of view in the mid-1800s, it is no surprise that there is a renewed focus on him with the 175th anniversary of his first visit to the state coming in 2013. Stewart-Abernathy (in his wheelchair) attended a conference on Gerstäcker’s literary achievements at the University of Arkansas Fayetteville campus in October, and began encouraging others toward a conference of some sort that would emphasize Gerstäcker’s almost ethnographic descriptions, particularly of central Arkansas and the Fourche River valley. Independent researchers have today

traced Gerstäcker’s travels in Arkansas as reported in his first book, *Wild Sports* (translated 1851). Such a conference has not yet materialized, but Stewart-Abernathy did continue to acquire translated writings by Gerstäcker for further use. With Kathleen Strickland Bell he presented an update on recent interest in Gerstäcker at the November meeting of the Pope County Historical Association. He also exploited Gerstäcker’s anniversary by making it a theme of the Archeology Month Open House at the WRI station, bringing in two period reenactors, and preparing and presenting a program on Gerstäcker.

Arkansas Riverine Archeology

Sibley Chute Wreck (3DR279). Although the water level in the Chute went down to as much as 3 feet below zero on the Mississippi River gauge at Arkansas City, there was no opportunity to make a field visit to this wreck site.

Ghost Boats in Arkansas. As a follow-up to the ongoing riverine archeology research he has been conducting over



Frontier Period reenactor Marvin Boyce explains aspects of Pioneer Arkansas lifeways to visitors at the annual Archeology Month Open House. Photo by Terry Johnson.

the last two decades, Stewart-Abernathy submitted a draft for the Survey's Popular Series that summarizes recent discoveries regarding boatwrecks in Arkansas waters. This short work incorporates both deliberate surveys of stretches of the White and Arkansas rivers as well as opportunistic discovery due to low water and other circumstances. It is tentatively titled "Wooden Boats and Curving Blue Lines" to contrast the routes of transportation used for thousands of years with the straight lines of relatively recent highways that crisscross the map of Arkansas.

Taylor House (3DE26)

Stewart-Abernathy continued to be involved in preservation and education efforts of this important structure. He appeared very briefly discussing the significance of the Taylor House in the more broadly conceived documentary on Bayou Bartholomew produced by Chuck Dovish for AETN. It was broadcast as a segment of "Exploring Arkansas" in March.

Lakeport Plantation, Chicot County (3CH90)

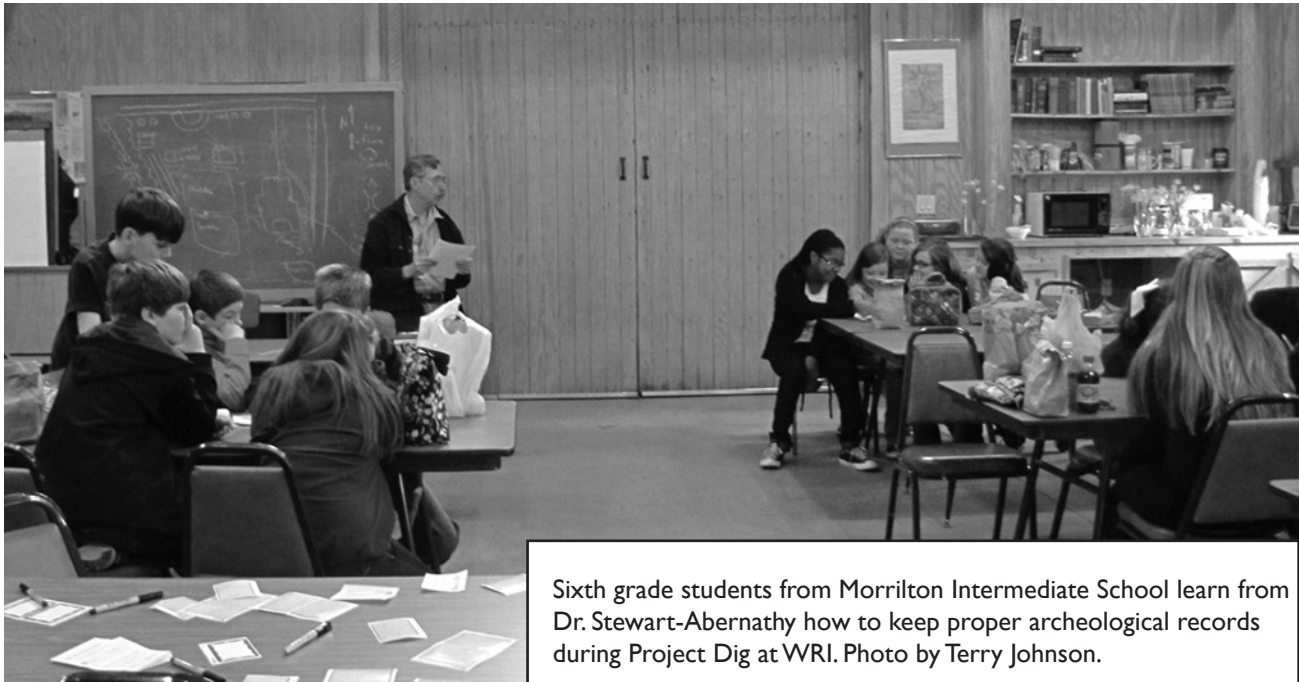
Activity was limited to following and commenting upon new research and discoveries from site director Blake Wintory. Stewart-Abernathy has pulled four boxes of files from a file cabinet for processing before sending them on.

African-American Cemetery Initiative

Station staff continued to assist with documentation of these important locations. Stewart-Abernathy was an invited speaker at the annual Preservation of African American Cemeteries Conference in Wynne on 11 May 2013, where he gave a presentation on the above-ground archeology that can be carried out at cemeteries. While attending the conference he recorded the African-American Wynne Cemetery (3CS325).

Other Projects Around the State

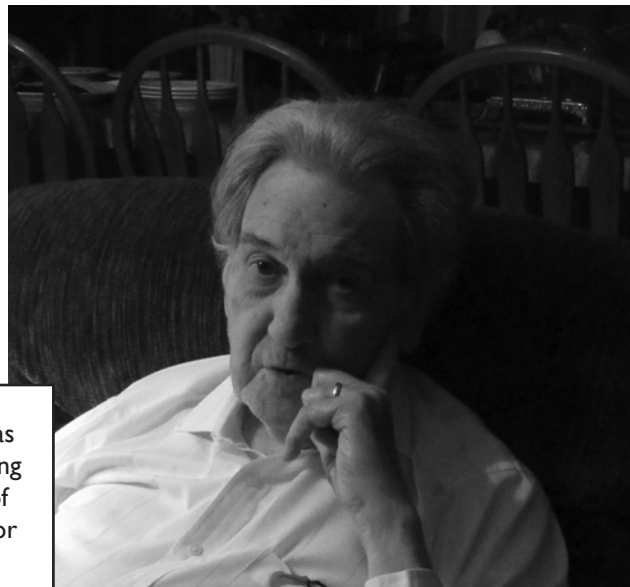
Stewart-Abernathy began working with Boyd Blythe, 91 years old and a long-time Society member, who is donating his collection of stone artifacts to the Survey research stations in whose territory they were found. Some of the finds date to his time as a member of the Civilian Conservation Corps in Pope County, but most are from outside WRI territory. On behalf of the Survey, Stewart-Abernathy accepted the donation of over 1000 lithic artifacts, representing the last portion of the collection assembled by Boyd Blythe over the course of his lifetime. Picking up the artifacts involved multiple trips to Mr. Blythe's house in Mablevale, as well as extensive digitally recorded interviews. Stewart-Abernathy photographed these artifacts in order of their storage in boxes by Mr. Blythe, then bagged them with labels in ziplocks, and sorted them so they could be transferred



Sixth grade students from Morrilton Intermediate School learn from Dr. Stewart-Abernathy how to keep proper archeological records during Project Dig at WRI. Photo by Terry Johnson.

to their respective stations beginning in August. The artifacts from out of state, plus a few that were given to Mr. Blythe and are of questionable authenticity, will remain at WRI as part of the teaching collection.

Porter participated in further excavations at the historic Drennen-Scott House in Van Buren, Crawford County, with ARAS-UAFS station archeologist Tim Mulvihill. Porter also assisted Mulvihill in a remote sensing expedition to the McClure site also in Crawford County, and took part in excavations at Toltec Mounds State Park.



Long time Society member Boyd Blythe, now 91, has been surface collecting artifacts since he was a young teenager. He has donated his extensive collection of stone tools to the Arkansas Archeological Survey for research and teaching purposes. Mr. Blythe has also been a Chicago street kid, clerk to a special water resources team in the Civilian Conservation Corps, a WWII jungle intelligence agent in the Solomon Islands, and later an aerospace construction expert. Photo by Skip Stewart-Abernathy (3/2/2013).

WRI Research Station — Academic & Service Activities

Grants, Honors & Awards

- 2012 National Endowment for the Humanities Chairman's Commendation "For His Dedication to Arkansas History," awarded to Leslie C. "Skip" Stewart-Abernathy.

Teaching & Higher Ed

- Stewart-Abernathy served as Chair of Katie Cleek's Ph.D. committee in the Anthropology Department at UAF. Cleek completed her dissertation and was awarded her degree in May 2013.

Service to Winthrop Rockefeller Institute

- **"Suite 270" Exhibit.** Stewart-Abernathy led the effort to develop an exhibit on Winthrop P. Rockefeller's 10-year service, from 1996–2006, as Lieutenant Governor. Administrative tasks pertaining to the exhibit continued this year (object loan forms; a reproduction painting completed and installed, and more).
- **Picture the Past Film Series.** Stewart-Abernathy worked with WRI Program Coordinators to help organize and host this public outreach series matching a speaker-expert with a film. Survey archeologists (including Stewart-Abernathy) served as commentators for all four films in Spring 2013.
- **Project Dig.** Station staff, cooperating with WRI Program Coordinators, again presented Project Dig, a program for Gifted and Talented students that uses archeological concepts and active learning to teach critical thinking and the scientific method. About 30 students from Perryville Elementary and Morrilton Intermediate schools participated, along with eight teachers and parents.

Professional Service

- **SCHAC.** Stewart-Abernathy serves as editor for the online Proceedings of the South Central Historical Archeology Conference.
- **Peer Review.** Stewart-Abernathy reviewed works submitted to *Historical Archaeology*.

Public Service & Outreach

- **Programs & Presentations.** Stewart-Abernathy gave public talks at Picture the Past Film Series (WRI); WRI station/ARV Chapter Archeology Month Open House; Perry County Historical and Genealogical Association (Perryville); Pope County Historical Association (Russellville); Preservation of African-American Cemeteries Conference (Wynne); and Yell County Historical Association (Dardanelle) (combined audiences, 136).
- **Consultations.** Stewart-Abernathy assisted the SHPO, AHTD, Arkansas State Parks, and Ozark-St. Francis and Ouachita National Forests with information on historical archeology.
- **Media Outreach.** Terry Johnson created and administered a Facebook Page for the WRI research station.

Service to the Arkansas Archeological Society

- **Programs & Presentations.** Stewart-Abernathy and Porter each gave public talks to the Arkansas River Valley Chapter in Morrilton (combined audiences, 11); the station and Chapter hosted an Open House for Archeology Month (attendees, 55).
- **Training & Certification Program.** Stewart-Abernathy taught the Site Survey class at WRI during February (9 participants). He gave one evening presentation during the June 2013 Training Program at Oden (audience, 75).
- **Arkansas River Valley Chapter.** The WRI research station advises and supports the Arkansas River Valley Chapter, serving the Russellville/Morrilton and Petit Jean Mountain area. Terry Johnson serves as Secretary/Treasurer, handles publicity and logistics for monthly meetings, and produces a quarterly newsletter. Stewart-Abernathy is Program Chair. The staff host regular field/lab days for volunteers whenever possible.

Volunteer Hours

- Volunteers contributed 69 hours to station research projects in the field and laboratory during 2012–2013.

Henderson State University Research Station, Arkadelphia



Production and Exchange of Ouachita Mountains Novaculite

One of the key station research projects investigates Arkansas Novaculite as a critical resource for tool-making in this region in the past. Stone tool manufacture left debris at a variety of sites from quarries to workshops to residential areas. Analyzing these sites allows us to reconstruct the spatial and social organization of novaculite tool production and exchange. Since novaculite was used intensively and exchanged extensively during the Middle and Late Archaic periods, this research also draws together investigation of Archaic period sites in the station area.

Mary Beth Trubitt continued analysis of materials from the 2007–2008 Training Program excavations at 3HS28, assisted by Vanessa Hanvey and Arkansas Archeological Society volunteers. Vanessa Hanvey and Tyler Stumpf are analyzing the chipped stone flaking debris from 3HS28 and 3HS195 and created a poster to illustrate flake attributes used in the analysis. Hanvey completed final maps of the 3HS195 site investigations. After receiving Melody Pope's results of microwear on serrated

scrapers, Trubitt began writing an article to synthesize information on Archaic period foodways at 3HS28. The journal article, by Trubitt, Mary Malainey, Melody Pope, Lucretia Kelly, and Kathryn Parker, will bring together analyses of charred plant material, animal bone, lipid residues on fire-cracked rock, microwear on stone tools, and artifacts and features from the site.

Broadening our look at novaculite tool production and exchange systems beyond the 3HS28 site, we examine quarries and lithic workshops in the Ouachita Mountains as well as habitation sites along the Ouachita River. Mary Beth Trubitt and Meeks Etchieson made additional edits to a manuscript ("Taking it to the River: Arkansas Novaculite Quarrying and Archaic Period Tool Production") that has been accepted for publication in *North American Archaeologist* as part of a special issue following a Prehistoric Quarries and Early Mines Interest Group symposium at the Society for American Archaeology's 2012 Annual Meeting. Trubitt, Anne Dowd, and Meeks Etchieson wrote a research presentation on lithic quarries and workshops for the 2013 Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology. This has been submitted as an article

The Arkadelphia research station is located on the campus of Henderson State University, where the station archeologist teaches anthropology courses in the Department of Sociology and Human Services. The station is responsible for archeological resources in nine counties of southwestern Arkansas. This area 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 Mountain 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 uplands. In the river basins, salt-making was an industry pursued by American Indians and later by settlers. Both activities are represented by important archeological sites.

Mary Beth Trubitt (Ph.D., Northwestern University, 1996) is the Survey’s Research Station Archeologist for HSU/Arkadelphia, and Research Associate Professor of Anthropology, University of Arkansas–Fayetteville. She joined the Survey in 2000 after 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, and extensive research 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 various prehistoric technologies and procurement strategies, including the shell bead industry, novaculite and other lithic extraction and tool making, and ceramics.

Vanessa N. Hanvey (B.A., University of Georgia, 2011) graduated Summa Cum Laude with a major in Anthropology and a minor in Geology. During her undergraduate career, she worked for the UGA Laboratory of Archaeology as a student laboratory technician. Under the direction of Mark Williams, Hanvey completed an undergraduate honors thesis titled “Spatial and Temporal Analysis of the Ceramics at the Burnt Village, 9TP9.” She presented the findings from her thesis at the Georgia Academy of Science Conference (2010, 2011) and at the Center for Undergraduate Research Conference (2011). Currently, Hanvey is working with station archeologist Mary Beth Trubitt on lithic analysis of the Jones Mill site, as well as ceramic analysis of the JEC-Hodges collection, and other station research projects.

for future publication in the SAA’s Prehistoric Quarry and Early Mines Interest Group e-newsletter, *The Quarry*.

Arkansas Novaculite: A Virtual Comparative Collection

A new project this year has been launching a new website by the Arkansas Archeological Survey. Mary Beth Trubitt obtained grant funding from the Arkansas Humanities Council to plan a website that will be a virtual lithic comparative collection for Arkansas Novaculite. This website is intended as both an educational resource for archeologists and the interested public, and as a research tool to collect data on novaculite artifact distribution and to encourage further research on toolstone sourcing. Tyler Stumpf was hired as a part-time lab assistant for this project. Trubitt, Stumpf, and Hanvey developed a protocol to document novaculite samples in the ARAS-HSU’s physical comparative collection, visited and photographed several novaculite quarries in the Ouachita Mountains, and wrote text and edited photographs for the web pages. John Samuelsen (ARAS-CO) designed and wrote code to create the prototype of the website, housed on the Survey’s arkarcheology.org server. The “Arkansas Novaculite: A Virtual Comparative Collection” website launched in February, 2013. Trubitt wrote and distributed press releases about the website, and circulated news to archeological colleagues in the region. The website is now the first listing returned on a Google search for “Arkansas

novaculite.” Trubitt set up a database to keep track of novaculite distribution information collected through website responses, and submitted a final project report to the Arkansas Humanities Council.

A second grant proposal was submitted and funding was obtained from the Arkansas Humanities Council to develop the website from a three-page prototype to its full version. With a major grant award, work has now begun on the new phase of the year-long project. Stumpf developed forms and coding protocols for novaculite quarry samples and the collection of information on novaculite artifact distribution. Trubitt and Stumpf finalized a list of quarry sites to include on the website.

Ancient Caddo Lifeways on the Saline and Ouachita Rivers

Research on Caddo Indians living in southwest Arkansas during the Mississippian period includes both new fieldwork and analyses of old collections. This research is refining the chronological framework and our understanding of settlement patterning and material culture in the Ouachita Mountains and Coastal Plain. Using results of the individual projects, we can make interpretations about ceramic vessel production and communities of practice, about architectural style and function, and about social identity in different drainages and regions of the Caddo Archeological Area.



As part of ongoing analysis and comparison of two Caddo mound sites on the Ouachita and Saline rivers, a short article reporting a new accelerator mass spectrometry date from 3HS60 was published in *Field Notes*. Mary Beth Trubitt, Vanessa Hanvey, and volunteers from the Arkansas Archeological Society continued to document ceramic vessels from the Joint Educational Consortium's Hodges Collection, many of which came from sites in the middle Ouachita River valley. Trubitt developed several papers for professional meetings that incorporated various aspects of Caddo ceramics stylistic analysis, the "collegiate system," and the development of a Digital Vessel Database with Arkansas Archeological Survey colleagues.

Vanessa Hanvey continues to investigate Caddo lifeways in the Saline River drainage—the eastern boundary of the Caddo Archeological Area—as part of the Borderlands Project. She made site visits in response to public contacts with the ARAS-HSU station, and analyzed artifacts from Saline River sites in curated collections with Arkansas Archeological Society volunteers in the lab. Hanvey, Trubitt, and Jami Lockhart brought together data from 3SA19, 3SA295, and 3DA673 to discuss and compare site structure and Caddo communities in the Saline and Ouachita river drainages for a paper presented at the Arkansas Archeological Society's 2012 annual meeting.

Hanvey and Trubitt wrote a grant proposal and obtained funding from the Society's Archeological Research Fund for a



new accelerator mass spectrometer date on a sample of charred cane from a burned structure at 3SA295. Since this site is associated with the nearby 3SA19 mound site, this dates the larger community. Hanvey reported results in a presentation to the Caddo Conference Organization's annual meeting in 2013, as well as in an article submitted for publication in *Field Notes* that will appear in the fall of 2013. Currently, Hanvey is writing a report on results of the 2012 testing at 3SA19 as well as 1999 salvage excavations at nearby 3SA295. This report incorporates results of a cultural resources survey that recorded another site in the Saline River drainage (3SA370), as well as a review of ARAS-HSU station curated collections from several sites in the Borderlands.

New Investigations in the Ouachita Mountains: The 2013 Society Training Program

A major new project for the ARAS-HSU station has been to develop a cooperative research program for investigating Caddo identity in the Ouachita Mountains. Mary Beth Trubitt and Meeks Etchieson wrote a proposal and developed a participating agreement between the USDA Forest Service, the Arkansas Archeological Survey, and the Arkansas Archeological Society for research at site 3MN298, and co-directed excavations at the site in June 2013. Much of the station activity during the 2012–2013 fiscal year involved preparing for the Society Dig.

Trubitt compiled background information on the site and region, reviewed curated collections, and planned the excavations with Etchieson. Trubitt, Hanvey, and volunteers from the Arkansas Archeological Society and from Henderson State University conducted systematic shovel testing to identify high-density areas of the site, and mapped the site area with the total station. Trubitt wrote a major grant proposal to the National Science Foundation to examine identity and ethnicity in the Ouachita Mountains through the analysis of foodways, material culture, and architecture. Archeological data from 3MN298 can be compared with the nearby Adair mound center, known from Works Progress Administration excavations in the late 1930s, to form a picture of 16th century communities in the upper Ouachita River valley.

Trubitt and Hanvey met with the Dig Committee and made logistical arrangements for the Society Dig (facilities, t-shirt, equipment), wrote articles about planned research and arrangements, corresponded with the Caddo Nation Historic Preservation Office about plans, drafted maps of site area and excavation locations, supplied information for Society Dig participants, prepared equipment and supplies for the Dig, scheduled public talks and wrote/circulated press releases. Hanvey met with a local landowner to discuss access to archeological sites as part of the Society Dig. Society Training Program excavations were conducted at 3MN298 between June 8 and June 23, 2013, with a team of 127 people from the Society, the Survey, and the Forest Service.

