

Arkansas Archeological Survey

Annual Report for fiscal year 2014–2015



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 (the latter through May 2015) enable scholars at 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 (CO) in Fayetteville is the Survey's administrative body. The Director, the State Archeologist, the Survey registrar, the fiscal office, 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 Museum 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. The CSP maintains several websites with educational information on Arkansas archeology and updates about recent and current research projects. The CSP also supplies research support through our archaeogeophysical program, employing the latest technologies for nondestructive detection of subsurface features at archeological sites.

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. Survey archeologists help to increase our knowledge of the past and its relationship to the present by working closely with local, state, and federal government agencies, American Indian tribes, college students, school teachers and K-12 students, tourists, fellow scholars, land owners and managers, amateur archeologists, and all Arkansas residents interested in archeology, prehistory, and the early history of the state. This report summarizes our research, teaching, and service activities for the year.

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

George Sabo III, Ph.D.
Director



HIGHLIGHTS for 2014–2015

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, American Indian tribes, land owners and managers, teachers and students, the business community, and governmental departments and agencies prevent 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 share with the general public what we learn about the heritage of our state through talks and demonstrations, educational programs, 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 2014–2015.

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

Scientific Achievements & Archeological Mission

- Survey staff authored or coauthored **25 publications and reports**, and presented **37 papers or posters at meetings and conferences** in 2014–2015. Among new publications by Survey staff this year:
 - an article by Juliet Morrow in *Clovis: On the Edge of a New Understanding*, edited by Ashley M. Smallwood and Thomas A. Jennings, Texas A&M University Press (2015).
 - a 2015 article, “Cosmological Landscapes and Exotic Gods: American Indian Rock Art in Arkansas,” by George Sabo III, Jerry E. Hilliard, and Leslie C. Walker in *Cambridge Archaeological Journal* 25(1).
- Dr. Sabo (Survey Director) is an invited participant of the **Mississippian Iconographic Conference** held each May at Texas State University.
- **503 new archeological sites** were recorded, bringing the total number of sites in Arkansas site files to **47,771**.
- **118 new archeological projects** were entered into the database, bringing the projects total to **6723**.
- The Survey registrar facilitated **182 requests for information** from the Arkansas site files by students, researchers, and project managers.
- Our sponsored research program conducted projects supported with **new funds (grants and cost-share agreements) totaling \$73,785**
- Volunteer participation in our projects continues to show a high level of interest in archeology among Arkansans.
- 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 to add new databases. With the help of a major grant from the Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department, the system is now available online (password protected) for qualified researchers.

the Survey logged over 10,000 hours of volunteer help from Arkansas Archeological Society members, students, and other citizens of Arkansas on various field and laboratory projects around the state

Archeological Projects Around Arkansas 2014–2105

- Using a grant from the Arkansas Archeological Society’s Archeological Research Fund, Jerry Hilliard of the UAF research station in Fayetteville obtained three AMS radiocarbon dates on charcoal samples taken from a hearth at the Breckenridge Shelter in Crawford County. The hearth was associated with a late Paleo-Indian Dalton point. Results place the age of the Breckenridge Dalton point at around 8000–7800 BC. **These are the oldest radiometric dates so far obtained for human occupation in Arkansas.**
- This year **the Survey began a long-term joint research program with Historic Cane Hill** to help conduct archeological work around historic properties acquired for restoration and tourism. Dr. Jamie Brandon (ARAS-UAF) and Dr. Jodi Barnes (ARAS-UAM), along with Historic Cane Hill’s executive director Bobby Braly, led a Spring Break Dig at the “Methodist Manse,” which may be the oldest historic structure still standing on its original location in Washington County.
- This year the Survey developed a new asset in its yearly contributions to Archeology Month. UAF station archeologist Dr. Jamie Brandon (in his first year at Fayetteville, after nine years at the SAU research station) and research assistant Marilyn Knapp, who acts as the Survey’s liaison with the Arkansas Archeological Society, recorded a series of short radio spots that were broadcast daily on KUAF, the University of Arkansas’s NPR affiliate, throughout March 2015. **The Archeology Minutes** were written by Dr. Brandon and voiced by him and by Marilyn. Each day a different topic about archeology in Arkansas was presented to the KUAF listening audience. The Survey is grateful for the generous cooperation of Pete Harman, KUAF Operations Manager. The 2015 Archeology Minutes are archived on the KUAF webpages here: <http://kuaf.com/programs/archeology-minute-kuaf#stream/0>

- **The annual Training Program co-sponsored by the Survey and the Arkansas Archeological Society took place in north-east Arkansas.** Parkin Archeological State Park hosted the program, providing headquarters for classes, field lab, and camping. Excavations were planned and directed by the Survey's Parkin research station archeologist, Dr. Jeff Mitchem, at the Richard's Bridge site, a late prehistoric Indian village site contemporary with the Parkin site. The site's owners have protected it and were enthusiastic to encourage the investigations. Eighty-five people from across Arkansas and beyond attended the Dig, including a number of college students. The project resulted in information about domestic life of people who would have visited the ceremonial mound at Parkin and will aid State Park personnel in their ongoing efforts to improve and develop interpretation at the Park.



Caddo poet Dr. Guyneth Bedoka Cardwell presents "Kee whut nah sundah People: A Caddo Journey" during the public session at the 2015 Caddo Conference in Arkadelphia (photograph by Mary Beth Trubitt).

- **The 57th Caddo Conference was hosted by the Survey's HSU research station and Henderson State University** and was held during March 2015 in Arkadelphia. Dr. Mary Beth Trubitt, research station archeologist at HSU, was program organizer and planned the meeting, with station assistant Katie Leslie as co-organizer. The Caddo Conference provides a unique program that brings together scholars of several disciplines and Caddo Indians to share and learn about recent research on the history, culture, archeology, and language of the Caddo Area.
- In this final year of the Civil War Sesquicentennial, **the Survey continued to address statewide interest and the need for archeological work at Civil War era sites.** Dr. Jamie Brandon completed his work as Vice-Chair of the Arkansas Civil War Sesquicentennial Commission, which established historical markers and held educational events around the state. Dr. Carl Drexler, whose special area of interest is "conflict archeology," mapped Fort Lookout (at Camden, Arkansas) and provided a research design to assist the Ouachita County Historical Society with management and development of the site. Drexler also conducted a gradiometer survey at the Dooley's Ferry site in Hempstead County, continuing a longer research project focused on the wartime experience of this small Arkansas community. Finally, the Survey pursued a potential four-year project in cooperation with the National Park Service for remote sensing and archeological inventory at Pea Ridge National Military Park. The first year of the project was later funded to begin in the fall of 2015.

- The Survey made strides on **revitalizing our Publications Program** this year. The Publications Committee met several times during the last two years to hash out ideas and rework a moribund Procedures document that would outline how the program works and provide a stable set of guidelines to clarify duties and to outlast personnel changes over the years. The committee, program staff, and Survey Director agreed upon a new work flow plan. The program also enjoys renewed prospects in terms of productivity, with the first volume in our Research Series since 2012 at the printer at the end of the fiscal year, plus two more Research Series and several Popular Series volumes in development. We still have some problems we want to solve, but progress is being made.
- Dr. Elizabeth Horton built the **Plum Bayou Interpretive Garden at Toltec Mounds Archeological State Park**, using grant funds from the Arkansas Humanities Council. Volunteers and Park staff contributed essential back-breaking labor to the project, which is now a permanent educational and research feature at the Park. It is the first experimental and interpretive garden to focus on the indigenous crop plants that were domesticated by Southeastern Indians long prior to the arrival of the subtropical crop plants corn and beans that later became dietary staples. This region of the country was one of the world centers of early plant domestication, as has been revealed largely from research on preserved organic remains from desiccated rock shelter sites in the Ozarks. The Plum Bayou Garden helps to celebrate and draw attention to this important aspect of the Native American cultural heritage of Arkansas and the Southeast, heretofore little known among the general public. A downloadable flier called “Plum Bayou Garden” is available on the Survey’s Web page for classroom resources:
<http://archeology.uark.edu/learn-discover/classroom-materials/>



Entrance into the new Plum Bayou Garden, showing information panel and arbor designed and built by Denver Ellis, with Boy Scout Troop #18, as his Eagle Scout project.

- Dr. Jodi Barnes at the UAM research station, working with the Tunican Chapter of the Arkansas Archeological Society, and University of Arkansas Division of Agriculture 4-H, developed a **youth archeology project at the Taylor House/Hollywood Plantation** site in Drew County. A Heritage Month grant from the Department of Arkansas Heritage helped fund “From Field to Report,” in which 4-H youth learned about the history of changing landscape use by doing archeology at the Taylor

House—Arkansas's oldest standing antebellum plantation house. The young participants got a taste of all phases of archaeological research, from background archival study, through site preparation and excavation, to lab processing and analysis of the finds and writing up a report. As part of the project, Dr. Barnes and other participants collaborated to produce an activity workbook, *Behind the Scenes at Hollywood: Science and Problem Solving at Hollywood Plantation*. Copies of the book are available and the Survey is hoping to adapt it for publication in our Popular Series.



Left: 4-H youth use math skills while learning to measure the depth of an excavation unit at the Taylor House.
Right: Michelle Rathgaber studying the intersection of prehistory and seismology at the Manley-Usrey site near Blytheville.

- **Michelle Rathgaber**, in the final year of Blytheville station operations, carried out **excavations at the Manley-Usrey site in Mississippi County**. Located within the New Madrid Seismic Zone, the site shows prominent earthquake effects called sandblows. Rathgaber's research focuses on how the site inhabitants may have reacted to the ancient earthquake. She also collected samples for radiocarbon dating, because paleoseismological research has already identified large-scale earthquake series in the Zone. So far, the dates have introduced new questions that Rathgaber will pursue further in her dissertation research at the University of Arkansas. She is now pursuing her Ph.D. in the Environmental Dynamics program with an Arkansas Archeological Survey graduate assistantship and a prestigious **Walton Foundation Distinguished Doctoral Fellowship**.
- **Dr. Leslie "Skip" Stewart-Abernathy retired in June 2015 after 38 years of service** with the Arkansas Archeological Survey. Beginning at the UAPB research station, Skip spent most of his career at the Survey's former station on the Arkansas Tech University campus in Russellville, which moved to the Winthrop Rockefeller Institute on Petit Jean Mountain in 2007. Skip's primary areas of research included historical archeology, riverine boatwreck archeology, and Cherokee settlement in Arkansas. He is a well-liked public speaker and has attended every one of the joint Survey/Society summer Training Programs since 1977. In 2012 he was presented with a **National Endowment for the Humanities Chariman's Commendation** for his lifetime of dedication to promoting knowledge of Arkansas history. At the 2014 annual meeting in Springdale, the Arkansas Archeological Society presented him with its highest honor, the **McGimsey Preservation Award**.



Dr. Leslie “Skip” Stewart-Abernathy, after receiving the Arkansas Archeological Society’s McGimsey Preservation Award, chats with Dr. Charles R. McGimsey III, co-founder and Emeritus Director of the Arkansas Archeological Survey, after whom the award is named. Pictured in the center is Dr. McGimsey’s son, Dr. Charles “Chip” McGimsey, the State Archeologist for Louisiana.

- In 2014 the Survey partnered with the National Park Service Midwest Archeological Center in a projected multiyear comprehensive archeological inventory of the Osotouy Unit of Arkansas Post National Memorial. ARAS-UAPB research station archeologist Dr. John House served as Principal Investigator for the Survey. Phase 1 in 2014 consisted of geophysical surveys of the Plaza and northern edge of the Menard-Hodges site, directed by Dr. Jami J. Lockhart. Preliminary results indicate numerous potential cultural features beneath the surface in both areas of the site. Phase 2 fieldwork, including further geophysical mapping plus excavation on potential cultural features, was scheduled for September 2015.
- The Survey hosted the evening Reception, a traditional part of the conference, for registrants attending the 72nd Plains Anthropological Conference, which was held in Fayetteville in October 2014. The University of Arkansas hosted the conference. Organizers were Anthropology Department faculty Dr. Marvin Kay and Dr. Ken Kvamme and Environmental Dynamics Program Coordinator Jo Ann Kvamme. Numerous Survey staff members helped prepare and conduct the Reception, which included tours of our facility, refreshments, publications available for sale, and a guided look behind the scenes at the UA Museum Collections. Over 100 of our professional colleagues from across the country got a chance to view posters and discuss recent and ongoing research by Survey archeologists and U of A graduate students, see demonstrations of our AMASDA site database and other computer capabilities including GIS and geophysical technologies, and look at experimental archeology replications in the Lab.

Contributions to Higher Education in Arkansas

- **George Sabo III**, Survey Director since 2013 and **Professor of Anthropology, also serves as Co-Director of the Environmental Dynamics Interdisciplinary Ph.D. Program** in the U of A Graduate School.
 - Dr. Sabo served on one M.A. and four Ph.D. student committees in the Anthropology Department and one Ph.D. committee in the Environmental Dynamics Program at UAF.
 - Dr. Sabo regularly teaches one or two courses in the Department of Anthropology at UAF; during Spring 2015 he taught ANTH 3263/5263, Indians of Arkansas and the South (34 students)
- Ten Survey archeologists held **research faculty titles in the Department of Anthropology** at the University of Arkansas in 2014–15: Dr. Jodi Barnes, Dr. Jamie Brandon, Dr. Carol Colaninno, Dr. Ann Early, Dr. Elizabeth Horton, Dr. John House, Dr. Jami Lockhart, Dr. Jeffrey Mitchem, Dr. Juliet Morrow, Dr. Leslie Stewart-Abernathy (retired at the end of June 2015), and Dr. Mary Beth Trubitt.
- Survey archeologists **taught 20 courses to 306 students at eight university campuses** in Arkansas (UAF, UAPB, UAM, UAFS, ASU, HSU, SAU, and UALR).
- Courses taught by Survey archeologists fulfilled **basic education requirements** and contributed to **several undergraduate majors and graduate degree programs** at 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 **15 thesis or dissertation committee positions for UAF graduate students** in Anthropology and Environmental Dynamics, and served on **1 graduate committee for an out-of-state institution** (Southern Illinois University at Carbondale).
- 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 several students at UAFS, UAF, and UAM.**
- **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 or managed by the universities – e.g., the Joint Educational Consortium's Hodges Collection (HSU); Lakeport Plantation (ASU); Drennen-Scott Historic Site (UAFS); Camp Monticello (UAM); the Taylor House/Hollywood Plantation (UAM); development of SAU Museum; ongoing UA Museum collections research at UAF; and more.

“ Survey archeologists taught 20 college classes and one internship to 306 undergraduate and graduate students studying at eight university campuses in Arkansas ”

Contributions to Public Schools and K-12 Education

- Among the unique and creative educational activities that Survey archeologists were involved with this year:
 - **Youth Archeology Project** – This year Dr. Jodi Barnes and the UAM research station worked with the Tunican Chapter of the Arkansas Archeological Society, the University of Arkansas Division of Agriculture-4H, and the University of Arkansas at Monticello to develop a pilot public education program to teach youth about archeology and ways to protect Arkansas's cultural landscapes. The *Field to Report Youth Archeology* workshop was held on May 20–23, 2015 for Arkansas Heritage Month. Ten youth from Desha and Drew counties participated in the three-day project at Hollywood Plantation, or the Taylor House, as it is often called. The program, which included a guidebook written by Survey staff and Tunican Chapter members, took youth through the process

of archeology from fieldwork and lab to analysis and report writing. It resulted in the book, *Behind the Scenes of Hollywood: Science and Problem Solving at Hollywood Plantation*. Free copies are available from the ARAS-UAM research station. A Department of Arkansas Heritage Arkansas Heritage Month grant supported this project.

- **Project Dig** – ARAS-WRI 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. 32 students from Morrilton Intermediate and Anne Watson Elementary schools participated, along with their teachers and some parents.
- **DIG Magazine** – ARAS-TOL station archeologist Dr. Elizabeth Horton wrote two articles (“Elegant Fabrics” and “Reconstructing Baskets”) for *DIG* magazine, an educational publication for children. They appeared in the October 2015 issue, which was devoted to the Spiro Mounds site in Oklahoma. Other articles in the magazine explained about the ongoing multiyear Spiro Landscape Archeology Project, in which Arkansas Archeological Survey staff have assisted their Oklahoma colleagues with geophysical investigations and excavations.
- The Survey continues to develop **educational Internet resources**, now including interactive websites (*Rock Art in Arkansas* and *Indians of Arkansas*), our new *Arkansas Novaculite* website for research and education, plus our redesigned main website with information about the Survey and our programs. Content continues to be added highlighting current research projects.
- Dr. George Sabo III taught a **teacher’s workshop** on Caddo Indian cultural heritage at Caddo Mounds State Park in Alto, Texas.
- Survey archeologists gave **talks and demonstrations** on archeology, American Indians, and early Arkansas history, including **Career Day** presentations and **Summer Enrichment Programs**, to **over 700 K–12 students** and their teachers at schools, parks, and nature centers across the state.

“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



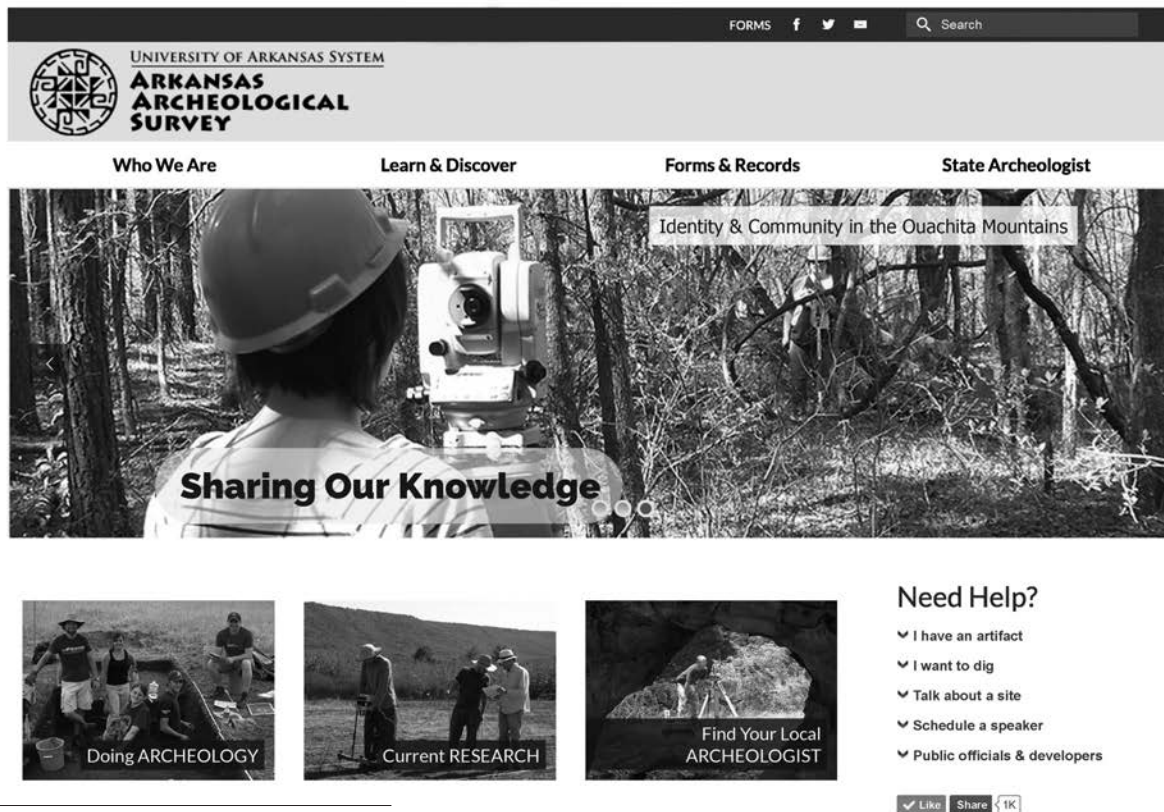
Jared Pebworth uses replicas to explain Native American hunting technology to school children touring the Survey.

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
 - This year Dr. Sabo and Dr. Elizabeth Horton taught a workshop for Arkansas State Park Interpreters at DeGray Lake Conference Center (125 participants).
- 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.
 - State Archeologist Ann Early supervised graduate student Sarah Hunt, who worked on Notices of Inventory Completion for ARAS collections under a \$63,000 NAGPRA Documentation Grant from the National Park Service awarded to Dr. Early.
- Approximately **85 public lectures, workshops, and other presentations** by Survey staff reached audiences of more than **3000**.
- 85 members of the Arkansas Archeological Society attended our jointly sponsored annual **Training Program for amateur archeologists**. The 2015 "Society Dig" at the Richard's Bridge site in Crittenden County near Parkin Archeological State Park will add new information to aid interpretation at the Park.
- 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 have contributed over **40 articles** and reviewed many others for the Butler Center's *Encyclopedia of Arkansas History & Culture*.
- 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.
- Survey staff created or assisted with a number of exhibits around the state and elsewhere:
 - Dr. Elizabeth Horton spent the year creating the new **Plum Bayou Garden** at Toltec Mounds Archeological State Park. This experimental and educational garden celebrates and teaches about the indigenous plants that were domesticated and cultivated by Native people in the eastern United States. It will be a permanent feature at the Park.
 - ARAS-HSU station staff Dr. Mary Beth Trubitt and Katie Leslie created a **special exhibit in the Huie Library** on the HSU campus during Archeology Month, and regularly maintain **exhibits of material from the Hodges Collection** on the HSU campus and at Ouachita Baptist University.

“ Dr. Elizabeth Horton, with colleague Dr. Krista Lewis of UALR, developed ArcheOlympics – a day of outdoor archeology-themed games at Toltec Mounds State Park for Archeology Month

- ARAS-ASU station archeologist Dr. Juliet Morrow assisted **Ash Flat Library** personnel in their efforts to interpret and display a collection of artifacts. Michelle Rathgaber served her final year on the **Delta Gateway Museum Commission**, advising about exhibit development. Kathleen Cande, ARAS-SRP, continued with her long-term assistance on development of permanent exhibitry at **Davidsonville Historic State Park**.
- This year our Computer Services Program staff worked to complete a **redesign of our main website**, producing a sleek modernized home page with a simpler and more effective menu structure that is easier to navigate, and a new concept for rotating content that emphasizes delivery of interesting information about archeological research and discoveries in Arkansas, and provides educational materials for public and schoolroom use. The new website was launched in early July 2015.



Screen shot of our new home page.