Mississippian Societies in the Midwest and Southeast

Trubitt continues her research interest in complex societies in the late prehistoric Mississippian period through several projects. Mary Beth Trubitt and Lucretia Kelly's short article on results of grant-funded faunal analyses from the Cahokia Palisade Project was published in *Illinois Antiquity*. Trubitt discussed plans for publishing an edited volume with George Sabo III and F. Kent Reilly III, tentatively titled *Cahokian Art and the Mississippian World*. Trubitt was invited to participate in two workshops in May 2013. She attended the Mississippian Iconography Workshop to discuss Mississippian art and iconography with colleagues at the Chickasaw Cultural Center in Sulphur, Oklahoma. As invited participant to the Santa Fe Institute's Working Group on Cahokia Complexity, Trubitt led discussion on economic issues and discussed Cahokia research with other scholars assembled for the event in New Mexico.

These scholarly gatherings, and the new research project on Caddo identity in the Ouachita Mountains that led to the Society Dig, brought out new discussion on Caddo-Mississippian interactions. Jeffrey Girard, Timothy Perttula, and Mary Beth Trubitt finished writing a book manuscript and submitted *Caddo Connections: Cultural Interactions Within and Beyond the Caddo World* to AltaMira Press at the end of June.



Mary Beth Trubitt and Vanessa Hanvey with Ouachita Chapter President Florence Davies and members Mary Ann Goodman, Judy Thye, and Janice Fisher celebrate their Department of Arkansas Heritage grant in front of Barkman House in Arkadelphia.

HSU Research Station — Academic & Service Activities

Grants, Honors & Awards

- \$595 from the Arkansas Archeological Society's Archeological Research Fund to Vanessa Hanvey and Mary Beth Trubitt for "Dating a Caddo Farmstead on the Caddo-Mississippian Borderlands" (AMS date of a burned cane from a structure at 3SA295).
- \$998 planning mini-grant from the Arkansas Humanities Council to Mary Beth Trubitt for "Arkansas Novaculite on the Web: Developing a Virtual Lithic Comparative Collection" (planning a virtual novaculite comparative collection for the web, AHC-12-037).
- \$8850 from Arkansas Humanities Council to Mary Beth Trubitt for "Arkansas Novaculite: A Virtual Comparative Collection" (for one year project to fully develop the novaculite website, AHC-13-027).

Teaching & Higher Ed

- Trubitt taught ANT 4053/SOC 4063/ANT 5053, World Cultures (42 students) and ANT 3043, North American Indians (36 students) during the Spring 2013 semester at HSU. She gave a guest lecture to an English class (25 students). Both courses are listed as "enhanced" because they have a partial online component; students submitted essays and discussions through the intranet Angel system.
- Trubitt served as HSU graduate student Linda Evans' MLA thesis committee chair. Evans successfully defended her thesis on "Amateur Archeologists in the Ouachita River Valley during the Great Depression" in August 2012.
- Trubitt and Hanvey supervised students volunteering at the station Archeology Lab and in occasional area fieldwork. Trubitt advised students about anthropology courses, research, and careers, and wrote recommendations supporting scholarship and job applications for former HSU and UAF students. Trubitt and Hanvey assisted UAF graduate student Rebecca Wiewal with her thesis project research.
- Trubitt and Hanvey continued to curate artifacts and records of the Joint Educational Consortium's Hodges Collection. Trubitt worked with the JEC Board on various matters concerning the Collection and installed two new exhibits in HSU's Huie Library. Hanvey helped clean exhibits at the Clark County Historical Museum to better display the Hodges Collection artifacts.
- Trubitt participated in Sociology and Human Services Department and other HSU campus activities. She participated in discussions leading to reworking the Criminal Justice minor into a major, attended various cultural and administrative events including HSU's Reddie to Serve Day and "mandated reporter" training for HSU faculty.
- Trubitt taught a spring community class sponsored by HSU's Ellis College, "An Upcoming Archeological Dig in the Ouachita National Forest" (audience, 12).
- Hanvey hosted an undergraduate student from the University of Georgia who visited for one week to gain field experience in archeology.

Professional Service

- **Caddo Conference Organization.** Trubitt completed her term as President of the Caddo Conference Organization; she presided at the Board and business meetings at the annual Conference, and consulted with the Board and committees on various matters pertaining to elections, the website, conference planning, and journal publication.
- **Society for American Archaeology.** Trubitt served on the SAA Media Relations Committee, the Gene S. Stuart Award Committee, and the 2013 Program Committee.
- **Southeastern Archaeological Conference.** Trubitt agreed to stand as a candidate for Executive Office in elections held at the annual meeting in November 2013.
- **Texas Archeological Society.** Trubitt organized a symposium at the 83rd annual meeting.
- **Peer Review.** Trubitt reviewed works submitted to *Southeastern Archaeology* and *American Antiquity*. She read and commented on a manuscript for a colleague.
- Trubitt served on the Survey's Personnel Committee.
- Hanvey worked with USACE archeologist Rodney Parker on an ARPA investigation of looting at 3LR149.

Public Service & Outreach

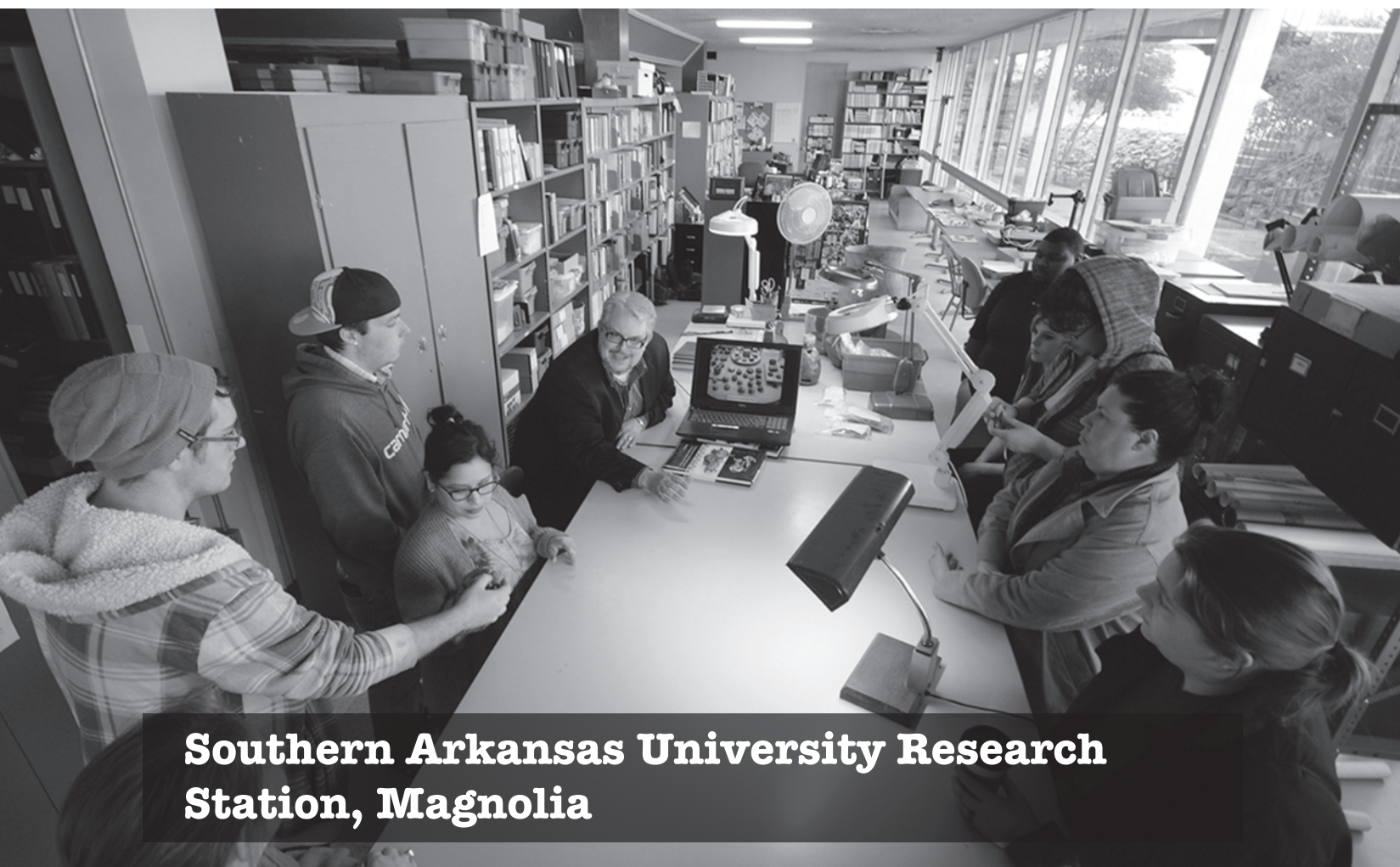
- **Programs & Presentations.** Trubitt gave public talks to the Ouachita-Calhoun Genealogical Society in Camden, and Heritage House Museum of Montgomery County in Mount Ida (combined audiences, 90). Hanvey gave public talks to a meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Clark County, and at the Benton Public Library (combined audiences, 40).
- **Exhibits.** (1) Trubitt assisted Florence Davis, Mary Ann Goodman, and Judy Thye of the Ouachita Chapter of the Arkansas Archeological Society in writing a grant proposal to the Department of Arkansas Heritage. They were awarded \$3400 for an Arkansas Heritage Month project to create a series of interpretive displays with accompanying public talks in May 2013. Trubitt and Hanvey assisted with press releases, selecting artifacts to be photographed, and writing text for the portable educational murals, that were designed and executed by Tyler Stumpf. The murals were exhibited at venues in Clark, Garland, Montgomery, and Saline counties, and were set up in new venues following Heritage Month. (2) Trubitt served as humanities scholar on the City of Arkadelphia's project to create a series of interpretive signs about Clark County history along the DeSoto Bluff walking trail overlooking the Ouachita River.
- **Media Outreach.** Hanvey created and administers a Facebook page for the HSU research station. Trubitt updated the station webpages.
- **Historic Cemetery Preservation Initiative.** Trubitt and Hanvey continued to assist various groups with cemetery projects, including: Mt. Tabor Cemetery (3DA656); Bryant Historical Society on Bryant Cemetery; Hockersmith-Townsend Cemetery (3SA356) in Benton, AR; research for AHPP on relocation of a cemetery in Grant County.
- **Public Schools.** Trubitt presented a talk on "Arkansas Indians" to 3rd graders at Lakeview School in Hot Springs (180 students) and Hanvey presented "Indian Foodways" to 2nd graders at Perritt Elementary School in Arkadelphia (120 students).

Service to the Arkansas Archeological Society

- **Programs & Presentations.** Trubitt gave public talks to the Ouachita Chapter in Hot Springs (with Mary Ann Goodman) and to the Arkansas River Valley Chapter in Morilton (combined audiences, 40). Hanvey gave public talks to the Ark-Homa in Fort Smith and the Tunican Chapter in Monticello (combined audiences, 16).
- **Training & Certification Program.** Trubitt served as co-director (with Meeks Etchison, Ouachita National Forest Archeologist) of the 2013 Training Program excavations in Montgomery County. Hanvey assisted with all aspects of fieldwork and helped teach the Site Survey seminar. Trubitt and Etchison presented an evening program to participants (audience, 50).
- **Ouachita Chapter.** The HSU station advises and helps to support the Ouachita Chapter of the Society, serving the Hot Springs area. A weekly lab day for Society volunteers is hosted at the station lab. Hanvey edits the Chapter newsletter; she and Trubitt helped Chapter members redesign their brochure. Chapter volunteers also participate in station fieldwork projects. This year Hanvey and Trubitt assisted Ouachita Chapter members in developing their Arkansas Heritage Month grant project and attended resulting talks during May 2013. Tyler Stumpf designed and created four portable educational murals that were installed in various locations during May and have since been made available to libraries, visitor centers, schools, and other public places.

Volunteer Hours

- Volunteers contributed 6214 hours to station research projects in the field and laboratory during 2012–2013. This total includes the Arkansas Archeological Society & Survey Training Program.



Southern Arkansas University Research Station, Magnolia

Civil War Archeology in Arkansas

After leading two successful Arkansas Archeological Society Summer Training Programs at Historic Washington State Park in 2011 and 2012, this year the SAU research station changed its focus. Although we continued to process the artifacts recovered from the Historic Washington excavations, we spent much of our time at Dooley's Ferry in southern Hempstead County and on several smaller research projects related to the Civil War in Arkansas.

As noted in the last several years' reports, we are immersed in the 150th Anniversary of the Civil War. Dr. Brandon continues to serve as Vice-Chairman of the Arkansas Civil War Sesquicentennial Commission. This year he was an active participant in commission meetings in Little Rock in addition to a number of other sesquicentennial efforts undertaken by the SAU research station.

Archeology of the Civil War Home Front: Excavations at Dooley's Ferry

Dooley's Ferry (3HE12) was both a small village (one of the earlier American settlements in the area) and a node within

the economic networks that tied the Red River Valley to the national and global markets in cotton and other produce that grew in the area following the Louisiana Purchase.

In previous years (2010 and 2012), we collected remote sensing data over a large area in the center of what we believed to be the antebellum core of the village, known alternately as either Dooley's Ferry or Fay. This work identified a large number of potential buried historic features, identifiable as scatters of magnetic anomalies (created by nails and other buried metal artifacts) which we tested through excavation over the course of this year. We started this process last year through a "spring break dig" run in conjunction with the Survey, Society, and students from Southern Arkansas University. These excavations concentrated on what we believe to have been the front yard of the former ferryman's house—what we call Locus 4 (see our preceding year's annual report for details of this work).

In September, we added to the previous spring's work by excavating in the back yard of Locus 4. This is typically where people of the period discarded broken or worn out goods. We excavated three 2x2m test units with the assistance of seven Arkansas Archeological Survey staff members and Society

The Survey's research station in Magnolia is located on the Southern Arkansas University campus, where the station archeologist teaches in the School of Liberal and Performing Arts. The station is also helping to develop a new Southern Arkansas Museum on the campus. The SAU research 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.

Jamie C. Brandon (Ph.D., University of Texas at Austin, 2004) is the Survey's Research Station Archeologist for SAU/Magnolia, and Research Assistant Professor of Anthropology, University of Arkansas–Fayetteville. He has almost 25 years of experience in the field of archeology, 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. He has worked with the Arkansas Archeological Survey in various capacities since 1997. Brandon has excavated at sites dating from the Pleistocene to the twentieth century, but his research interests focus on 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.

Carl G. Drexler (Ph.D., College of William and Mary, 2013) has been working in Arkansas since 2001 on domestic and military sites, including the battlefield of Pea Ridge. He has worked as an archeologist for the National Park Service, the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, and the United States Army. He has field experience in eight states and three foreign countries. Major research interests include conflict archeology, spatial analysis, historical archeology of the U.S. South and Midwest, Cuban archeology, terrestrial and aerial laser scanning (LiDAR), and the history and ethnography of sports in the United States, primarily baseball and hockey. His publications include articles in the *SAA Archaeological Record* and *Arkansas Historical Quarterly*, and a book chapter on spatial analysis in conflict archeology, in addition to a number of reports.

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. Newton is interested in the archeology and history of southwestern Arkansas and the Ark-La-Tex region. He is also an accomplished photographer.

volunteers. Finds included 19th century ceramics, bottles, and ammunition in addition to the usual nail and window glass fragments. Taken with the data recovered in the spring, Locus 4 appears to have been built in the 1850s with periodic remodeling through the early 20th century, suggesting its occupation by the antebellum ferryman, Samuel G. Carlock, who moved to the area in the early 1850s, and its subsequent use as a store and post office.

October's excavations focused on Locus 9, on the south side of Hempstead County Road 7, near the locus we identified as a church following excavations there in 2010. Locus 9, investigated with three 2x2m units, appeared to have an early- to mid-19th century artifact signature that did not extend into the postwar period. Locus 9 also contained the remains of a cellar, filled with stones, burned nails, and cow bones. This assemblage likely dates to the destruction of the building, when its remains were burned and, along with its former pier stones, pushed into

the old cellar to fill it in and make the area ready for agriculture. Twelve staff and volunteer archeologists participated in this session.

Finally, November's fieldwork returned to the cellar to complete its excavation. We also tested Loci 8, 10, and 11, most of the remaining anomaly scatters along the fence line near County Road 7. While Locus 10 and Locus 11, each excavated with a single test unit, turned out to be early 20th century hog barns (identifiable based on size, presence of agricultural materials, and a profusion of early-20th century bricks used in swine pens), Locus 8 was another antebellum to Reconstruction era residence site, though one that bears further testing. In addition to characterizing each of these anomalies, the November excavations recovered fragments of a unique item, a bottle of Edward Wilder's Mothers Worm Syrup, a Civil War-era patent medicine administered to children in hopes of fighting off the deleterious effects of pinworms, hookworms, and tapeworms.



Volunteer Addison Ochs and Anthony Clay Newton excavating during the 2012 Spring Break Dig at Dooley's Ferry.

This evocative artifact points to the attempts by parents of the period to use modern medicine to relieve the sufferings of their children. Fourteen people participated in this excavation.

In the winter and early spring, Brandon, Drexler, Newton, and Society volunteer Kjörstin Carlson-Drexler washed, sorted, and cataloged the artifacts recovered during these field sessions. In all, we worked through some 15,000 artifacts which helped us establish date ranges for each locus and characterize the function of some of the features. With all of this fieldwork completed, Drexler used these results to complete his doctoral dissertation for the College of William & Mary, which was successfully defended in May, with Dr. Brandon sitting in as a member of the dissertation committee.

In addition to the dissertation, this fieldwork resulted in a number of presentations to Arkansas Archeological Society chapters and other public groups around the state, conference papers at the Society for Historical Archaeology in Leicester, United Kingdom, and the Arkansas Archeological Society meetings. Drexler gave tours of the site and explained the fieldwork and its findings to a number of groups, including the Texarkana 4-H club.

This year's work capped a long period of research that greatly enhanced our understanding of the archeological record at Dooley's Ferry, opened a window on studying the Confederate home front in southwest Arkansas, and pointed us in profit-

able directions in terms of developing techniques for studying civilian lives during conflict through archeological methods. We are far from done exploring Dooley's Ferry, but the fieldwork completed there to date has already yielded needed insight.

Battlefield Archeology: Pea Ridge and Wallace's Ferry

In April, Drexler traveled to Pea Ridge (3BE184) to assist the National Park Service's Midwest Archeological Center (MWAC) with fieldwork at the park. Drexler had worked for MWAC ten years ago, when the park completed a three-year study that recovered nearly 3000 battle-related artifacts. This year, the park is considering various alternatives to realigning its tour roads, and needed to check the footprint of each possibility prior to selecting one for construction. Together with Dr. Douglas Scott, recently retired from MWAC, Drexler co-directed a metal detector survey of areas under consideration for development. Dr. Steve DeVore, of MWAC, was the project archeologist and oversaw a shovel test survey of a few select areas of the park following the metal detector survey. As this is MWAC's project, they are currently processing the results and preparing a report. Together with the research completed ten years ago, this fieldwork helps to provide a material dimension to our understanding of the battle and the men who served in it.

In December, Drexler traveled to Phillips County and met with John Darnell and Ron Kelly, both of whom have an inter-



est in and knowledge of the action at Wallace's Ferry, a battle fought in 1864 along Big Creek outside of Helena. We tested areas in the vicinity of what we believed to be the battlefield the preceding winter, but failed to locate evidence of the engagement. This meeting was beneficial in terms of comparing notes on what each believed to have been the scene of the fighting and the manner in which it was carried out. From this discussion, we are well positioned to make another attempt at locating this important site.

Public Archeology on Civil War Topics

The staff of the SAU station remained very active in giving public presentations on Civil War-related research in a number of different forms. These have taken us well outside of our station territory, and allowed us to bring the subject of Civil War archeology, and conflict archeology in general, to numerous groups around the state, reaching a wide audience.

This year, Dr. Brandon spoke at three Civil War Sesquicentennial marker dedications (Magnolia City Cemetery in Columbia County; Richmond Cemetery near Ashdown in Little River County; and on the square in Murfreesboro in Pike County) and was also one of the key speakers at a Civil War in Arkansas Symposium put on by Reed's Bridge Battlefield Society at the Jacksonville Military History Museum. Drexler presented a summary of our work at Dooley's Ferry to the October

meeting of the Arkansas Civil War Sesquicentennial Commission and was one of five presenters at the 6th Annual Red River Heritage Symposium held at Historic Washington State Park. Drexler's Red River Symposium presentation focused on the archeology of Camp Benjamin in Cross Hollows (3BE649) in northwest Arkansas and the work that the Arkansas Archeological Survey has been conducting there since 1999.

Continuing Projects in Caddo Archeology

In addition to the historical archeological projects, the SAU research station continued to be involved in prehistoric research in southwestern Arkansas. This year we contributed to two sessions of geophysical remote sensing at Crenshaw Mounds (3MI6), supporting Survey employee John Samuelsen's doctoral work for the University of Arkansas. In July, Drexler and Society volunteer Kjärstin Carlson-Drexler laid out a grid of 178 20x20m squares, which Drexler and Samuelsen then surveyed with gradiometers. The following October, Samuelsen, Brandon, Drexler, ARAS-UAFS station archeologist Tim Mulvihill, ARAS-HSU station assistant Vanessa Hanvey, and Society volunteer Ernest Turner expanded the geophysical survey north from areas previously sampled. Encompassing another 209 grid squares, this survey identified a number of anomalies consistent with buried houses or other archeological features. We look forward to testing some of these anomalies

with Mr. Samuelson as he moves toward the completion of his doctoral work.