- We maintain **two educational interactive websites**: *Indians of Arkansas* received **95,000 page views** and *Rock Art in Arkansas* received **25,700 page views**. The full version of *Arkansas Novaculite: A Virtual Comparative Collection*, authored by HSU station archeologist Dr. Mary Beth Trubitt and her associates, was launched in May 2014 and has received **13,000 page views** during its first year.
- The Survey and its research stations increased the use of **social media** to provide information about Arkansas archeology, our projects and discoveries, and local volunteer opportunities.
- **Science blogging** has become a significant medium for academics to engage with colleagues and public audiences. Michelle Rathgaber and Dr. Jodi Barnes both contributed blog posts to the **International Day of Archaeology** website. This annual event collects hundreds of posts from archeologists all over the world to educate the public about the science and practice of archeology.
 - Ms. Rathgaber wrote about “**A Day of Archeology in Blytheville, Arkansas, USA**” and described just how atypical her typical day can be. She gave a brief overview of her area of research combining archeology and seismology—studying how ancient earthquakes in the New Madrid Seismic Zone had affected archeological sites and perhaps the people who lived on them. Read her post here <http://www.dayofarchaeology.com/a-day-of-archeology-in-blytheville-arkansas-usa/>

- Dr. Barnes wrote “**Have Compass, Will Travel: A Cemetery Mapping Project**,” an essay detailing how her past work as an historical archeologist led her to recognize the importance of cemeteries as a part of the cultural landscape and a source of information. Now, as station archeologist for the Survey in southeastern Arkansas, she assists local preservation groups with mapping projects that place such cemeteries into the archeological record and help protect them from deterioration and neglect. Read her post here <http://www.dayofarchaeology.com/have-compass-will-travel-a-cemetery-mapping-project/>
- Survey staff serve on a number of Boards and Commissions in Arkansas:
 - Michelle Rathgaber (BLY) served on the Board of Directors of the **Delta Gateway Museum Association** and on the **Educational Outreach Committee of the Arkansas Governor’s Earthquake Advisory Council**.
 - Dr. Ann Early (State Archeologist) serves on the Department of Arkansas Heritage **State Review Board for Historic Preservation**, an appointment by the Governor of Arkansas, and was elected **Chairman**.
 - Dr. Ann Early also is a board member of the **Arkansas Humanities Council**, the **Arkansas Genealogical Society**, and the **Arkansas Women’s History Institute**, and is **Vice President of the National Association of State Archaeologists**.
 - Dr. Jamie Brandon (UAF) served as **Vice-Chair of the Arkansas Civil War Sesquicentennial Commission**, to which he was appointed by the Governor of Arkansas.
 - Dr. Brandon is also a member of the **State Review Board for Historical Preservation**, and the **Board of the Arkansas Humanities Council**.
 - Dr. Jamie Brandon and Dr. Jodi Barnes (UAM) served on the **Board of Preserve Arkansas (formerly the Historic Preservation Alliance of Arkansas)**. Dr. Brandon was President-Elect; Dr. Barnes was Vice President for Education.
 - Dr. Carl Drexler (SAU) served on the **Board of Trustees of the Arkansas Historical Association**.
 - Kathleen Cande (SRP) served as a member of **Territorial Lawrence County Bicentennial Research Consortium**.
 - Kathleen Cande and Jerry Hilliard act as advisors to the Board of Directors of the **Washington County Cemetery Preservation Group**.
 - Faye Futch (PAR) served as Board member of the **Cross County Historical Society**, and as Secretary to the **Cross County Economic Development Board** and the **Cross County Chapter of the Arkansas Employees Association**.
 - Elizabeth Horton (TOL) served on the **Arkansas State Parks Cultural Resources Committee**.
 - Deborah Sabo served on the Executive Committee of the **Arkansas Archeological Society** and as **Editor** of the Society newsletter.

Professional Service

- Survey staff provided **consultation, advice, or other assistance** to over **130** 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 **professional organizations**
Society for American Archaeology – Southeastern Archaeological Conference – Society for Historical Archaeology – Caddo Conference / Caddo Conference Organization – Florida Anthropological Society – Arkansas Historical Association
- 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.
- Survey archeologists **organized several sessions and events at professional meetings**:
 - Dr. Mary Beth Trubitt and Katie Leslie organized the 57th Annual Caddo Conference, which was hosted by the Arkansas Archeological Survey and Henderson State University, and held in Arkadelphia in March 2015.
 - Dr. Jodi Barnes organized a symposium, “Intimate Archaeologies of World War II,” for the annual meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology held in Seattle, Washington in January 2015.

- With colleague Stacey Camp (University of Idaho) Dr. Jodi Barnes organized a roundtable lunch on the Archeology of World War II for the 2015 annual meeting of SHA. Barnes, who serves on the SHA's Gender and Minority Affairs Committee, also helped organize a GMAC-sponsored symposium for the 2015 annual meeting.
- Dr. Leslie Stewart-Abernathy organized and chaired a session, "In Black Water and in Bright Sunshine: Three Decades of Riverine Archaeology in the Inland Waterways," for the annual meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology held in Seattle, Washington in January 2015.

Grants, Honors & Awards

- The Survey received a \$63,000 NAGPRA Documentation Grant from the National Park Service to prepare Notices of Inventory Completion for ARAS collections that include human skeletal remains. Dr. Ann Early is principal investigator and graduate student Sarah Hunt is employed to work on the Notices.
- Dr. Carol Colaninno was awarded a \$275,111 Research Experience for Undergraduates grant from National Science Foundation and directed a field school in connection with the grant at the Center for American Archeology in Kampsville, Illinois.
- Last year Dr. Elizabeth Horton was awarded \$10,375 from the Arkansas Humanities Council for "The Plum Bayou Interpretive Garden" to be built near the Toltec Mounds Archeological State Park's Visitor Center. During this fiscal year, Horton, a specialist in paleoethnobotany, designed and built the garden, the first interpretive garden that focuses on domesticated plants native to the American Southeast. In addition to help from Park personnel, volunteers from the Arkansas Archeological Society, students from central Arkansas, and Boy Scout Troop #18 were essential to completion of the project.
- Dr. Jodi Barnes received \$3033 in Collaborative Project Support funding from the Arkansas Arts Council to sponsor *Bend*, a performance by Kimi Maeda about Japanese Americans interned in camps in Arkansas during World War II, and an educational workshop associated with the performance.
- The Tunican Chapter of the Arkansas Archeological Society, working in collaboration with the ARAS-UAM research station, was awarded an Arkansas Heritage Month grant of \$3295 from the Department of Arkansas Heritage for the Youth Archeology Project at Hollywood Plantation. Dr. Jodi Barnes directed excavations for the project and worked with Chapter members to write an accompanying workbook.
- Dr. Mary Beth Trubitt and Meeks Etchieson (Ouachita National Forest archeologist) received \$1200 from the Arkansas Archeological Society's Archeological Research Fund for "Food, Environment, and Community: Faunal Analysis from 3MN298."
- \$2500 was awarded in the form of rate reduction by the Archaeometry Laboratory at the University of Missouri Research Reactor Center to Dr. Mary Beth Trubitt for "Using INAA on Pottery to Investigate Communities of Practice and Social Identity in the Ouachita Mountains of Arkansas."
- \$1500 was awarded by the Arkansas Humanities Council to the Arkansas Archeological Survey for a public session during the 2015 Caddo Conference, "Caddo Indian Cultural Traditions in the 21st Century." Dr. Mary Beth Trubitt served as project director and Dr. George Sabo III was one of the humanities scholars on the planning and evaluation committees for the project.
- The Arkansas Archeological Survey received \$34,356 from the Arkansas Natural and Cultural Resources Council for a records digitizing project that is being administered by Lela Donat in the registrar's office.
- The registrar's office, with Lela Donat as principal investigator, also received \$2700 from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for collection rehabilitation.
- Another grant from the Arkansas Natural and Cultural Resources Council provides \$42,333 for "Preserving the Prehistoric Heritage of South Arkansas," a project to inventory and rehabilitate collections housed in the UA Museum facility.
- New grants and cooperative cost-share agreements provided \$73,785 in new funding from Arkansas State Parks, the National Park Service, Arkansas Natural and Cultural Resources Council, and Arkansas Humanities Council. Principal Investigators on the projects are Dr. Jami Lockhart and Kathleen Cande. For details see page 88.
- The Ouachita Chapter of the Arkansas Archeological Society was awarded \$4845 from the Department of Arkansas Heritage to develop a children's book on Native American foodways in the Ouachita Mountains based on the 2013 Training Program excavations at 3MN298. HSU station archeologist Dr. Mary Beth Trubitt (who co-directed that fieldwork) and her assistant Vanessa Hanvey were part of the grant-writing team and assisted with the project.

- Michelle Rathgaber received \$1190 from the Arkansas Archeological Society's Archeological Research Fund for AMS radiocarbon dates on charcoal from the Manley-Usrey site (3MS106).
- Dr. Leslie C. Stewart Abernathy was presented with the McGimsey Preservation Award of the Arkansas Archeological Society during the Annual Meeting in Springdale, October 2014.
- John Samuelsen won second place in the Student Paper competition at the annual meeting of the 2014 Southeastern Archaeological Conference.
- The late Hester A. Davis, Arkansas's first State Archeologist and co-founder of the Survey, was selected to be one of the first inductees into the new Arkansas Women's Hall of Fame.

Hester Davis in the Survey Lab, 1990s.



Persistent Challenges—and Some Solutions

The Survey recognizes a number of 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 works successfully with landowners and tenants to employ the latest technologies to rescue 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 works with various law enforcement agencies to assist investigations and prosecutions.**
 - The Station Archeologists and the Arkansas Archeological Society are working 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** purchased 8 archeological sites in Arkansas between 2001 and 2014. The Survey continues to work closely with the Conservancy to identify additional sites that can be secured for future preservation.
- **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. To support the "lab and desk work" necessary to bring our research to full fruition, the Survey has sought grants from the Arkansas Natural and Cultural Resources Council. **We have now completed 13 ANCRC reports on existing collections, leading to 3 major publications. We also have several graduate students working with previously excavated material for their thesis and dissertation projects.**

- **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 are improving how we tell the stories of Arkansas history and prehistory through the “voice” of archeology.**
 - We are producing more **educational materials using archeological examples to provide STEM and STEAM learning exercises** for mathematics, language arts, and science topics.
 - **We are writing more Popular Series books** for the general public and developing the educational content of our website. **Currently we are working to develop Popular Series volumes on the Toltec Mounds and Parkin sites, new books on general Arkansas prehistoric and historic archeology, and a small volume on 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 are working 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 Richard’s Bridge site** near Earle, to investigate a Parkin phase village site that will contribute new information **for interpreting Parkin Archeological State Park.** About 85 people attended the Dig from all over Arkansas and across the country. Also during the year, **Dr. Elizabeth Horton used funds provided by the Arkansas Humanities Council to develop a demonstration garden at Toltec Mounds Archeological State Park** that illustrates Woodland period (600 BC – AD 1000) plant use in prehistoric Arkansas. Volunteer assistants provided nearly 1000 hours to this project. Finally, archeologists from the Survey’s coordinating office and SAU research station conducted **investigations on the grounds of the Brunson House at Washington Historic State Park.**
 - We continued to provide archeological support for development at **Davidsonville, Historic Washington, and Prairie Grove Battlefield State Parks**, in addition to the regular programs of research at **Toltec Mounds and Parkin State Parks**, and new projects such as the **Plum Bayou Interpretive Garden at Toltec Mounds.**
 - Also this year Dr. Jami Lockhart and Dr. John House, assisted by staff from the coordinating office and UAPB station, joined archeologists from the Midwest Archeological Center of the National Park Service to conduct **new investigations at sites in the Osotuoy Unit of Arkansas Post National Memorial.** This study, conducted under the federal Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Units program, will increase our understanding of the development of Quapaw culture in eastern Arkansas and their interactions with early French settlers.
- **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.

Closing the Blytheville Research Station

The Blytheville Research Station was created by the Arkansas General Assembly in 1999 with strong local support from the city and Mississippi County. At the time, the National Park Service (NPS) anticipated development of a research and exhibition facility at the nearby Eaker Air Force Base, designed to celebrate the rich archeological heritage of the Central Mississippi Valley, and it was thought the Blytheville station would eventually be associated with that larger endeavor. The plan never materialized and the NPS is no longer considering the option. Following the untimely loss of former station archeologist Dr. Claudine Payne, who died in December 2013, the station assistant Michelle Rathgaber filled in to continue research and outreach activities for a time, with the much needed and much appreciated help of former station assistant Marion Haynes, who worked as a volunteer and hourly employee. Ms. Rathgaber later was accepted to the University of Arkansas to pursue her Ph.D. Meanwhile, the condition of the Blytheville station facility was deteriorating and becoming unsuitable for use as office space and for artifact curation and storage. Absent the existence of continuing financial support, and following consultation with the City of Blytheville, the Arkansas Archeological Society Executive Committee, the University of Arkansas System Administration, and the University of Arkansas Board of Trustees, a decision was made to transfer Blytheville operations to our research station at Arkansas State University in Jonesboro. This transfer was put into effect at the end of the 2014–2015 fiscal year, and the Blytheville Research Station was closed at that time. We appreciate the hard work of the station’s staff during its time of operations and extend our gratitude to its many supporters over the years.

Obituary of Hester A. Davis, Arkansas's first State Archeologist, as published in *Field Notes, Newsletter of the Arkansas Archeological Society*, No. 383 (March/April 2015) p. 11. Written by Deborah Sabo.

**Hester A. Davis
1930–2014**

Many will already have heard that Hester Davis passed away in the early morning hours of December 30, 2014. She had been in the nursing facility at Butterfield Village, and finally in Hospice care. Hester was well known to many in the archeological community within Arkansas and across the nation, professionals and amateurs alike. Not the least aspect of her legacy is the work she did to bridge the gap that often existed between those two groups when she came into the discipline, helping to create a new era of cooperative effort and public education to increase the general awareness of the importance of archeology to our overall heritage and enjoyment of life. Many readers of this publication will be aware of her long years of service as its editor.

Hester received her bachelor's degree in history from Rollins College in 1952, a master's degree in social and technical assistance from Haverford College, and a second master's degree in anthropology from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. She later was awarded honorary doctorates from Lyon College in Arkansas and Rollins College.

Hester came to Arkansas in 1959 to work at the University of Arkansas Museum as a preparator, and then as Assistant Director. In 1967, after helping to create the Arkansas Archeological Survey, Hester was appointed the first state archeologist for Arkansas, and served in that position until her retirement in 1999. She also taught in the University of Arkansas's Department of Anthropology, introducing an important course in public archeology. Over her long career, Hester served on numerous boards, commissions, and committees in a number of organizations. Her book *Remembering Awatovi: The Story of an Archaeological Expedition in Northern Arizona, 1935–1939* won a gold medal in the IPPY Independent Publishers Book Awards competition in 2009.

It's impossible to do justice to the things that could be said in honor of Hester Davis, and I am sure we will be making gestures to this end for some time to come. An obituary was published on the University of Arkansas's newswire (<http://newswire.uark.edu/articles/26343/arkansas-first-state-archeologist-dies-at-age-84>). A wonderful memorial article has been posted at the Archaeological Conservancy website (<http://www.archaeologicalconservancy.org/memorial-hester-davis-national-treasure/>). Hester's career was featured in the 2001 book *Grit-Tempered: Early Women Archaeologists in the Southeastern United States*, edited by Lynne P. Sullivan et al.

Hester's family request that, in lieu of flowers, donations can be made to Washington Regional Hospice, Fayetteville, Arkansas. There will be a memorial event in honor of Hester at Giffels Auditorium in Old Main on the University of Arkansas campus in Fayetteville on Saturday, February 21, from 1–3pm. Attendees are encouraged to bring memorabilia to celebrate Hester's many contributions and interests.

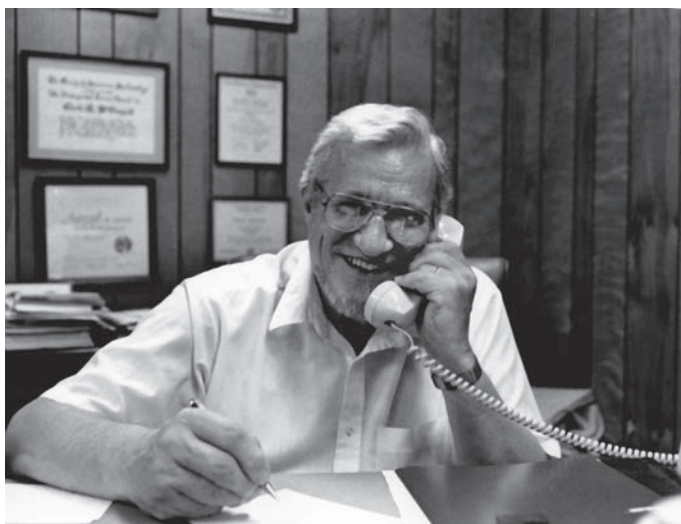


Obituary of Charles R. McGimsey III, co-founder and first Director of the Arkansas Archeological Survey, as published in *Field Notes, Newsletter of the Arkansas Archeological Society*, No. 383 (March/April 2015) p. 12.

Charles R. McGimsey III 1925–2015

Charles Robert (Bob) McGimsey III died January 20, 2015, in Fayetteville, Arkansas at the age of 89. He is survived by his wife, Mary E., three sons: Chip, Brian, and Mark; six grandchildren: Michael Robert and Maegan Elizabeth McGimsey, and Jack Alexander, Dennis Charles, Forrest Conner, and Neil Evan Wold-McGimsey; his sister, Ann Crone; his half-brother, Doug Bethurum; and his daughter-in-law, Joanne Grady. He was preceded in death by his grandson Patrick Thomas McGimsey.

Bob was born in Dallas, Texas, on June 18, 1925 and spent much of his younger years growing up in the New York area. He served in the Navy during World War II. After the war he obtained a doctorate in Anthropology from Harvard University and joined the University of Arkansas in 1957. He was a driving force behind the establishment of the Department of Anthropology at the University and served as a professor from 1958 to 1990, and was Department Chairman from 1969 to 1972. During this span, he also served as Director of the University Museum from 1960 to 1983. During the 1960s he worked with interested individuals from around the state to organize the Arkansas Archeological Society and to develop a state-wide program in archeology.



In 1967, the State Legislature created the Arkansas Archeological Survey; Bob was named as the first Director, a position he retained for 23 years. The Survey placed archeologists at most of the universities across the state to teach classes in archeology and anthropology and to conduct research into the prehistory and history of Arkansas. At the time of its conception, it was a unique program for any state in the U.S., and it remains one of the very few statewide archeology institutions today.

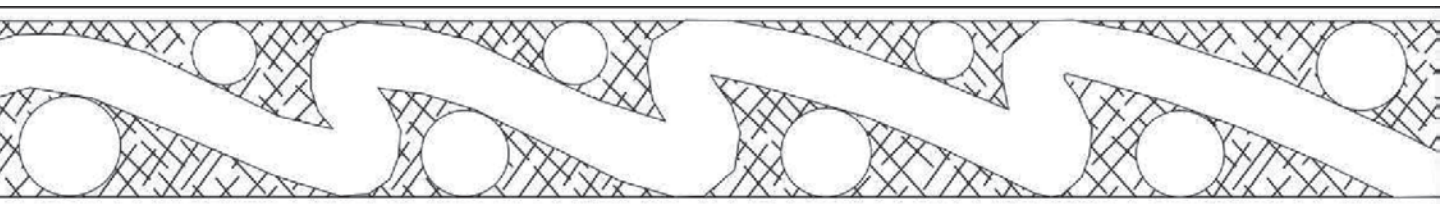
Bob was also instrumental at the federal level in developing legislation to support archeology and historic preservation in advance of federally funded construction and development projects. This legislation was passed during the early 1970s. During this time, he also served a two-year term as president of the Society for American Archaeology, the national professional organization. Throughout his career, he wrote dozens of articles and one book concerning American archeology, historic preservation, and the role of the public in protecting and preserving our history. Bob retired in 1990. He continued to write articles throughout his retirement, but he and his wife also traveled extensively around the world through the Elder Hostel program.

Bob McGimsey's obituary was published online by the University of Arkansas newswire at (<http://newswire.uark.edu/articles/26428/founder-director-of-arkansas-archeological-survey-remembered-as-eloquent-activist>).

Memorial donations may be made to the Charles R. McGimsey III Endowment scholarship fund at the University of Arkansas to support graduate students in the field of cultural resource management. Checks should be made payable to The University Of Arkansas Foundation, Inc., and mailed to the Fulbright College Development Office, 525 Old Main, Univ. of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR 72701. The University of Arkansas Foundation, Inc. is a 501(c)3 nonprofit organization and contributions are tax-deductible. To inquire about donations by credit card, please contact the Fulbright College Development Office at 479.575.3712 or dcwood@uark.edu. Questions can be addressed to the Fulbright College Development Office at 479.575.3712 or fulbdevt@uark.edu.



Research Station Reports





Toltec Mounds Archeological State Park Research Station

The Plum Bayou Garden

One of the most significant achievements of the Toltec Mounds research station this year was the completion of a new, permanent interpretative landscape at Toltec Mounds Archeological State Park—the Plum Bayou Garden. The Plum Bayou Garden was funded by a grant from the Arkansas Humanities Council and the National Endowment for the Humanities and was designed and built by station archeologist Elizabeth Horton, along with Park Superintendent Stewart Carlton, Park staff members Dave Gammel and Amy Griffin, and the additional help of volunteers from Boy Scout Troop #18, The Arkansas Master Naturalists, and the Anthropology clubs of the University of Arkansas at Little Rock and Pulaski Technical College, as well as local horticulturist, Tom Frothingham. In addition, Dr. Horton worked with humanities scholars Brandon Everett Bandy (Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma), Dr. Justin Nolan (Professor of Anthropology, University of Arkansas), and Roger Cain (Ethnobotanist, Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma and United Keetowah Band), in consulting on the content and language of interpretative materials for the garden. The Plum Bayou Garden was formally opened to the public on July 26, 2015.

When visitors to Toltec Mounds Archeological Park are asked, “what did the Indians of Arkansas eat,” they will, almost to a person, include “corn, beans, and squash” in their replies. While this triad of tropical crops, often referred to as the “Three Sisters,” reflects the staple foods for the late prehistoric agricultural peoples of the Southeast, these plants were only the latest additions to an already existing sophisticated system of land management and horticulture that stretched back thousands of years. Long before the introduction of tropical crops such as maize (corn), the Indians of Arkansas were planting and tending multiple locally domesticated crop plants. Known as

the Eastern North American Crop Complex, these ancient domesticated and cultivated crops included sumpweed, maygrass, little barley, sunflower, goosefoot, erect knotweed, a specific kind of squash (*Cucurbita pepo* var. *ovifera*), and bottle gourds.

This handicap-accessible garden highlights the several thousand year history of plant domestication and gardening and farming among the Indians of Arkansas, and features wild progenitors of ancient, and now extinct, Eastern North American crops, modern varieties of crop plants that are similar to ancient ones, as well as a smaller selection of key wild plant resources used intensively for both food and technological purposes. With an annual attendance of over 40,000 in-state and out-of-state visitors, we expect this new addition to the trails and interpretive exhibits to have a substantial impact at Toltec Mounds Archeological State Park.

Dr. Horton, park interpreters Amy Griffin and Jon Hutto, and the Arkansas State Parks exhibit design team collaborated to create four permanent wayside panels as part of the Garden. These panels introduce visitors to the study of ancient plant remains, as well as to the deep history of horticulture and agriculture by the prehistoric peoples of Arkansas. Dr. Horton also developed and wrote a new “trail brochure” that offers a more in depth look at these topics. This brochure is available at the front desk of the Toltec Mounds Archeological State Park visitor center, as well as online at www.archeology.uark.edu.

In addition to being a new walking feature of Toltec Mounds Archeological State Park, the garden will provide both raw materials for existing programming (bottle gourd and fiber workshops) as well as provide new opportunities for the park interpreters to develop unique public programming and tours. The Plum Bayou Garden has also been set up as an active experimental archeology garden for use by both archeologists from the Arkansas Archeological Survey as well as statewide

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, where she is working to establish a paleoethnobotany lab that can serve 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.

graduate and undergraduate students, and features plants being grown for modern studies of the processes of domestication as well as for comparative collections to help aid in the identification of archeological plant remains.

The First Annual Arkansas ArcheOlympics

For this year's annual Arkansas Archeology Month, Dr. Horton, in collaboration with colleague, Dr. Krista Lewis, of the University of Arkansas at Little Rock, developed an open-to-the-public competition intended to increase public awareness of both Arkansas prehistory and archeological methodology. The ArcheOlympics featured four games, two of which focused on field methodology ("The Pythagorean Sprint" and "Screen It, Sort It") and two of which required some knowledge of the prehistory of Arkansas ("Forage or Famish" and a spear throwing competition using an ancient piece of technology known as an atlatl).

This year's participants were largely college students from the University of Arkansas at Little Rock and Pulaski Technical College, as well as some members of the Arkansas Archeological Society. The events were a success from both the standpoint

of the enjoyment of participants and spectators, as well as the interest it generated among other regional colleges and universities. Horton and Lewis will be creating new games for the 2nd Annual Arkansas ArcheOlympics in March 2016, and hope to see this develop into a statewide venue for educational institutions to come together to meet, compete, and build new connections and relationships among both our Arkansas Archeological Society members and college and high school students interested in history and archeology.

Down the Rabbit Hole: Mapping and Monitoring Natural Disturbance on the Southern Embankment with Intern Devin Sorrows

Dr. Horton oversaw an internship for Devin Sorrows, a UALR Department of Anthropology graduate student, during the summer of 2014 (beginning in late May and completed September 1). In addition to participating in several projects carried out by the Toltec Mounds research station—such as monitoring a stabilization project at the Oakland Fraternal Cemetery Mausoleum and testing a potential septic tank field at the park—Sorrows led and completed a project to assess

Toltec Mounds Mitigation Project

Devin Sorrows and Dr. Elizabeth Horton, Fall 2013

Introduction

The following presentation describes the survey conducted at the Toltec Mounds Archaeological State Park, Scott, Arkansas. The survey was conducted at the request of Dr. Elizabeth Horton in order to provide a baseline from which to begin long term monitoring of the Southern embankment of the Late Woodland site. It is the objective of this project to aid in proposing solutions to mitigate the damage being done to the Southern embankment.



Figure 1 - Toltec Mounds State Park

Methods

Devin Sorrows and Deanna Holdcraft conducted a Phase I survey along the Southern section of the embankment within the forested region of Toltec Mounds State Park. All instances of current and potential bioturbation were recorded. The location of each disturbance was recorded using a Trimble GeoExplorer 6000 Series GeoXT. Each case of bioturbation was identified as one of five distinct feature types: tree, tree grouping, dead/fallen tree, rodent burrow, or rodent burrow grouping.



Figure 2: Toltec Mounds southern forested region containing the southern portion of the earthen embankment

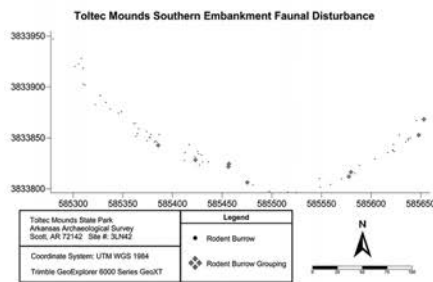


Figure 3 - View of the survey area showing faunal disturbances

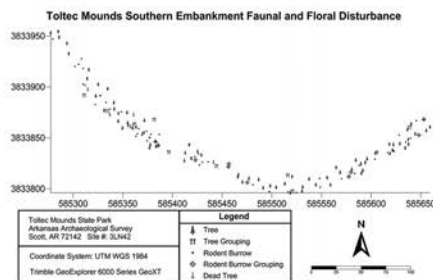


Figure 4 - View of the survey area showing all disturbances

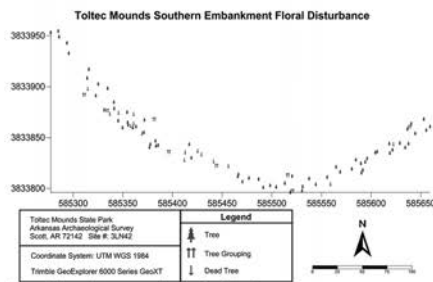


Figure 5 - View of the survey area showing floral disturbances



Results

Among the 161 locations of damage and potential damage recorded, the embankment contains 71 cases of extent faunal bioturbation and 90 cases of potential damage due to the presence of large trees (Fig. 4). Of the 71 cases of faunal bioturbation, there were 63 rodent burrows and 9 rodent burrow groupings recorded (Fig. 3). Additionally, it should be noted that there was a strong correlation between the locations of rodent burrow groupings with single trees. Of the 90 cases of potential floral disturbance recorded, there were 15 dead trees, 8 tree groupings, and 67 individual trees (Fig. 5).

Conclusions and Recommendations

By reducing the number of trees and tree groupings growing along the southern embankment, the area will be open to many of the apex predators that hunt throughout the site. In addition, the potential for damage by storm blow-down trees will be diminished.

the impact of both vegetative cover and animal activity on the longest portion of intact embankment at Toltec Mounds Archeological State Park.

Sorrows used a Trimble GPS to map the location of every tree over 20cm in diameter, as well as every visible animal burrow. He maintained field records of observations of tree health, as well as conditions of animal activity (whether burrows looked fresh or old and abandoned, if they appeared to be relatively shallow diggings, or deeply tunneled warren-type burrows). Sorrows received assistance from Dr. Horton and Dr. Carl Drexler (ARAS-SAU) in the use of GPS mapping hardware as well as Surfer software to map his data. His findings were presented in a poster coauthored with Dr. Horton at the Annual Meeting of the Arkansas Archeological Society in October 2014 (copies of the poster were placed on file at Toltec Mounds Archeological State Park and at the Arkansas Archeological Survey's Toltec Mounds research station), along with a brief report of methods, findings, and proposed recommendations. These data will provide a baseline dataset

for long-term monitoring of potential ongoing damage to the earthwork embankment at the site, as well as help guide future decisions regarding possible expansion of existing trails to bring park visitors closer to this unique and fascinating aspect of the prehistoric earthworks at Toltec Mounds State Park.

SEAC Sexual Harassment Study (SEACSHS)

This past year Dr. Horton took part in a research committee comprised of colleagues from a variety of institutions. The group—Horton (Arkansas Archeological Survey), Victoria Dekler (University of Kentucky), Stephen Carmody (Seawanee), Alice Wright (Appalachian State University), and Tony Bordeaux (University of Mississippi), under the leadership of committee founder and chair, Maureen Stewart Meyers (University of Mississippi)—developed and implemented the first preliminary study of sexual harassment and assault in fieldwork contexts in Southeastern archeology. Carried out under the auspices of the regional professional organization—The Southeastern Archaeological Conference (SEAC)—the study,

by means of an anonymous online survey, aimed to assess if sexual harassment and assault were happening in fieldwork settings, and if so, at what frequency, who was experiencing it, and what were some potential ramifications. The survey was made publically available on the SEAC website from September to November of 2014.

The SEAC study was inspired by a discipline-wide study carried out in 2013 and published through *PLOS* in 2014 as “Survey of Academic Field Experiences (SAFE): Trainees Report Harassment and Assault” by Kathryn Clancy, Julianne Ruthford, Robin G. Nelson, and Katie Hinde (known as the SAFE13 study). This 2013 study looked at harassment and assault across multiple subfields of fieldwork-based anthropology across the globe. Their findings indicated that not only was harassment and assault an ongoing issue in fieldwork, but that it was having an undue negative influence on trainees (students and non-tenure faculty)—the very population that the profession is supposed to be fostering and mentoring. Their findings also indicated that the negative impact of harassment and assault was significantly higher for female academics and students than for males. However, critiques of the survey noted the small percentage of respondents compared to the global population of anthropologists (approximately 600 compared to over 10,000 members of the American Anthropological Association) and the significantly higher rate of female versus male respondents.

Meyers and her research team wanted to assess whether or not similar patterns held true in a more targeted and regionally well-defined subset of fieldwork: archeological fieldwork in the southeastern United States. They also wanted to address whether or not this was specific to academia, or was a concern across multiple employment and participatory contexts, such as private CRM firms, government employers, and even volunteer opportunities in southeastern archeology. The SEAC Sexual Harassment Study (SEAC SHS) thus captured the experiences of a more narrowly defined regional subset, but a broader employment context. The result was approximately 600 participants from a cross section of archeology in the Southeast, including state and federal government employees, employees of private Cultural Resources Management firms, research institutions and museums, as well as tenured, tenure-track, and adjunct faculty, graduate and undergraduate students, and even a small number of non-professional volunteers. By comparison, the annual attendance for the SEAC conference itself has fluctuated between approximately 500 to 700 participants over that past decade. Among these respondents, 65% identified as female, and 33% as male, with 2% declining to indicate.

The overall findings indicated that 60% of respondents had experienced sexual harassment in the field, while 13% had experienced sexual assault. The study found also that trainees, students, and entry level professionals, whether at private firms or in academia, experienced the highest rates of harassment. In addition, the SEAC SHS study found that female respondents experienced disproportionately high rates of harassment and subsequent negative impacts on their career path compared to their male peers, although it is notable that male survey participants were not exempt from these experiences. While male respondents were more likely to experience peer-to-peer harassment, female respondents indicated a higher rate of “vertical” harassment, that is, imposed by a senior individual upon a subordinate.

Dr. Horton and her colleagues also noted that one of the more alarming trends in the data is that, regardless of gender or employment context, there was a significant overall lack of, or lack of awareness about, mechanisms to report harassment and assault in the context of fieldwork. Only one-quarter of the respondents knew there were reporting mechanisms for harassment and assault in their fieldwork contexts. These data held up across the board whether the respondent was a state or federal government employee, a private firm employee, or a student or faculty member at an academic institution.

The survey findings were presented at the 2014 annual SEAC conference, where they were integrated into an already organized panel on gendered discrimination as well as the SEAC business meeting, and helped foster a broader dialogue within SEAC about both institutional and individual ways to help create safer, more welcoming, and professionally responsible fieldwork contexts. SEAC will be taking steps in the next year, with the implementation of a task force (independent of the SEAC SHS team), to address the issues raised in this study. The immediate impact, however, came in the form of renewed efforts by individual principle investigators and by institutions to emphasize basic codes of conduct for anyone participating in fieldwork—whether students, employees, or volunteers—and to ensure that all fieldworkers understand the mechanism for reporting, and the right to report, incidents of sexual harassment, regardless of an individual’s status.

The preliminary report for SEAC SHS was published in the SEAC newsletter (Meyers et al., “Preliminary Results of the SEAC Sexual Harassment Study,” *Horizon and Tradition, The Newsletter of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference* 57(1), April 2015) and is publically available at http://www.southeasternarchaeology.org/wp-content/uploads/SEAC-Newsletter-Spring-2015-042815__1027-FINAL.pdf.

Toltec Mounds Research Station — Academic & Service Activities

Grants, Honors & Awards

- \$10,375 from the Arkansas Humanities Council for “The Plum Bayou Interpretive Garden” at Toltec Mounds Archeological State Park

Teaching & Higher Ed

- **Field Trips.** Horton (along with Drs. Scott Hammerstedt, George Sabo, and Amanda Regnier) organized and led UALR and Pulaski Tech Anthropology Club members on a 3-day site tour for 13 students who visited the University of Arkansas Museum, Spiro Mounds, and The Narrows rockshelter and rock art site. Horton (with Dr. Corin Pursell of St. Louis University) organized another site tour for 8 students from the UALR and Pulaski Tech Anthropology Clubs to Cahokia Mounds World Heritage Site in Illinois.
- **Toltec Mounds Site Tour.** Horton led a tour of the site for students in the University of Arkansas at Monticello Introduction to Archaeology course, Spring 2015 (10 students).
- **UALR Summer Internship.** Horton supervised UALR Department of Anthropology student, Devin Sorrows, who conducted a research project at the Toltec Mounds site.

Paleoethnobotanical Laboratory

- **Student Training.** The Lab provided basic training in paleoethnobotanical sample processing for UALR and Pulaski Technical students, as well as recent graduates currently following Cultural Resources Management career paths.
- **Ozark Bluffshelter Research.** Horton conducted a comparative study to identify the unknown Asteraceae seeds from the Eden’s Bluff woven bag (University of Arkansas Museum, acc. no. 32-3-391), and continued work on morphological studies to identify fiber plant resources in the archeological record.
- **Select Sample Analysis.** Horton analyzed fibers from matrix associated with a Lake Dumond site copper artifact (report under preparation for ARAS-UAPB).
- **Radiocarbon Sample Selection and Preparation.** Manley-Usrey site, 3MS106 (ARAS-BLY); Taylor Mounds, 3DR2 (ARAS-UAM); Richard’s Bridge, 3CT11/22 (ARAS-PAR).

Service to State Parks & Toltec Mounds Archeological State Park

- **Programs & Presentations.** Artifact ID Day (audience, 10); Spring Equinox public presentations (audience, 25).
- **Archeological Consultation and Testing.** Testing at proposed septic tank field for a revised wastewater treatment system at Toltec Mounds Archeological State Park (project was placed on hold due to findings of negative impact on cultural resources through both ASP GIS based analysis of landscape and ARAS field testing). Assisted with USACE and Toltec Mounds State Park consultations on Mound Lake water level issues, as well as documentation of damage to state cultural resources due to artificially elevated water levels in Mound Lake. Ongoing archeological monitoring of off-site construction of two new houses for full time park interpreters.
- **Education & Park Development.** Plum Bayou Interpretive Garden Project: developed a new brochure for the garden (also available online at the Survey’s website); developed interpretive wayside panels; ongoing consultation with park staff for creation of new public programming featuring the garden, as well as production of plant-based resources for existing programming (bottle gourds and plant textile fiber for various workshops).
- **State Parks.** Horton served as 2015–16 member of the Arkansas State Parks Cultural Resources Committee (Chairperson, Melissa Zabecki Harvey, Parkin State Park Interpreter II). Assisted with training Parkin State Park interpreters in a basketry workshop.

Professional Service

- **Professional Organizations.** Horton served on the Arkansas Archeological Survey’s Publications Committee; the Spiro Exhibit Planning Committee, formed to develop a large-scale exhibit on the Spiro Mounds Site at the Gilcrease Museum in 2016; and the 2015 SEAC Watson Award Committee. She presented five papers/posters at professional conferences this year.
- **Other Consultations & Research.** Horton participated in the Manley-Usrey excavations at ARAS-BLY research station. She led monitoring of a trench excavation for stabilizing the Oakland Mausoleum at Oakland Fraternal Cemetery, assisted by Emily Beahm (ARAS-WRI), Michelle Megan Rathgaber (ARAS-BLY), and Devin Sorrows (UALR intern).

Public Service & Outreach

- **Programs & Presentations.** Horton gave talks to Arkansas Master Gardeners (60), Arkansas Master Naturalists (20), Missouri Master Naturalists (30), and the Toltec Lecture Series (25).
- **ArcheOlympics.** A day of outdoor games allowing visitors to try their hand at ancient technologies such as spear-throwers (atlatls) was coordinated as part of Arkansas Archeology Month (March 2015) and drew 16 participants and an additional 10 onlookers. The event will be planned again for 2016.
- **Lab Days.** Research station staff hosted volunteer lab days for local Arkansas Archeological Society members and college/university students.
- **Media Outreach.** Horton administers a Facebook Page for the Toltec Mounds Research Station (www.facebook.com/ARASTMRS) which is used to disseminate information about activities and research in Arkansas by the Arkansas Archeological Survey and Arkansas Archeological Society, and also other public archeology entities throughout the Southeast. The page reaches over 265 people on any given week and allows the Toltec Mounds Research Station to have an interactive outreach to a broader public.
- **DIG Magazine.** Horton wrote two articles (“Elegant Fabrics” and “Reconstructing Baskets”) for *Dig* magazine, an educational publication for children. They appeared in the October 2015 issue, which was devoted to the Spiro Mounds site in Oklahoma.

Service to Arkansas Archeological Society

- **Chapter Presentations.** Horton gave public talks at the Tunica Chapter in Monticello, AR and the Central Arkansas River Valley Chapter in Morrilton (combined audiences, 20).
- **Toltec Lecture Series.** Although the Toltec Chapter of the Arkansas Archeological Society was formally disbanded, Horton has continued the Toltec Lecture Series. There were four lectures this year at the Witt Stephens Nature Center with a combined attendance of about 105. A fifth lecture was cancelled due to weather. The Series also hosted ArcheOlympics during Archeology Month (26 attendees).
- **Training and Certification Program.** Horton taught the Basic Excavation Seminar at the annual Training Program.

Volunteer Hours

- Volunteers contributed 1098 hours to station research projects in the field and laboratory during 2014–2015. This year, the bulk of volunteer hours were devoted to the Plum Bayou Garden Project. Volunteer groups included Boy Scout Troop #18, UALR Department of Anthropology students, Pulaski Tech University Anthropology Club students, Arkansas Archeological Society members, and Arkansas Master Naturalists.



Parkin Archeological State Park Research Station

The Hernando De Soto Expedition in Arkansas

Dr. Mitchem continued his ongoing research into archeological evidence of the Hernando de Soto expedition, which was in Arkansas from 1541 until 1543. The Parkin site (where the research station is located) has yielded the best evidence of the expedition west of the Mississippi River, in the form of Spanish artifacts. Archeologists believe that this was the town of Casqui described in the expedition narratives. In recent years, Dr. Mitchem has investigated a number of halberds (metal-headed pole weapons known to have been carried by the Spaniards) in Mississippi and Arkansas that may be from the expedition, and he has also been going back to reexamine and rethink other objects found in Arkansas and southeast Missouri that have been attributed to the expedition. He had the opportunity to closely examine and study a well-preserved halberd from Arkansas during the fiscal year, and concluded that in fact it is most likely a relic lost by members of the expedition.

A copper hawk bell found farther down the St. Francis River from Parkin is probably also an expedition artifact, but another bell and some glass beads found farther west in the state are probably from later European activities along the Arkansas River. Reexamination of a number of metal bells from

the Missouri bootheel were found to date much later (1680s) and appear to be of French origin, but some glass beads from the same area are likely from an exploratory party sent north by the Spaniards while they were at Parkin.

Dr. Mitchem has also been collaborating with archeologists in New Mexico who are studying sites associated with the Vázquez de Coronado expedition, which was traveling through the Southwest at the same time. The same types of artifacts are found in both areas, but they are much more numerous in New Mexico because that expedition was much larger and better-equipped. Interest in the early Spanish contact is considerable in New Mexico, and Dr. Mitchem gave invited public lectures in both Albuquerque and Santa Fe during the fiscal year.

The Richards Bridge Site and the Parkin Phase in Arkansas

For a number of years, Dr. Mitchem has been studying archeological remains associated with what archeologists call the Parkin phase (AD 1350–1600) in northeast Arkansas. The working assumption is that the Parkin site (or Casqui) was the capital of a province of about 20–25 villages situated along the St. Francis and Tyronza rivers. For the past few years, Dr.

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.

Mitchem and colleagues from the Arkansas Archeological Survey have been working with volunteers from the Arkansas Archeological Society to investigate the Richard's Bridge site, a well-preserved Parkin phase village on the Tyronza River in Crittenden County. Geophysical studies there since 2013 have revealed well-preserved burned house floors below the ground surface, some of which may be arranged in rows. Other possible features were also located by the geophysical techniques.

Armed with this information, the annual Training Program, jointly sponsored with the Arkansas Archeological Society, was held at the site in June 2015 under Dr. Mitchem's direction. The primary aims were to investigate four different presumed structures to compare size, configuration, and construction techniques to previous information collected at the sites of Parkin and Neeley's Ferry. For two and a half weeks, 70–80 people at a time excavated and processed artifacts in the laboratory. One of the most surprising results of the work was the finding that the town was not surrounded by a defensive ditch or moat, the first Parkin phase site to be found lacking this feature. Although analysis of the findings is still ongoing, general construction methods appear to be the same as at other Parkin phase villages.

Plans are to return with the same group next year for a second season to more thoroughly investigate the town and its

structure. The resulting information will aid in the overall interpretation of Mississippian occupation in northeast Arkansas.

Preserving African-American Historic Sites

Station research assistant Faye Futch has been working with several groups and individuals to help preserve and interpret African-American sites in Cross and St. Francis Counties. During the fiscal year, she aided citizens in beginning the process of getting sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Her training in historical research makes her an essential participant in these projects.

One of the sites is an African-American cemetery near Wittsburg, known as the St. Marks/First Baptist Church Cemetery. Originally associated with the St. Marks Baptist Church (established in 1909), it was later used by the First Baptist Church after the original church burned. The cemetery contains at least one person who was undoubtedly born a slave (born 1826), and there are probably others as well. The second site is also a cemetery, the Forrest City Cemetery. This has been the major African-American cemetery in the city, and is still used today. In addition, Ms. Futch has been asked to prepare a National Register nomination for the former store at the Smith Plantation in Birdeye, Cross County.



Dr. Mitchem welcoming the Archaeological Conservancy's "Peoples of the Mississippi Valley" tour group to the Parkin site. Photo by Melissa Harvey.



Excavations in Area 5 of the Richard's Bridge site during the 2015 Annual Training Program.

Parkin Research Station — Academic & Service Activities

Grants, Honors & Awards

- Mitchem prepared a proposal to a private foundation in New York to fund excavations on the presumed Spanish cross in the mound at Parkin. The aim is to get a sample for tree-ring dating to determine if the tree was cut in 1541, which would indicate it was probably the cross raised by the Hernando de Soto expedition that year. The proposal was submitted in June (at the end of the fiscal year) and was later funded.

Service to State Parks & Parkin Archeological State Park

- **New Research for Park Development.** Mitchem worked extensively with Parkin Archeological State Park personnel in preparations for the 2015 Arkansas Archeological Society Annual Training Program, based at the park.
- **Programs & Presentations.** Mitchem gave an interpretive talk on the Ted Morris paintings of Parkin scenes for Parkin Archeological State Park staff. Futch gave interpretive talks and tours to groups and individuals on the Northern Ohio School at Parkin. Mitchem provided tours of the station laboratory and collections on several occasions.

Professional Service

- **Peer Review.** Mitchem provided peer review of a grant proposal submitted to National Science Foundation.
- **Professional Organizations.** Mitchem is a member of the Editorial Review Board of the Florida Anthropological Society (*The Florida Anthropologist*); Mitchem served as Chairman and was a judge for the Southeastern Archaeological Conference's Student Paper Competition. Futch served on the Board of Directors of the Cross County Historical Society.
- **Other Consultations & Research.** Mitchem participated in the Manley-Usrey site (3MS106) excavations at ARAS-BLY research station; Mitchem visited Apalachee Tribe leaders in Louisiana to help collect genealogical data as part of a larger project to document their past for federal recognition; Mitchem, other Survey staff, and AAS members carried out geo-physical research at the Richard's Bridge site (3CT11/22) in preparation for the summer Training Program.

Public Service & Outreach

- **Programs & Presentations.** Mitchem participated in an Artifact and Mineral/Fossil ID Day at Parkin Archeological State Park (attendance, 23).
- **Archaeological Conservancy.** Mitchem gave a talk on "Archaeological Evidence of the Hernando de Soto Expedition in the Southeastern United States" in Albuquerque, New Mexico, sponsored by The Archaeological Conservancy (audience, 100); he presented the opening lecture to participants in the Conservancy's "Peoples of the Mississippi Valley" tour in Memphis, and led participants on visits to the Parkin, McClellan, and Potter sites and to the Hampson Archeological Museum State Park in northeast Arkansas (audience, 23). Mitchem gave a telephone interview to a journalist writing an article for the Conservancy's general audience magazine, *American Archaeology*.
- **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. Futch served as Secretary of the Cross County Economic Development Board, and as Secretary of the Cross County chapter of the Arkansas State Employees Association.
- **Media Outreach.** The research station maintains a Facebook page, and engages with local media to help publicize Survey activities, plus events and workshops at the Park.