In addition to Samuelson's work at Crenshaw Mounds, Duncan McKinnon completed his dissertation on Battle Mound (3LA1), in Lafayette County, for the University of Arkansas. Dr. McKinnon has since gained a position with the University of Central Arkansas in Conway. Pritam Chowdhury, now employed by the U.S. Forest Service, continues to work towards the completion of his dissertation for the University of Arkansas on the materials excavated from the Ferguson site (3HE69) in the 1970s. McKinnon and Chowdhury both conducted research at the ARAS-SAU research station in June of this year when they came to select ceramic samples from a variety of sites in southwest Arkansas for a project using Neutron Activation—a technique used to help understand a pottery vessel's region of origin by looking at the chemical signatures of the clay from which it was made.

Finally, Survey archeologist emeritus Dr. Frank Schambach visited the ARAS-SAU research station in the fall and, along with former station assistant David Jeane, studied ceramics collected at Crenshaw Mounds in the 1980s.

Visiting and Revisiting Sites in Southwestern Arkansas

Working with Arkansas Archeological Society volunteers and other stakeholders in historical preservation in the region, the SAU research station initiated a program of revisiting sites in the area with an eye toward future projects and developing site stewards to monitor site conditions. In November Dr. Brandon, along with Society member Bob Campbell, visited a number of sites in Sevier County—including the site of Holman Springs, Ultima Thule Cemetery, and Ladd's Bridge Road

Mounds. Holman Springs (3SV29) was the site of the Arkansas Archeological Society Training Program in 1985 and 1986, and this was the first professional visit since those excavations. In March Dr. Brandon, along with Society member Don Hall, visited sites along the Ouachita River in Union and Calhoun Counties. This included a visit to Boone Mounds (3CA9). Boone Mounds is a large Mississippian site with eight or more mounds—most over 20 feet tall—arranged around a plaza and along a small bayou. At least one of the mounds is actively eroding into the Ouachita River. The site is owned by the Archaeological Conservancy, who allow a hunting lease on the site in exchange for the leasee discouraging looters. The previous SAU research station archeologist, Dr. Frank Schambach, worked at Boone Mounds in the 1980s—including doing an extensive profile of the erosional face of one of mounds. This was the first professional visit to the site since that time.

Also in March and May, Drs. Brandon and Drexler (with the assistance of Margi Jenks, Park Geologist at Crater of Diamonds State Park, and Charlotte McCauley of the Pike County Archives), visited a number of sites related to historical industrial development near Murfreesboro. These included the Royston Factory site, the Mauney House, the Kimberlite Processing Plant, and sites related to the North American Diamond Corporation. Although Pike County is technically just outside the SAU research area, these sites fall well within one of Dr. Brandon's research interests—historic industrial archeology in Arkansas. Diamond manufacturing, in particular, holds an important place in the state's historical image, as diamonds appear on our state flag, our automobile license plates, and on our state commemorative quarter. We hope these visits will lead to both future research project and site stewardship opportunities for volunteers.

SAU Research Station — Academic & Service Activities

Teaching & Higher Ed

- **School of Liberal and Performing Arts, SAU.** Brandon taught SOC 1003, General Anthropology (30 students) and SOC 3143/ HIST 3143, Anthropology of North American Indians (36 students). Drexler taught SCIE 3003, Geographic Information Systems (9 students). Brandon and Drexler served as judges for National History Day events at SAU.
- **University of Arkansas–Fayetteville and Other Institutions.** Brandon served on five Ph.D. committees for students enrolled in the Anthropology Department at UAF, and one Ph.D. committee at the College of William and Mary.

Professional Service

- **Professional Organizations.** Brandon chairs the Society for Historical Archaeology's Academic and Professional Training Committee and Student Paper Prize sub-committee. He is Associate Editor of the journal *Historical Archaeology*. He served as Conference Committee Chair for the 2013 Arkansas Historical Association Conference in Helena. Drexler served on the Society for Historical Archaeology's Academic and Professional Training Committee as SHA Continuing Education Coordinator, and organized the pre-conference workshops for the 2013 SHA Conference in Leicester, UK.
- **Peer Review.** Brandon reviewed works submitted to *Southeastern Archaeology*, and *Journal of African Diaspora Archaeology and Heritage*. He provided book reviews to be published in *American Antiquity* and *Enterprise and Society: The International Journal of Business History*. Drexler reviewed works submitted to *Historical Archaeology*.
- **Boards and Commissions.** Brandon is Vice-Chairman of the Arkansas Civil War Sesquicentennial Commission and is a member of the Arkansas State Review Board for Historic Preservation (both are by appointment by Arkansas Governor Mike Beebe); he is also on the Board of Trustees of the Arkansas Historical Association and the board of the Historic Preservation Alliance of Arkansas.
- **Science Blogging.** Drexler wrote six posts for the *Society for Historical Archaeology Blog*. Brandon and Drexler both also maintain their own Blogs devoted to archeology—*Farther Along* by Brandon and *Trowel 'n' Transit* by Drexler.
- **Consultations.** Brandon provided consultation and advisory assistance to the South Arkansas Historical Foundation, Historic Washington State Park, Southern Arkansas University, EAST Lab at Dierks High School, Historic Arkansas Museum, and several consultations with the Mapping Legacy of African American History, LLC. Brandon also provided consultation to private landowners in four counties (Little River, Sevier, Union, and Hempstead) on objects found on their property. Drexler provided consultation and advisory assistance to University of Nebraska regarding terrestrial laser scanning.
- Brandon is chair of the Survey's Publications Committee.

Public Service & Outreach

- **Programs & Presentations.** Brandon presented public programs at the South Arkansas Historical Foundation; Union County Genealogical Society; Camden Rotary; Tate's Bluff Chapter of the DAR in Camden, AR; Sevier County Genealogical Society; Historic Washington State Park; Southern Arkansas University World Religions Club; Nashville Rotary; Hot Springs Freethinkers; Clark County Historical Museum; and Jacksonville Military History Museum (combined audiences, 305). Brandon also recorded a radio interview for "Good Morning South Arkansas" with host Rodney Wimberly on KELD FM 106.5 "The Talk of South Arkansas." Drexler presented public programs at Historic Washington State Park, and participated in Miller County 4-H's "Back to Nature" program at Lost Prairie (combined audiences, 250).
- **Civil War Sesquicentennial Commission.** Brandon spoke at three Civil War Sesquicentennial marker dedications (Magnolia City Cemetery in Columbia County; Richmond Cemetery near Ashdown in Little River County; and on the square in Murfreesboro in Pike County). Brandon was also one of the key speakers at a Civil War in Arkansas Symposium put on by Reed's Bridge Battlefield Society at the Jacksonville Military History Museum.
- **Training & Workshops.** Brandon gave a half-day program on historical archeology as part of Heritage Resource Technician (HRT) Training for U.S. Forest Service employees at the Crossett Experimental Forest in Crossett, AR, and took part in the Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism's annual Interpreter Training Program at DeGray Lake State Park.
- **K–12 Outreach.** Brandon talked to SAU Professor of Art Steven Ochs' ceramic arts students about prehistoric pottery for a service learning project. Ochs and the students then presented a hands-on art history workshop for Magnolia kindergarten students that focused on pottery traditions and techniques of the Caddo and Quapaw Indians of Arkansas.

Service to the Arkansas Archeological Society

- **Programs & Presentations.** Brandon gave public talks to the Tunican (Monticello), Arkansas River Valley (Morrilton), Toltec (Little Rock), Central Mississippi Valley (Jonesboro), Ark-Homa (Fort Smith), and Kadohadacho (Magnolia) Chapters (combined audiences, 125). Drexler gave public talks to the Kadohadacho (Magnolia), Ouachita (Hot Springs), Toltec (Little Rock), and Tunican (Monticello) Chapters (combined audiences, 67).
- **Training & Certification Program.** Brandon provided supervisory and logistical help at the 2013 Training Program near Oden, AR.
- **Kadohadacho Chapter.** The SAU station hosts and advises the Kadohadacho Chapter, serving the Ark-La-Tex area. Brandon writes and distributes a monthly newsletter.

Volunteer Hours

- Volunteers contributed 543 hours to station research projects in the field and laboratory during 2012–2013.



Arkansas State University Research Station, Jonesboro

The Grigsby Site (3RA262)

Grigsby is a privately owned site in Pocahontas that was periodically occupied from about 12,000 years ago up to recent times. Located on the Black River near the edge of the Ozark escarpment, the site provides access to two major resource areas, the Ozarks and the Mississippi Alluvial Plain. It was investigated in 1982 as part of a CRM project (then called the Brass Tinkling Cone site), and again (with permission of the landowner) in 1988 by Dan Morse of the Arkansas Archeological Survey. Morse interpreted the site as a summer village of the Michigamea, one of the five Illinois tribes that survived into the 1700s, but this could not be proved conclusively. Julie Morrow

received permission to conduct new investigations in 2011 that could better define this occupation. Results confirmed a substantial late 17th to early 18th century presence at the site.

Morrow is presently writing a report summarizing all the investigations at this site (including the artifacts from Morse's 1988 fieldwork that had never been processed or reported). Robert Scott is analyzing the pottery and comparing it to pottery from other Native American villages that date to the 1600s and 1700s. Jared Pebworth conserved and identified all of the metal artifacts from various contexts at the site. He also did extensive research on some of the iron and cuprous items recovered thus far.

The Jonesboro research station is located on the Arkansas State University campus, where the station archeologist teaches in the Department of Criminology, Sociology, Geology and Social Work. The ASU research station territory includes 15 counties of northeastern Arkansas. American Indian cultural development from 12,000 B.C. to historic times and early Euroamerican settlements are represented in the archeological record. Among the well-known sites are the Dalton period Sloan site—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 adaptations in Arkansas prehistory.

Juliet Morrow (Ph.D., Washington University in St. Louis, 1996) is the Survey's Research Station Archeologist for ASU/Jonesboro, and Research Professor of Anthropology, University of Arkansas – Fayetteville. Prior to joining the Survey in 1997, she had a position with the Office of the State Archeologist of Iowa's Highway Archeology Program, and worked for various private research 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.

Robert J. Scott (M.A., University of Alabama, 2004) has worked previously for the Illinois State Museum, the Center for Archaeological Investigations at Southern Illinois University Carbondale, and Panamerican Consultants, Inc. He worked as the station assistant at the Survey's UAM research station (2004–2007), leaving to enter the Ph.D. program in Anthropology at Southern Illinois University, Carbondale. Scott was a teaching assistant at University of Alabama and Southern Illinois University, and for the archeological field schools at both institutions. His past experience includes work with WPA-era museum collections, studies of historic artifacts, faunal analysis, and the analysis of prehistoric pottery. He re-joined the Survey as station assistant at ASU in September of 2010.

While in Fayetteville in October 2012, Morrow documented the human skeletal remains from a "Hopewell Mound" identified in 1988 at 3RA262. Also found in the same box, associated with the burial, were faunal tail vertebra not yet identified to species. Robert Scott analyzed and wrote up the beads from the 2 x 2 meter excavation that contained burials and drafted this portion of the report. The Quapaw Tribe was kept apprised of progress. Ann Early, John House, George Sabo, Robert Myers, Robert Scott, and Scott Akridge all have been of enormous assistance providing references to articles and maps regarding colonial era Native American occupation; going through all this material occupied a good portion of Morrow's time in the summer and fall of 2012.

In December 2012, Morrow, Robert Scott, Shelley Bonner, and Sarah Stuckey dug up metal (mostly iron) tractor pistons and other large metal objects from the Grigsby site in preparation for Jami Lockhart to conduct remote sensing in January. Lockhart's survey was carried out over two days (January 7–8, 2013), and he and Morrow discussed the images and potential features (possible trash pits?) that were worth investigating. Morrow began assembling tables for the report and wrote a summary of the 1982 and details of the 1988 investigations. She

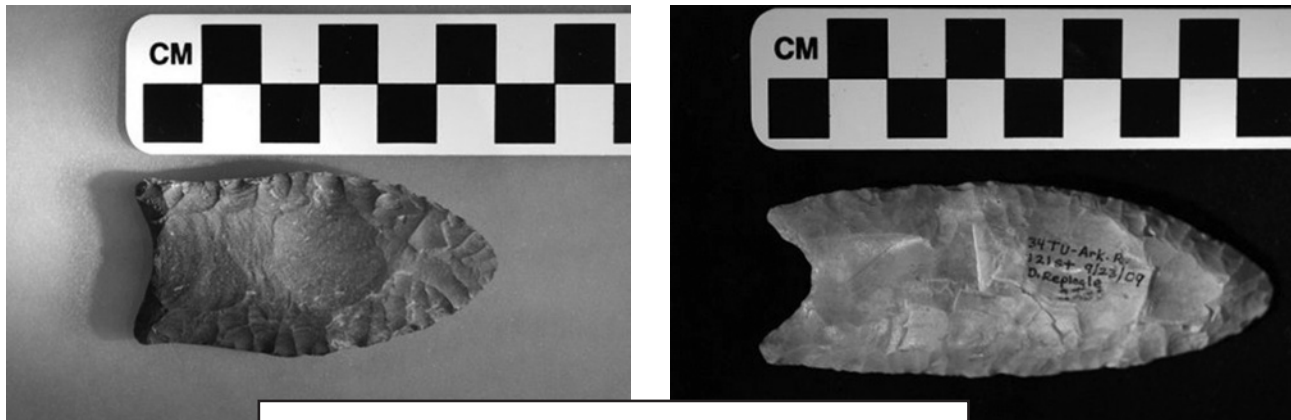
made tables of the metal artifacts from a metal detector survey conducted in March 2013 and began describing the artifacts in detail, with references to similar artifacts.

Meanwhile, Robert Scott came across additional artifacts in storage from the 1988 excavations, and many other surface collections made at various times at 3RA262. These will be included in the report.

Morrow's plan is to finish writing up the report and consult with the Quapaw regarding any future work at the site. The site is threatened by the cultivation of *Mesocanthus sp.* grass which has a deep and extensive root mat. However, the landowners decided in 2012 not to plant *Mesocanthus* on the site, or in a buffer zone around it, as a response to explanations of the importance of the site and a desire to protect the property.

Western Lowlands Mississippian Period Research

Kreb's Place (3CG453). Volunteer Robert Taylor is currently conducting analyses of pottery, while Patti Wright continues to analyze plants. A complete inventory of all dry-screened materials is now available. There are still smaller screen size samples and heavy fraction flotation samples that need to be sorted.



Paleoindian fluted points recorded in the Arkansas Fluted Point Survey database.

Bruce Catt (3CY91). Analyses of artifacts from features are ongoing, with two new radiocarbon dates obtained, one from Patti Wright (from Feature 7) and one Morrow submitted, funded by the Central Mississippi Valley Chapter of the Arkansas Archeological Society (from Feature 43). Morrow and Robert Scott coauthored an article about Bruce Catt for the Society newsletter *Field Notes*. Scott has summarized the site's ceramics using the same format that Robert Taylor used for Greenbrier, Old Town Ridge, and Buffalo Head Slough ceramic assemblages. He drew rim profiles and digitized them for four of the Western Lowlands sites we have been focused on for the last year. He also produced a digital map for all four sites. Morrow corresponded with Elizabeth Horton (ARAS-Toltec station archeologist) about plants from the Middle Mississippian period Feature 216 at the site. Horton is working on micro-excavation and identification of these samples.

Buffalo Head Slough (3GE6). With help from Shelley Bonner, Morrow identified and analyzed all of the faunal remains from seven features at the site. Robert Taylor completed ceramics analysis. We found additional ceramics in a box of radiocarbon samples and miscellaneous surface collections from the site.

Jarrett site (3RA95). Robert Scott analyzed ceramics from two features (1 and 16) and Morrow analyzed all the rest of the cultural material from these features. Sarah Stuckey inventoried the complete collection of materials from the site. Morrow scanned photographs of ceramic vessels from Bill Jones's personal collection from 3RA95. Robert Taylor will analyze the ceramic assemblage after he is completely finished with 3GE6 and 3CG453, currently under way.

Johnny Wilson site (3LW106). While in Fayetteville studying the materials curated there that are from the Grigsby site, Survey registrar Lela Donat made copies of all maps and skeletal records for 3LW106, the Johnny Wilson site. Copies of these records were not previously stored at ASU station.

Cleo Watkins (3CG346). Robert Scott had Dan Morse's old plane table/alidade/transit(?) map digitized at Kinkos and has turned it into a publication quality map.

The Gibson site (3LW509). Morrow scanned a few dozen slides of ceramic vessels from the Gibson site. Most look like Middle Mississippian period types. Some vessels are undoubtedly Late Mississippian period. She corresponded with other researchers regarding the age of the vessels from Gibson that are photographed in Roy Hathcock's Native American pottery book. It most definitely has a Late Mississippian period component, but the exact age is unknown; several feet of deposits were leveled in 2000–2001.

Other Projects

Paleoseismology. Morrow is currently completing analysis and writeup of artifacts and ecofacts recovered from two sites investigated in the Eastern Lowlands during spring 2013. This project required several conference calls with colleagues Martitia Tuttle and Robert Lafferty regarding task designation and schedules for fall 2012 and spring 2013 and one conference call with Nuclear Regulatory Commission administrators and archeologists regarding consultation with the SHPO and Section 106 compliance.

Shughtown Mounds (3GE2) Damage Assessment. A preservation-minded attorney asked the station to conduct a damage assessment and asked for advice on how to best preserve the site. He took his portion of the site out of cultivation and it is now in grass/weeds. Robert Scott gathered data, and a report on the site's condition will be sent to the Survey coordinating office and to the appropriate Tribes.

Holiman site (3NM88). With assistance from Michelle Rathgaber and Marion Haynes of the Blytheville research station, Robert Scott and Morrow mapped and made a general surface collection of the Holiman site, which is slated for land-leveling in 2013 or 2014. This is a very important site that has

the potential to answer questions about the transition from Late Woodland to Early Mississippian in the Western Lowlands.

Site File Hygiene. Morrow went through every site and collection at the ASU station from the Western Lowlands that was designated “Late Mississippian” in an effort to clean up these data entries in AMASDA (the Survey’s digital site database). She created a digital file with all the information and attributes she used to assess whether a site was actually Late Mississippian or just generic Mississippian (or some other temporal affiliation). This document will be shared with the Survey registrar Lela Donat for use in making amendments to AMASDA. Bob Scott created a list of Middle Mississippian sites in the Western Lowlands and Morrow is working on a similar cleanup

of these site entries. These are important tasks in preparation of a grant proposal designed to test the hypothesis that the apparent abandonment of the Western Lowlands is due to climatic factors (there are several other competing hypotheses).

Paleoindian Research

Arkansas Fluted Point Survey. To prepare for a new article summarizing the current database of Paleoindian sites and artifacts, Morrow recorded over 20 new fluted points and preforms from Arkansas, Illinois, Missouri, Oklahoma, Colorado, and adjacent states. She corresponded with a Mr. John Scoggins regarding fluted points in southwest Arkansas. Documentation of these will be carried out as time allows.

ASU Research Station — Academic & Service Activities

Teaching & Higher Ed

- Morrow taught Introduction to Archaeology (16 students) and Introduction to Cultural Anthropology (56 students) during the Spring 2013 semester in the Department of Criminology, Sociology, Geology and Social Work at ASU. She also provided individual instruction to two students: Juliana Lindsey, graduate student in Heritage Studies (Practicum hours in archeology lab using material from site 3CG1162), and Sarah Stuckey, undergraduate majoring in Physics (capstone project for B.S. in Physics on use of FTIR for sourcing Burlington chert). In addition, Morrow gave informal advice and assistance to several students interested in anthropology and archeology.
- Curriculum Development. Morrow wrote a proposal for an Anthropology minor and met with other faculty to discuss it. At the request of the Dean of the College of Science and Mathematics, she developed a syllabus for a course in Physical Geology, possibly to be offered next year.
- Morrow advised the ASU Museum on donation of a private collection.
- Morrow served as judge for the Earth and Atmospheric Science exhibits at the Northeast Arkansas District Science Fair hosted by ASU.

Professional Service

- **Peer Review.** Morrow reviewed works submitted to *Lithic Technology*, *North American Archaeologist*, *Journal of Anthropological Archeology*, *Chungara*, *Midcontinental Journal of Archeology*, and *American Antiquity*. She also supplied a book review for *Field Notes*.
- **Organizations.** Morrow is Vice President of the Missouri Archaeological Society. She served on the program committee for the 2013 annual meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, and organized and chaired a session.
- Morrow served as chair of the Survey's Personnel Committee during a search for a new station archeologist, and final editing of a new Personnel Manual.

Public Service & Outreach

- **Programs & Presentations.** Morrow gave public talks to the University Rotary Club and "Picture the Past" Film & Lecture series at Winthrop Rockefeller Institute (combined audiences, 64). She also participated in an Artifact ID event at Parkin Archeological State Park, and provided interviews to reporter Sherry Pruitt for the *Jonesboro Sun*.
- **K-12.** Morrow was job-shadowed by two students during the year.
- **Other Public Outreach.** The station responded to more than 100 visitors and citizen requests for information about archeological sites and artifacts, rock art, and fossils. The station accessioned three collections of artifacts donated from private individuals.
- **Consultations.** Morrow cooperated with the Archaeological Conservancy (3PO8/32); with John Riggs of the Natural Resources Conservation Service (3PO533 and other sites in NE Arkansas); with Dr. Andrea Hunter, NAGPRA Representative for the Quapaw Tribe; with Jeff Girard regarding a museum exhibit in Louisiana; with Jay Johnson on lithic sourcing of some artifacts from Mississippi; with Alan Decker, ASU Center for Economic Development; and with several private individuals/landowners concerning sites and artifact collections.

Service to the Arkansas Archeological Society

- **Programs & Presentations.** Morrow and Scott each gave public talks to the Central Mississippi Valley Chapter (combined attendance, 130) in Jonesboro.
- **Training & Certification Program.** Julie Morrow taught a seminar on Lithic Analysis during the Training Program at Oden (19 participants), and Robert Scott taught the Site Survey seminar.
- **Central Mississippi Valley Archeological Society.** The station hosts and advises the CMVAS serving the northeast Arkansas area. Morrow arranges guest speakers for the monthly meetings of this active Chapter, which typically boast a large attendance of 60 or more, and publicizes the meetings. Numerous volunteer opportunities are provided in the lab and field.

Volunteer Hours

- Volunteers contributed 1376 hours to station research projects in the field and laboratory during 2012–2013.

Blytheville Research Station



Mississippian Architecture and Community Planning

A primary focus of the Blytheville research station is research and management at Eaker (3MS105), a well-preserved multicomponent site with major occupations in the Mississippian period (late 1200s and early 1400s). Study of this site and related sites in northeast Arkansas contributes to a larger regional program that seeks to understand how pre-Columbian communities were organized by looking at architecture and site structure.

Recent efforts on the Eaker project have been devoted to research, writing, and organization of collections. Claudine Payne wrote the first chapter of the Eaker site report and part of the second chapter. She also began compiling a summary of radiocarbon dates, their contexts, and associated artifacts for use in a Bayesian analysis of our 13 radiocarbon dates from Eaker plus the two from earlier investigations by Robert Lafferty. John Scarry of the University of North Carolina has agreed to help with the Bayesian analysis (a statistical technique that measures probability distributions of radiocarbon assays in relation to calendar date ranges). Preparation of this information entailed going through the Eaker collections and examining pottery associated with each sample. Payne sent the information to Dr. Scarry who began running trials in May. Once Bayesian analysis

is incorporated into the manuscript, the text will form the basis of either a chapter for the site report or a journal article.

In the autumn, Payne also researched and wrote a short article for *Field Notes* on a site described in an 1889 account of Mississippi County. This site, the Barfield Point site, was a large Mississippian mound site that was lost to the Mississippi River in the 1840s. In the spring, she submitted abstracts to present a synthesis of domestic architecture at the Eaker site at the Mississippian Conference in July and the Arkansas Archeological Society meeting in September. To prepare for these, she began compiling data on aspects of domestic architecture such as size, shape, orientation, posts, walls, plaster, and roofs from our investigations at the site as well as comparative data from nearby contemporary sites.

Collections Rehabilitation

An essential behind-the-scenes task for archeologists is maintaining our collections. Blytheville station collections were boxed in 10 gallon containers, making them difficult to access. We had also lost organization due to moving much of the collection from Jonesboro in the years since the station was created. In an effort to make the collections more physically and intellectually accessible, we have been reorganizing and re-boxing.

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 archeological research in Crittenden and Mississippi counties in northeast Arkansas, which together contain about 1370 recorded 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 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.

Claudine Payne (Ph.D., University of Florida, 1994) is the Survey's Research Station Archeologist at Blytheville, and Research Professor of Anthropology, University of Arkansas – Fayetteville. She joined the Survey in 1999 to run the Blytheville research station, which was created in response to community interest. 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 pre-Columbian 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.

Michelle Rathgaber (MSc, Bournemouth University, 2011) earned her B.S. degree in Anthropology and Zoology from the University of Wisconsin. After attending field school in Bolivia, she spent a year doing CRM in Kansas, Oklahoma, Florida, Alabama, and Ohio, then enrolled at Bournemouth University in England to earn a Master of Science degree in osteoarcheology, writing a thesis about bone tools in the Iron Age of Wessex and Southwest Britain. She joined the Survey in the late summer of 2011 as Blytheville station assistant, and delved immediately into ceramic and lithic analysis, site mapping, and organizing the collections. With her varied experience, British training, and osteoarcheological skills, Michelle brings unique expertise and perspectives to the Survey team.

Michelle Rathgaber and her volunteers have now completed sorting, re-bagging, and re-boxing all of the Crittenden County collections into 3-gallon Rubbermaid containers. They have also re-shelved the boxes according to accession numbers, logged all the information into the Access Database, and backed up the database to multiple places for safekeeping. They have now moved on to re-bagging artifacts from Mississippi County. The Mississippi County collection is one of the largest county collections in the state, so this task will take some time. Meanwhile, Claudine Payne, who was examining Eaker artifacts, took the opportunity to organize and re-box that collection into 3-gallon containers. She completed the bulk of the Eaker collection in the spring.

Manley-Usrey Project

Last year, Michelle Rathgaber conducted test excavations at the late Mississippian Manley-Usrey site (3MS106) across Pemiscot Bayou from Eaker. This year, she catalogued and analyzed bone, daub, and ceramics from the excavations and began analyzing the lithics. She will start writing the report shortly. She also carried out shovel testing at the site and arranged for geophysical investigations next fall.

Faunal Comparative Collection

Michelle was granted an Arkansas Game and Fish Commission salvage permit, so she is working on extending the collection of animal skeletons in her comparative collection in order to help future faunal analysis at the station. She has collected a snake and a raccoon as roadkill and with the help of Mr. Tony Fernando at UA Pine Bluff has acquired a number of fish specimens. She has also talked to a local taxidermist who will be donating animal skeletons after he is finished with them. She is now working on breaking down the animals in the collection into bone specimens.

Blytheville Area Public Outreach

Public outreach is a major part of the Blytheville research station's mission. Claudine Payne made three presentations reaching about 90 people, answered questions from a newspaper reporter, wrote text for an exhibit at Big Lake National Wildlife Refuge and for a sign at the Wildy site, and prepared two exhibits and a slideshow for the Delta Gateway Museum. Michelle Rathgaber gave seven presentations around the state reaching 158 people. These included five talks at Arkansas Archeological Society Chapter meetings and talks to local



Claudine Payne talking about archeology to a group of 4th graders from the Blytheville KIPP school.

organizations where she also left information about Open Lab days and volunteering. She also prepared a short-term exhibit for the Delta Gateway Museum, held Open Lab days, and managed the Native American and Tenant Farmer Experimental Gardens. Both Payne and Rathgaber participated in the Kids' Media Camp and county fair judging. The station also hosted an Artifact ID Day in March and participated in two others with colleagues.

One major outreach focus is the Delta Gateway Museum. Claudine Payne continued in her role as Vice-Chair of the Delta Gateway Museum Commission. She and Rathgaber participated in monthly "Heirloom Saturday at the Museum" events; these are designed to allow local residents to show off their heirlooms and share stories with other attendees. Payne and former station assistant (now retired) Marion Haynes completed a photographic exhibit showcasing life in rural Mississippi County from the 1930s through the 1960s and saw it installed at the Museum. Payne also prepared a World War II exhibit and a PowerPoint slide show for the Museum. Rathgaber prepared a short-term exhibit on Native American ornaments for Heirloom Saturday at the Museum.

Locating and Contacting Landowners

Michelle Rathgaber is working to get in touch with landowners of the Barton Ranch, Bradley, and Nodena sites to see if

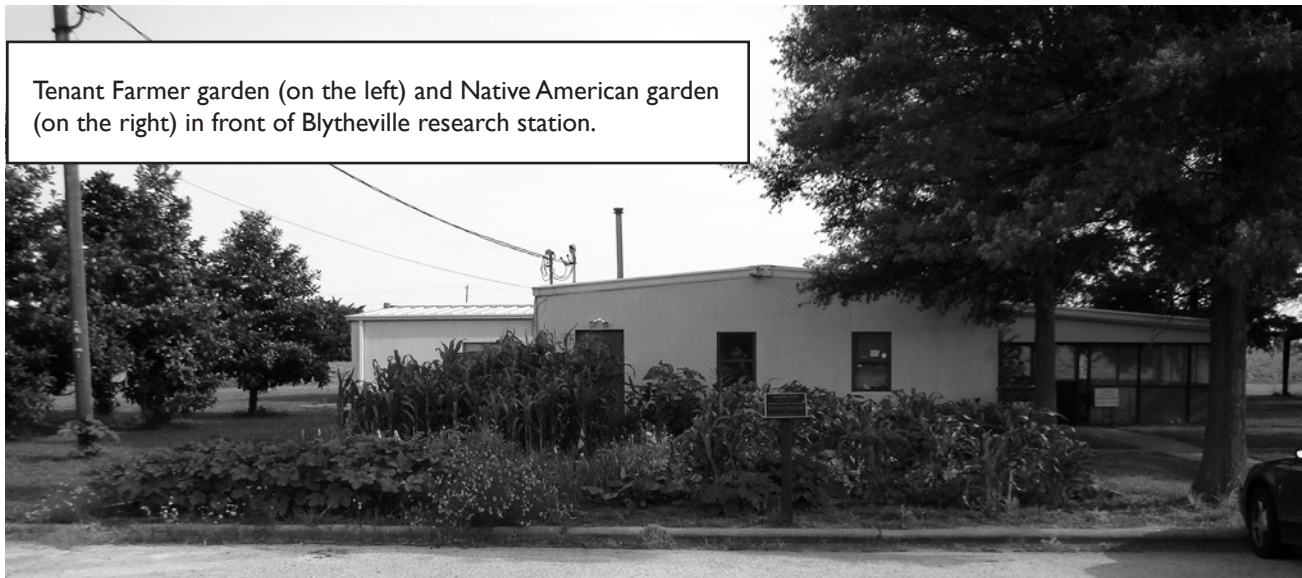
we can do some work on them in the future. She is also in contact with the land manager of the Lawrence properties in southern Mississippi County in order to try to get work done on sites there before they are leveled, or possibly to stave off leveling. In addition, she is working on getting in contact with the owners of sites on the Survey's list of possibilities for the Archaeological Conservancy to determine their current condition. She is also in touch with landowners and/or farmers of Manley-Usrey, Chickasawba, and other sites in the Blytheville area.

Archeology Month 2013

The Station hosted an Artifact ID day at Delta Gateway Museum on March 9 for Archeology Month. Claudine Payne and Marion Haynes also participated in the Parkin station's Artifact ID day on March 16, and Payne gave a talk in Ash Flat on the 23rd.

Volunteer Recruitment and Management

Michelle Rathgaber sends a monthly email to Society members in the northeast Arkansas area as well as to non-members who have expressed interest in being kept up-to-date on Blytheville station happenings. This email contains information about what projects we plan to take on in the coming month and how to get in touch if they want to help with or attend any of them. She also works with history teachers at Arkansas



Tenant Farmer garden (on the left) and Native American garden (on the right) in front of Blytheville research station.

Northeastern College to get students out to the station. She is also teaching one of the more regular volunteers to run the total station and showing others how to fill out site revisit forms and do surface collections.

Open Lab Day for volunteers is held on the third Saturday of each month. Turnout has been variable, but we have gotten considerable work done during these events.

Blytheville Station Facebook Page and Website

Michelle Rathgaber maintains a Facebook page for the Blytheville station. The page is used to publicize upcoming events at the station and at the Delta Gateway Museum and to share interesting archeology articles from around the world. She has revamped and updated our section of the Survey website, and it is now online with more current pictures and information than the previous pages had.

Experimental Native American and Tenant Farmer Gardens

Michelle Rathgaber and Marion Haynes planted corn, beans, and squash in a Native American garden in 2012 in front of the station. As an experiment, they planted several hills of corn with whole fish at the bottom of each hole to see if this technique results in better growth. By the end of the summer, we could see no difference in the corn with fish fertilizer and the corn without. We tentatively concluded that the Pemiscot Bayou natural levee location of the garden provided such good soil that the fish fertilizer gave no extra benefit. We gave tours of the garden to several groups at the end of the summer.

In 2013, the “gardening team” expanded the project to include a Tenant Farmer garden. Rathgaber noted that the Native American garden with its interplanted corn, beans, and squash required much less weeding than the Tenant Farmer garden with its row plants.



Michelle Rathgaber mapping at the 2013 Training Program.

Blytheville Research Station – Academic & Service Activities

Teaching & Higher Ed

- Payne and Rathgaber helped a graduate student from the University of Memphis with a project, and consulted with Dr. David Dye and one of his students about a possible geophysical project in northeast Arkansas.
- Rathgaber developed a proposal for an Introduction to Archeology course for Arkansas Northeastern College.

Professional Service

- **Professional Organizations.** Payne was appointed to the Society for American Archaeology's Excellence in Public Education Award Committee; she prepared and read a resolution during the business meeting at the Southeastern Archaeological Conference in Baton Rouge.
- **Peer Review.** Payne reviewed works submitted for an edited volume and a professional journal, and commented on two works at the request of colleagues.
- **Center for Earthquake Research and Information.** Payne advised Dr. Charles Langston, Director of CERI in Memphis about a grant proposal to set up a seismic array on the Eaker AFB property with a computer receiver to be placed in the Survey research station.
- **Projects at Other Research Stations.** Rathgaber and Haynes contributed to various Survey projects across the state: NEH funded excavations in the Central Arkansas River Valley; Girls Inc. archeology dig hosted at the Drennen-Scott House by the UAFS station; Parkin Archeological State Park palisade excavations; mapping and surface collections at a site in the boot heel and search for evidence of earthquakes for the ASU station; Lake Village shovel testing near Monticello; excavations at Toltec Mounds.

Public Service & Outreach

- **Delta Gateway Museum.** Payne served as Vice-Chair of the Delta Gateway Museum Commission. She attended monthly meetings, reviewed design company proposals for permanent exhibits, helped draft bylaws, hosted an Artifact ID Day, and participated (along with Rathgaber and Haynes) in "Heirloom Saturdays at the Museum." Payne, Rathgaber, and Haynes helped organize and work the Museum's annual Heritage event. Payne prepared a World War II exhibit and a slide show on the Museum's history for the Heritage event; she also created a teaching box called "Exploring Native American Life in the Delta through Ceramic Art." Rathgaber prepared an exhibit on bone pins and shell beads for a jewelry themed Heirloom Saturday. Payne and Haynes completed an exhibit of photographs by Eric Bollard, a farmer who recorded the people and environs of the county beginning in the 1930s.
- **Arkansas Northeastern College.** Rathgaber and Payne staffed a booth at the College's Native American Day (attendance, 30). Payne and Rathgaber taught a community education course, "Archeology in Action," with lecture and two lab sessions.
- **Programs & Presentations.** Rathgaber gave public talks to Westminster Retirement Village's Coffee gathering in Blytheville, Entergy Retirees, and Master Gardeners of Mississippi County (combined audiences, 62). Payne gave a talk at the Ash Flat Library's Native American Symposium (attendance, 50). Station staff participated in two Artifact ID events at Parkin Archeological State Park, and served as judges in the Heirlooms category at the Mississippi County Fair.
- **Exhibits.** Payne began work on an archeology exhibit for Big Lake National Wildlife Refuge. Payne served as Humanities Scholar for an Arkansas Humanities Council grant proposal by the town of Etowah for an historical sign at the Wildy site, and helped develop text for the sign.
- **Public Schools.** The station hosted a visit by two classes of 4th graders from the Blytheville KIPP School (40 students). The station also hosted a segment of Kids' Media Camp, an Arkansas Northeastern College summer program for youngsters. Rathgaber and Payne were filmed and interviewed about archeology by the students as part of their class (17 students).
- **Media Outreach.** Rathgaber maintains a Facebook page and website for the research station. Payne answered questions from the *Blytheville Courier News* about Native Americans of the area.
- **Community Volunteers.** Rathgaber continued her efforts to engage with members of the local community who are interested in archeology. She held Open Lab Days at the station for volunteers and encouraged participation by students from history classes at Arkansas Northeastern College by arranging for an extra credit project.

Service to the Arkansas Archeological Society

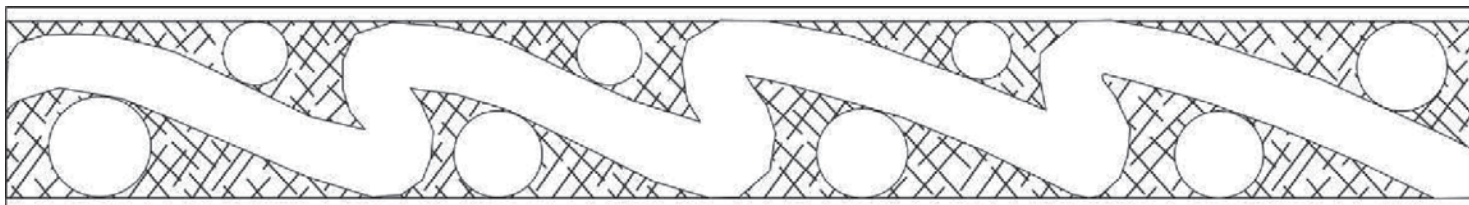
- **Programs & Presentations.** Rathgaber gave public talks to the Ouachita (Hot Springs), Ark-Homa (Fort Smith), Arkansas River Valley (Morrilton), Central Mississippi Valley (Jonesboro), and Tunican (Monticello) Chapters (combined audiences, 113). In addition, Payne helped a Society member with an ARF grant proposal.
- **Training & Certification Program.** Rathgaber attended the 2013 Training Program in Montgomery County, where she helped supervise excavations, and taught the Basic Lab Seminar.
- **Volunteer Opportunities.** There is no Chapter at Blythville, but Society members in the area participated in Open Lab Days at the station and in field projects as opportunities arose.

Volunteer Hours

- Volunteers contributed 264 hours to station research projects in the field and laboratory during 2012–2013.



Coordinating Office Reports







The State Archeologist, Ann M. Early, Ph.D.

Teaching & Higher Ed

- Early served as Chair of one UAF anthropology student's Master's thesis committee and one UAF Ph.D. candidate's doctoral dissertation committee. She also supervised a student volunteer working at the Survey, and advised several other graduate students on their research projects.
- Early participated in a panel discussion on careers in archeology for Dr. Marvin Kay's course in archeological methods at UAF.

Professional Service

- **Organizations.** President, Southeastern Archaeological Conference (2010–2012); Vice President, National Association of State Archeologists (2011–2012).
- **Boards & Commissions.** Arkansas Humanities Council (Board member, Minigrant Committee Member, Nominations Committee Chair); Chairman, State Review Board for Historic Preservation.
- **Peer Review.** Early reviewed works submitted to the Butler Center for Arkansas Studies' *Encyclopedia of Arkansas History & Culture* and the journal *Southeastern Archaeology*

Records & Collections Management

- **Guidelines.** Early developed and distributed new guidelines for the use of photographs in social media.
- **Records.** Early reviewed record inventories from the Menard-Hodges and Lake Dumond sites, Taylor House Society Dig, and Old Washington State Park generated by the WRI station archeologist. She also sorted, identified, and archived photographs, drawings, and other graphics from various sources.
- **Permission Requests.** Early responded to 18 requests to re-use or publish Survey text or graphic products.
- **Collections.** Early completed the accession of objects transferred to the Survey from the Little Rock Museum of Discovery; repatriated an Arkansas collection from the Illinois State Museum; and supervised a University of Memphis collection repatriation.

Cultural Resource Management

- **Project & Permit Reviews.** Early reviewed all Federal grant applications, Corps of Engineer Permit Requests, Arkansas Historic Preservation Program Section 106 letters, and contract reports. She provided input and advice to AHPP staff members as requested.

The duties of the State Archeologist involve all aspects of public archeology, from site reporting to liaison with the 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.

Ann M. Early (Ph.D., University of Massachusetts – Amherst, 1973) is a Research Associate Professor of Anthropology at the University of Arkansas – Fayetteville, and is the second person to serve as State Archeologist for Arkansas. She was hired to the position in 1999 after 27 years as Survey research station archeologist at Henderson State University. 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.

- **Agencies and Firms.** Early responded to 183 requests for advice, assistance, or information from professional archeologists, land managers, and CRM firms, with replies ranging from a single contact to extended periods of research; 27 of these requests concerned historic cemeteries.
- **Arkansas Post National Memorial.** Early participated in development of a landscape master plan/management document for the Osotouy Unit at Arkansas Post.
- Early reviewed and responded to a HUD-developed list of potential consultant Indian Tribes and Nations for Arkansas; she reviewed Arkansas sites for Stewards and National Register lists.
- Early attended a management/preservation meeting between Corps of Engineers Beaver Lake District personnel and local historians to discuss Monte Ne Tower preservation.

Public Archeology

- **Public Outreach.** Early responded to approximately 121 requests for information and/or assistance from the public (individuals or organizations) concerning archeology; 34 of these requests concerned historic cemeteries. Responses ranged from single phone calls to extended periods of assistance requiring lengthy research and collaboration with other professionals.
- **UA Museum Collections.** Early helped Mary Suter organize and prepare hands-on teaching and outreach collections using University of Arkansas Museum Collections materials.

- **Arkansas Archeological Society.** Early advised the Society President on various matters. She attended the 2013 Training Program in Montgomery County where she taught Beginner's Orientation and a Site Stewards workshop, and gave an evening program for participants. She taught another Stewards Workshop during the 2012 Annual Meeting in Little Rock.
- **Programs & Presentations.** Early gave talks at "Picture the Past" film & lecture series at WRI, and at the South Arkansas Historical Federation in El Dorado. She also participated in AHPP's Cemetery Preservation Information Fair.