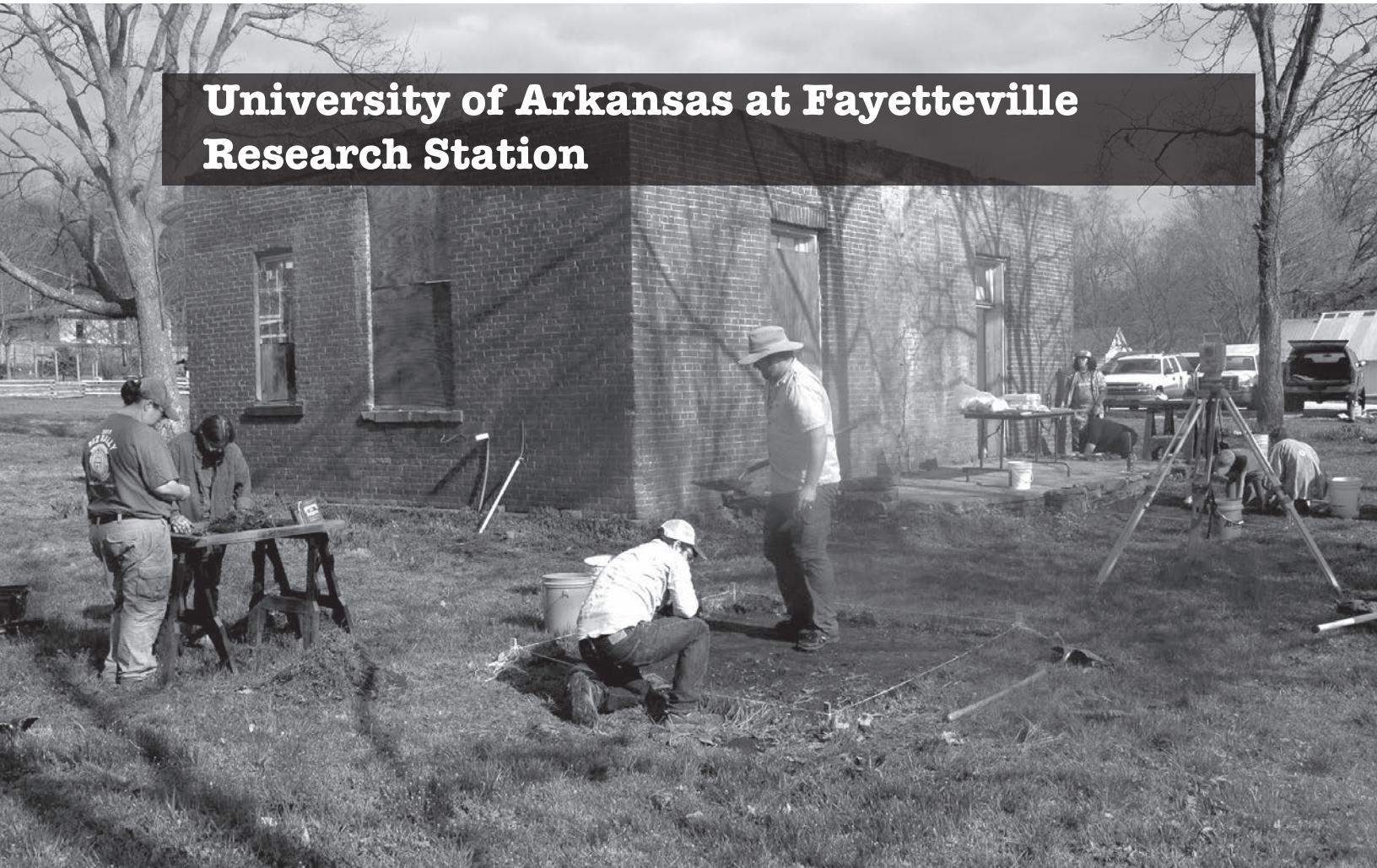
Service to the Arkansas Archeological Society

- **Chapter Presentations.** Mitchem gave two talks at the Central Mississippi River Valley Chapter (Jonesboro), and also spoke to the Ouachita Chapter (Hot Springs), the Kadohadacho Chapter (Magnolia), and the Ark-Homa Chapter (Fort Smith) (combined audiences, 236).
- **Training & Certification Program.** Mitchem directed the 2015 summer Training Program at the Richard's Bridge site in northeast Arkansas.

Volunteer Hours

- 16 volunteers provided 130 hours of service at the Parkin research station during 2014–2015.
- During the 2015 Training Program, Arkansas Archeological Society members provided approximately 5185 additional hours of volunteer hours.

University of Arkansas at Fayetteville Research Station



UAF Station Welcomes Dr. Brandon

After serving nine years as the research station archeologist at SAU in Magnolia, Dr. Jamie Brandon took the helm at the UAF research station on August 1, 2014. Dr. Brandon is, however, no stranger to the Ozarks. He worked for the ARAS Sponsored Research Program while he completed his M.A. degree at the University of Arkansas in the 1990s, and his Ph.D. dissertation (University of Texas at Austin, 2004) on Van Winkle's Mill grew out of a UAF research station project that began in 1997. Dr. Brandon is excited about his return to the Ozarks and has hit the ground running with research projects already under way using Ozark bluff shelter materials, properties in Historic Cane Hill, and Pea Ridge National Military Park.

Bluff Shelters in the Ozarks

Prehistoric occupations in Ozark bluff shelters are a unique and important resource—unique and important not only for Arkansas, but for the entire mid-continent. It is very rare that perishable remains like textiles, seeds, and basketry are preserved in archeological contexts, and our dry bluff shelters in Arkansas have more of these preserved items than most

places in North America. Many of these artifacts sit on museum shelves as they have since they were excavated in the 1930s by the University of Arkansas Museum. At the same time, these precious sites, many considered sacred by Native American groups, are increasingly endangered by looting. Through continuing and new research projects, the UAF research station is working to document these bluff shelters in the region, and to interpret these collections to the public. Additionally, station associate Jerry Hilliard and Dr. Brandon continue to advise and assist University of Arkansas graduate students, such as Devin Pettigrew and Kaelin Groom, with their research into bluff shelter sites in the region. Below we outline some specific projects.

Surveys in the Ozark-St. Francis National Forest. During the last fiscal year (2013–14) the Survey entered into a cooperative agreement with the U.S. Forest Service to conduct an archeological survey in the Boston Mountain Ranger District of the Ozark-St. Francis National Forest. This effort was geared at identifying types of sites often overlooked during typical Forest Service compliance work—sites such as bluff shelters. In August, Jerry Hilliard completed all documentation from this project and submitted the report.

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.

Jamie C. Brandon (Ph.D., University of Texas at Austin, 2004) was the Survey's Research Station Archeologist at SAU/Magnolia for nine years before moving to the UAF station beginning with the Fall 2014 semester. He is also Research Associate Professor of Anthropology, University of Arkansas–Fayetteville and now teaches on the UAF campus. He has over 25 years of experience in the field of archeology, working at all stages of investigation and on sites dating from the Pleistocene to the twentieth century. He has been involved with projects in 13 southeastern states, and has authored or co-authored publications and/or technical reports on research in seven of those states. Dr. Brandon has worked with the Arkansas Archeological Survey in various capacities since 1997. His research interests include historical archeology of the 19th century South, prehistoric and protohistoric cultures of the Midsouth and Arkansas Ozarks, cultural and historical memory, and working with descendant communities.

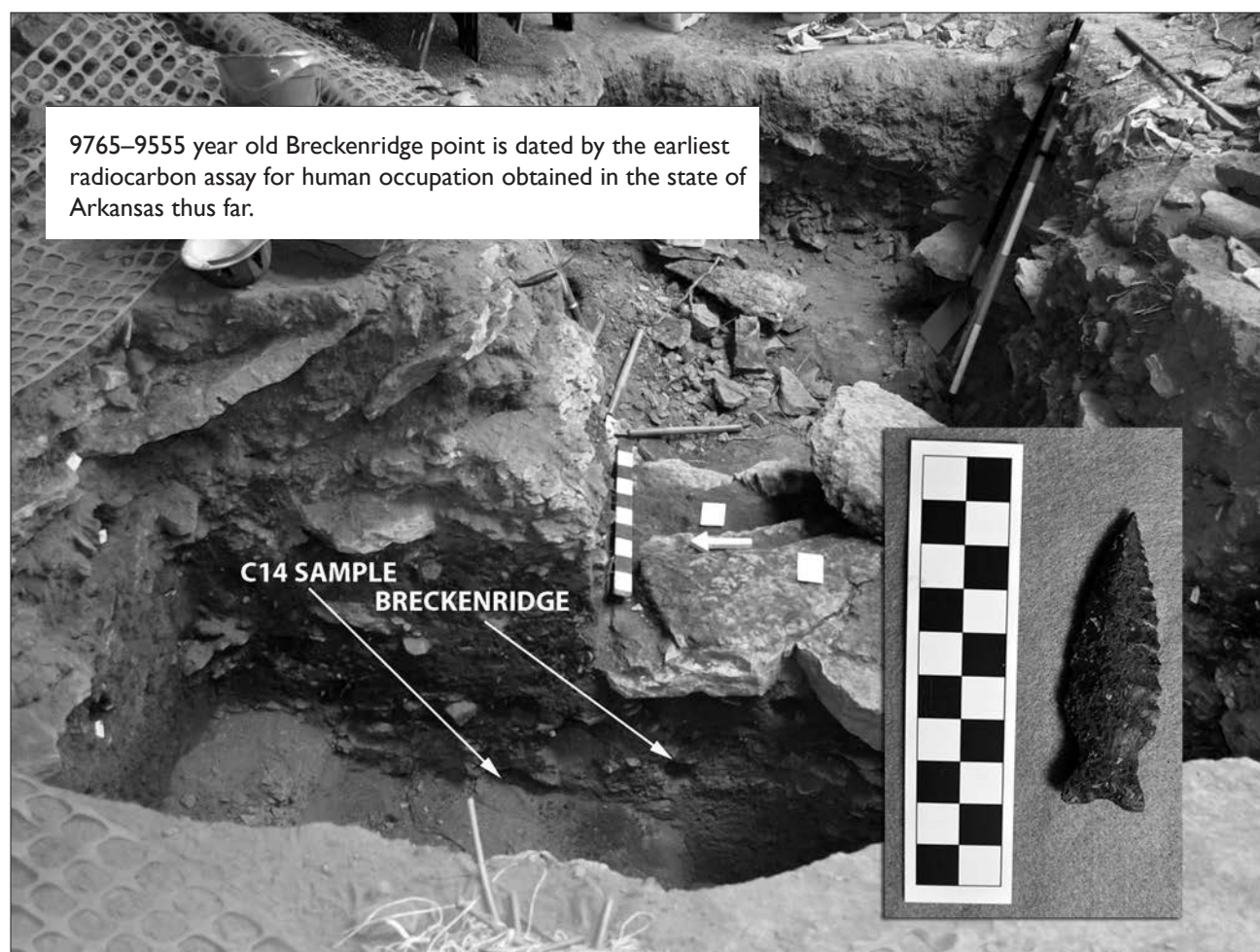
Jerry E. Hilliard (M.A., University of Arkansas, 1980) moved to the position of Research Associate for the UAF station in 1994 after 15 years with the Survey doing public archeology, records management (he is a former Survey registrar), and research on prehistoric and historic sites in the Ozarks. His 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-qi Chapter of the Arkansas Archeological Society.

Breckenridge Shelter. Recent excavations at Breckenridge Shelter (3CR2) have yielded the first direct date associated with a Breckenridge Dalton projectile point—a date that has placed the point between ca. 9765 and 9555 years old. The Breckenridge is an important early point type related to the Dalton culture and the transition from Paleo-Indian to Early Archaic. This is the earliest radiocarbon date for human occupation thus far obtained in the state of Arkansas.

This date was obtained from work conducted by the Survey in 2012 in collaboration with Dr. Marvin Kay of the University of Arkansas Anthropology Department. The field crew re-opened two of Ray Wood's 1962 two-meter excavation units at Breckenridge. The purpose of this investigation was to analyze the stratigraphy using modern mapping technologies, photographic techniques, and scientific methods not available at the time of the 1962 excavations. At the end of the project a balk about 1.8m x 1.3m in plan and 2m in depth was carefully removed between the two old excavation units. In-situ

deposits capped by episodes of roof fall were discovered during this process. At the bottom stratum, capped by thick limestone roof fall, were ash deposits with stone tool debris, shell, and faunal material. The complete Breckenridge point, made from Pierson chert, was found lying on top of shale bedrock in this deposit near an associated hearth, from which the C14 sample was obtained. The date was made possible by a grant from the Archeological Research Fund. An article entitled "Radiocarbon Results from Breckenridge Shelter (3CR2)" by Jerry Hilliard, Jared Pebworth, Mike Evans, and Aden Jenkins was published in *Field Notes: Newsletter of the Arkansas Archeological Society* No. 385 (July/August 2015). The photo on the next page shows the point (insert) and its location in the excavation unit.

Bluffs of the Ancestors. Jerry Hilliard has been working closely with University of Arkansas graduate students, including Devin Pettigrew, on Ozark bluff shelter research. Pettigrew finished his M.A. thesis this year and a byproduct of that research is a poster entitled "Bluffs of the Ancestors." This poster was



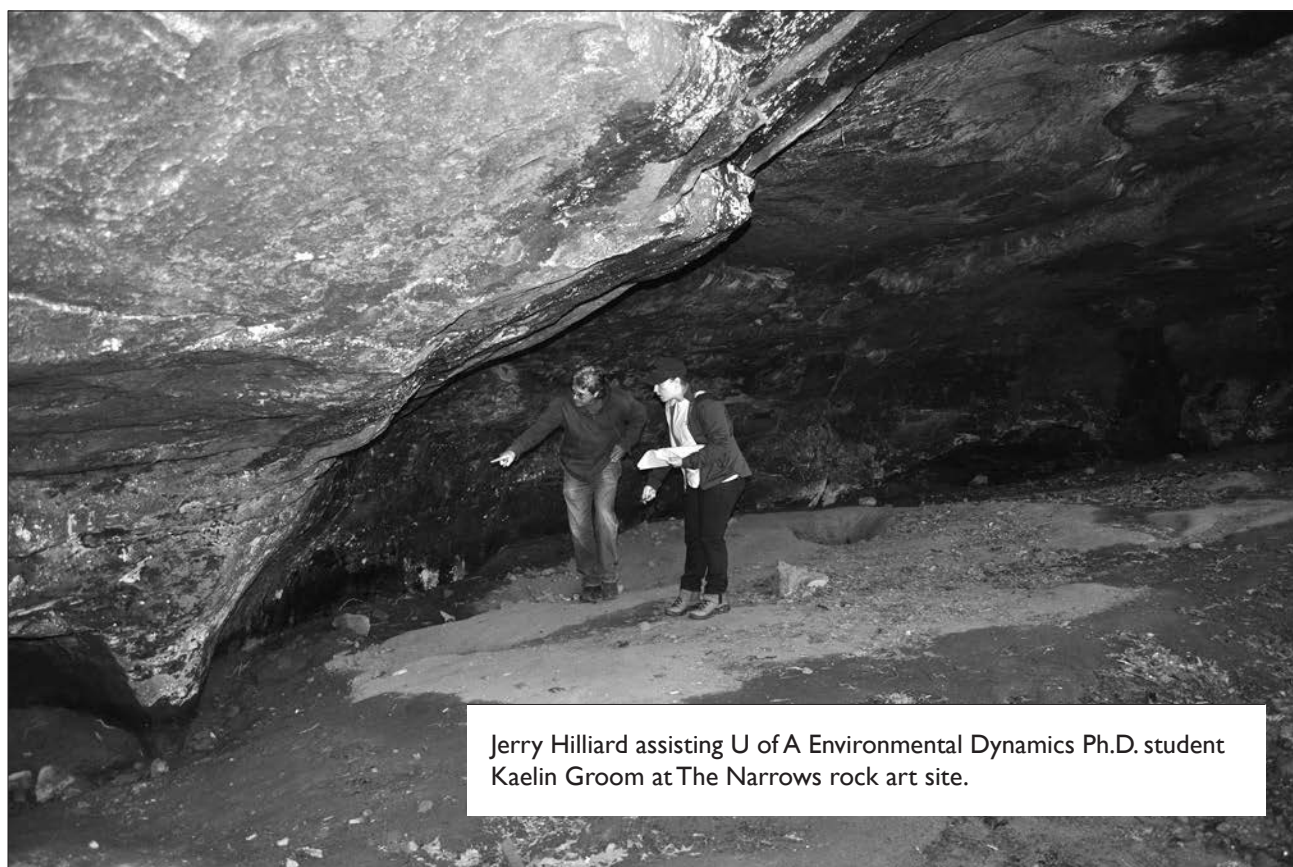
9765–9555 year old Breckenridge point is dated by the earliest radiocarbon assay for human occupation obtained in the state of Arkansas thus far.

presented by Jerry Hilliard and Devin Pettigrew at the annual meetings of the Arkansas Archeological Society and the Plains Anthropological Conference. Their work explored the use of bluff shelters as sacred sites in prehistory. For thousands of years prior to Mississippian times Native Americans buried their dead in bluff shelters and caves in the Ozark Mountains. During the Mississippi period (ca. AD 900–1600) these same sites continued to be used as burial places but with notable differences. Large bluffs overlooking the White River became mortuary houses. Marine shell artifacts were buried with multiple individuals in some bluffs and caves along the White River and its tributaries—especially in the vicinity of mound centers. An association of rock art with Mississippi period burials can be demonstrated at Eden’s Bluff and Brown Bluff. Individual expression seems to have been the norm for bluff shelter burials of the Mississippi period, especially those located far from mound centers.

The common theme may have been a desire, if not emphasis, to bury relatives at a place where the ancestors resided and also buried their dead. Bluff shelters and caves have special qualities that Native Americans long recognized, including the tendency to preserve perishable goods and remains for long

periods. Geologically they incorporate underground features like niches and caves as well as overhangs. These natural features likely denoted Below World and Above World concepts central to the world view of these people throughout their long history in the Ozarks. To bury loved ones in these special places symbolized a direct connection with the past.

Ozark Bluff Shelter ANCR Project: Building on past projects involving Ozark bluff shelters, the UAF research station has launched a new research initiative. The first step in this initiative was to secure a grant from the Arkansas Natural and Cultural Resources Council to digitize and transcribe important early records from the 1930s excavations in Ozark bluff shelters held by the University of Arkansas Museum Collections. This work will make these important excavation notes and correspondence available to researchers in a searchable format. Additionally, the grant will identify perishable items in the museum collections in dire need of conservation and create a public-oriented website that will seek to provide Arkansans with more information about this important, endangered resource. This project is a collaboration between Dr. Jamie Brandon, Dr. Elizabeth Horton (ARAS-TOL), and Jerry Hilliard.



Jerry Hilliard assisting U of A Environmental Dynamics Ph.D. student Kaelin Groom at The Narrows rock art site.

Civil War Archeology in Northwest Arkansas

The 150th Anniversary of the Civil War has led to increased interest in the subject amongst both public and professional audiences. As this commemoration winds down, Dr. Brandon continued to serve as the Vice-Chairman of the Arkansas Civil War Sesquicentennial Commission, and the UAF research station is active in archeological research on a number of Civil War sites within its territory.

Prairie Grove Battlefield State Park. Arkansas State Parks commissioned the Arkansas Archeological Survey to conduct an intensive study at the location of a proposed restroom facility planned at an existing parking loop near the Borden House. During two weeks in May 2014 the field portion of the study was completed. Geophysical explorations followed by an intensive, systematic metal detecting program resulted in the discovery of Civil War battlefield munitions as well as reenactor paraphernalia and hundreds of modern metal objects.

The discovery of Civil War munitions, both artillery shrapnel and small arms ammunition, indicates that intense fighting took place in the project area. Furthermore, the types of these munitions and their distribution will aid the park in interpreting the battle. These findings document various episodes of the battle and locations of regimental positions. For example, diagnostic artillery shell shrapnel is evidence of the Union artillery bombardment of Confederate troop positions on the

wooded ridge prior to the first Union Infantry advance by the Twentieth Wisconsin and Nineteenth Iowa. Other artillery case shot and/or canister may be attributed to Union fire during either or both of the Confederate counterattacks. Small arms munitions, especially fired and impacted .69 caliber elongated balls and “dropped” Enfield bullets, likely document the fighting between the Twentieth Wisconsin and Fagan’s Confederate Brigade. A single Colt revolver impacted bullet, also found in the project area, was fired by a member of the Thirty Seventh Illinois Infantry during the second Union assault on the ridge. Only two companies who fought at Prairie Grove, both of the Thirty Seventh Illinois, had these repeating rifles. The single impacted Colt bullet found would most likely have been fired from the north fence at the Borden orchard toward Fagan’s troops located in the vicinity of the project area.

The report, entitled “Geophysical and Archeological Investigations in the Area of Proposed Restroom Facilities at Prairie Grove Battlefield State Park,” by Jerry Hilliard, Jami Lockhart, Jared Pebworth, Michael Evans, and George Sabo III, was finalized in September 2014.

Pea Ridge National Military Park. The UAF research station is gearing up to work on the Pea Ridge battlefield. In fall of 2015 we will begin a pilot project for a possible four-year project with the National Park Service as a part of the federal Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Units (CESU) program. This

project will test a methodology that will combine large-scale remote sensing and traditional battlefield archeology techniques to gain a picture of the cultural resources on the battlefield at the landscape level. The 2015–2016 fieldwork will concentrate on complete mapping and magnetometer survey of 27 acres of open area comprising Ruddick's Field—an important location in the battle at Pea Ridge.

Historic Cane Hill

In the spring of 2015 the UAF research station began a long-term joint research program with Historic Cane Hill, a non-profit dedicated to historic preservation in western Washington County. This project seeks to investigate historic properties in the town of Cane Hill, the earliest settlement in Washington County, founded in 1827. The town is known for having one of the earliest colleges in the state (Cane Hill College) and for its role in the Civil War (the Battle of Cane Hill). The town is also home to 16 sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places. As Historic Cane Hill purchases and restores historic properties in the region, the Arkansas Archeological Survey is conducting research and providing information that will help guide the restorations, and manage these important sites for future generations of Arkansans.

The first of these research programs was a “Spring Break Dig” at the small brick building known as the Methodist Manse. Allegedly constructed in 1834, the Methodist Manse is supposedly the oldest building in its original location in Washington County. The Manse was built as the first Methodist Church in Cane Hill, later served as the pastor's residence, and was the headquarters for General James G. Blunt during nearby Civil War battles. During the twentieth century, the Manse was the residence for Mary Pyeate, granddaughter of John Rankin Pyeate, one of the founders of Cane Hill. However, as Historic Cane Hill was poised to restore this building, there were many unanswered questions about this structure and its history.

Led by Dr. Jamie Brandon and Dr. Jodi Barnes (ARAS-UAM), over 50 volunteers and staff took part in the excavations between March 23 and 27, 2015 (see photo on page 29). We learned a great deal about the history of the structure—including evidence of a major fire in the late nineteenth century and massive landscaping in the early twentieth century. Further investigations are planned for 2016.

The Archeology Minute on KUAF

Dr. Brandon and Marilyn Knapp, Survey research assistant at the coordinating office, partnered with KUAF Radio, the University of Arkansas's NPR affiliate, to create a series of radio spots called *The Archeology Minute* for the 2015 Arkansas Archeology Month.

These one-minute long broadcasts aired every day in March and reached a potential audience of over 600,000 in a 14-county area of west and Northwest Arkansas, parts of eastern Oklahoma, and southern Missouri. *The Archeology Minute* sought not only to educate the public about what archeology is

and how archeology is done, but also to provide listeners with many facts unique to Arkansas archeology. Topics ranged from the latest excavation sites to the archeological history of Arkansas. We hope to continue and expand this effort next year.

Carden Bottoms (CARV)

Carden Bottoms is a rich alluvial floodplain in northeastern Yell County created by the Arkansas River and internationally known for its rich archeological heritage. In past years the UAF research station has been involved in a long-term, NEH-funded research effort in Carden Bottoms and the Central Arkansas River Valley (CARV). That work is now drawing to a close. This year Jerry Hilliard continued to work on the CARV material—conducting inventory and analysis of the 1990–1994 and 2009–2012 excavations. The records and artifacts from the NEH project have been entered into a database, excavation and analysis forms scanned, and photographs of diagnostic stone tools completed. Leslie Walker, former CARV project archeologist and recent Ph.D. graduate from the University of Arkansas, and Jerry Hilliard completed a detailed analysis of all the data associated with the three houses that were excavated between 2010 and 2012. An article based on their analysis will be published in the near future. In addition, Jerry Hilliard is continuing the inventory, analysis, and data entry for work that was conducted by Dr. Skip Stewart-Abernathy between 1990 and 1994 at the Carden Bottoms site. This information will be incorporated with the more recent CARV project data.