Research Projects

- Research on ceramics in the Central Arkansas River Valley (the Survey's NEH-funded CARV project).
- Development of a relational database for Indian pottery from the Trans-Mississippi South and master file of pottery classifications.
- Research on Arkansas Cherokee cultural geography.
- Research on Lake Millwood Caddo sites and grave goods.
- Ceramics analysis from a site in central Texas.
- Chapter for a book "Medieval Mississippians," in press.
- Advisor for Hernando DeSoto history film project.
- Presented papers at the annual meetings of the Arkansas Historical Conference (2013), the Southeastern Archaeological Conference (2012), and the Texas Archaeological Society (2012).



Office of the Registrar

Managing the State's Archeological 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 **436** new sites were recorded, bringing the total for the state of Arkansas to **46,872**. New information for **264** previously recorded sites (revisited by various persons during the year) was also added. New archeological projects numbered **142** this year, bringing the total projects listed in AMASDA to **6473**. Finally, **9** archeological collections were accepted for curation.

Arkansas Archeological Survey Site File Activity, 2012–2013

New Sites Recorded	436	Total no. of sites in Arkansas site files: 46,872
New Data for Known Sites	264	
Access to Site Records	146	
Collections Accessioned	9	
New Projects Entered in AMASDA	142	Total no. of projects in AMASDA: 6473

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.

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 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 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.

Teka McGlothlin, Duncan McKinnon & Leslie Walker are students in the UAF Department of Anthropology. Teka is a graduate anthropology major. Leslie and Duncan are Ph.D. candidates; both have completed their master's degrees in the department and continue to work with Survey archeologists as their advisors.

Assistance to Researchers & 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 research stations, and others performing legitimate research in the state.

The office fielded approximately **146** requests for site information during FY 2012–2013 via in-house visit, telephone, email, or fax. These contacts are primarily from the Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department, the State Historic Preservation Office, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Memphis, Vicksburg, and Little Rock Districts), the Natural Resources Conservation Service, and the Ozark-St. Francis and Ouachita National Forests. Responses were by email, fax, telephone, or post, in addition to helping visitors in person. In the course of the year, the registrar's office also assisted about **47** private firms doing research in Arkansas. A comprehensive list is provided on page 86.

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 Survey Director Thomas Green's "Cultural Resource Management" class; each student learned how to use the site files and databases to do a records check by conducting a review of archeological records and reports for a specific project and writing a letter in the persona of a SHPO with recommendations on archeological work.

Office staff also assisted students (undergraduates, master's students, and Ph.D. candidates) with their respective projects for class work or thesis research. This year student researchers included Andrew Gottsfield (Spradley Hollow site), Teka McGlothlin (Cane Hill), Leslie Walker (Carden Bottoms), Duncan McKinnon (Battle Mound), Pritam Chowdhury (Ferguson), Emily Bitley (M.A. project), and others, including Student Intern Ben Smith. The number of students using Survey records has steadily increased.

The Survey employed three UA students in the registrar's office: Teka McGlothlin (UAF anthropology graduate student) and Ph.D. candidates Leslie Walker and Duncan McKinnon.

NAGPRA Functions

In addition to grant-funded activities (see below), the Registrar's Office accepted and curated prehistoric human remains from the Arkansas Medical Examiner's Office in Little Rock, in accordance with NAPGRA. Also, Melissa Zabecki, working through a grant with the Ozark-St. Francis National Forests, inventoried human remains from the forest area. These will be curated at the Survey until they are repatriated. James Munkres and Rebecca Brave examined collections from the Survey and the Museum as part of the Osage repatriation effort.

Funded Research

The Registrar's Office pursues outside funding to support several projects for upgrading and improving database delivery and collections management.

National Park Service NAGPRA. \$73,769 in funds was awarded in the summer of 2006 for a project whose primary objective is to determine the cultural affiliation of the detached crania and mandibles at the Crenshaw site in Miller County. This has been completed and submitted and the Survey is waiting for comments from NPS. There are plans to publish a report.

AHTD AMASDA Online. The original three-year grant from the Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department began in January 2007; it has been extended through January 31, 2014. The grant makes available \$425,436 to allow AMASDA to go online via the web. The online system will provide archeological researchers who obtain a secure password from the registrar's office with the means to access the full information on known sites and projects without the need to visit the Survey's coordinating office. This grant enables the updating of the AMASDA database, the Citation database, the registrar's office project quads, and the scanning of new and revisited site forms. The GIS portion of the project database is now undergoing extensive testing. Linear sites such as culverts and roads had been given UTM's every 1000 meters in order to represent the sites more accurately on the GIS data layer. Currently the grant team are working the bugs out of the online "Access to Records" and the "Procedure for Access" to AMASDA. All

image files were converted to PDFs, which are easier for clients to download. Access to the Projects database for all federal and state archeologists was accomplished in 2010. The team are still working on getting all the projects digitized and stitched together. Artifact cards from the early 1970s are being scanned to provide additional photos and descriptions from various sites, and linked to individual sites in AMASDA.

Future Plans. The Registrar's Office continues to look for grants that would allow us to scan our limited distribution reports and have them online for archeologists to use. The main problem is that most granting agencies want public access for records, but these reports contain some protected information.

The Survey has several COE collections that need to be brought up to current curation standards. The office will work with the COE districts to help secure funding for this project.

With the Survey's new file share server in place, the Registrar's Office needs to start uploading various records such as digital photos (with records), NAGPRA records, etc. to share with the research stations.

Also on the agenda: documenting Notices of Inventories, more scanning of artifact cards and publications, re-boxing of older collections, reevaluation of curation costs and standards, and development of the Intern program.



Lela Donat (registrar) and Marian Kunetka (assistant registrar).

The Registrar's Office provided assistance to the following firms, groups & agencies during 2012–2013

Federal

Buffalo National River, Harrison, Arkansas
Bureau of Land Management, Jackson, Mississippi
Corps of Engineers – Memphis, Little Rock, Vicksburg, and St. Louis Districts
National Park Service / Midwest Archeological Center
National Center for Cultural Resource Stewardship & Partnerships / National NAGPRA Program
Natural Resources Conservation Service, Little Rock
U.S. Fish & Wildlife
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
Arkansas Army National Guard
University of Arkansas

Out of State Museums and Universities

University of Memphis
Missouri State University

American Indian Tribes

The Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma
The Caddo Nation – Binger, Oklahoma
The Osage Nation – Pawhuska, Oklahoma
The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma

Private Firms

- AArcher, Inc.
- AMTEC (Knoxville, TN)
- AK Environmental
- American Resources Group
- Archeological Assessments, Inc. (AR)
- Archeological Environmental Consultants, LLC (TX)

- Atkins
- Blackshire Environmental
- Brockington Associates (nationwide)
- Burns & McDonnell, Kansas City
- CHRS, Inc. of PA
- C-Dimensions, TX
- CenterPoint Energy
- Center for Archaeological Research
- Cultural Resources Analysts
- Coastal Environments Inc., Baton Rouge
- Deep East Texas Archeological Consultants
- Dynamic Environmental Associates, Inc.
- Earth Search of New Orleans
- EBI
- EMR
- Environmental Research Center of Missouri
- Environmental Corporation of America (GA)
- Flat Earth Archeology (AR)
- Goodwin and Associates (nationwide)
- Gulf South Research Corporation (LA)
- Historic Preservation Associates (AR)
- Horizon Environmental Services, Inc.
- Louis Berger (nationwide)
- MACTEC (TN)
- Mid-Continental Research Associates (AR)
- Miller Environmental
- Natural Resource Group (nationwide)
- Panamerican Consultants of Memphis
- Peregrine Environmental (TX)
- Price Laird
- PBS&J (TX)
- Powers Engineers
- ARAS Sponsored Research Program (AR)
- Seas Dimensions, Inc.
- Sphere 3 (TX)
- SW Power Administration Rows (nationwide)
- Terracon (nationwide)
- TRC Solutions, Atlanta, GA
- Weaver & Associates (TN)
- William Self Associates
- URS (nationwide)



Sponsored Research Program

Davidsonville 3D Reconstruction & Online Catalog

Kathleen Cande continued to work with Angie Payne of the Center for Advanced Spatial Technologies (CAST) at UAF on the “3D Davidsonville” project. Three-dimensional animated visualizations of several buildings at the early nineteenth century county seat town of Davidsonville in Lawrence County, Arkansas were created for the Park, with the support of generous funding for this project provided by a grant from the Arkansas Natural and Cultural Resources Council.

Results of Arkansas Archeological Survey excavations at Davidsonville (2004–2009) guided the digital reconstruction of the courthouse and two taverns. Historically accurate data from other sites of the same period were used to recreate a cotton gin and warehouse that might have stood near the Black River at Davidsonville.

The goal of the animation project was to make the recreations as accurate as possible. They include building interiors and furnishings. Cande conducted extensive research to gather information on interior structural details (such as fireplaces, staircases, and wood trim) and hardware that were not preserved in archeological deposits. Animation software allows viewers to control what they see as if they were flying over the buildings and looking down into the (roofless) interiors. These images will be used for teaching purposes and public interpretation. The reconstructions will be of particular value at Davidsonville Historic State Park, where there are no surviving buildings.

Cande also selected photographs of over a hundred artifacts found during excavations at Davidsonville for an online artifact catalog. As the viewer clicks on an artifact photo on the new website, a description of the artifact appears, along with

keywords (terms describing the object’s function), and other information. Seventeen artifact images will appear in 3D. The viewer will be able to look at all sides of these artifacts. The artifacts pictured include whole and reconstructed ceramic dishes, fragments of stoneware vessels, food storage jugs, silverware, candlesticks, nails, door and shutter hardware, and personal items such as glass beads, coins, jewelry elements, buttons, thimbles, and mouth harps. Many of these artifacts were painstakingly reconstructed and conserved by Survey archeological technicians Aden Jenkins and Jared Pebworth.

This year Cande researched and prepared written information to accompany the installations and for print material that can be distributed to park visitors. She provided comparative building data for the courthouse interior—descriptions of buildings at Arkansas Post, the earliest brick buildings in Little Rock, Randolph County Couthouse specs, ca. 1837—and made suggestions about Davidsonville tavern furnishings and final couthouse revisions. She also prepared text for the website under the following headings: Davidsonville (metadata), Blacksmith Shop, Cotton Gin, Bibliography, and Links.

These 3D building visualizations and online artifact catalog have been created for an interactive educational website that will allow the public to learn about Arkansas’s first county seat town, and the results of the Survey’s excavations at the town site. They will also enhance the experience of those who visit Davidsonville Historic State Park in Pocahontas.

Preserving the Prehistoric Heritage of Arkansas

The Arkansas Archeological Survey has completed two multi-year ANCRRC projects, Documenting and Preserving Arkansas’s Bluff Shelters (Grants 07-006, 08-008 and 9-007)

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 in Arkansas, 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 service to the University community includes teaching, membership on graduate student committees, and employment opportunities for qualified students as field and laboratory technicians. SRP staff members routinely serve as consultants to various state and federal agencies.

Robert C. Mainfort, Jr. (Ph.D., Michigan State University, 1977) is Research Archeologist with the Survey and Research Professor of Anthropology, University of Arkansas – Fayetteville. He joined the Survey in 1994 as SRP administrator and also serves as Series Editor of Survey Publications. His interests include mortuary studies, archeological systematics, and historical archeology. Dr. Mainfort retired from the Survey at the end of the fiscal year.

Kathleen H. Cande (M.A., University of Arkansas, 1984) works as a Survey Project Archeologist. She joined the Survey in 1987. Her specializations include historical archeology, material culture, archival research, the colonial Southeast, collections management and curation, and prehistoric lithic analysis. Cande also manages and supervises the SRP laboratory.

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

and Preserving the Prehistoric Heritage of Northeast Arkansas (Grants 10-008, 11-002 and 12-005) between 2006 and 2012. Implemented by Randall Guendling, these grants enabled the inventory, computerization, and printing of catalog cards for 263 uncataloged artifact collections in the first project and 175 uncataloged collections in the second project. In accordance with a professional conservator's recommendations (funded by the first grant), UA Museum staff have engaged in an ongoing effort to re-box the old collections in new archival quality materials purchased through the grants.

ANCRC Grant 13-004, Preserving Documentary Records, was awarded to accomplish further essential tasks: to inventory, evaluate, duplicate, and preserve the documentary records associated with these collections. The evaluation and preservation of the records is the final step to documenting and preserving the collections from the Bluff Shelters and Northeast Arkansas sites.

The original maps, excavation records, and supervisor's notebooks documenting the excavations are as important as the artifacts themselves to archeological research. These records establish the location and interrelatedness of the objects and allow inferences about past lifeways to be made by trained professionals. Without the written records, artifacts have limited utility for interpretation. In many instances these written records are over 80 years old and have deteriorated through improper handling and storage as well as the natural process of decay. Evaluating and duplicating the records will allow researchers to access and use the data contained in them without handling or with minimal handling of the fragile originals. It will also preserve the primary information as the originals unavoidably continue to deteriorate.

Much of the first half of the present grant year (13-004) was spent learning to efficiently use the scanning equipment and creating an orderly process for selecting, evaluating, duplicating, and storing documentary records. Although the actual scanning was slow to develop we were able to scan and store in excess of 7800 pages of records by December 2012. The second half of the grant year saw more efficient progress in scanning. A total of 3310 map files were scanned and uploaded to the Arkansas Archeological Survey server, as well as 4539 excavation/site photographs. Individual records scanned included 138 burial cards, 135 field records, 82 Crenshaw site box cards, 215 inventory files, and 1540 pages of accession books.

A grant extension for 13-004 was requested in spring of 2013 to enable full expenditure of the funds to accomplish the project goal. The grant extension allowed us to complete the scanning of the records pertaining to the archeology collections. It also allowed us to reorganize the extensive electronic files into folders of like objects by site, making retrieval of the information more efficient. At the conclusion of the grant, our scanning process had created 16,719 files, many of which contain multiple documents. For example, one field book containing more than one hundred pages might be stored in a single file. In addition to the field notes initially targeted, the UA Museum duplicated 10,466 archival photographs, 430 burial cards, 269 large maps, 23 parchment maps, 710 Nodena site analysis records from out-of-state sources, 70 burial analysis forms from the Millwood Reservoir sites, and 51 exhibit posters.

Purchase of the computer scanning equipment through the grant will also enable records duplication of non-archeological museum holdings such as zoological, geological, and botanical collections in the future.

Grants and Contracts in FY 2012–2013

Project No. & Name	Firm or Agency	Budget
Extensions (no new funding)		
12-01 Preserving the Prehistoric Heritage of NE Arkansas (Yr 3)	ANCRC	\$91,586.00
12-02 Aiding Interpretation at Parkin Archeological State Park	ANCRC	\$19,847.00
New		
13-01 Preserving the Prehistoric Heritage of NE Arkansas (Yr 4)	ANCRC	\$52,249.00
13-02 Archiving Records and Photographs of the AASurvey	ANCRC	\$44,006.00
Total (new funds)		\$96,255.00

*ANCRC = Arkansas Natural and Cultural Resources Council

SRP Reports Completed in FY 2012–2013

Cande, Kathleen, and Jessica Howe

2013 Cultural Resources Survey for the Marcella Acres Drainage Improvements, Lake Village, Chicot County, Arkansas. Draft Report. Submitted to Mayor JoAnne Bush, Lake Village, Arkansas.

Cande, Kathleen

2013 A Cultural Resources Survey of the Whitehouse Road Extension, Part of Phase II of the Southeast Washington County Waterline Extensions, Washington County, Arkansas. Final Report, Project 12-05. Submitted to Engineering Services, Springdale, Arkansas.

Sponsored Research Program – Academic & Service Activities

Teaching & Higher Ed

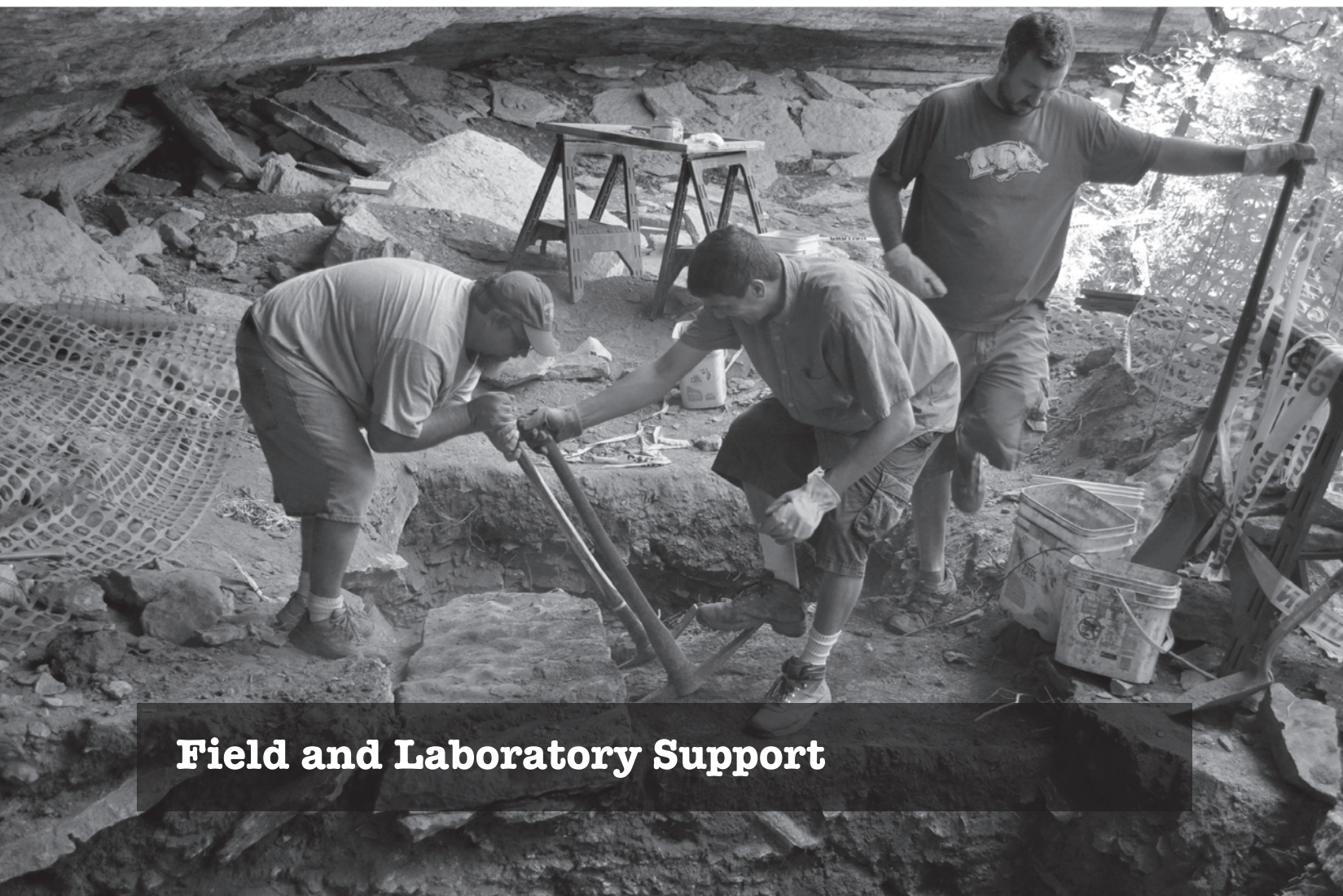
- Mainfort served on one M.A. student committee.
- Cande assisted UA Ph.D. candidate Katie Cleek with her dissertation research, providing advice, references, and information about artifact collections and Survey loan policy; she also assisted with tours of the Survey facility for UA Approaches to Archeology classes.

Professional Service

- **Peer Review.** Cande is current research editor for Arkansas for the *Southeastern Archaeological Conference Newsletter* and current research editor for the Gulf States region for the *Society for Historical Archaeology Newsletter*.
- **Consultations.** Staff served as consultants to various state and federal agencies, land managers, and research entities, especially University of Arkansas Museum Collections, Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism, the National Park Service, Arkansas Post National Memorial, the U.S. Forest Service, several Arkansas municipalities, and CRM or engineering firms.
- Cande is a member of the Survey's Publications Committee.

Public Service & Outreach

- **Programs & Presentations.** Cande gave an invited lecture at Davidsonville Historic State Park (audience, 34).
- **Exhibits.** Cande worked on an exhibit about Arkansas Post at the State Capitol, an Archeology Month exhibit at Jacksonport State Park, and material to accompany 3D virtual building reconstruction exhibits at Davidsonville Historic State Park.
- Cande serves on the Territorial Lawrence County Research Consortium, planning research activities and public events for Lawrence County's bicentennial in 2015.



Field and Laboratory Support

The combined experience and expertise of our coordinating office Field and Laboratory Support staff put them in constant demand within the Survey's statewide archeological program. This year Michael Evans, Jared Pebworth, and Aden Jenkins participated in all of the Survey's major research efforts, as well as many important but shorter-term projects. Some highlights of the year are presented.

Drennen-Scott House in Van Buren (3CW1050)

Ongoing excavations in the yard at this historic property, owned by the University of Arkansas - Fort Smith, are part of the long-term commitment of the Survey's research station at UAFS. This year excavations took place partly in cooperation with outreach/educational programs organized through the UAFS campus. Students taking an archeology class have a field school component at the site. Also, youngsters aged 12–14 worked at the site as part of Girls Dig It, an archeology program sponsored by Girls, Inc. of Fort Smith and funded through

grants from NEH and NSF. UAFS station archeologist Tim Mulvihill directs this research. Pebworth and Jenkins assisted in the preparations, excavations, and post-fieldwork processing.