Brunson/Hempstead House, Historic Washington State Park

Before his move to the UAF research station, Dr. Brandon had conducted nine years of research at Historic Washington State Park in southwest Arkansas. As a part of the transition to his new position, Dr. Brandon led one more effort at the park, which interprets life on the frontier in nineteenth-century Arkansas. Investigations at the site of the Brunson and Hempstead Houses were conducted at the request of the Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism in preparation for the renovation of the Brunson House and the surrounding area. The site consists of the former location of the mid-nineteenth-century Hempstead House and the current location of the 1860s Brunson House. The Hempstead House was built in the 1850s and was demolished between 1947 and 1950. The Brunson House originally stood in nearby Columbus, Arkansas, but was moved to Washington in the late 1980s by the Pioneer Washington Restoration Foundation and subsequently gifted to Historic Washington State Park for their interpretive use. Dr. Brandon coordinated the work and was the principal author of the report, entitled “Geophysical and Archeological Investigations at 3HE236-200, the Former Site of the Hempstead House and Current Site of the Brunson House, Historic Washington State Park.” Dr. Jami Lockhart (ARAS-CSP) provided the geophysical survey of the property, while Dr. Carl Drexler (ARAS-SAU) conducted the ground-truthing fieldwork.

Cataloging and Rehabilitating Collections

With the assistance of our volunteers, ARAS-UAF research station staff have also been continuing to rehabilitate and inventory the station collections as well as process and research new collections donated to the Arkansas Archeological Survey. This is an important part of the work we do here at the UAF research station as it ensures that these collections, and the data they represent, will be preserved for future researchers.

Figley Collection. Jerry Hilliard has completed initial inventory of the large Figley Collection. Charles and Katherine Figley were instrumental members of the Arkansas Archeological Society in its early years. They recorded 285 sites in counties in the vicinity of their home in Judsonia. Their contributions include a vast cataloged collection of artifacts that were donated to the Arkansas Archeological Survey. Much of what we know about the prehistory of the Little Red River is due to research by the Figleys. Their work documents 10,000 years of history and their records and artifacts will forever be a source for scholarship in Arkansas archeology. An article entitled “Charles and Katherine Figley’s Legacy to Arkansas Archeology” by Jerry

Hilliard has been reviewed and accepted to be included in an upcoming issue of *The Arkansas Archeologist*.

Tom’s Brook Culture and the Charles Bartlett Collection. Jerry Hilliard is also directing a number of volunteers in processing the Charles Bartlett Collection. Donated in 2011, the Bartlett Collection includes hundreds of artifacts from sites Charles Bartlett visited in the 1960s—including artifacts from the important Tom’s Brook site (3JO1). Tom’s Brook was instrumental in defining the archeological entities known as Tom’s Brook phase and Tom’s Brook culture, formulated by Frank Schambach, as well as the Tom’s Brook complex, described by Don Wyckoff.

This year Jerry Hilliard wrote and submitted an article now under review for the journal *The Arkansas Archeologist* summarizing the 1961 excavations, collections, and interpretation of the Tom’s Brook site. The intent of this article is to evaluate the validity of the Tom’s Brook culture in the Ozark region. Important to this evaluation is the fifty-plus years of archeology since the 1963 publication of Bartlett’s work and our added knowledge of point type chronology and bluff shelter stratigraphy.

UAF Research Station — Academic & Service Activities

Teaching & Higher Ed

- **UAF Anthropology Department.** Brandon taught ANTH 4903, Seminar in Historical Archeology (11 students) and ANTH 4443, Cultural Resource Management (13 students) during Spring 2015.
 - Brandon guest lectured twice in ANTH 1033, Introduction to Archeology and once in ANTH 3023, Approaches to Archeology on the UAF campus.
 - Brandon served on 5 graduate student committees, including two who completed their degrees this year (Leslie Walker, Ph.D. and Ben Donnan, M.A.).
 - Brandon and Hilliard assisted ENDY Program graduate student Kaelin Groom with her research at The Narrows, Fairfield Bay, and Putnam sites. Hilliard advised and assisted Devin Pettigrew on his graduate research projects.
 - Brandon helped plan and equip a new archaeology teaching laboratory at UAF.
 - Brandon helped to organize the Stigler Lecture Series.
 - Brandon provided a guest lecture to HIST 7341, Historic Preservation and Restoration at UALR.
- **Other Institutions.** Brandon & Hilliard supervised an internship in archeology in conjunction with Missouri State University.

Professional Service

- Brandon served as President of Preserve Arkansas, and Vice-Chairman of the Arkansas Civil War Sesquicentennial Commission. He was a member of the Arkansas Humanities Council Board, the State Review Board for Historic Preservation, and the Society for Historical Archaeology Editorial Board.
- Hilliard and Brandon both served on the ARAS Publications Committee; Brandon was Chair of the committee.
- Brandon served on the ARAS Personnel Committee.
- Brandon served as a judge for the 2015 SHA Student Paper Prize and for the Arkansas Historic Places Film Prize.

Public Service & Outreach

- **Presentations & Programs.** Brandon gave talks at the Tahlequah Chapter of the Oklahoma Archeological Society (2), Jacksonport State Park (26), Cane Hill Museum (19), and Fairfield Bay Country Club (38). Brandon also organized and emceed the “Dollars and Sense of Historic Building Rehabilitation” event with Preserve Arkansas in Fayetteville (210 attendees).
- **Tours & Workshops.** Brandon assisted with a tour and talk about ARAS for visitors from Fayetteville Chamber of Commerce Leadership Academy (35); he also assisted at the University Museum Collections Open House during Archeology Month (>100). Hilliard gave a talk at the 2015 “To Bridge a Gap” conference sponsored by the Ozark-St. Francis National Forests and the Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma (>100), and conducted a workshop for the Arkansas River Group of the Arkansas Master Naturalists Program at the Janet Huckabee Nature Center in Fort Smith (10).
- **Northwest Arkansas African-American Heritage Association.** Hilliard served as secretary for this Association. In June 2014 he resigned from the Board but will continue to assist the group with research and act as a consultant.
- **Public Schools.** Hilliard and Brandon led a tour to The Narrows rock art site for Mountainburg High School art history students (15); Hilliard gave a talk on archeology with a hands-on “trash box archeology” lesson to first-graders at Thomas Jefferson Elementary School in Bentonville (25). Brandon guided ARAS facility tours and demonstrations of technology replicas for St. Boniface Catholic School and Grace Lutheran School students (20).
- **Other Public Outreach.** Brandon wrote and recorded (with Marilyn Knapp) the Archeology Minute radio spots that were broadcast on KUAF during Archeology Month (March 2015). Brandon spoke at the dedication of a Civil War Sesquicentennial Marker in Springdale, AR (audience, 55). Hilliard responded to numerous calls about archeological finds and sites and 10–15 visits to the station by individuals desiring information about artifacts or other objects in their possession.
- **Consultations.** The UAF station staff provided consultation and advice regarding various archeological projects and concerns to Flat Earth Archeology LLC, Historic Washington State Park, Historic Cane Hill, Pea Ridge National Military Park, the U.S. Forest Service and Osage Tribe, and the City of Bella Vista.

Service to the Arkansas Archeological Society

- **Chapter Presentations.** Brandon gave a talk at the Ko-ko-çi Chapter in Fayetteville (audience, 25). Hilliard gave a talk at the Ark-Homa Chapter in Fort Smith (audience, 10).
- **Training & Certification Program.** Brandon taught the “Establishing Time” seminar during the Training Program in northeast Arkansas, and helped to supervise excavations.
- **Spring Break Dig.** Brandon directed a field project during March (Archeology Month) at Historic Cane Hill; chapter members, university students, and other volunteers participated.
- **Archeology Day.** Hilliard participated in this 2nd annual Archeology Month event on March 28, 2015. Several Ko-ko-çi Chapter members, along with UAF anthropology students and graduate students, and other Survey staff cooperated to present an outdoor program focusing on experimental archeology, with information booths about the Survey and Society. Over 100 people attended the event, which was covered by local media.
- **Ko-ko-çi Chapter.** Hilliard supervised volunteers in lab activities with the Bartlett Collection and Eden’s Bluff Collection.

Volunteer Hours

- Volunteers (Society members and UAF anthropology graduate students) contributed 410 hours to station projects in the laboratory. Together with 819 volunteer hours on the Cane Hill fieldwork project, and 50 graduate student hours, there were 1279 volunteer hours contributed to the UAF station during 2014–2015.



University of Arkansas - Fort Smith Research Station

Richard's Bridge Mapping and Geophysical Survey

Tim Mulvihill participated in the research at the Richard's Bridge site (3CT11/22) along with Dr. Jeffrey Mitchem of the Parkin research station and Dr. Jami Lockhart of the Survey's Computer Services and Archeogeophysics Program. During the last two years, most of the site was surveyed with a gradiometer by Dr. Lockhart and Mr. Mulvihill with excellent results. During April of 2015, some of those same areas were surveyed with other geophysical techniques to better define some of the anomalies that were thought to be prehistoric burned houses. At that time, Mr. Mulvihill also assisted with the initiation of the geophysical survey of the nearby Hood Cemetery Mounds by setting out the grid and collecting data.

During June of 2015, the Arkansas Archeological Society Training Program was held at the Richard's Bridge site under the direction of Dr. Mitchem. Mr. Mulvihill assisted with preparations for the Training Program, including setting out the excavation units (with help from the Blytheville research station's Michelle Rathgaber and Marion Haynes), and otherwise prepping the site. Mr. Mulvihill, along with Survey Director

Dr. George Sabo, also took care of all total station mapping during the Training Program and assisted with the excavations as needed. Mr. Mulvihill also mapped the stratigraphy of three backhoe trenches dug at the site using a Topcon Imaging Station (see photo above). The trenches were dug to search for a possible moat around the site. Although a moat was not found, what appears to be a large borrow pit was located on the south edge of the site.

Drennen-Scott Historic Site

The Drennen-Scott Historic Site was the house and property of John Drennen, one of the founders of Van Buren, Arkansas. The original part of the house was built in 1838 with several additions within the next few years. In 2005, the University of Arkansas - Fort Smith acquired the house and rehabilitated it as a museum and a teaching laboratory for their Historic Interpretation program. Since the acquisition, the Arkansas Archeological Survey has been conducting archeological research at the property to help tell the story of the Drennen-Scott family. For several years now, the excavations have focused on the backyard

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.

Kymberly Nguyen (part-time lab assistant, July 2014–June 2015) is a former UAFS student. She graduated in 2013 with a major in Biology.

and foundations of outbuildings that once stood there. The work proceeds slowly, as it relies on a small dedicated group of volunteers (including several Arkansas Archeological Society members), occasional contributions by UAFS Introduction to Archeology students getting their first taste of fieldwork, and sometimes help from other Survey staff.

The deposits in this part of the backyard are the deepest on the site, and the reason these foundations still exist. Instead of removing the foundations of the buildings when they were torn down or moved, fill was moved here from elsewhere on the property and the backyard was terraced to make it more level. In doing so, the foundations for at least two of the buildings (what appears to be the original detached kitchen and the adjoining smokehouse) were buried. The extent of the smokehouse foundation had been previously identified. It was approximately 16 feet on a side. Clues that it was the smokehouse included the fact that it had a continuous stone foundation, that there were no signs of a base for a chimney for this building, and that on the interior of the foundation, there was a deposit of ash 10–15cm deep lying on the original ground surface. This ash deposit also included small pieces of charred wood. Artifacts were mixed into the ash as well, including several small lead shot, animal bones, a few broken ceramics, and other miscellaneous items.

In 2006, a large stone foundation was uncovered just below the current surface of the backyard. It was thought to be the chimney base for the original detached kitchen. One possible foundation pier was also excavated on the north side of the chimney base (what would be the NW corner pier). Although Mr. Mulvihill originally set out to find the rest of the footprint for the kitchen at that time, for many years he was side-tracked by the smokehouse foundation and other related features. During the fall of 2014, UAFS Introduction to Archeology students,

under Mr. Mulvihill's direction, helped to locate the NE corner foundation pier of the kitchen. Then, in the winter and spring of 2015, Mr. Mulvihill and other Survey staff members (Jared Pebworth, Mike Evans, Aden Jenkins, and Larry Porter) located and excavated the SE and SW corner piers for the detached kitchen, finally identifying the entire footprint of the building.

Interestingly, the kitchen and smokehouse were virtually the same size and very close to each other, with the smokehouse sitting directly behind the kitchen. Unlike the smokehouse, the kitchen did not have a continuous foundation—it consisted of a stone pier at each corner and a substantial stone foundation base for the chimney. On the west side of these buildings, there was a basin area lined with stone on the downslope side and a stone-lined drain dug into the original ground surface leading downslope from the basin. When the yard was terraced (once the buildings were gone), a low stone retaining wall was built to help hold the soil, with the remnants of the north wall foundation for the smokehouse also serving as part of this retaining wall.

In addition to the features excavated at this site, many artifacts have been found that give insight into the lives of the Drennen-Scott family over the years. A uniform button from Sewanee - University of the South in Tennessee may indicate that one of the family members attended this school (research on this is still in process). A Civil War period button from a Union soldier's uniform may indicate the presence of Union soldiers on the property when they occupied Van Buren in late 1862 after the battle at Prairie Grove. A small piece of metal was engraved with two symbols from the Cherokee syllabary, providing a link to John Drennen's work as an Indian agent. It is often a slow process, but sometimes archeology is the only way to rediscover details about the past that are often unwritten.



UAFS students excavating at the Drennen-Scott backyard.

Bonnie & Clyde Barrow Gang in Alma

Tim Mulvihill was contacted by Mr. Jeffrey Hill of Fort Smith who had an interest in looking for evidence of a shootout involving members of the Clyde Barrow gang on the outskirts of the city of Alma. Mr. Hill wanted help in conducting a metal detector survey of the area indicated by an eye witness as the location of the shootout. Several members of the Arkansas Archeological Survey staff have expertise in conducting metal detector surveys, especially involving Civil War period sites. For this and other similar types of sites, it is important not only to locate artifacts associated with a specific event, but to make an official record of exactly what was found (if anything), where it was found, what areas were searched, and the methods used. Even if nothing is found, it is important to have the record in the state site files indicating that a search or survey took place.

On November 17, 2014, Mr. Mulvihill along with Mr. Hill and Survey staff members Mike Evans, Jared Pebworth, and Aden Jenkins completed a metal detector survey where a contemporary eye witness indicated the shootout had taken place. Mr. Hill obtained the permission of property owners in the survey area. Although no artifacts specifically associated with the shootout were found, other artifacts of the same or earlier time periods were found, indicating that the landform has not been heavily altered since that time.

Norwood – Mt. Olive Cemetery

Tim Mulvihill participated in the rededication of the Norwood- Mt. Olive cemetery in Greenwood, Arkansas. The previous year, Mr. Mulvihill had conducted an electrical resistance survey on the recently cleared cemetery to help locate possible unmarked graves, and to identify the size of the cemetery so that it could be fenced, along with entering the site information into the state database. This past year Donna Goldstein of the South Sebastian County Historical Society obtained a grant from the Black History Commission of Arkansas (Curtis H. Sykes Memorial Grant) to provide a fence and plaques for the cemetery. As part of the grant, Ms. Goldstein also created a biography and display that will be housed at the Arkansas History Commission. However, the story will not stop here. Greenwood High School is developing a study unit for the history of the Norwood family and the cemetery as part of the curriculum for emancipation in Arkansas, so that the Norwood family will continue to be remembered and studied in the future.

Other Projects

Toltec Mounds Mapping. For some time now, Mr. Mulvihill has been working on a new digital map of the Toltec Mounds site. He continued this project during the week of March 16th of 2015. The Toltec site is just over 100 acres in size and originally had at least 18 mounds. The southern part of the

Tim Mulvihill setting up a robotic Total Station to map backhoe trench wall stratification at the Richard's Bridge site. Others in the photo: Marion Haynes, Larry Porter, Jami Lockhart.



site has been mostly mapped except for a small wooded area. For this most recent mapping session, work was completed in the northwest quadrant of the site. The mapping is being done with a Topcon Imaging Station and transects are spaced at least every 5 meters. Along with the small section on the southern end of the site, the NE quadrant of the site and the west edge of the site along Mound Pond (an oxbow lake) are the only remaining areas to be mapped.

Clarke-Harrell-Burson House. At the invitation of the owners, Douglas and Lisa Gautier, Tim Mulvihill visited this historic house (ca. 1842) in Van Buren, Arkansas. The house has been on the National Register of Historic Places since 1991. A site form was filled out and a state site number assigned to the site. As part of this process, Mr. Mulvihill surveyed the property and created a map to make a record of the property as it exists

today and also recorded some of the known earlier features, such as the approximate location of the detached kitchen. Further work may be conducted at this site in the future.

Other Projects. Some of the additional projects Tim Mulvihill conducted or assisted during the year include

- mapping and scanning of Penhook Rock Shelter site
- creating a database and entering artifact data for 1950 Rose Mound Field School conducted by the University of Arkansas Museum
- research on the location of Halcomb Mound in Cross County, Arkansas
- processing and analyzing artifacts from various sites, including Drennen-Scott (3CW1050), McClure (3CW34), and Pruitt (3LO769)

UAFS Research Station — Academic & Service Activities

Teaching & Higher Ed

- Mulvihill taught ANTH 2203, Introduction to Archaeology (12 students) during Fall 2014 and ANTH 490V, Special Topics Archaeological Fieldwork (1 student) during Summer I 2015 at UAFS.
- Mulvihill's ongoing archeological research at the Drennen-Scott historic site serves the UAFS campus and its Historic Interpretation degree program.

Professional Service

- **Archaeological Conservancy.** Mulvihill continued to monitor erosion at the Cavanaugh Mound in Sebastian County, owned by the Conservancy.

Public Service & Outreach

- **Programs & Presentations.** Mulvihill gave public talks at the South Sebastian County Historical Society (audience, 33), and at the Arkansas River Valley Nature Center, along with Survey colleagues Jared Pebworth, Mike Evans, and Aden Jenkins (audience, 35).
- **Public Schools.** Mulvihill gave presentations to two fourth grade classes at East Pointe Elementary School in Greenwood (46 students & teachers), and six seventh grade classes at East Hills Middle School in Greenwood (108 students & teachers).
- **Public Interaction.** Mulvihill provided artifact identifications for 18 people and visited five sites in response to public request throughout the year.
- **Media Outreach.** Mulvihill created and administered a Facebook Page for the research station.

Service to the Arkansas Archeological Society

- **Chapter Presentations.** Mulvihill gave talks to the Ouachita (Hot Springs) and Ark-Homa (Fort Smith) Chapters (combined audiences, 32).
- **Training & Certification Program.** Mulvihill taught the Mapping Seminar during the summer Training Program and helped with set up and excavations throughout the session.
- **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 2014–2015. The station hosts monthly lab sessions for Chapter members, and provides fieldwork opportunities for volunteers.

Volunteer Hours

- Volunteers contributed 52 hours to station research projects in the field and laboratory during 2014–2015.

Winthrop Rockefeller Institute Research Station, Morrilton



Petit Jean Mountain Survey

The WRI station together with the Arkansas River Valley Chapter of the Arkansas Archeological Society are continuing a variety of research and support projects on Petit Jean Mountain and vicinity. Station archeologist Dr. Leslie “Skip” Stewart-Abernathy was particularly concerned with completing documentation at farmsteads conducted over the last four years. In the photo above, cows greet Chapter members surface collecting at site 3PE3.

Anticipating retirement in June 2015, Dr. Stewart-Abernathy concentrated on completing records and, with his assistant Dr. Emily Beahm, on pulling collections and records for his projects in historical archeology in other station territories. He and Beahm also spent considerable time in planning disposition of personal historical archeology books and files accumulated by Dr. Stewart-Abernathy during 38 years of service.

Wild Violet Site, 3LO226, Logan County

This site was recorded in 1990 by station assistant Larry Porter, and excavations were conducted in 1991 and 2009. The site contains well-preserved evidence of Woodland occupation, mixed with some material from other time periods. The Woodland component represents a multiseason, semipermanent habitation. This remains a significant site. Ongoing erosion of the bank of Sugar Creek exposed further deposits and more

work was needed. Consequently, seven weeks of excavation were conducted in the fall of 2013, funded by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and co-directed by Larry Porter and ARAS-UAFS station archeologist Tim Mulvihill.

Mr. Porter then spent the next several months processing the artifacts, analyzing the stone tools, and preparing a draft report of the work. He was assisted at the WRI station by Dr. Emily Beahm, along with volunteers from the Arkansas Archeological Society. Processing was also carried out by volunteers at Toltec Mounds Archeological State Park. Specialized analyses of faunal material, human remains, and ceramics were conducted by experts at the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville and the Survey coordinating office. A draft report titled “Salvage Excavations at the Wild Violet Site, 3LO226, a Woodland Period Site in Logan County, Arkansas” was completed in May 2015.

Arkansas Riverine Archeology

Sibley Chute Wreck. ARAS-WRI staff continued to monitor the level of the Mississippi River at Arkansas City, the nearest gauge to Sibley Chute. The water level gradually went down until a visit was organized to the Sibley Chute Wreck (3DR279) on 26 September. Mike Staton guided the group in by land. The bank had collapsed further, but both the port and starboard sides of the wreck were visible as were the main keelson and side keelsons. These timbers are sitting on a shelf

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. Dr. Stewart-Abernathy retired from the Survey on June 30, 2015.

Emily Beahm (Ph.D., University of Georgia, 2013) joined the Survey as an assistant at the WRI research station beginning September 1, 2013. Her major fields of interest are archeology of the eastern United States, Mississippian culture, ceramics, regional settlement patterns, social interaction, style, and iconography. Before coming to the Survey, she worked primarily in Tennessee and Georgia, with experience in directing major field projects, college teaching, and archival research. Following Stewart-Abernathy’s retirement, Dr. Beahm was appointed to the Research Station Archeologist position at WRI.

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.

of the bank and only protruding from the bank about 4m at most. No new construction details were revealed. Dr. Stewart-Abernathy is confident a substantial length of the wrecked hull remains buried in the bank. Further reconnaissance should be undertaken at regular intervals of at least once or twice a year as water levels permit.

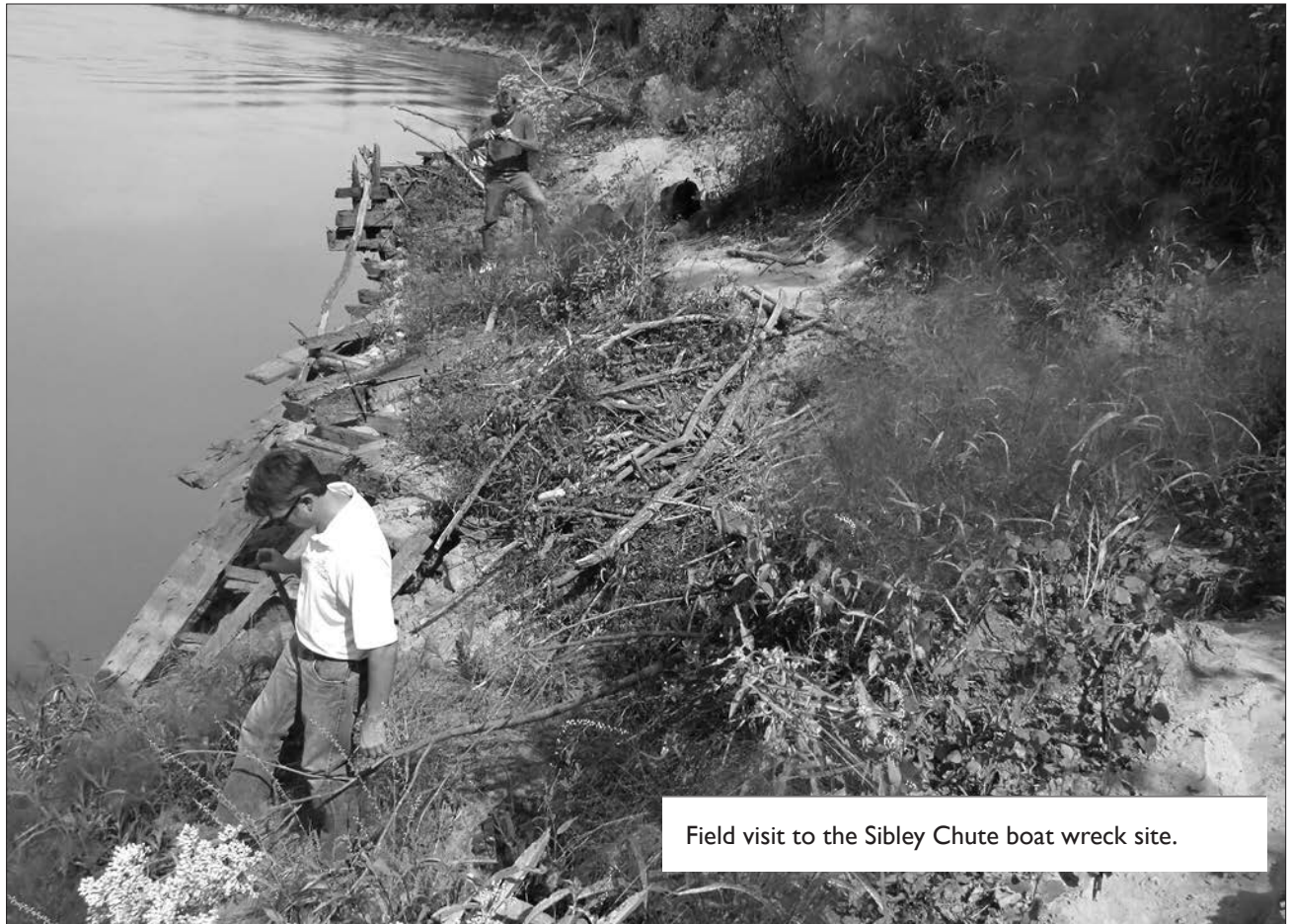
Ghost Boats in Arkansas. As part of a goal to bring more attention to riverine sites in the state, Dr. Stewart-Abernathy organized and chaired a session—“In Dark Water, in Black Water, and in Bright Sunshine: Three Decades of Riverine Archaeology in the Inland Waterways”—for the Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology at the Society for Historical Archaeology annual meeting in January 2015 in Seattle, Washington. Submissions included seven papers by ten authors. Among the papers were his own “Old Al’s Going to Get It,” two others on Arkansas topics, and papers on boatwrecks and related phenomena in Illinois, Michigan, and the Yukon.

Historic Washington State Park

Dr. Stewart-Abernathy explored issues of education, gender, childhood, and art in a paper about the fragment of slate board found in 1981 at the Sanders Urban Farmstead site (3HE236–32). An image of the house drawn by a child on the slate is one of the earliest found in Arkansas, if not elsewhere.

Ruth Polk Patterson Project, 3HO96, Howard County

This is a new project begun in the winter of 2015 by Bill Faris, who is interested in using the book *The Seed of Sally Good’n* as the basis for a film or other documentary history of the Moccasin Creek area of Howard County. Dr. Stewart-Abernathy became involved because Mike Swanda and he had documented the Polk log house and farmstead site as a part of Ruth Polk Patterson’s research on her African-American family. He briefed ARAS-SAU station staff on project developments after an initial call from Mr. Farris, who first contacted SAU, and hopes to continue to be a minor participant in the project.



Activities Supporting Winthrop Rockefeller Institute

The ARAS-WRI research station works to support the education mission of WRI in a variety of ways. Station staff continued administrative tasks, such as object loans, in conjunction with the exhibit “270: Winthrop P. Rockefeller, Lieutenant Governor of Arkansas.” Dr. Stewart-Abernathy arranged for a meeting between WRI Administration and Dr. Debra Baldwin, Dean of UALR Arts and Sciences and head of the Center for Arkansas History and Culture, regarding further papers and properties from the Rockefeller era, especially paintings, still at WRI. CAHC has the Winthrop Rockefeller papers and the Win Rockefeller papers.

Dr. Stewart-Abernathy provided long-term planning advice regarding future uses of the Heritage Farmstead during a comment period requested by Director Marta Lloyd. Dr. Emily Beahm developed a draft in-house proposal to establish an Interactive Native American Plant Use and Gardening Project at WRI, incorporating existing gardens on the campus.

Station staff also continued to provide expertise to WRI Programs for tours of rock art sites on Petit Jean Mountain, for example, to two college students from France who were on a tour sponsored biannually by the Rotary Club. Participants included staff members from WRI.

Project Dig. This program helps students learn about culture using creative and critical thinking and scientific method modeling to invent an imaginary society and then reconstruct another from fragments created by a companion group (see www.interact-simulations.com). Project Dig was conducted during the fall of 2014, with 16 students each from Morrilton Intermediate in the South Conway County School District, and Anne Watson Elementary in Bigelow. Fieldwork for the project took place at WRI on 7 and 11 November, respectively (unfortunately, inside the Teaching Barn due to cold wet weather). Assistance was provided by Dr. Beahm. The Project Dig Symposium, at which students present their results, was held on 5 December, again with the assistance of Dr. Beahm, and with much help from WRI Communications, Hospitality, and Kitchen staff.

Other Research Activities

Dr. Stewart-Abernathy continued working with Boyd Blythe, 93 years old and a long-time Society member. He met with Blythe throughout the year to record interviews, and accepted a donation of books to the Survey on historical topics.

Dr. Stewart-Abernathy, Mr. Porter, and Dr. Beahm assisted with several projects at other Survey stations, including the Taylor House and Drennen-Scott historic site excavations.



Volunteers at the WRI station open house during Archeology Month.

WRI Research Station — Academic & Service Activities

Grants, Honors & Awards

- The Arkansas Archeological Society presented its McGimsey Preservation Award to Leslie C. “Skip” Stewart-Abernathy at the Society’s annual meeting in Springdale, AR, October 2014.

Service to Winthrop Rockefeller Institute

- **“Suite 270” Exhibit.** Administrative tasks in support of this exhibit on Winthrop P. Rockefeller’s 10-year service, from 1996–2006, as Lieutenant Governor; Stewart-Abernathy helped develop the exhibit.
- **Native American Garden Proposal.** Emily Beahm developed an in-house proposal to establish an Interactive Native American Plant Use and Gardening Project at WRI, incorporating existing gardens on the campus.
- **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; 32 students from Morrilton Intermediate and Anne Watson Elementary schools participated, along with their teachers and some parents.

Professional Service

- **Agency Assistance.** Stewart-Abernathy assisted the State Historic Preservation Officer, Arkansas Highway & Transportation Department, and Ozark-St. Francis National Forests with various archeological matters.
- **CRM Firms.** Stewart-Abernathy visited site 3PP1315 during mitigation excavations by Panamerican Consultants Inc.
- **Professional Organizations.** Stewart-Abernathy organized and chaired a session, “In Dark Water, in Black Water and in Bright Sunshine: Three Decades of Riverine Archaeology in the Inland Waterways,” for the annual meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology.

Public Service & Outreach

- **Programs & Presentations.** Stewart-Abernathy and Beahm participated in the Arkansas Tech University Anthropology Club Open House and artifact demonstration on the ATU campus during Archeology Month, using replica artifacts from the WRI station teaching collection (attendance, 50+); Stewart-Abernathy gave a talk to the Perry County Historical and Genealogical Association in Perryville (audience, 10).
- **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.** Emily Beahm administers s Facebook Page for the WRI research station and ARV Chapter.

Service to the Arkansas Archeological Society

- **Chapter Presentations.** Stewart-Abernathy and Beahm each gave public talks to the Arkansas River Valley Chapter in Morrilton; Beahm also gave a talk to the Kadohadacho Chapter in Magnolia, and Stewart-Abernathy gave one to the Ouachita Chapter in Hot Springs. Porter gave a talk to the Ko-ko-çi Chapter in Fayetteville (combined audiences, 80); the station and Chapter hosted an Open House for Archeology Month (attendees, 30); Stewart-Abernathy led a tour of rock art sites for Society members who are students or alumni at Pulaski Tech and UALR.
- **Training & Certification Program.** Emily Beahm managed the field lab at the June 2015 Training Program, hosted at Parkin Archeological State Park. Larry Porter helped supervise excavations during the first week of the Dig.
- **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. Emily Beahm 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 140 hours to station research projects in the field and laboratory during 2014–2015.



University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff Research Station

Menard Locality

The Menard locality at the southern tip of the Little Prairie in Arkansas County has been a major research focus for the UAPB station since the 1990s. The late seventeenth century Quapaw village of Osotouy and the first Arkansas Post, established by Henri de Tonti in 1686, are believed to be within this locality. The Menard-Hodges site (3AR4) and the outlying Lake Dumond site (3AR110) are both part of the Osotouy unit of Arkansas Post National Memorial.

In 2014 the Survey, in partnership with the National Park Service Midwest Archeological Center in Lincoln, Nebraska, began the first year of a projected multiyear comprehensive archeological inventory of the Osotouy Unit, with Dr. John House as Principal Investigator for the Survey's portion of the work. In February and March, Dr. Jami Lockhart, the Survey's geophysical specialist, directed archeogeophysical surveys of the plaza area and outlying northern periphery of the Menard-Hodges site. Preliminary results show what appear to be numerous cultural features beneath the surface in both areas of the site. Phase 2 fieldwork, including further geophysical mapping plus excavation on potential locations of cultural features identified in 2014, was scheduled for September 2015.

Dr. House continued to work on a report on the colonial era Native American graves at the Lake Dumond site. Six graves encountered at Lake Dumond during the Society/Survey

Training Program in 1997 were excavated under a permit from the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program and in consultation with the Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma. Poorly preserved human remains were found in some of the graves, in some cases accompanied by glass beads, objects fashioned from cuprous (e.g., brass) metal sheet, and traces of vermilion pigment. The graves are estimated to date to the very late 1600s or early 1700s and to possibly be those of Quapaws. The ongoing analyses emphasize detailed reconstruction of the grave features and comprehensive description of accompanying artifacts. The Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma reburied the human remains in 2003 at the location where they were unearthed, after the remains had been analyzed and reported.

A third important archeological site in this locality is Wallace Bottom (3AR179), discovered by a Society/Survey team in 1998 in a tract owned by White River National Wildlife Refuge. Results of fieldwork carried out from 2001 to 2006 support the identification of Wallace Bottom as a portion of the late 1600s Quapaw village of Osotouy and the location of the early 1700s French Arkansas Post. 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. Results from analysis of Native American material culture from Wallace Bottom were published by Dr. House in 2013 in the journal *Southeastern*

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.

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, and transferred to UAPB station in the fall of 2013.

Archaeology. The analysis of plant remains from Wallace Bottom by Kelsey O. Nordine, Gayle J. Fritz, and Jocelyn C. Turner will be published by the Survey in a Research Series volume in 2016. Dr. House, in coordination with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Southeastern Region Archeologist's Office, has collaborated with graduate students Rebecca Wiewel of University of Arkansas Fayetteville and Lauren Zych of University of Chicago in compositional analyses of Native American ceramics from Wallace Bottom.

Fourche Island

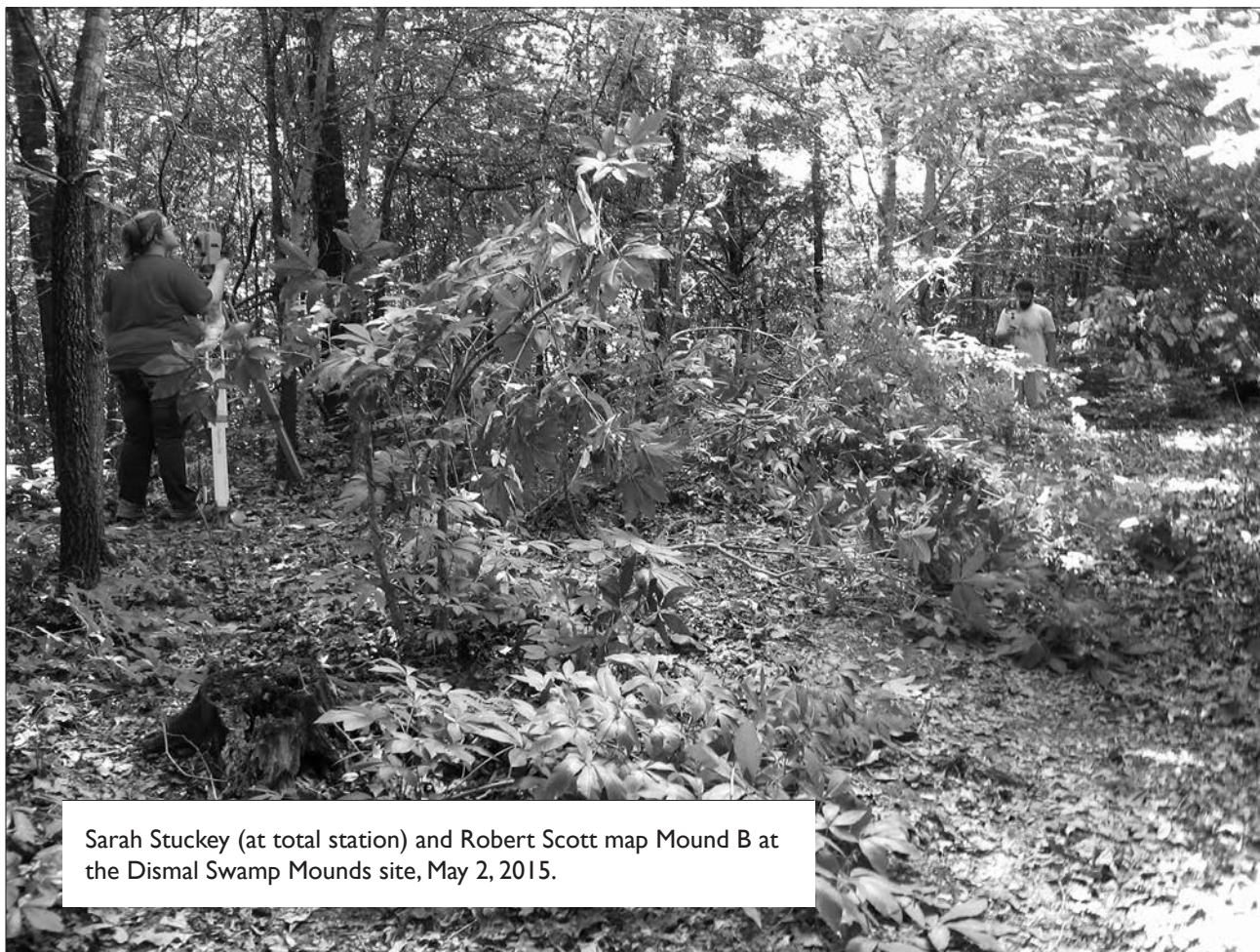
The Thibault Plantation locality adjacent to the Little Rock Port Industrial Park in Pulaski County has been a major research focus for the UAPB station since 2007. This activity is part of the Survey's ongoing response to accelerating impacts on cultural resources from residential, commercial, and industrial development in the Little Rock area. In the 1870s and 80s, J. K. Thibault excavated pottery vessels from a number of small mounds on his plantation on Fourche Island in the Arkansas River floodplain south of Little Rock. Thibault donated or loaned portions of the collection to the Smithsonian Institution in 1883. These 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. Current investigations in the Thibault Plantation locality have included work on both the Thibault site 3PU1 and the adjacent Isgrig site 3PU15.

The UAPB station resumed work on the Thibault site in February 2015 within the 180-acre tract acquired by the Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma in 2012. This work included continued topographic mapping and systematic shovel testing in the dense woods and undergrowth adjacent to Thibault Road, and controlled surface collection in the cultivated fields on the site. Total station mapping of the shovel test grid refined spatial control for the project and clarified the topography of the wooded tract. A previously unknown mound was identified as a result of the shovel testing in early 2014. The 17 shovel tests completed in 2015 supplemented the 33 shovel tests from previous years to comprise a total of 50 shovel tests in about 5ha (12 acres) of wooded area adjacent to Thibault Road.

Lake Saracen Splash Park

In 2012, Dr. House conducted a cultural resources survey of the projected Lake Saracen Splash Park in downtown Pine Bluff at the request of the Pine Bluff Parks and Recreation Commission. The splash park location is within the Lake Pine Bluff (now Lake Saracen) Shoreline site (3JE164) recorded in 1979. The 2012 survey revealed the presence of historic period



Sarah Stuckey (at total station) and Robert Scott map Mound B at the Dismal Swamp Mounds site, May 2, 2015.

artifacts dating from the mid-1800s through the 1970s in a disturbed upper soil horizon on the site. On the basis of these results, the Arkansas State Historic Preservation Office concluded that the Lake Saracen shoreline site meets significance criteria with respect to the National Register of Historic Places but that impacts on undisturbed archeological contexts in the splash park location within the site could be mitigated by monitoring and data recovery at the time of construction.

The bluff line overlooking Lake Saracen in downtown Pine Bluff corresponds to the bank of the Arkansas River prior to a change in the river course in 1908. The splash park site is in close proximity to the location of the 1818 Joseph Bonne cabin, the first documented historic settlement at the “Lower Pine Bluff,” and also includes a portion of the early town of Pine Bluff at the time of the Civil War Battle of Pine Bluff in October 1863.

Construction of the splash park began in mid-May, 2014. Dr. House and Robert Scott worked in collaboration with the general contractor to inspect the deposits as they were revealed by earth-moving. A number of cultural features were recorded, including a series of brick piers from a structure identified as the First Baptist Church that stood on the location from the late

1800s through the 1960s. Glass and ceramic artifacts dating to the early to mid-1800s all appeared to be from the disturbed horizon, and no intact cultural features dating to that era were identified.

Preparation of a report on the splash park construction site monitoring was a major research focus for Dr. House and Robert Scott in 2014–2015. This research included analysis of the large collection of historic artifacts resulting from the monitoring plus description of their relation to cultural features at the site and examination of documentary sources, including Jefferson County Courthouse records and Sanborn Insurance Company maps from the late 1800s through early 1990s. Retired UAPB station assistant Mary Farmer aided Dr. House in the documentary research.

Mississippian and Protohistoric Period Architecture in Eastern Arkansas.

In 2006 Dr. House began preparing a chapter on Native American architecture in eastern Arkansas during the Mississippian and Protohistoric periods for a projected edited volume on Mississippian culture architecture. The edited volume failed to materialize, so in 2014–2015 House began rewriting the chap-

ter for a journal article. The article will report data from 110 structures at 33 archeological sites in 17 counties ranging from the Missouri state line on the north to the Louisiana state line on the south. The structures date from approximately AD 900 to 1700 and encompass both ceremonial and domestic structures. By summer 2015, the manuscript was nearing completion.

Visiting and Revisiting Mound Sites

In 2013–2014, Dr. House initiated a program of revisiting important mound sites in the station territory to update records on the status and condition of the mounds, and in some cases conducting small-scale excavations. In addition to updating archeological documentation, the revisits provided opportunities to contact current owners and affirm the unique historical and scientific value of these ancient landscape features. Three sites were revisited in 2014–2015.

Butler Mound 3AR15. In January, House and Scott visited the Butler Mound in Arkansas County at the invitation of the landowner. The Butler Mound had been recorded in 1940 as part of the Central Mississippi Valley Archaeological Survey, a joint investigation by Harvard University, Louisiana State University, and University of Michigan, but there is no record of further archeological visits over the ensuing 75 years. The site consists of a Mississippian period (AD 1100–1600) platform mound plus outlying habitation and burial areas. House and Scott prepared a base map and, with the assistance of members of the landowner's family, conducted shovel testing on a wooded portion of the site.

Dismal Swamp Mounds 3AR213. House recorded the Dismal Swamp Mounds in a clear-cut tract east of Gillette in Arkansas County in 2006, following a lead from a local resident. He was able to identify two small mounds but, because of poor ground surface visibility, collected only a few small grog pottery sherds from an animal burrow in the side of the larger mound. Conical burial mounds are frequently associated with prehistoric Woodland occupations in eastern North America. House returned to the mound in May 2015 accompanied by Robert Scott, Survey station assistants Sarah Stuckey (ASU) and Katherine Gregory (UAM), and volunteer Don Bragg. Excavation of a small test pit (Test Unit 1) on the lower sloping side of the larger mound (Mound A) yielded a large number of sherds, possibly representing Early or Middle Woodland occupation (500 BC–AD 400). Mapping with a total station confirmed the conical shape of the Mound A and the size and shape of the smaller Mound B.

O'Neal Mound 3AR75. House recorded the O'Neal Mound near Bayou LaGrue north of DeWitt in Arkansas County in 1980 based on information from a local resident who had excavated in the mound summit and found layers of burned clay daub fragments within the mound strata. House received the landowner's permission to map and excavate in 2014. Topographic mapping in June 2014 established the mound is about 2.5m in height and that it is located on the western edge of a level area that may have served as a plaza. In July, August,

and September 2014, House and Scott began excavating a test unit on the mound summit adjacent to the deep excavation made by the informant prior to 1980. This work confirmed the informant's observation of layers of burned house debris in the mound, indicating the presence of structures atop successive building stages, and the presence of fragments of shell-tempered pottery indicating construction and occupation of the mound between about AD 1000 and 1500. In September, House and Scott paused excavation for the year and backfilled the unit to preserve unexcavated contexts through the winter. Excavation resumed in June 2015 and continued through August. A number of charcoal samples were collected for radiocarbon dating from good stratigraphic context within the mound.

Other Projects

In April and May, Dr. House worked with Mike Wilson of Jacksonville in refining locations of archeological sites on portions of his farm which would potentially be impacted by pipeline construction. The work included visits to Mr. Wilson's farm and updating site records from the 1970s and 80s. In May, Dr. House and Bob Scott, with the help of Mr. Wilson, conducted bucket auger testing of low natural rises in a floodplain. The auger tests produced prehistoric artifacts including pottery sherds, flakes of chert, and quartz crystal.

In May and June, Dr. House worked with the Fish and Wildlife Service's Regional Archeologist's Office to secure the loan of pottery sherds from the Wallace Bottom site to Lauren Zych, graduate student in Anthropology at University of Chicago. Zych is conducting compositional studies of Native American ceramics from Colonial Era sites in Louisiana and Arkansas as part of her doctoral dissertation research.

Robert Scott's Research

Arkansas Mussel Study. Mr. Scott has continued to inventory archeological mussel shell assemblages in research collections housed at different Survey research stations. In this context, Mr. Scott began analysis of mussel shell recovered from a large refuse-filled pit excavated during the 2014 Training Program at site 3MN298 in the Ouachita National Forest. The shell deposit most likely represents a single harvesting episode of a mussel bed in the nearby Ouachita River. As such, the assemblage is most likely not representative of the relative abundance of species present in that segment of the Ouachita River. It does, however, add to a growing database of analyzed archeological mussel assemblages that are contributing to our current knowledge of the pre-modern ranges of mussel taxa in Arkansas.

Tillar Archeological Project. As part of his doctoral research at Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Mr. Scott is conducting an archeological study along Bayou Bartholomew in Drew County. The purpose of the research is to test hypotheses on the timing and causes of depopulation in the northern Lower Mississippi Valley in the late Mississippian period, approximately AD 1400–1700. Mr. Scott completed the survey

component of the project in mid-June having recorded approximately 120 new prehistoric and historic sites in northeast Drew County. Work in 2015–2016 will focus on intensive shovel testing and small scale excavation on sites where there is a potential to encounter intact midden or cultural features. It is hoped that excavation in these deposits will recover samples for radiocarbon and thermoluminescence dating along with decorated pottery and formal chipped stone tools. Alongside fieldwork, Mr. Scott continued to reanalyze collections at the UAPB research station. Fourteen previously unrecognized Tillar complex components were identified.