Carden Bottoms Excavations (3YE25)

Extensive excavations at this site continued as part of the Survey's NEH-funded "Art, Ritual, and Social Interaction in the Central Arkansas River Valley" project directed by UAF station archeologists George Sabo III and Jerry Hilliard and Survey archeogeophysical research director Jami Lockhart. Pebworth, Evans, and Jenkins have been vital members of this project at all stages, including taking the initiative to expand the research along new lines that were not envisioned in the original proposal. Work on the project this year primarily consisted of excavations at 3YE25, a Native American village site in central Arkansas. Previous geophysical mapping had identified buried features including house outlines and pits that were the focus of excavations. These maps show that houses are organized in

Field and laboratory support for the statewide archeology program is provided from the coordinating office in Fayetteville by a staff of highly experienced archeologists with wide-ranging skill sets, including all phases of archeological fieldwork, flotation and soil sample processing, survey and precision mapping, geophysical imaging, production of CAD and other computer graphics, historic and prehistoric artifact analysis, data interpretation, and report writing. These staff members are invaluable contributors to station research projects, emergency salvage operations, grant-funded research, specialized laboratory and computer tasks, SRP projects, consulting, and public outreach.

Michael Evans (Research Assistant) has been with the Survey since 1991. His specialized skills include digital Total Station and theodolite mapping, AutoCAD and Surfer map production, data editing and management, geophysical fieldwork and data interpretation, archeological fieldwork planning and supervisions, project background research and report production. Evans is interested in flint knapping, traditional methods of construction and architecture, blacksmithing, and primitive technology and replication.

Jared Pebworth (Research Assistant) has been with the Survey since 1991. His specialized skills include Total Station and theodolite mapping, geophysical fieldwork, data interpretation, archeological fieldwork planning and supervision, site mapping, project background research and report writing, lithic analysis, historic ceramics and material culture, and metal conservation and analysis. Pebworth is interested in historic archeology, traditional Ozark architecture, lithic raw material studies, and primitive technology and replication.

Aden Jenkins (Research Assistant) has been with the Survey since 2005. His specialized skills include archeological excavation, lab processing, artifact encoding, rock art documentation and drafting, lithic analysis, historic ceramic analysis, flotation systems operations, and electrical resistivity operation. Jenkins is interested in Ozark prehistory, rock art, flint knapping, and primitive technology and replication.

“neighborhoods,” and excavations have sampled each identified neighborhood. Responsibilities of the Support team include site mapping and documentation, all phases of site preparation and excavation, and data recording in the field, plus data processing and preparation of graphics such as site plans, and artifact analysis. In addition, Aden Jenkins processed, bagged, and labeled flotation samples from 3YE25, and inventoried artifacts from another site, McClure (3CW34), as part of this project.

Metal Conservation

Jared Pebworth received training in conservation of metal objects through a Historical Resources & Museum Services workshop in 1994. Since then, he has analyzed and conserved hundreds of historic and contact period metal artifacts from archeological sites in Arkansas. This year, Pebworth conserved and analyzed metal artifacts from the late 17th century Grigsby site (3RA262). Methods were electrolytic reduction, micropicks under magnification, manual cleaning, and fiberglass abrasion. Some chemical and protective sealants were applied in the final stages of the conservation process. He also conserved and analyzed metal artifacts from Bunce Island, a seventeenth and eighteenth century British slave trade fort in Sierra Leone, West Africa.

Cemetery Initiative

Our archeological field crews have assisted in many projects to map and document historic cemeteries. These projects originate in a number of ways, as part of research station service activities or directly from the coordinating office. This year there were numerous small cemetery surveys in response to citizen requests. Cemetery recording projects included Bear Creek Cemetery in Searcy County, and a project to determine grave locations at Quapaw Cemetery in Miami, Oklahoma.

Quapaw Tract Survey at Fourche Island

Pebworth, Evans, and Jenkins all participated in this field project, directed by Dr. John House of the Survey's UAPB research station. The Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma purchased a 160-acre tract near Little Rock that is part of the historic Thibault Plantation. The area contains archeological remains of plantation life, and also earlier Indian occupation, including the possibility of burials, both Native American and an abandoned African American cemetery. The Archeological Survey carried out investigations to determine the type and locations of archeological sites within the tract, and submitted a report to the Quapaw Tribe.

Cane Hill (3WA1233) and Other Student Research Projects

Mike Evans and Jareb Pebworth worked on the Cane Hill project directed by UA Department of Anthropology graduate student Teka McGlothlin. Other Survey staff and volunteers also contributed. This excavation explored the architectural plan and use of the structure at the site, which had been interpreted as an Ozark homestead based on earlier excavations by the Ko-ko-çi Chapter of the Arkansas Archeological Society in 2003–04. McGlothlin is testing the hypothesis that the structure was used as a boarding house for students attending the nearby Cane Hill College.

The Cane Hill project is an example of Survey Field and Lab Support staff providing necessary assistance to UA graduate student research. In addition to the fieldwork, Mike Evans produced a site map. Other contributions to UA student research during the year include: a Woodland period axe and hoe replication project for Rachael Campbell; sickle blade and handle replications for Tracey Hadlett; Arkansas River clay sourcing for Sarah Hunt; Ozark chert project for Devin Pettigrew; training in metal detecting for UA students.

Camp Monticello (3DR305)

Camp Monticello was built for internment of World War II prisoners of war. Italian prisoners were housed, and the site, now almost lost in terms of above ground remains, must be considered an important element of the WWII home front

landscape in southeastern Arkansas. Pebworth, Evans, and Jenkins participated in a project to survey, test, and map the site, directed by Dr. Jodi Barnes, station archeologist at UAM. The Chancellor of the UAM campus, which owns the site, generously provided funding to support this project, so the information can be preserved, in advance of needed campus development. Particular contributions to this project included metal detector survey, metal detector training for student participants, and conservation of the twentieth century metal artifacts.

Public Outreach

Pebworth, Evans, and Jenkins work together to craft and maintain a collection of replica artifacts, and practice using many of these implements. Flint knapping, and blow dart and atlatl target practice often are set up in a grassy area behind the Survey building during lunch breaks. The team travel with their collection to give demonstrations of ancient technology at schools, fairs, and parks as a way to bring Arkansas archeology alive for the public, especially younger audiences, who are invited to try out the equipment.

Jared Pebworth gave a talk on Indians of Arkansas to first graders at Washington Elementary School in Fayetteville. He also participated in two Artifact ID programs: one during Archeology Month at Shiloh Museum in Springdale, and one at Davidsonville Historic State Park in Pocahontas. Aden Jenkins continued studies on manufacture and replication of stone celts (axes).

Photographic and Graphic Arts Support



Photographic and graphic arts support at the Survey include 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.

M. Jane Kellett joined the Survey in 1977 while still 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.

Ms. Kellett develops and prints black and white film for all the stations and coordinating office staff, 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, museum collections, and staff publications in professional journals and books. She does layout and graphics for a variety of outreach materials produced by the Survey. Examples of Ms. Kellett's work illustrate this page.

2012–2013 Activities

- 25 rolls of black and white film processed and cataloged.
- 1000 images scanned from black and white negatives, color slides and film, digital images, and prints for research, teaching aids, reprints, journal and newsletter articles, poster/public presentations, station archives, and academic publications.
- 120 graphic and design works, maps, graphs, posters, and illustrations.
- 900 items photographed: prehistoric and historic pottery and artifacts for grants, publications, research, presentations, museum collections, and public and professional meetings.



Computer Services Program

AMASDA Database & Backup Systems

John Samuelsen maintains the Survey's servers, databases, and comprehensive backup system, including AMASDA (the main database for management of archeological site records), the AMASDA Online website, the arkarcheology server, and arasbackup server. Use of the backup system by Survey personnel increased this year, with 2.70 TB of data backed up in the File Share folder, and 1.49 TB in use for system and AMASDA database backups. Samuelsen expanded the system this year to provide more robust options for users, including a more streamlined process for filesharing, a system to allow retrieval of old versions of files, and automated backups.

Samuelsen provides support to the Survey registrar's office and anyone else needing help with the AMASDA Online website and AMASDA database. Individuals logged in over 5000 times this year to retrieve 543,238 records on archeological sites and projects in Arkansas. The AMASDA Online was updated to address several issues, including a new version of the Geographic Interface that is more interactive and allows for more complex geospatial queries. Response time of the system was also significantly improved. Several usability and security issues were also solved.

GIS Research

Jami Lockhart completed a site-wide Geographic Information System as part of the Survey's Civil War Battlefield Project at Prairie Grove State Park. The digital layers include historic maps, modern battle interpretations, elevation models, and a time-series of aerial photos beginning in 1941 that were used to locate and interpret lost features of the 1862 battle.

For the AMASDA Online project that was funded by a \$425,000 grant from the Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department, Lockhart completed statewide environmental similarity and archeological site potential models. Individual models based on time period, cultural affiliation, and physiographic region were developed for research and land-planning applications.

Lockhart also continued to construct, analyze, and present GIS data associated with the \$240,000 grant from NEH to study prehistoric and protohistoric cultures in the central Arkansas River valley.

Other research projects where Lockhart contributed with GIS data applications and analysis this year include Parkin palisade excavations, San Miguel de Linaro de los Adeas, Louisiana, the Grigsby site (3RA262) excavations, Camp Monticello (3DR305) investigations, and distribution maps for the Figley

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.

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. He is CSP Coordinator and Director of Archaeogeophysical and GIS Applications.

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, Information Technologies, and the use of multimedia technologies for education. She is the Survey's Information Technology Support and Internet Applications Specialist.

John Samuelsen (M.A., University of Arkansas, 2009) is currently a Ph.D. student in Anthropology at UAF and a research assistant at the Survey. His specializations include web application development, database management, GIS, archaeogeophysics, and archeology of the American Southeast. He is the Survey's Server Administrator and assists with database and web application development.

Collection sites (donated artifact collection at the UAF research station).

print posters for conferences, and to preserve the excavation records from Parkin Archeological State Park.

Equipment & Technical Support

Deborah Weddle is responsible for oversight and maintenance of all day-to-day computer operations for the statewide organization. Most of her time is devoted to computer systems procurement, inventory, and administration; end user support (both hardware and software); website design and maintenance; initial point of contact for public website inquiries; and computer maintenance, repairs, and upgrades.

Due to our in-house technology support and upgrades, the Survey is able to sustain a useful product life of 6–7 years per desktop computer, and an average of 4 years per notebook computer. This is more than double the useful life cycle in most corporate environments.

Facilities at the coordinating office in Fayetteville include a computer lab for staff and student use, and a large format printer/scanner for documents such as posters for conference presentations and excavation records such as maps, site plans, and rock art tracings. Only trained CSP staff may operate this equipment. John Samuelsen currently maintains the large format printer/scanner, which was used this year to format and

The Survey on the Web

The Survey's website provides information for various audiences and is continually updated. Weddle is responsible for design, administration, and maintenance of the Survey's main website <www.arkansasarcheology.org> which had visits from over 6671 users during the year (average 737 page views per month). The Archeology Month section of our website received over 1536 user visits, reflecting high interest and use of the activities listed there among educators and the public. In early 2014 we hope to migrate to a new University of Arkansas-provided development platform that will allow greater interactivity and more functional design. The website contains:

- a section on state laws relevant to archeological resources
- state standards for fieldwork and report writing, providing guidelines for private research firms and agency archeologists
- contact information for our research stations, and instructions on how to report a site, or to request information
- news about excavations and research projects
- information on Survey publications and how to order them

- educational flyers and handouts for teachers and students on a wide range of topics available as downloadable PDFs
- sections on activities we co-sponsor with the Arkansas Archeological Society such as Archeology Month and the annual Training Program
- 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
- 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

Samuelsen maintains the Survey's two interactive educational websites. **Indians of Arkansas** <<http://arkarcheology.uark.edu/indiansofarkansas/index.html>> is designed for the public and for students and educators. It contains both academic and indigenous perspectives on American Indian history. The site received 148,983 hits and 70,714 unique visits, an increase over last year.

Rock Art in Arkansas <<http://arkarcheology.uark.edu/rockart/index.html>> is designed for public education on the prehistoric rock art of Arkansas with articles, picture gallery, classroom ideas, and a searchable database of images and information. The site had 27,790 hits and 11,877 unique visits.

These sites have their greatest popularity during the school year, indicating a high use by students and teachers for learning and classroom preparation about Arkansas history and Arkansas Indians. The content of the websites is a group effort, but is mostly created and updated by George Sabo. These websites garnered more than one million hits over the last five years.

New Novaculite Website

Samuelsen served as Humanities Scholar and contributed to a project funded by an Arkansas Humanities Council mini-grant and headed by HSU station archeologist Dr. Mary Beth Trubitt to create a new website, **Arkansas Novaculite: A Virtual Comparative Collection** <<http://arkarcheology.uark.edu/novaculite/index.html>>. The mini-grant resulted in a three-page prototype. Dr. Trubitt subsequently received an AHC grant to build the full website.

Service Websites

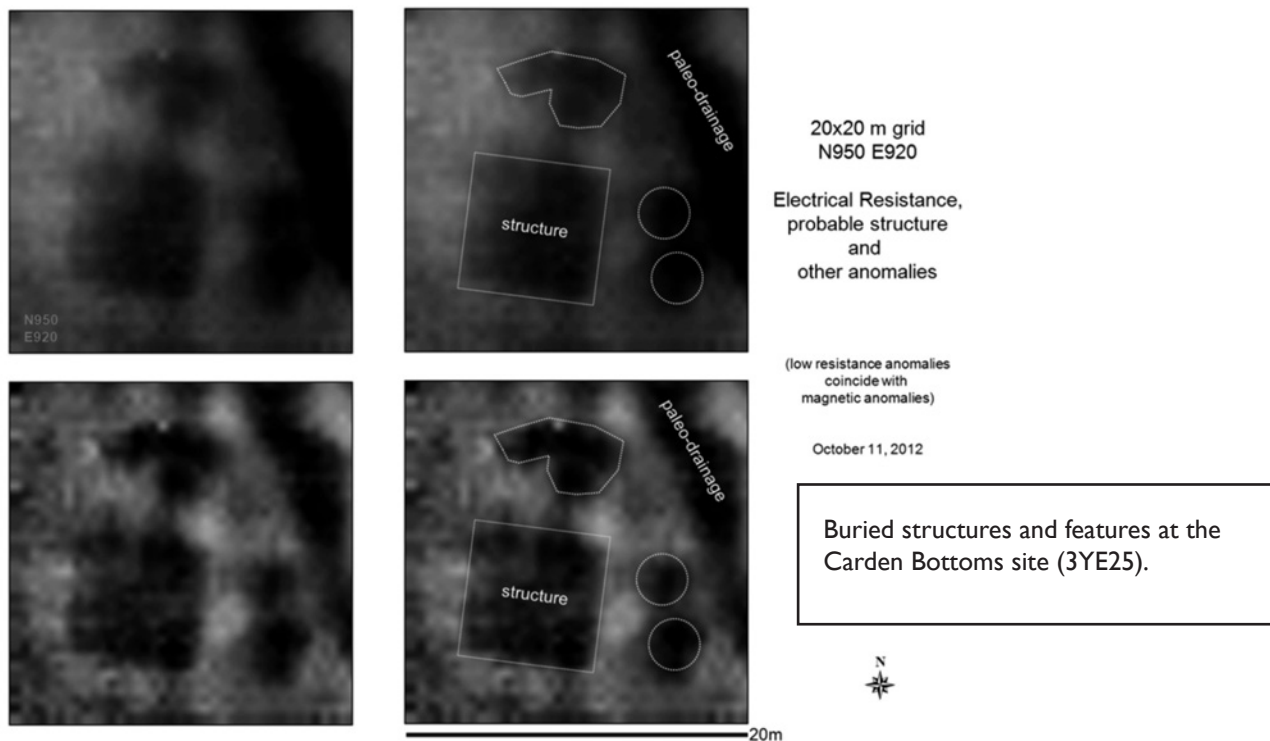
Archeological Parks in the U.S. <www.uark.edu/misc/aras> has information on parks that interpret archeological sites or feature results of archeological investigation. It received 1813 user visits in 2012–13 (an average of 257 page views per month). We also host a service website for the **South Central Historic Archeology Conference** and provide a link to the **Arkansas Archeological Society**.

Archaeogeophysical Research Projects

The Survey's comprehensive program of archaeogeophysical remote sensing applications is directed by **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.

- Geophysical remote sensing continues to play an important role in the Survey's program of archeological research across the state. Lockhart contributed to these (and other) projects during the year:
 - Archival research and GIS data development resulted in georeferenced historical aerial photos showing many now-obscured features (streets, building foundations, etc.) at Camp Monticello, a facility for Italian prisoners of war during World War II in southeastern Arkansas. These accurate feature locations are being used in an archeological project at the site directed by UAM station archeologist Dr. Jodi Barnes.
 - Lockhart contributed to the long-term research project at the Thibault and Isgrig sites on Fourche Island near Little Rock, working with UAPB station archeologist Dr. John House and other Survey staff. 1937 aerial photos obtained in archival research show now-obscured features of the nineteenth century Thibault plantation and surrounding area.
 - Geophysics and archival research at the antebellum Taylor Plantation (3DR26) located lost nineteenth century features such as the kitchen, smokehouse, outbuildings, and a ford at Bayou Bartholomew.

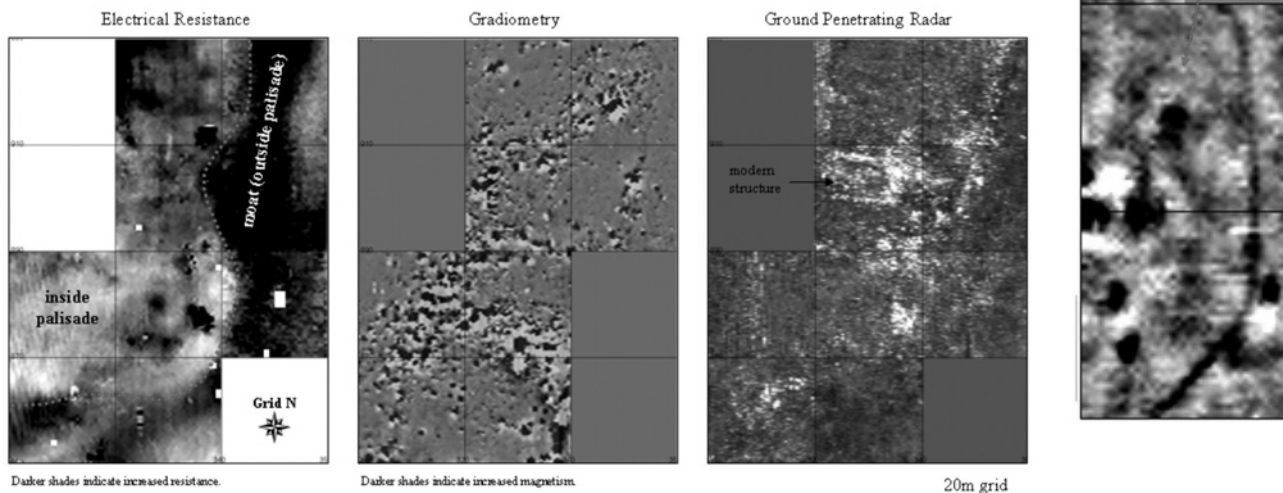
- At the Grigsby historic contact site (3RA262), working with Dr. Julie Morrow of the ASU research station, geophysics and GIS were used to locate late seventeenth century metal and archeological features.
- Lockhart contributed to background research, analysis of historic aerial photographs, and project planning in a new mapping project at the Baytown site (3MO1) with Toltec Mounds station archeologist Dr. Elizabeth Horton.
- Remote sensing data were used to pinpoint archeological features, including house structures, for the excavation team; to analyze intrasite settlement patterns; and to accurately locate archeological features for protection in long-term research and land planning at the prehistoric/protohistoric Carden Bottoms site (3YE25). In 2009, George Sabo and the Arkansas Archeological Survey received a \$240,000 National Endowment for the Humanities grant to conduct fieldwork and research in this area where little is known about the lifeways of past cultures. Project fieldwork was completed this year.



- Remote sensing and interpretation supported selection of a location to place an interpretive sign along the Plum Bayou Trail at Toltec Mounds Archeological State Park.
- Worked with UAF research station associate Jerry Hilliard on a distribution-specific GIS for all sites represented within the donated Figley collection.
- Lockhart has been in charge of geophysical remote sensing, feature interpretation, and specification of locations for subsurface testing contributing to the success of 12 of the last 13 annual Training Programs conducted by the Survey in cooperation with the Arkansas Archeological Society. For the 2013 Training Program at the Dragover site (3MN298) within Ouachita National Forest, gradiometry located possible prehistoric pits and other features.
- Lockhart was responsible for the proposal, funding, project planning, and executive summary of work carried out in cooperation with and funded by Arkansas State Parks. Resistivity tomography at Toltec Mounds A and B was performed by an international team of specialists including Lockart, Dr. Ken Kvamme (University of Arkansas Fayetteville), Dr. Nikos Papadopoulos (Institute of Mediterranean Studies), and Dr. Elizabeth Horton, Dr. Tom Green, and Mr. Tim Mulvihill (Arkansas Archeological Survey). This project was designed to explore the inter-mound structure of the site and aid interpretive development at Toltec Mounds Archeological State Park.