Thibault Mapping Project. Mr. Scott participated in the UAPB station's ongoing field investigations at the Thibault site in Pulaski County (see "Fourche Island" above). Mr. Scott's particular emphasis in the project is preparation of a total station map of the entire site. In addition to providing a model of the Thibault site's topography, the map will tie together archeological observations from 2007 through the present.

Prehistoric Ceramics from East Central Arkansas. In preparation for a prehistoric pottery program for Arkansas Archeology Month, Mr. Scott assembled representative examples of pottery sherds and other artifacts from various portions of the regional Arkansas sequence. Images of selected artifacts (not accompanied by site location information) were posted on the UAPB station's Facebook page.



Dr. House receives an honorary Pendleton blanket from Russ Garber of the Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma, March 5, 2015.

UAPB Research Station — Academic & Service Activities

Teaching & Higher Ed

- House taught SOCI 2330, Introduction to Anthropology (27 students) during the Fall 2014 semester and SOCI 3360, Peoples and Cultures of Africa South of the Sahara (3 students) during the Spring 2015 semester at UAPB.
- Scott (hired as an adjunct Instructor) taught SOCI 2330, Introduction to Anthropology (38 students) during the Spring 2015 semester; this has enabled House to teach SOCI 3360, which the Department had not been able to offer since 2007.
- House serves on the doctoral dissertation committee for Southern Illinois University at Carbondale Ph.D. candidate Robert Scott, currently a Survey employee.
- House served as judge for the Junior and Senior High School exhibits in the Earth Science Division of the annual UAPB Regional Science Fair.

Public Service & Outreach

- **Programs & Presentations.** House gave a talk and tour of the Menard-Hodges site to the Grand Prairie Historical Society (audience, 25); he also presented programs at the Pine Bluff-Jefferson County Historical Museum (audience, 20), and the Civil War Round Table of the Delta (audience, 30). Scott gave a talk to the Pine Bluff Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution (audience, 30), and organized two events in Pine Bluff for Arkansas Archeology Month: a "hands-on" exhibit and presentation on prehistoric pottery hosted by the Arts and Science Center of Southeast Arkansas at Pine Bluff, and an "Artifact ID" event at the Delta Rivers Nature Center (attendance, 9).

- **Historic Cemetery Preservation Initiative.** House met with a representative of Preserving African American Cemeteries, Inc. (PAAC) and a group of descendants for a visit to Center Point Cemetery in Pulaski County. He also made a presentation at the annual PAAC “Memorial in May” conference hosted by the Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma.
- **Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma.** House participated in the Quapaw History Conference hosted by the Tribe at the Downstream Casino Resort in Oklahoma. He made a presentation on archeological research at sites connected with the Quapaws’ presence on the lower Arkansas River in the late 1600s and 1700s. At the conclusion of the conference, House was among those who were awarded a blanket for their contributions to Quapaw history (illustration in this report).
- **U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.** At the request of Dale Bumpers White River National Wildlife Refuge staff and the FWS Southeast Regional Archeologist, House and Scott examined an area of ongoing impacts on cultural resources in Monroe County. The field visit resulted in recording and preliminary mapping of a prehistoric site with a small mound and measures by the Refuge to protect the site.
- **National Park Service.** In cooperation with the Midwest Archeological Center in Omaha, Nebraska House is serving as Co-Principal Investigator (with Dr. Jami Lockhart of the Survey) in a multiyear project to inventory cultural resources in the Osotouy Unit, Arkansas Post National Memorial.
- **State Historic Preservation Office, Arkansas Historic Preservation Program.** At the request of landowners, House consulted on two separate long-distance pipeline projects. In Prairie County, shovel testing on the pipeline route identified a prehistoric site that may be one of those excavated by Clarence B. Moore of the Museum of Natural History of Philadelphia in 1910. In Pulaski County the company was able to reroute to avoid impacts on several sites, including one newly recorded.
- **City of Pine Bluff, Parks and Recreation Department.** Artifact and other analysis and report preparation on the monitoring of a splash park construction.
- **Maumelle City Park.** Scott conducted a cultural resource survey at the request of the town’s mayor, Michael Watson, after land surveyors discovered two projectile points in the process of making a topographic map. Field investigations failed to recover additional cultural material in the same area where the projectile points were found; however, one additional prehistoric site was recorded. Soil profiles indicated heavy disturbance across the entire 5 acre project area and it was determined that construction would not impact any significant archeological sites.
- **Media Outreach.** Scott administers a Facebook page for the UAPB Station. The page has been regularly updated with news and images of ongoing station research and with images of prehistoric ceramics from the UAPB station territory.

Service to the Arkansas Archeological Society

- **Chapter Presentations.** House gave public talks at the Central Mississippi Valley (Jonesboro) and Arkansas River Valley (Morrilton) Chapters (combined audiences, 80).
- **Training & Certification Program.** House taught the Basic Excavation Seminar during the Training Program at the Richard’s Bridge site in northeast Arkansas. Scott helped supervise excavations.
- **Volunteer Opportunities.** The station invites local Society members to assist in the lab or fieldwork whenever opportunities arise.

Volunteer Hours

- Volunteers contributed 16 hours to station research projects in the field and laboratory during 2014–2015.



University of Arkansas at Monticello Research Station

The UAM research station dedicated a good portion of 2014/2015 to public outreach and education. Staff created new educational activities including dig boxes, mend the pots, and a slave cabin “excavation,” and took these into the Monticello community for Pan African Day and Market in the Park.

Youth Archeology at Hollywood Plantation

The UAM research station partnered with the Tunican Chapter of the Arkansas Archeological Society, University of Arkansas Division of Agriculture’s Cooperative Extension 4-H, and the University of Arkansas at Monticello to develop a pilot youth archeology project. The Tunican Chapter received a Department of Arkansas Heritage, Heritage Month grant to support the project. The 2015 Heritage Month theme focused on landscape change. Therefore, Hollywood Plantation, a considerably large plantation developed in the early nineteenth

century by Dr. John Taylor with the aid of enslaved laborers, was the ideal location for the youth project.

Archeology, the study of people through their material culture, is a hands-on endeavor that provides lessons in math, science, and history. It is an exciting adventure that promotes social interaction alongside scientific investigation. The three-day workshop taught participants about Hollywood Plantation and the science and practice of archeology. Ten 4-H members between 12 and 19 years of age from counties in southeast Arkansas participated in the program. On day 1, the youth learned how to read a landscape, toured American Indian and plantation period sites in the vicinity, and practiced their math skills by setting up excavation units. On day 2, the participants learned proper field methods and documentation as they excavated to identify the 1840s location of the house. On day 3, the youth washed and analyzed the artifacts and interpreted the

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. More recent sites range from the National Register listed Taylor/Hollywood Plantation 1840s log house and Lakeport Plantation in Chicot County, Arkansas's only remaining pre-Civil War plantation mansion on the Mississippi Delta, to World War II internment sites such as Camp Monticello, Rohwer, and Jerome.

Jodi Barnes (Ph.D., American University, 2008) is the Survey's Research Station Archeologist at UAM and Research Assistant Professor in the Department of Anthropology, University of Arkansas – Fayetteville. She joined the Survey 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 secured funding and grants to support research and public outreach in southeast Arkansas, published articles on this research, conducted public outreach activities, and is teaching "Cultural Anthropology," "Sex, Gender, and Culture," and "Introduction to Archeology" at UAM.

Katherine Gregory (M.A., Florida Atlantic University) joined the Survey as station assistant at UAM in October 2014. She earned her B.A. in Anthropology from Marquette University and previously worked for the Seminole Tribe of Florida Tribal Historic Preservation Office.

materials to understand landscape use and landscape change at Hollywood Plantation. Their report writing resulted in a short article about their research and experience later published in the Society's newsletter, *Field Notes*.

Tunican Chapter members and the UAM research station, with contributions from other ARAS archeologists, wrote an archeology activity book with Hollywood Plantation as the case study. The book was used to guide the workshop. After the workshop, the book was revised into a how-to guide for working with local archeologists from the field to the laboratory. Chapter 1 provides an overview of the history of landscape change in the Hollywood Plantation area. Chapter 2 includes a basic synopsis of archeology and why we do it. Chapter 3 outlines field methods and documentation. Chapter 4 provides an overview of lab methods, and Chapter 5 outlines the ways archeologists interpret their data and write up their results. Each chapter concludes with a number of activities.

This pilot public education program, which includes a workshop and a guidebook, is an innovative and collaborative project that takes youth through the process of archeology from fieldwork and lab to analysis and report writing.

Taylor House, 3DR26

In July 2014, the UAM research station archeologists, with the assistance of Tunican Chapter volunteers, continued excavations at the Taylor House. They also excavated a number of shovel test pits along the proposed route of a new road to the house. A new multicomponent site, 3DR349, was identified and recorded. All of the artifacts from the 2014 excavations have been washed. Primary analysis has been completed for over half of the collection and secondary analysis has begun on the glass artifacts.

The research station participated in the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program's Tour through History at the Taylor House. Approximately 90 people attended the tour led by Rachel Silva. The archeologists had a table with photographs and artifacts from the 2014 fieldwork and Dr. Barnes talked about the ongoing archeological research.

Camp Monticello (3DR305)

Camp Monticello is a World War II Italian prisoner of war camp. The property is owned by UAM, which needs to develop part of the site. In 2014/15, Dr. Barnes assisted the Chancel-



4-H members participating in Youth Archeology at the Hollywood Plantation. Above, practicing math skills to set up an excavation unit; Right: Dr. Carol Colannino-Meeks teaching Brandon McPherson, Madison Moncrief, and Mistic Bumgardner how to excavate.



lor and Provost of UAM with the Section 106 process for the development project and submitted the preliminary report, *Documentation of an 80-acre Tract of 3DR305, Camp Monticello, Drew County, Arkansas*. The report consists of a compilation of documental, oral historical, and archeological research that provides insight into Arkansas's role in World War II, with an emphasis on the construction of the camp and on the ways in which the Italian POWs adapted to confinement and expressed ethnic and cultural identity through daily practice. Jared Peabworth conserved the metal artifacts from the camp.

Dr. Barnes conducted additional archival research at the Arkansas Historical Commission. She organized a symposium titled "Intimate Archaeologies of World War II" for the 2015 Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA) meetings and presented a paper on the research. She also co-chaired a roundtable lunch at SHA, "The Archeology of World War II," with Stacey Camp from the University of Idaho. It focused on methodological challenges, working with descendants, and management of research on World War II sites.

Dr. Barnes currently has a number of essays in preparation for publication. She is putting together a thematic issue of the journal *Historical Archaeology* based on the 2015 SHA symposium. In addition, she is revising an essay on the construction of temporary World War II camps and the construction of Camp Monticello for the journal *Southeastern Archaeology*.

In the fall of 2014, the UAM research station archeologists met with Sylvia Bizio and Matteo Borgardt. Sylvia is the daughter of a POW who was interned at Camp Monticello. Matteo is her son. Sylvia and Matteo are developing a film project based on her father's experience at the camp. Dr. Barnes is serving as a humanities scholar for the film project, which is supported by the Arkansas Humanities Council.

Telling Stories Through Archeology & Art

Barnes worked to bring Kimi Maeda, a South Carolina artist, to Arkansas. Maeda uses sand, shadow, and projection in a performance called *Bend* to tell the story of two men interned in a Japanese American Relocation Camp during World War

II: Kimi's father, an Asian Art historian, and the subject of his research, Isamu Noguchi, a half-Japanese/half-American sculptor. The performance relates to Arkansas's WWII homefront landscape, as two relocation camps were located here—Rohwer and Jerome. The Survey has helped with conservation efforts related to the camps, and Dr. Barnes' Camp Monticello research encompasses another aspect of the WWII homefront landscape.

Barnes invited Kimi to come to Arkansas to do two shows (in Little Rock and in McGehee) and a youth workshop (in McGehee). Others involved in bringing the project to fruition were Jeff Owyong, the mayor of McGehee, Susan Gaillion of the WWII Japanese American Internment Museum, and the UAM Japanese Club. The workshop included an internment

camp meal, creating sand art, a Japanese lesson, and learning about internment. Funding from the Arkansas Arts Council supported the *Bend* performances.

Improving the Research Station Lab

The station worked on improving the laboratory and increasing public participation in lab work. Katy Gregory is in the process of developing a type collection and preparing a lab manual. She has been hosting monthly lab programs and creating educational activities. Dr. Barnes also created a questionnaire to gauge the success of station and chapter lab programs and to learn why people participate or not. The results will be used to make improvements to the lab program.

UAM Research Station — Academic & Service Activities

Grants, Honors & Awards

- Dr. Barnes received \$3033 in Collaborative Project Support funding from the Arkansas Arts Council for *Bend*.
- The Tunican Chapter of Arkansas Archeological Society received a \$3295 Arkansas Heritage Month Grant from the Department of Arkansas Heritage to support the youth archeology project at Hollywood Plantation, a collaborative project involving Survey personnel. Dr. Barnes directed excavations at the site.

Teaching & Higher Ed

- Barnes taught Cultural Anthropology (12 students) and Introduction to Archeology (7 students) during Spring 2015.
- Barnes taught an Independent Study course in Museum Studies (1 student) exploring current issues facing museums and the principal areas of museum work—collections, interpretation, museums & communities, capacity building, and leadership. For the hands-on course, the student visited four Arkansas museums to evaluate best practices, began an inventory of the archeology room at the Drew County Historical Museum, assessed that Museum's needs in order to create a more contemporary experience, and prepared a successful grant proposal to Arkansas Humanities Council for making improvements.
- Barnes began advising a student, Cherie Miller, who will complete a number of Independent Studies in order to graduate with the first anthropology minor from UAM.
- Barnes served on the Recruitment Committee and helped draft text for a promotional flier for the School of Behavioral and Social Sciences.
- Barnes continued to work with other UAM faculty on the Taylor House and Camp Monticello projects. She drafted a standard protocol for proposed archeological research on any of the University properties, including the campus, and submitted it to the Interim Chancellor, Jay Jones. The protocol indicates that each proposal should have a research plan which includes a final report and curation of finds at the ARAS-UAM research station.
- Barnes and Gregory created a small temporary exhibit about the Taylor House for the UAM Library.

Professional Service

- **Society for Historical Archaeology.** With colleague Stacey Camp (University of Idaho) Barnes organized a roundtable lunch on the Archeology of World War II for the 2015 annual meeting. Barnes serves on the SHA's Gender and Minority Affairs Committee; she helped organize a GMAC-sponsored symposium for the 2015 annual meeting, and helped with content for the new GMAC website. She is also on the Academic and Professional Training Committee, and serves as liaison with GMAC.
- **Preserve Arkansas.** Barnes serves on the Board and was elected Vice President of Education. In addition to monthly meetings, she assisted with the Fall Ramble, Legislative Reception, several fundraising events, and the 2015 Most Endangered Places announcement during Arkansas Heritage Month and National Preservation Month.
- **Other Station Projects.** Barnes and Gregory participated in the Spring Break Dig at the Methodist Manse in Cane Hill conducted by Dr. Jamie Brandon (ARAS-UAF) and Bobby Braly (Historic Cane Hill).

- **Peer Review.** Barnes provided peer review of work submitted to the *International Journal of African Diaspora Archaeology and Heritage*.
- Barnes served on the Survey's Publications Committee.

Public Service & Outreach

- **Programs & Presentations.** Station staff participated in the first Pan-African Day in Monticello, with youth archeology dig boxes and slave cabin activities; Barnes also presented a talk on the archeology of the Gullah. Barnes gave a public talk for the Lakeport Plantation Legacies speaker series.
- **Public Schools.** Barnes gave two presentations in a STEM for Girls workshop through the UAM STEM program for high school students (80 students)
- **Social Media.** Barnes and Gregory worked to develop public outreach and education on social media.

Service to the Arkansas Archeological Society

- **Training & Certification Program.** Barnes and Gregory participated in the summer Training Program at the Richard's Bridge site in northeast Arkansas.
- **Tunican Chapter.** The station advises and supports the activities of the Southeast Arkansas Tunican Chapter, including Lab Days for volunteers. Major collaborative projects with the Chapter this year included the Youth Archeology project, also involving Desha County 4-H and other Survey archeologists, and regular outreach at Market in the Park in Monticello with a table to display information about the Chapter and public archeology activities such as atlatl throwing. Barnes organized the speaker series, prepared press releases and fliers for monthly meetings, and wrote articles for the newsletter, which is edited by Chapter member Hope Bragg. This year station staff developed a survey to learn about volunteer and lab participation, and also completed the Department of Education's forms so that teachers will be able to receive Education Credits for attending Chapter meetings.

Volunteer Hours

- Volunteers contributed 320 hours to station research projects in the field and laboratory during 2014–2015.



Participants “excavating” a slave cabin during Pan-African Day.



Henderson State University Research Station, Arkadelphia

Social Identity and Community in the Ouachita Mountains

Native American communities in the Ouachita Mountains of western Arkansas and eastern Oklahoma in the past shared similarities with those in the Red River valley to the south—the historic homeland of the Caddo Indians—but also showed ties with Arkansas River valley communities to the north. Following excavations at two sites in Montgomery County as Society Training Programs in 2013 and 2014, HSU research station archeologists are using pottery fragments and stone tools, architecture, and food remains to interpret patterns or habits of daily life, and to better understand social identity and connections between communities in the Ouachita Mountains.

The excavations at 3MN298 and 3MN321 are part of a collaborative research project by the Arkansas Archeological Survey, the U.S.D.A. Forest Service, and the Arkansas Archeological Society, directed by Dr. Mary Beth Trubitt and Meeks Etchieson (Archeologist for the Ouachita National Forest).

Since completion of excavations, Dr. Trubitt and new station research assistant Katie Leslie, assisted by volunteers and students, have washed, sorted, and catalogued artifacts, processed soil samples, and organized photographs, maps, and field notes. Dr. Trubitt obtained funding for specialized analysis of animal bone from a refuse pit with especially good preservation, and for chemical characterization and sourcing of a larger sample of pottery sherds from 3MN298 and the nearby Adair mound center (3GA1) using instrumental neutron activation analysis. Samples also have been selected and sent to specialists for protein residue analysis, for radiocarbon dating, for paleobotanical analysis, and for zooarcheological analysis. Dr. Trubitt and Katie Leslie interpreted preliminary results, and prepared conference papers and public talks to share project results with several different audiences this year.

There was an active community of people at site 3MN298 between about 2300 BC (Late Archaic period) and about AD 1650 (Late Mississippian period). The community contin-

The Arkadelphia research station is located on the campus of Henderson State University, where the station archaeologist teaches anthropology courses in the Department of Sociology, and Human Services, and Criminal Justice. The station is responsible for archaeological 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 archaeological sites.

Mary Beth Trubitt (Ph.D., Northwestern University, 1996) is the Survey’s Research Station Archeologist for HSU/Arkadelphia, and Research 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.

Katie Leslie (B.A., Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville, 2010) came to Arkansas in 2014 as the new assistant for the HSU station. She was previously with the Illinois State Archaeological Survey, where she worked as a crew chief on excavations at the Mississippian period East St. Louis site. In 2013 and 2014 she was awarded competitive Women in Archeology internships at the Center for American Archeology in Kampsville, Illinois. She is interested in Mississippian archeology, ceramic and lithic analysis, and foodways.

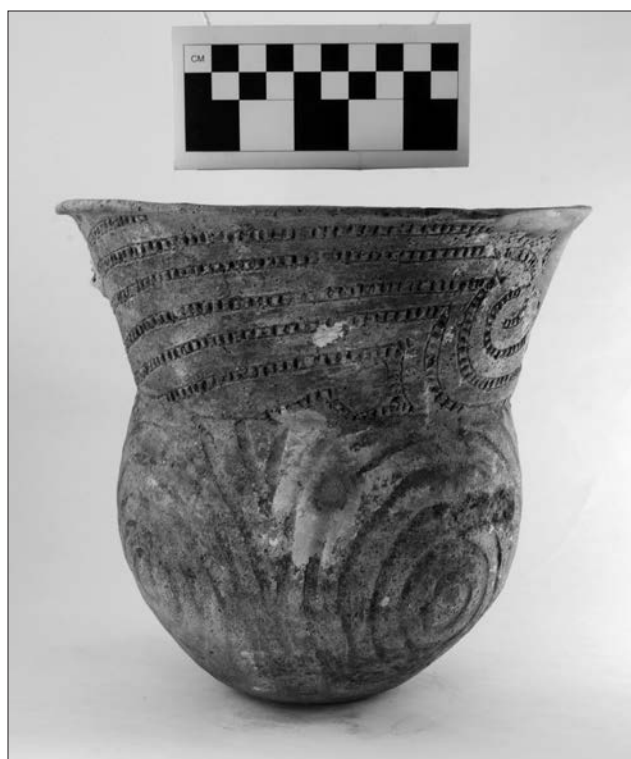
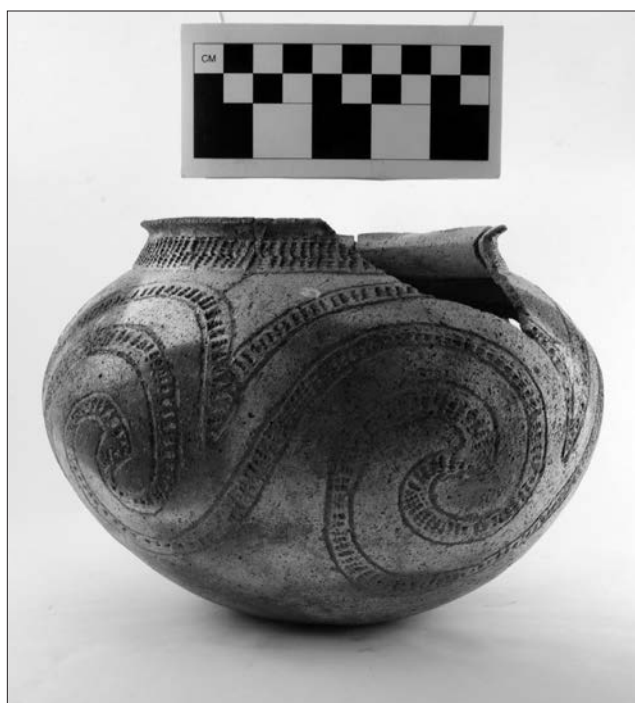


ued after the Spanish expedition of Hernando de Soto came through Arkansas in the 1540s, indicating that the region was not abandoned as a result of these first contacts. Excavations at 3MN298 uncovered architectural features in four different areas, including a house with a circular plan dating to the early AD 1400s, and a portion of a rectangular building not yet dated. House form and construction details, use of domestic space, and patterns of trash disposal are all important aspects of the habits of daily life in a community. Domesticated plants—maize, squash or gourd, and beans—have now been identified from the site, and wild fruits (maypop, hawthorn, and grape) and nuts (hickory, black walnut, acorn, hazelnut) have been found as well. Food is especially important in cultural identity. Analysis of artifacts is under way, and technological and stylistic attributes of pottery and stone tools will be used to interpret production habits and choices made by residents living here at different times in the past.

Documenting Caddo Ceramics

Dr. Trubitt and Ms. Leslie continued photographing, documenting, and analyzing Caddo vessels in the Joint Educational Consortium’s Hodges Collection of Native American artifacts, curated at HSU. This large and significant collection, made

Katie Leslie processes flotation samples from the 2014 Society Training Program excavations at 3MN298 (photo by Mary Beth Trubitt).