- Lockhart worked with Dr. Jeffrey Mitchem and other Survey staff, Arkansas Archeological Society members, and Arkansas State Parks personnel to conduct a multisensor geophysical survey at Parkin Archeological State Park. Interpretation of the geophysical results, with historical aerial data, and GIS, contributed to an excavation project to locate the remains of defensive palisade structures at the site. This work was done to aid interpretive development at Parkin Archeological State Park.

Parkin (3CS29) – February 2012 Remote Sensing
Southeast Corner of Palisade



- Lockhart contributed to the Survey's and Arkansas Historic Preservation Program's Historic Cemetery Initiative. The Survey receives numerous requests from the public for assistance in locating unmarked graves or establishing the boundaries of threatened historic cemeteries. Lockhart conducted remote sensing projects at Ruddick Cemetery (3BE796) in Garfield, AR; Coop Prairie Cemetery in Mansfield, AR (working with UAFS station archeologist Tim Mulvihill); and Quapaw Cemetery. He was an invited participant and exhibitor at AHPP's public Cemetery Information Fair in 2012, and provided archeological site information and project data to AHPP for inclusion in their State Plan.
- Working with Dr. George Avery of Stephen F. Austin University, Lockhart directed geophysical remote sensing and GIS analysis (under contract) at San Miguel de Linares de los Adaes, Louisiana in advance of excavations.
- Samuelsen conducted several geophysical projects when Lockhart was unavailable, including surveys of Bear Creek Cemetery in Marshall, Mount Holly Cemetery in Little Rock, and Oakland Historic and Fraternal Cemetery Park in Little Rock. Samuelsen also aided SAU research associate Carl Drexler in conducting a geophysical survey at the Dooley's Ferry site for his Ph.D. dissertation; helped teach Arkansas Archeological Society volunteers at Dooley's Ferry about geophysics; and performed occasional GIS analysis of archeological site data for contractors.
- The Arkansas Archeological Survey is cooperating in the Spiro Landscape Archeological Project, organized by the Oklahoma Archeological Survey, to comprehensively map and investigate this site, which is significant in the cultural history of the Caddo region that spans both states. Samuelsen participated in geophysical surveys at the Spiro site in Oklahoma.

Computer Services Program – Academic & Service Activities

Teaching & Higher Ed

- **UAF Department of Anthropology.** Lockhart gave advice and assistance to UA Anthropology Department graduate students Emily Bitely, Margaret Patton, Michael Carlock, and Amber Mitchem, and one Ph.D. candidate, Stephanie Sullivan. He also served on Duncan McKinnon's and John Samuelsen's Ph.D. thesis committees.
 - Samuelsen collaborated with Dr. Margaret Guccione of the UAF Geosciences Department on a research project studying the geomorphology of the Crenshaw site (3MI6). This project helps Guccione's classes in Quaternary Environments and Geomorphology conduct research on soil processes. Ph.D. student Anna Wiesner of the University of Kansas is also a partner.
- **Other Institutions.** Lockhart provided instruction for visiting graduate student Tiago Attore from the University of São Paulo, Brazil.

Professional Service

- Lockhart acted as consultant to Arkansas State Parks.
- Samuelsen was elected a member of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference Student Affairs Committee.
- Lockhart serves on the Survey's Publications Committee.

Public Service & Outreach (including Arkansas Archeological Society)

- **Visiting Scholars.** Lockhart and Samuelsen provided tours and demonstrations of Survey GIS and geophysical capabilities and applications to UA Anthropology Department Stigler Lecture Series guests and other visiting scholars and students.
- **Programs & Presentations.** Lockhart gave public talks to the Ouachita and Ko-ko-çi Chapters of the Arkansas Archeological Society. He also gave presentations at the To Bridge a Gap Conference organized by Native American Tribes of the Southeastern United States and the Forest Service, and to Heritage Trail Partners, Inc., a group organized in 2004 to support the design, development, preservation, and advancement of the "Heritage Trail" in western Arkansas (combined audiences, est. 80).
- **Media Outreach.** Lockhart was interviewed at Spiro Mounds for an educational documentary on large Southeastern Ceremonial Complex sites.
- **Other Consultations and Outreach.** Lockhart assisted Arkansas Archeological Society members Tom Dureka and Steve Longacre of the Ko-ko-çi Chapter in a project to record the Johnny Drummond rock shelter site. Samuelsen consulted with the Caddo Nation in the course of his ongoing Ph.D. research.



Education Specialist

C. W. Riggs Research

Kwas continued a research project on C. W. Riggs, an early excavator of Indian mounds in eastern Arkansas. Riggs collected a vast amount of artifacts from Arkansas in the 1880s–1890s, then went on to exhibit them at the Cincinnati Centennial Exposition in 1888 and the Chicago World's Columbian Exposition in 1893. He won a medal at Chicago for his exhibit of “mound-builders” pottery. He then sold much of his collection to the Field Museum and other northern and eastern museums. Research this year involved tracking down and contacting descendants, requesting copies of documents from museums, and reviewing microfilm materials of early newspapers and other periodicals. The data-gathering phase of this project is now largely completed, and the next step is to begin analyzing the material and writing articles. Kwas also explored the possibility of publishing a book.

Arkansas Archeology Month

Kwas continued to serve as Archeology Month Coordinator. During Archeology Month, a variety of activities, programs, and exhibits are scheduled by different state agencies, museums, parks, archeologists, and Society members at a variety of locations throughout the state. Kwas solicited event submissions and compiled them into an Events Brochure. She updated information for the Archeology Month webpages and supervised the mailing of the brochure, posters, and press releases. She concluded by preparing a summary of the year's events.

The Survey and the Arkansas Archeological Society had previously determined to stop specifying a specific theme for Archeology Month, choosing instead to use *Celebrate Archeology!* each year, allowing greater programming flexibility. In March 2013, 35 programs were scheduled at 24 venues across the state, including 10 museums, 8 state and national parks, 5 schools and colleges, and other agencies. Over 800 people attended the various activities. Rainy weather forced the cancellation of some outdoor events, suppressing attendance numbers slightly this year. However, Hobbs State Park found their “Archeology Boat Tour” so successful that the single scheduled tour, accommodating 20 people, was expanded to five tours, with a total of 100 participants.

Events were advertised on the Survey website and through local media coverage, and included a variety of indoor and outdoor activities. For more information and a picture of the 2013 poster, see www.arkansasarcheology.org/archmonth.html.

Arkansas Archeological Society

Kwas provided service to the Arkansas Archeological Society through her work on the Annual Meeting, on Archeology Month, and with the Ko-ko-çi Chapter in Fayetteville, and provided occasional items for the Society newsletter *Field Notes* and updates for the Society website.

Annual Meeting. Kwas and Barbara Scott coordinated the Society Annual Meeting. Kwas served as program chair. Planning occurred throughout the year for the fall meeting. Kwas

The Arkansas Archeological Survey has been a state, national, and world leader in public education since its inception. The Survey's education specialist manages Archeology Month, develops educational and interpretive material, 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 works closely with the Arkansas Archeological Society.

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. In 2007 she was one of a three-member team to receive the Society for American Archaeology's Presidential Recognition Award for developing the SAA's public outreach website. Her interests include historical archeology and archeological parks. Mary Kwas retired from the Survey at the end of the fiscal year.

solicited papers and gathered abstracts, and made arrangements with the keynote speaker. She previously developed a "Guide to Setting Up an Arkansas Archeological Society Annual Meeting" which is sent to each year's arrangements chairperson.

Ko-ko-çi Chapter. Kwas continued to serve as newsletter editor for the Ko-ko-çi Chapter. The monthly newsletter is sent by email and regular mail to members and distributed to departments on campus. Kwas also handled press releases for the Chapter and sent news updates by email to the Chapter members.

Web Sites

Kwas periodically submitted updates for the Survey's Education webpages (www.uark.edu/campus-resources/archinfo/resources.html) and Archeology Month webpages (www.uark.edu/campus-resources/archinfo/archmonth.html). Kwas also maintained the content of the "Archaeological Parks in the U.S." website (www.uark.edu/misc/aras/index.html). Deborah Weddle posts the new content in an attractive and workable design.

Professional & Public Service Activities

- Arkansas representative for the Network of State and Provincial Archaeology Education Coordinators, SAA
- Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Public Outreach Grant Committee (Chair)
- Arkansas Archeological Survey, Publications Committee
- Attended the Gerstcker Symposium at UAF
- Served as Humanities Scholar for a grant application to the Arkansas Humanities Council
- Participated in a tour for three groups from Girls Inc. of Fort Smith (18 participants)
- Reviewed works submitted to the *The Arkansas Archeologist*



Publications Program

RS65 Toltec Mounds

The Survey's newest Research Series volume, *Toltec Mounds: Archeology of the Mound-and-Plaza Complex* by Martha Ann Rolingson, was reviewed in the fall 2013 issue of *American Antiquity* 78(4). Timothy M. Schilling of the Midwest Archeological Center praised the book's contribution as a summation of 30 years of dedicated research under a consistent plan of investigation, and also stressed the significance of the site, which represents an intermediate step in the sequence from more egalitarian and communal Woodland societies to ranked Mississippian chiefdoms.

Popular Series Books

Deborah Sabo began developmental work on two new volumes for the Survey's Popular Series, books designed for general audiences. One is conceived as a replacement for the out-of-print *Crossroads of the Past*, a summary of cultural development in Arkansas from about 13,000 years ago till the arrival of Europeans. The other is a brief discussion of riverine boat wreck sites in Arkansas.

Sales & Distribution

Publication sales and distribution numbered 1079 volumes in all series and produced \$27,699.51 in sales (\$21,940.88 in gross profits). This includes 48 volumes given away as complimentary copies, including books distributed to colleagues,

teachers, reviewers, libraries and archives, and graduate students, and books contributed to the Student Paper Prize at Southeastern Archaeological Conference. Our bestselling book continues to be RS44 (*Standards for Data Collection from Human Skeletal Remains*, 693 copies or 68% of the total Research Series volumes sold). Another reprint of RS44 was ordered late in the spring. Our Popular Series books (*Paths of Our Children*, *Historic Indians of Arkansas* and *Rock Art in Arkansas*) did not move this year, but we did distribute free copies at a workshop. Greg Vogel, the author of TP11 (*A Handbook of Soil Description for Archeologists*), expressed interest in developing a second edition, which would renew interest in this useful pamphlet. Research Reports volumes were no longer for sale, as all these were posted to our website as free PDFs. However, in Fall 2013, a problem with one of the PDFs was brought to our attention and we took this part of our website down for maintenance.

Survey archeologists sold books this year at the Caddo Conference in Tulsa, Oklahoma (\$81.00 in sales), the annual meeting of the Arkansas Archeological Society in Little Rock, Arkansas (\$453.39 in sales), the annual meeting of the Texas Archeological Society in Tyler, Texas (\$269.00 in sales), the annual meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference in Baton Rouge, Louisiana (\$467.00 in sales), and the Arkansas Archeological Society Training Program in Oden, Arkansas (\$198.53 in sales). We also cooperated with the UA Press to sell some of their books at several of these conferences.

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.

Robert Mainfort (Series Editor) solicited manuscripts, and worked with authors who are revising manuscripts prior to production. Mainfort retired from the Survey at the end of the fiscal year.

Deborah Sabo (Popular Series Editor) compiled, edited, and designed the Annual Report of the Survey for FY2011–2012. With help from Deborah Weddle, she keeps the Publications webpages updated and organized. Sabo makes all arrangements for reprints. She is (*ex officio*) a permanent member of the Survey Publications Committee. She completely redesigned all educational flyers from the Survey's old Teacher Packet, which were placed on the website as downloadable PDFs, designed and produced the Program for the Arkansas Archeological Society's Annual Meeting, and contributed to other projects where editorial assistance was needed. As editor of the Popular Series, she continued consultation with the author of a planned replacement for the Survey's bestselling *Crossroads of the Past*, now out of print. She is also the editor of the Arkansas Archeological Society Newsletter, *Field Notes*, published six times per year, and a member of the Society's Executive Committee.

Lisa Davison (Accountant) managed publication sales, distribution, inventory, and accounting. She prepares monthly sales and inventory reports, and works tirelessly to clear the books of outstanding invoices. Lisa handles all communications with our college bookstore customers, the major market for our bestselling RS44.

Brian Duncan (Customer Service) answers the email and handles tasks related to mail order sales and customer service.

Publications Committee for 2012–2013: Jamie Brandon (Chair), Kathleen Cande, Mary Kwas, Jami Lockhart, and Deborah Sabo. The Committee reviews submissions and provides input on various matters regarding the program.

Publication Sales and Distribution for 2012–2013

	Research Series	Research Reports	Popular Series	Technical Papers	Total
No. of Titles	65	32	5	11	112
Sold	998	1	6	26	1031
Free	19	0	29	0	48
Total	1017	1	35	26	1079

Partners in Preservation: Survey & Society



Society Board of Advisors

A Board of Advisors consisting of three members for each Survey research station is elected by the Society membership at large. BOA members meet yearly with their respective station archeologists, discuss the functions and needs of the research station, and ensure that the cooperative relationship between Survey and Society moves forward productively.

AAS Chapters

The Arkansas Archeological Society's total membership now averages around 600. Eight active chapters across the state work closely with the Survey research archeologists in their areas. Chapters have monthly meetings throughout most of the 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 organizers. 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 research projects in the field and laboratory depend on volunteers, mostly Society members. Altogether, volunteers, mostly Society members, contributed over 10,264 hours to archeological projects across Arkansas in 2012–2013. This citizen participation demonstrates the level of interest and support for archeology across the state.

The Site Stewards Program

Another role for Society volunteers is the Site Stewards Program, which enlists individuals to monitor the condition of important archeological sites. The Survey provides training and guidance for site stewards via a workshop (Dr. Ann Early taught two workshops this year) plus mentoring for individual stewards. Gary Knudsen is the chair of the Stewardship Committee; he has worked to reassess how prospective Stewards are evaluated and prepared to carry out their mission, and to grow the program.

Society Publications

The Society has two publications, a bimonthly newsletter *Field Notes* and an annual Bulletin *The Arkansas Archeologist*. Articles for the Bulletin are subject to external peer review. Deborah Sabo (Research Assistant for the Survey coordinating office and Publications Program) is Editor of *Field Notes*. The newsletter format emphasizes short substantive articles about archeological research in Arkansas, and also publishes relevant information about the Society's statewide activities and business matters, plus occasional book reviews and announcements.

Several Society Chapters distribute their own newsletters (primarily electronic) with regional news and announcements, plus there is a statewide email list to notify members when volunteers are needed for emergency projects.

Glen Akridge of Fayetteville is editor of *The Arkansas Archeologist*. Volume 51 was distributed to members during 2013,

Many of the Survey's activities are in cooperation with the Arkansas Archeological Society, a nonprofit 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 most 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.

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

and volume 52 was in development. *The Arkansas Archeologist* is now available on the EBSCO database via a subscribing library or other institution. The Society receives a royalty from EBSCO which helps to pay for publication costs.

Archeology Month – March 2013

Archeology Month is a multifaceted public education concept to promote awareness and appreciation of Arkansas archeology. Beginning this year, there was a switch to the general theme *Celebrate Archeology!* which allows for more flexibility in programming and a focus on research projects or other celebrations that are in progress. Mary Kwas managed the Survey contributions to Archeology Month by working with the Society's Archeology Month committee, collecting information on events and compiling them into a printed Events Brochure, distributing information and posters to a mailing list, and updating information for the Archeology Month webpages.

Over 800 people attended the 35 scheduled programs at 24 venues across the state, including 10 museums, 8 state and national parks, 5 schools and colleges, and other locations. Events included illustrated talks, exhibits, tours, artifact identification programs, and hands-on activities. Highlights this year were an "Archeology Boat Tour" at Hobbs State Park that had to be expanded from one to five tours to accommodate demand, a "Pioneer Home Site Hike" at Devils Den State Park, and a film series with discussion led by experts at Winthrop Rockefeller Institute.

Donations from Archeological & Environmental Consultants LLC in Austin, Texas, and the Bill Jordan Public Education Fund of the Arkansas Archeological Society helped support Archeology Month 2013. The poster was sponsored by the Arkansas Archeological Society and designed by Melissa Smith

of the Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism. The poster was included in the national display of Archeology Month posters at the 2012 Society for American Archaeology meeting in Memphis, Tennessee. It can be seen on the website at www.arkansasarcheology.org/archmonth.html.

Annual Meeting

The 2012 meeting was held September 21–23 in Little Rock. There were 118 registrants. Mary Kwas was Program Chair and Society member Diana Moxley handled local arrangements.

Of 15 scheduled papers, 10 were by Survey employees. The keynote speaker, George Lankford (Professor Emeritus, Lyon College), spoke on "Digging Religion and Art." Gary Knudsen and Elizabeth Horton (Survey archeologist at Toltec Mounds) led a Sunday morning tour for prospective Site Stewards to the Coy Mounds. Deborah Sabo (Survey) designed and managed printing of the meeting Program.

Archeological Research Fund

The Society began awarding grants from its Archeological Research Fund 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.

Grant recipients announced at the 2012 annual meeting in Little Rock were Duncan McKinnon (UAF Ph.D. candidate working with the Survey), \$595 for an AMS date from Battle Mound; Vanessa Hanvey and Mary Beth Trubitt (HSU station staff), \$595 for an AMS date for 3SA295; Jim Rees (AASociety), \$780 for pretreatment and an AMS date on the Breckenridge flute; and H. Terry Childs (AASociety) \$985 for dates from a structure at the Chickasawba site, 3MS5.

“Society Dig”: The Training & Certification Program

This unique program is managed by the Arkansas Archeological 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 along with a committee of Society members beginning months in advance. Field and laboratory work are supervised by Survey staff, other professionals, and qualified Society members. Survey archeologists and other qualified individuals 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 and demonstrate their abilities 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 a registered adult participant. The Training Program is our most visible outreach activity and has been widely imitated throughout the United States.

The 2013 Training Program at a Montgomery County Site 3MN298

Fieldwork

The 2013 Training Program marked 50 years of Arkansas’s landmark field school for amateur archeologists. The excavations were carried out at 3MN298, a site on the Ouachita River, within the Ouachita National Forest. The project was in cooperation with the Ouachita National Forest Heritage program and co-directed by the Survey’s station archeologist at HSU, Mary Beth Trubitt, and Forest Service Archeologist, Meeks Etchieson.

Previous investigations in the 1980s had shown that this is an important site, with a high density of artifacts indicating occupations in the Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian or Caddo periods. There were also features containing preserved organic material (animal bone and plant remains). The Training Program excavations were designed to highlight four themes: (1) production and exchange of stone tools made from Arkansas Novaculite; (2) origins of farming in Arkansas; (3) archeological evidence for Caddo Indian lifeways in the crucial AD 1200–1700 period; and (4) modern interpretations of the route of Hernando DeSoto’s expedition through this part of Arkansas.

Over 100 volunteers and staff members contributed to the summer dig. In addition to Trubitt, Survey personnel who worked at the Training Program (as field or lab supervisors, seminar teachers, general assistants, or by presenting public talks) include Vanessa Hanvey, Jessica Howe, Jodi Barnes, Elizabeth Horton, Jamie Brandon, Michelle Rathgaber, George Sabo III, Jeff Mitchem, Bob Scott, Leslie “Skip” Stewart-Abernathy, Julie Morrow, John House, Carl Drexler, Tom Green, Ann

Early, and Barbara Scott. Sessions of Beginners Orientation and a Stewardship workshop were taught by Ann Early. Jami Lockhart carried out a geophysical survey prior to the excavations. Society members who acted as supervisors included Paul and Marilyn Knapp, Mary Ann Goodman, Mary Little, Barbara Williams, and Gary Knudsen.

Seminars & Certification Program

The Certification Program is an optional offering for Society members who wish to pursue classroom and practical training in more depth, for enrichment and to earn recognition at various levels. Participants work under supervision to gain additional experience by volunteering for lab and field projects and completing necessary seminars. They move along at their own pace and according to individual interests.

Seminars taught at the Dig this year were two sessions of Basic Excavation (taught by Elizabeth Horton and John House), and one session each of Basic Lab (Michelle Rathgaber), Site Survey (Robert Scott), Arkansas Archeology (George Sabo III), Lithic Analysis (Julie Morrow), and Research Design (Jeff Mitchem). In addition, Skip Stewart-Abernathy taught a Site Survey seminar at Winthrop Rockefeller Institute during the winter.

Certificates earned by members are presented each year at the Annual Meeting. During the 2012 meeting at Little Rock, the following Certificates were presented: **Provisional Crew Member**—Bruce Scott, Pat Corbin, and Judy Thy. **Provisional Lab Technician**—Pat Corbin and Judy Thy.



Scenes from the 2013 Training Program.
Photos by Mary Beth Trubitt.

Accounting & Administrative Staff

Assistant Director for Fiscal Affairs Sherril Bowman

Sherril Bowman took over the Assistant Director for Fiscal Affairs position in November 2009. Prior to this she had been employed at the University of North Carolina – Chapel Hill. She received her accounting degree from the University of Arkansas – Fayetteville in 1982. 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 has worked closely with the University's "Going Green" Team to implement changes to the Survey building. She supervises the Administrative Assistant 1 and Institutional Service Assistant.

Survey Research Assistant/Publications Accountant Lisa Davison

Lisa Davison serves as Survey Research Assistant and as Accountant for the Publications Program. Lisa is the Departmental Representative for Human Resources, Benefits, Payroll, Leave, Vehicle Fleet, Travel, Procurement, Property Accounting, and Financial and Business Affairs. As Accountant for Publications she is responsible for all accounting functions, book orders, shipping, receiving, reports, and billing issues. The University continues to implement changes that require training. Ms. Davison completes certification in each new program.

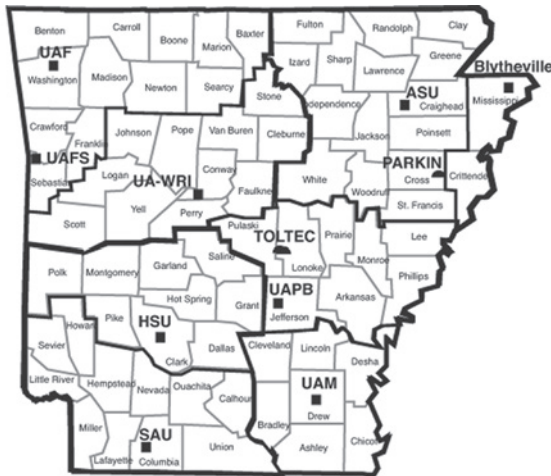
Administrative Assistant Barbara Scott (retired at the end of June 2013)

Barbara Scott has been the Survey's Administrative Assistant at the coordinating office in Fayetteville since 1998. At the CO she divided her time between administrative duties for the Survey, and as liaison with the Arkansas Archeological Society. Ms. Scott coordinated communications throughout the Survey's statewide organization and performed numerous tasks for other staff members. Among these, she helped the Survey's education specialist prepare and distribute Teacher Packets and Archeology Month materials. As Society Liaison, she kept the Membership database up to date, assisted the Society's officers, and worked on logistical arrangements for the summer Training Program, acting as Field Secretary. Ms. Scott also assisted with preparations and logistics for the Society's Annual Meeting and managed the Certification Program's database.

Administrative Assistant I Brian Duncan

Brian Duncan was hired as Administrative Assistant in August 2010. He manages the reception area in the coordinating office, seeing to it that visitors check in at the front desk and helping them find their destinations within the building. He answers the telephone and coordinates all communications within the CO. Brian 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. Brian assists the Publications Program by answering email and telephone orders, and helping with inventory.

How to Contact the Arkansas Archeological Survey



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Appendix 1. Reports & Publications by Survey Staff during 2012–2013*

Arkansas Archeological Survey

- 2013 *Arkansas Novaculite: A Virtual Comparative Collection*. Website written by Mary Beth Trubitt, Tyler Stumpf, and Vanessa Hanvey, and designed/ coded by John Samuelsen. <http://arkarcheology.uark.edu/novaculite/index.html>.

Brandon, Jamie C.

- 2012 Review of *Buying into a World of Goods: Early Consumers in Backcountry Virginia* by Ann Smart Martin, Baltimore, MA: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2008. *Enterprise and Society: The International Journal of Business History* 13(4):911–913.

Early, Ann M.

- 2013 A Short History of Prehistoric Arkansas Cuisine. *Arkansauce, The Journal of Arkansas Foodways*, Issue 3, pp. 6–8.

Etchieson, Meeks, and **Mary Beth Trubitt**

- 2013 Plans for the 50th Arkansas Archeological Society Training Program. *Field Notes* 371:3–8.

Ethridge, Robbie, and **Jeffrey M. Mitchem**

- 2013 The Interior South at the Time of Spanish Explorations. In *Native and Spanish New Worlds: Sixteenth-Century Entradas in the American Southwest and Southeast*, edited by Clay Mathers, Jeffrey M. Mitchem, and Charles M. Haecker, pp. 170–188. University of Arizona Press, Tucson.

Feidel, Stuart J., and **Juliet E. Morrow**

- 2012 Technical Comment on Jenkins et al., Clovis Age Western Stemmed Projectile Points and Human Coprolites at the Paisley Caves. Online document http://www.academia.edu/2157433/TECHNICAL_COMMENT_ON_JENKINS_ET_AL._CLOVIS_AGE_WESTERN_STEMMED_PROJECTLE_POINTS_AND_HUMAN_COPROLITES_AT_THE_PAISLEY_CAVES.

Fisher-Carroll, Rita, and **Robert C. Mainfort, Jr.**

- 2012 Taxa Represented by Fish Effigy Ceramic Vessels in the Midsouth. *Southeastern Archaeology* 31(1):1–16.

Higgins, Donald P. Jr., and **Marvin D. Jeter**

- 2012 A Prescient 1880 Study of “The Mound-Builders of Arkansas.” *The Arkansas Archeologist* 50:1–24.

House, John H.

- 2012 Cultural Resources Survey of the Projected Lake Saracen Splash Park, Pine Bluff, Arkansas. Report submitted to City of Pine Bluff, Parks and Recreation Commission and Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, Little Rock, by the Arkansas Archeological Survey, University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff Research Station.

- 2013 Native American Material Culture at the Wallace Bottom Site in Southeastern Arkansas. *Southeastern Archaeology* 35:54–69.

- 2013 Cultural Resources Survey of a 160-Acre Tract Purchased by the Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma, Pulaski County, Arkansas. Report submitted to the Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma by the Arkansas Archeological Survey, University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff Research Station.

Iriarte, J., S. Copé, M. Fradley, **J. Lockhart**, C. Gillam

- 2013 Sacred Landscapes of the Southern Brazilian Highlands: Understanding Southern Proto-Je Mound and Enclosure Complexes. *Journal of Anthropological Archaeology* 32(1):74–96.

Jeter, Marvin D.

- 2012 ARF Grant Funds Date on Taylor Mound 3 Corncobs. *Field Notes* 369:3–5.

Lockhart, J. J., J. Hilliard, J. Pebworth, M. Evans, A. Jenkins, D. Pettigrew, D. McKinnon, and T. Mulvihill

- 2012 *Archeological Reconnaissance of Selected Features at Prairie Grove Battlefield State Park*. Submitted to Arkansas State Parks. American Battlefield Protection Grant GA-255-10-001. Arkansas Archeological Survey, Project No. 11-07. Fayetteville, AR.

* Survey authors are shown in boldface for works coauthored with non-Survey colleagues

Mathers, Clay, **Jeffrey M. Mitchem**, and Charles M. Haecker (editors)

2013 *Native and Spanish New Worlds: Sixteenth-Century Entradas in the American Southwest and Southeast*. University of Arizona Press, Tucson.

Mathers, Clay, and **Jeffrey M. Mitchem**

2013 Introduction. Entradas in Context: Sixteenth-Century Indigenous and Imperial Trajectories in the American South. In *Native and Spanish New Worlds: Sixteenth-Century Entradas in the American Southwest and Southeast*, edited by Clay Mathers, Jeffrey M. Mitchem, and Charles M. Haecker, pp. 1–27. University of Arizona Press, Tucson.

Morrow, Juliet E.

2012 Paleoindian Points from Phillips County, Arkansas and Tunica County, Mississippi. *Field Notes* 367:3–7.

Morrow, Juliet E., Stuart J. Fiedel, Marcel Kornfeld, Donald L. Johnson, E. Moyer Rutledge, and W. Raymond Wood

2012 Pre-Clovis in Texas? A Critical Assessment of the “Buttermilk Creek Complex.” *Journal of Archaeological Science* 39:3677–3682.

Payne, Claudine, Marion Haynes, and B. R. Cato

2012 Inside the Head of a Ceramic Effigy from Northeast Arkansas. *Field Notes* 368:6–7.

Peacock, Evan, Amy Moe-Hoffman, **Robert J. Scott**, and **Marvin D. Jeter**

2013 Prehistoric Freshwater Mussel Faunas from Bayou Bartholomew, Southeastern Arkansas. *Southeastern Archaeology* 32(1):1–13.

Rathgaber, Michelle M.

2013 Losing 3MS13. *Field Notes* 270:5–9.

Rathgaber, Michelle M., Tim Mulvihill, and Marion Haynes

2013 Mapping Chickasawba Mound. *Field Notes* 270:3–5.

Sabo, George III, Jerry E. Hilliard, and Jami J. Lockhart

2012 The Ritual Use of Caves and Rockshelters in Ozark Prehistory. In *Sacred Darkness: A Global Perspective on the Ritual Use of Caves*, edited by Holley Moyes, pp. 237–246. University Press of Colorado, Boulder.

Samuelsen, John R.

2013 Geophysical Survey of the Oakland Mausoleum at Oakland Historic and Fraternal Cemetery Park, Little Rock, Arkansas. On file at Arkansas Archeological Survey, Fayetteville.

Stewart-Abernathy, Leslie C.

2012 Strangers in the Arkansas Uplands. *Pope County Historical Quarterly* 46(3):17–30.

2012 Review of *Steamboats and the Rise of the Cotton Kingdom*, by Robert Gudmestad. *Arkansas Review: A Journal of Delta Studies* 43(3):208–210.

2013 Review of *An Isolated Frontier Outpost: Historical and Archaeological Investigations of the Carrizo Creek Station*, by Stephen R. Van Wormer, Sue Wade, Susan D. Walter, and Susan Arter. *Historical Archaeology*, published online, Spring 2013.

Trubitt, Mary Beth

2012 A Fresh Look at the Hedges Site. *Field Notes* 367:8–12.

2012 Basic Excavation at the 2012 Society Dig. *Field Notes* 368:3–5.

Trubitt, Mary Beth, and Lucretia Kelly

2012 Cahokia Palisade Project: Faunal Analysis from Selected Features. *Illinois Antiquity* 47(4):3–11.

Whayne, Jeannie M., Thomas A. DeBlack, **George Sabo III**, and Morris S. Arnold.

2013 *Arkansas: A Narrative History* (2nd edition). The University of Arkansas Press, Fayetteville.

Appendix 2. Papers, Symposia & Workshops by Survey Staff during 2012–2013*

Brandon, Jamie C.

- 2012 Merchants on the Cotton Frontier, Part II: The 2011 & 2012 AAS Summer Training Programs on Block 6 in Historic Washington, Arkansas. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the Arkansas Archeological Society, Little Rock.
- 2013 Making Historical Archaeology Visible: Experiences in Digital (and Analog) Community Outreach in Arkansas. Presented at the SHA Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology, Leicester, UK.
- 2013 Equity (Issues) for All, Historical Archaeology as a Profession in the 21st Century. Open discussion forum at the SHA Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology, Leicester, UK.

Drexler, Carl G.

- 2012 Regnat Populus (The People Rule): Public Historical Archeology in Arkansas. Presented at the Midwest Historical Archaeology Conference, Champaign, IL.
- 2012 Excavating the Home Front: The Archeology of the Civil War at Dooley's Ferry, Hempstead County, Arkansas. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the Arkansas Archeological Society, Little Rock.
- 2013 The Edge of the World: Settlement, Production, and Trade in Early American Southwest Arkansas. Presented at the SHA Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology, Leicester, UK.

Early, Ann M.

- 2012 Discussant comments for Symposium "Recent Research in the Caddo Area: Place, Practice, and History" at the 69th Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Baton Rouge, LA.

Early, Ann M., and Jeffrey M. Mitchem

- 2013 Spanish Halberds, Civil War Helena, and the Hernando de Soto Story in Arkansas: A Reevaluation. Presented at the 72nd Annual Meeting of the Arkansas Historical Association, Helena-West Helena, AR.

Early, Ann M., and Mary Beth Trubitt

- 2012 Describing Caddo Ceramics Using the 'Collegiate System'. Presented at the 83rd Annual Meeting of the Texas Archeological Society, Tyler, TX.

Farmer, Mary

- 2012 Lost Film Found of the 1981 Sanders House Dig, Old Washington. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the Arkansas Archeological Society, Little Rock.

Hammerstedt, Scott W., **Jami J. Lockhart**, Patrick C. Livingood, **Timothy Mulvihill**, Amanda L. Regnier, **George Sabo III**, and **John R. Samuelsen**

- 2012 Multisensor Remote Sensing and Mapping at Spiro: Discovering Intrasite Organization. Poster presentation at the 69th Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Baton Rouge, LA.

Hammerstedt, Scott W., **Jami J. Lockhart**, Patrick C. Livingood, **Timothy Mulvihill**, Amanda L. Regnier, **George Sabo III**, and **John R. Samuelsen**

- 2013 Rediscovering Spiro: Understanding Intrasite Organization through Archaeological Remote Sensing. Presented at the 55th Caddo Conference, Tulsa, OK.

Hanvey, Vanessa N.

- 2013 A Fresh Look at a Mound Site on the Saline River. Presented at the 55th Annual Caddo Conference, Tulsa, OK.

Hanvey, Vanessa, Mary Beth Trubitt, and Jami Lockhart

- 2012 Modeling Caddo Community Patterning through Recent Archeological Work at the AAS/HSU Research Station. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the Arkansas Archeological Society, Little Rock.

Hilliard, Jerry E., George Sabo III, and Leslie C. Walker

- 2013 Creating the Center: A Unique Petroglyph Tableau in Arkansas. Presented at the International Rock Art Congress, Albuquerque, NM.

* Survey authors are shown in boldface for works coauthored with non-Survey colleagues

Horton, Elizabeth

2012 From the Looter's Cast-off Pile to the Center of Research: Spiro Mounds and the Petaca of the Southeast. Presented at the 111th Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association, San Francisco, CA.

2013 The Craig Mound Perishable Project and the Identification of the Petaca of the Southeast. Presented at the 55th Caddo Conference, Tulsa OK.

Howe, Jessica

2012 The Sulphur Springs Mound Site (3AS1/5): Survey of Looting Damage. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the Arkansas Archeological Society, Little Rock.

Howe, Jessica, and Melissa Zabecki-Harvey

2012 Secondary Burials and Associated Artifacts from Ashley County, Arkansas. Presented at the 69th Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Baton Rouge, LA.

Jeter, Marvin D., and BrieAnna S. Langlie

2012 57 Corncobs but Not 57 Varieties: Transitional Coles Creek–Plaquemine Maize from Taylor Mound 3, Southeast Arkansas. Presented at the 69th Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Baton Rouge, LA.

Lockhart, Jami J., Scott W. Hammerstedt, Patrick C. Livingood, **Timothy Mulvihill**, Amanda L. Regnier, **George Sabo III**, and **John R. Samuelsen**

2012 Multisensor Remote Sensing at Spiro: Discovering Intrasite Organization. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the Texas Archeological Society, Tyler, TX.

Lockhart, Jami J., Scott W. Hammerstedt, Amanda L. Regnier, Patrick C. Livingood, **John Samuelsen**, **George Sabo III**, and **Timothy Mulvihill**

2013 Ongoing Geophysics, Mapping, Interpretation, and Testing at Spiro Mounds. Presented at the 78th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Honolulu, HI.

Mitchem, Jeffrey M.

2012 The Southeast Palisade at Parkin: Not as Easy as We Thought. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the Arkansas Archeological Society, Little Rock.

Mitchem, Jeffrey M., and Jami J. Lockhart

2012 Searching for the Southeastern Corner of the Palisade at the Parkin Site, Northeast Arkansas. Presented at the 69th Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Baton Rouge, LA.

Morrow, Juliet E., Patti J. Wright, Robert A. Taylor, and **Robert J. Scott**

2013 Mississippian Occupation of the Western Lowlands. Presented at the 78th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Honolulu, HI.

Rathgaber, Michelle M.

2012 Test Excavations at the Manley-Usrey Site (3MS106) near Blytheville, AR. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the Arkansas Archeological Society, Little Rock.

Sabo, George III

2012 Sky People, Earth People: Rock Art and Religion in Ancient North American Landscapes. Invited lecture presented at the 39th Annual Visiting Lecture Series, Department of Anthropology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

2012 Heroes on a Half Shell: Reading Religion in Spiroan Art. Invited lecture presented at the 39th Annual Visiting Lecture Series, Department of Anthropology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

2013 Telling the Story: Indians, Archeologists, and Artifacts. Invited lecture presented at the "Chickasaw Presence in the Ancient Southeastern Native American Past" symposium. Chickasaw Cultural Centers, Sulphur, OK.

Sabo, George III, and Tracy Newkumet Burrows

2012 Phil Newkumet's Drums. Presented at the 69th Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Baton Rouge, LA.

Sabo, George III, and Tracy Newkumet Burrows

2013 Phil Newkumet's Drums. Presented at the 55th Caddo Conference, Tulsa, OK.

Sabo, George III, Jerry E. Hilliard, and Leslie C. Walker

2013 Tlaloc in Arkansas. Presented at the International Rock Art Congress, Albuquerque, NM.

Samuelsen, John R.

- 2012 Recent Geophysical Results from the Crenshaw Site (3MI6). Presented at the Annual Meeting of the Arkansas Archeological Society, Little Rock.
- 2012 AMS and Radiocarbon Dating of the Crenshaw Site (3MI6). Presented at the 69th Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Baton Rouge, LA.
- 2012 Fluvial Sequencing at the Crenshaw Site (3MI6) Using Historic Maps and Remote Sensing. Presented at the 69th Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Baton Rouge, LA.
- 2012 Recent Geophysical Results from the Crenshaw Site (3MI6). Presented at the 69th Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Baton Rouge, LA.
- 2013 Geophysical Evidence of Caddo Ceremonialism and Spatial Delineation at the Crenshaw Site (3MI6). Presented at the East Texas Archaeological Conference, Tyler, TX.
- 2013 Geophysical Evidence of Caddo Ceremonialism and Spatial Delineation at the Crenshaw Site (3MI6). Presented at the 55th Annual Caddo Conference, Tulsa, OK.

Stuckey, Sarah D., and **Juliet E. Morrow**

- 2013 Sourcing Burlington Formation Chert: Implications for Long Distance Procurement and Exchange. Presented at the 78th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Honolulu, HI.

Trubitt, Mary Beth

- 2012 New Information from Old Collections: Analyzing Caddo Mortuary Ceramics from the Middle Ouachita River Valley. Presented at the 69th Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Baton Rouge, LA.

Trubitt, Mary Beth, Anne S. Dowd, and Meeks Etchieson

- 2013 Multiscalar Analysis of Quarries. Presented at the 78th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Honolulu, HI.

Wright, Patti, **Julie Morrow**, Robert Taylor, and **Robert Scott**

- 2012 Paleoethnobotany Plus: Perspectives from Northeast Arkansas. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the Arkansas Archeological Society, Little Rock.

Photo Identifications & Credits

Banner images used in this report are as follows:

- Cover Storm front over Toltec Mounds, March 2013. Photo by Elizabeth Horton.
- Title Page Jessica Howe using the total station at 3MN298 during the 2013 Training Program, conducted by the Survey in cooperation with the Arkansas Archeological Society and the Ouachita National Forest. Photo by Mary Beth Trubitt.
- p. 1 View of excavations at Carden Bottoms, 2009 Training Program. Photo by Leslie Walker.
- p. 2 Building foundation at Block 6, Historic Washington, 2012 Training Program. Photo by Jamie Brandon.
- p. 15 Storm front over Toltec Mounds, March 2013. Photo by Elizabeth Horton.
- p. 22 View of the Parkin Mound, Parkin Archeological State Park. Photo by Chuck Haralson, Arkansas State Parks. Photo courtesy of Arkansas Department of State Parks & Tourism.
- p. 27 Michael Evans operates the total station at 3YE23 as part of the Survey's NEH-funded CARV Project. Photo by Leslie Walker.
- p. 35 Artifacts in a display case at the UAM station, in process of being refurbished. Photo by Jessica Howe.
- p. 40 Reconstructed pottery vessels from the Isgrig site (3PU15) in the lab at the UAPB research station. Photo by Mary Farmer.
- p. 45 Tim Mulvihill and Jami Lockhart work on a mapping project at Toltec Mounds.
- p. 49 Participants in a Certification Program class led by Stewart-Abnernathy at the VVRI station work on site records. Photo by Debra Morse.
- p. 54 A 2013 Training Program participant carries equipment up the path from site 3MN298 at the end of the work day. Photo by Mary Beth Trubitt.
- p. 60 Jamie Brandon talking to SAU ceramic arts students about prehistoric pottery for a service learning project. Photo by Steven Ochs.
- p. 67 Julie Morrow holds a cast of a Dalton point from the Sloan site during a media interview. Photo by Sherry Pruitt, courtesy of the *Jonesboro Sun*.
- p. 72 Marion Haynes contemplating sorted sherds from the Manley-Usrey site.
- p. 81 State Archeologist Dr. Ann Early (extreme left) and Survey Director Dr. Tom Green (extreme right) were present as Gov. Mike Beebe signed Arkansas Act 552, which helps protect underwater archeological resources, into law.
- p. 83 Leslie Walker and Teka McGlothlin (UAF anthropology graduate students and Survey employees) work on site record forms in the Survey Registrar's office. Photo by Jane Kellett.
- p. 87 3D reconstruction of tavern at Davidsonville, created by CAST with assistance from the Survey's Kathleen Cande.
- p. 90 Shown left-to-right: Survey field archeologists Jared Pebworth, Aden Jenkins, and Michael Evans at the Breckenridge Shelter (3CR2). Photo by Jerry Hilliard.
- p. 93 Graphic illustration of a Caddo ceramic vessel from Carden Bottoms in the UA Museum Collections and photos of selected sherds from the Peabody Museum ceramic typology collection. By Jane Kellett.
- p. 94 The Computer Lab at the Survey coordinating office in Fayetteville. Photo by Deborah Sabo.
- p. 100 Survey education specialist Mary Kwas (at left) leads a tour for Park Interpreters during a Certification Workshop at Historic Washington State Park.
- p. 102 Tools of the editor's trade. Photo by Deborah Sabo.
- p. 104 Participants in the 2013 Training Program near Oden, Arkansas in Montgomery County.