Two unprovenienced Caddo vessels (Cowhide Stamped jars) from the Joint Educational Consortium's Hodges Collection (photos by Katie Leslie). On page 57 Early-Middle Mississippian period Hayes type arrowpoints from the Hodges Collection are shown (photo by Mary Beth Trubitt).

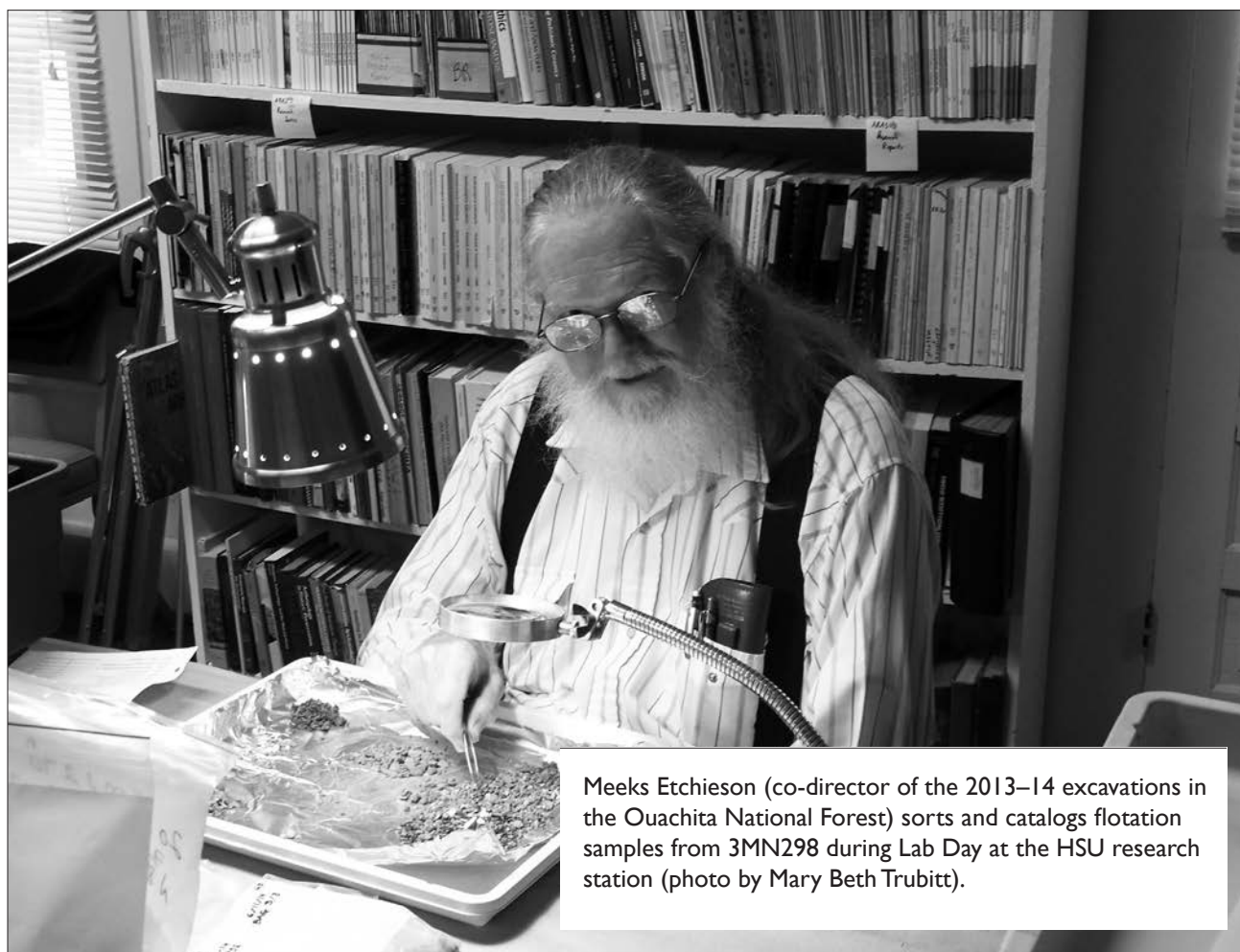
by Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Hodges in the 1930s and 1940s, was assembled largely from archeological sites in Clark and Hot Spring counties. A subset of the collection (the Huddleston collection) is the current focus of research because Mr. Vere Huddleston left a more complete record of artifact locations and associations than his contemporaries. In addition to analyzing technological aspects of pottery production (temper, firing conditions, surface treatment) and vessel form, size, and function, detailed analysis of vessel decoration and stylistic similarities and differences can be used to identify social boundaries and changes through time in the Middle Ouachita River region. The computerized dataset and photographs will become part of the Survey's Digital Vessel Database in the future. Revisiting archeological sites identified in the 1930s and recording their current condition is an ongoing station activity.

Dr. Trubitt and Linda Evans (HSU Archives) collaborated on editing for publication a manuscript left by Vere Huddleston about his archeological excavations in the 1930s at the East Place (3CL21). The article, published in *Caddo Archeology Journal* in early 2015, includes detailed analysis and documentation of vessels he dug from East Place that are now part of the Joint Educational Consortium's Hodges Collection. While the site is known for its Early to Middle Mississippian period (ca. AD 1100–1400) ceramics, Huddleston's collection of pottery showed use of the site until about AD 1700.

HSU student Emily Miller completed documentation of the effigy vessels in the Hodges Collection, and created a brochure as part of an independent study project. Her brochure has been printed for distribution to the public at various exhibit locations. Based on her project, Ms. Leslie and Dr. Trubitt created a new temporary exhibit of effigy vessels for HSU's Huie Library.

Two Book Projects

Dr. Trubitt is editing a volume of papers that originated as a festschrift symposium at the 2014 annual meeting of the Society for American Archaeology. *Research, Preservation, Communication: Honoring Thomas J. Green on his Retirement from the Arkansas Archeological Survey* includes chapters written by Green's colleagues from within and outside Arkansas, discussing current research on themes that he emphasized in his own work: historic preservation, working with descendant groups, and relating archeological research to public audiences. Dr. Trubitt wrote an introductory chapter highlighting Green's approach to Arkansas archeology, and co-authored a chapter on results of a comparative study of ceramic finewares from the Caddo area in Texas, Arkansas, and Louisiana, and from the Mississippian mound center of Cahokia near St. Louis, using instrumental neutron activation analysis. The book manuscript underwent peer review and revision, and is now in production as a new volume in the Arkansas Archeological Survey's Research Series.



Meeks Etchieson (co-director of the 2013–14 excavations in the Ouachita National Forest) sorts and catalogs flotation samples from 3MN298 during Lab Day at the HSU research station (photo by Mary Beth Trubitt).

Dr. Trubitt and Anne Dowd (ArchaeoLOGIC USA, LLC) signed a book contract with Oxbow Books in 2014 and began researching and writing a new book on quarry landscapes. *Extracting Stone: The Archaeology of Quarry Landscapes* will be a new work in Oxbow's American Landscapes series. One of the case studies in the book will be the Arkansas novaculite quarries and the associated workshops and habitation sites linked to them by the circulation of this important toolstone.

Archaic Arkansas

Excavation and investigation of several sites in Hot Spring County as part of the 2007–2008 Arkansas Archeological Society Training Programs focused on the production and exchange of chipped stone tools made from Arkansas novaculite during the Archaic period (ca. 8000–1000 BC). Analysis and interpretation of results from the Jones Mill site (3HS28) has been ongoing for the past several years; this year, analysis of 3HS195 materials was a priority. Dr. Trubitt and HSU student Kenita Vanderslice completed the artifact analysis from site 3HS195. As part of her independent study project, Vanderslice created a poster to interpret key results for display at the Boys and Girls

Club of Malvern and Hot Spring County. Artifacts that stylistically date to the Late Archaic period (ca. 3000–1000 BC) were most frequent, but analysis of stone tools and ceramic sherds showed that people lived at this Ouachita River location from at least 6000 BC until AD 1500.

Other Research in Arkansas

Katie Leslie assisted with various projects at other research stations. In November 2014, she helped the Blytheville research station with excavations at 3MS106, uncovering domestic features dating to the Mississippian period that were impacted by subsequent earthquakes. Ms. Leslie pulled animal bone from documented sites curated at the HSU research station for use by John Samuelsen (ARAS Computer Services Program) in his research on strontium levels across southern Arkansas. Ms. Leslie mentored HSU student Joshua McIntyre in his examination of animal bone from one of these sites, Hughes Mound (3SA11), as part of his independent study project. Ms. Leslie also assisted the UAM research station with the Tunican Chapter's Arkansas Heritage Month project, "From Field to Report" for a week in May, 2015.

HSU Research Station — Academic & Service Activities

Grants, Honors & Awards

- \$1200 from the Archeological Research Fund of the Arkansas Archeological Society to Mary Beth Trubitt and Meeks Etchieson for “Food, Environment, and Community: Faunal Analysis from 3MN298.”
- \$2500 awarded in the form of rate reduction by the Archaeometry Laboratory at the University of Missouri Research Reactor Center to Mary Beth Trubitt for “Using INAA on Pottery to Investigate Communities of Practice and Social Identity in the Ouachita Mountains of Arkansas.”
- \$1500 from the Arkansas Humanities Council to the Arkansas Archeological Survey for a public session during the 2015 Caddo Conference, “Caddo Indian Cultural Traditions in the 21st Century.” Mary Beth Trubitt served as project director and George Sabo III was one of the humanities scholars on the planning and evaluation committees for the project.

Teaching & Higher Ed

- **Teaching & Advising.** Trubitt taught ANT 4083, Readings and Research in Anthropology (3 students) during the Fall 2014 semester at HSU; she taught ANT 4053/SOC 4063, World Cultures (41 students) and ANT 3043, North American Indians (26 students) during the Spring 2015 semester at HSU. Leslie provided a guest lecture to the ANT 4083 students.
- **Other Service to HSU.** Trubitt served as a member of the Department of Sociology, Human Services, and Criminal Justice’s search committee for two faculty hires, and attended other meetings of the department. Trubitt and Leslie maintain and curate the Joint Educational Consortium’s Hodges Collection at HSU. This collection is the focus of ongoing documentation, research, and publication. Trubitt advised the JEC about the collection, consultation with the Caddo Nation, and the 2015 Caddo Conference, and advised HSU about building renovation plans to include Hodges Collection display/curation space and a grant proposal.
- **Exhibits.** Trubitt and Leslie prepared a special exhibit, “Caddo Effigy Vessels in the JEC Hodges Collection,” in HSU’s Huie Library for Archeology Month (March 2015), accompanied by copies of HSU student Emily Miller’s new brochure. Leslie maintained current exhibits interpreting local archeology using the JEC Hodges Collection, and rotated new artifacts into the displays on the HSU and Ouachita Baptist University campuses.
- **Media Outreach.** Trubitt updated information for the archeological research station webpage on HSU’s new website, and updated her directory information for the UA Department of Anthropology webpages.

Professional Service

- **Committees.** Trubitt serves as a member of the Arkansas Archeological Survey’s personnel committee, and the Southeastern Archaeological Conference’s Patty Jo Watson Prize committee. In 2014–2015 she served on the Caddo Conference Organization’s nominations committee. Her term on the Society for American Archaeology’s Media Relations Committee concluded in April, 2015.
- **Peer Reviews & Editorial Boards.** Trubitt provided a peer review at the request of the Arkansas Archeological Survey’s publications committee. Trubitt currently serves on the editorial boards of the *Caddo Archeological Journal* and the *Journal of Texas Archeology and History*.
- **Caddo Conference Organization.** Trubitt served as the local arrangements and program organizer for the 57th Annual Caddo Conference, hosted by the Arkansas Archeological Survey and Henderson State University, and held in Arkadelphia March 27–28, 2015. Conference planning included making local arrangements, distributing information to CCO members, Caddo Indians, and members of the public in Arkansas and surrounding states, writing a grant proposal to support the public session, and organizing the paper sessions. Leslie assisted with logistics prior to the conference, created information packets for conference attendees, procured the food and beverages for conference breaks, ran the audio-visual system during the conference, and coordinated with volunteers. Trubitt and Leslie hosted an open house at the HSU research station following conference events.

Public Service & Outreach

- **Programs & Presentations.** Trubitt gave public talks to the Woman’s Library Association in Arkadelphia (audience, 20), the Arkansas Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, in Hot Springs Village (audience, 50), and to children and parents at the Grandview Prairie Wildlife Refuge Education Center (audience, 25). Trubitt participated in a day-long Cub Scout Camp event at Lake DeGray, giving archeology talks to 6 groups of cub scouts and parents (total audience, about

155). Leslie attended the Spring Festival at Cossatot State Park, teaching children about archeology and informing visitors about the Survey and the Society.

- **Historic Cemetery Preservation Initiative.** Trubitt advised the Mt. Tabor Cemetery Association in Fordyce about cemetery preservation, and assisted the group with documenting, photographing, and mapping graves in the historic section of Mt. Tabor Cemetery (3DA656). Responding to calls from local residents, Trubitt and/or Leslie visited cemeteries in Clark, Dallas, Grant, and Saline counties, recording them as archeological sites (3CL905, 3DA681, 3DA682, 3GR189, 3GR190, 3SA395).
- **Consultation.** Trubitt presented a talk with Meeks Etchieson, archeologist for the Ouachita National Forest, at a Forest Service Leadership meeting at Camp Clearfork (audience, 25). Trubitt and Leslie taught a one-day workshop on archeology to seasonal employees and interns at Hot Springs National Park, including a site tour to a novaculite quarry in the park. Trubitt discussed a report of state burial law violation with the Hot Spring County sheriff. Leslie assisted the National Park Service's Midwest Archeological Center with survey in Hot Springs National Park.
- **Other Public Service.** Trubitt and Leslie conducted a shovel testing project at a site (3CL253) at the request of a Clark County landowner. Trubitt and Leslie made several visits to meet with and advise a Hot Spring County landowner concerned with looting and property damage at an archeological site (3HS151). Trubitt and Leslie advised members of the public inquiring about rocks, artifacts, Arkansas Indians, history, and archeological sites within the station's research territory. Trubitt provided advice to artist Dianne Roberts about a historical mural created in Benton.
- **Media Outreach.** Leslie and Trubitt administer a Facebook page for the HSU research station. Trubitt wrote new content for the HSU research station's pages on the Survey's new website. Trubitt responded to media inquiries from several reporters.

Service to the Arkansas Archeological Society

- **Chapter Presentations.** Trubitt gave a talk to the Kadohadacho Chapter in Magnolia (audience, 15). Trubitt and Leslie attended the annual meeting in Springdale, where Trubitt presented a paper.
- **Exhibit.** Leslie and members of the Ouachita Chapter created an Archeology Month 2015 display for the Garland County Library, highlighting activities of the Arkansas Archeological Society.
- **Training & Certification Program.** Leslie worked as an area supervisor during excavations at the 2015 Training Program at the Richard's Bridge site in northeastern Arkansas.
- **Ouachita Chapter.** Trubitt and Leslie attend monthly meetings of the Arkansas Archeological Society's Ouachita Chapter in Hot Springs. Trubitt edited and distributed the monthly newsletter for several months before Leslie assumed duties as newsletter editor in January 2015. Trubitt provided the Arkansas Archeological Society with information for a second printing of the Ouachita Chapter's *What's for Supper* children's book. Leslie and Trubitt host Archeology Lab Days on most Thursdays and supervise volunteers—Arkansas Archeological Society and/or Ouachita Chapter members, local residents, and Henderson State University students—participating in station research.

Volunteer Hours

- Volunteers contributed 889 hours to station research projects in the field and laboratory during 2014–2015.

Southern Arkansas University Research Station, Magnolia



Civil War Archeology across the Natural State

This station had a busy year, working primarily on Civil War-related projects. These included fortifications, battlefields, and civilian sites associated with the conflict. Some of these are within the station territory, but many are not, reflecting Dr. Drexler's expertise in conflict archeology.

In October, Dr. Drexler and Mr. Newton, together with Society volunteer Don Hall, mapped Fort Lookout, one of the earthworks constructed late in the Civil War to defend the city of Camden (photo above). These trenches were improved by the U.S. Army during its brief occupation of the town during the Camden Expedition in 1864. The Ouachita County Historical Society (OCHS) earned an American Battlefield Protection

Program grant that provided them with a management and development plan for the site, which emphasized the need for archeological work. With the map made, the station provided the OCHS with a research design for the resource, which they can refer to as they further their own work on the site.

In December, Dr. Drexler and Mr. Newton conducted a gradiometer survey at Dooley's Ferry, on the Red River in Hempstead County. This adds to a substantial research project carried forward by this station and the College of William & Mary in recent years that focuses on the wartime experience of a small Arkansas community. This year's survey extended the current study area, and increased our knowledge of the buried heritage at the crossing site.

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.

Carol Colaninno (Ph.D., University of Georgia, 2010) served as the Research Station Archeologist at SAU/Magnolia, and Research Assistant Professor of Anthropology in the Department of Anthropology, University of Arkansas – Fayetteville, beginning December 2014. She is a specialist in zooarcheology. Over the course of her career, she has conducted archeological excavations and research in the Southeast, Midsouth, and Midwest, and the Caribbean. Carol's research focuses on understanding changes in human-animal interaction over deep history from some of the earliest archeological deposits in the eastern United States to more recent deposits documenting early interactions between American Indians and the first European settlers in North America. Carol served as the Director of Education at the Center for American Archeology from 2013–2014 where she oversaw various educational, STEM-based archeological programming. In the fall of 2015 she became the Survey's Sponsored Research Program Administrator in Fayetteville.

Carl G. Drexler (Ph.D., College of William and Mary, 2013) joined the Survey in 2011 after working for the National Park Service, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. In his career, he has worked in the Caribbean, Mexico, and the U.S. Southeast, Southwest, Midwest, and Mid-Atlantic. He is an expert on conflict archeology, historical archaeology, and spatial analysis in archeological research.

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.

In addition to fieldwork, Dr. Drexler worked with the Friends of Jenkins' Ferry Battlefield group and Arkansas State Parks to plan research and excavations at the site of the Battle of Jenkins' Ferry. This was the last major engagement in Arkansas during the war, and one of the most brutal. The complexities of working out access with dozens of landowners and balancing interests makes the project slow to develop, though the team looks forward to pursuing excavations in the coming years. This kind of heritage resource offers unique research and economic opportunities through the promotion of knowledge, tourism, and engagement.

Samuels-Turner House

The station has long enjoyed a productive working relationship with the staff at Historic Washington State Park. They contact the SAU station archeologists when earth-moving activities are taking place or when notable finds come to light. In October of 2014, park staff notified Dr. Drexler that brush-clearing work had located a brick-lined well, at least 20 feet deep, in one of the older African-American neighborhoods in Washington. This

well was associated with an early-20th century structure known as the Samuels-Turner House, named for the two women who lived there. Their father, Richard Samuels, was one of the founders of the Christian Methodist Episcopal Church.

In December, Dr. Drexler and Mr. Newton created a site map and laid out a geophysical grid. The grid encompassed both the Samuels-Turner House and the site of the nearby Robinson House, which no longer stands. Dr. Colaninno and Dr. Drexler subsequently collected geophysical data across the two house sites, which was used to plan excavations. Lamentably, an unusually rainy spring forced the postponement of the excavations on four separate occasions, but it was expected that the fall would afford an opportunity to hold the dig.

Geophysical Investigations of South Arkansas Cemeteries

Southwest Arkansas has many cemeteries, many of which are well over a century old. In any cemetery of such age, headstones may be lost, or temporary ones made of wood degrade,



Resistivity meter set up at Caney Cemetery in Nevada County.

leaving burials unmarked. Finding these unmarked burials when digging new graves can be an agonizing experience for cemetery boards and church congregations. Such discoveries are an increasingly common occurrence, as cemeteries throughout southwest Arkansas continue to fill their plots.

In hopes of alleviating this situation, this station has worked with three cemeteries in our territory to identify and mark undocumented burials. These include the Caney Cemetery and Ebenezer Cemetery in Nevada County, and the Marysville Cemetery in Union County. Work is also progressing at the St. Paul Cemetery in Union County.

Our fieldwork consisted of geophysical surveys of the cemeteries using a ground-penetrating radar (see photo above). Anomalies consistent with unmarked burials were noted, allowing the cemetery board for each to know something about where hidden burials might be. This will help them plan for the further addition of new burials and avoid inadvertently disinterring those who are already at rest.

The Zooarcheology of Arkansas

Archeologists commonly incorporate zooarcheological identifications into archeological analysis. When Dr. Colaninno

started at the SAU station in December of 2014, she began building a comparative skeletal collection of animals native to Arkansas. This collection, currently in its beginning stages, will help Dr. Colaninno and other researchers identify animal remains from archeological sites. Such data further our understanding of deep-time human-environmental interactions in Arkansas. Dr. Colaninno also developed a zooarcheological database to input previously analyzed Arkansas archeofaunal collections. When this database becomes more populated, these zooarcheological data will help researchers examine former ranges of taxa of interest to wildlife managers, as well as help us determine trends in human animal use that may be related to anthropogenic and/or non-anthropogenic influences.

Supporting Other Stations

The station staff were active in supporting other stations' research efforts this year. In July, Dr. Drexler assisted Dr. Jodi Barnes (ARAS-UAM) with fieldwork at the Taylor House (3DR26), in Drew County. Excavations at this 19th century plantation home included excavations of the 1840s cellar. Dr. Drexler also assisted Dr. Elizabeth Horton (ARAS-TOL) with test excavations in the north end of Toltec Mounds Archeologi-

cal State Park. This project helped the Park determine the best location for a proposed septic tank leach field.

Later in the year, Dr. Drexler assisted Ms. Michelle Rathgaber (ARAS-BLY) with excavations at the Manley-Usrey site (3MS106), in Mississippi County. This site is cross-cut by earthquake-related features, affording some unique and fascinating excavation opportunities.

Dr. Colaninno and Dr. Drexler assisted Dr. Jamie Brandon (ARAS-UAF) and Dr. Jami Lockhart (ARAS-CSP) with exca-

vations and geophysical investigations at the Brunson House in Historic Washington State Park. We established the site grid, helped collect the geophysical data, interviewed local historians about their knowledge of the site, and conducted shovel testing.

Finally, in May, Drs. Colaninno and Drexler assisted Dr. Barnes with a second project at the Taylor House. This time, the project involved 4H students who participated in a fieldwork-to-report program that taught them about all stages of archaeological research in a short, intense, and hands-on experience.



Dr. Carol Colaninno working with student Maddie Long. The University of Central Arkansas junior participated in the Research Experience for Undergraduates program at Kampsville that was taught by Colaninno (photo credit by Doug Carr).

SAU Research Station — Academic & Service Activities

Grants, Honors, and Awards

- Colaninno was awarded a \$99,174 Research Experience for Undergraduates grant from National Science Foundation and directed a field school in connection with the grant at the Center for American Archaeology in Kampsville, Illinois during the summer of 2015.

Teaching & Higher Ed

- **School of Liberal and Performing Arts, SAU.** Colaninno taught SOC1003, General Anthropology (7 students) and SOC3143/HIST3143, Indians of North America (27 students).
- **College of Science and Engineering, SAU.** Drexler guest-lectured on forensic anthropology and forensic archaeology in CHEM2173, Forensic Science.

Professional Service

- **Professional Organizations.** Drexler, as Continuing Education Coordinator, organized and ran workshops at the annual conference of the Society for Historical Archaeology in Seattle, Washington. He continues to serve on the Academic and Professional Training Committee of that organization. He was named to the Board of Trustees of the Arkansas Historical Association this year. He also participated in the conference, chairing a session on the destruction of the S.S. *Sultana*.
- **Peer Review.** Drexler reviewed work submitted to the *International Journal of Historical Archaeology* and provided a book review to the *Florida Historical Quarterly*.
- **Boards and Committees.** Drexler serves on the Board of Trustees of the Arkansas Historical Association.

Public Service & Outreach

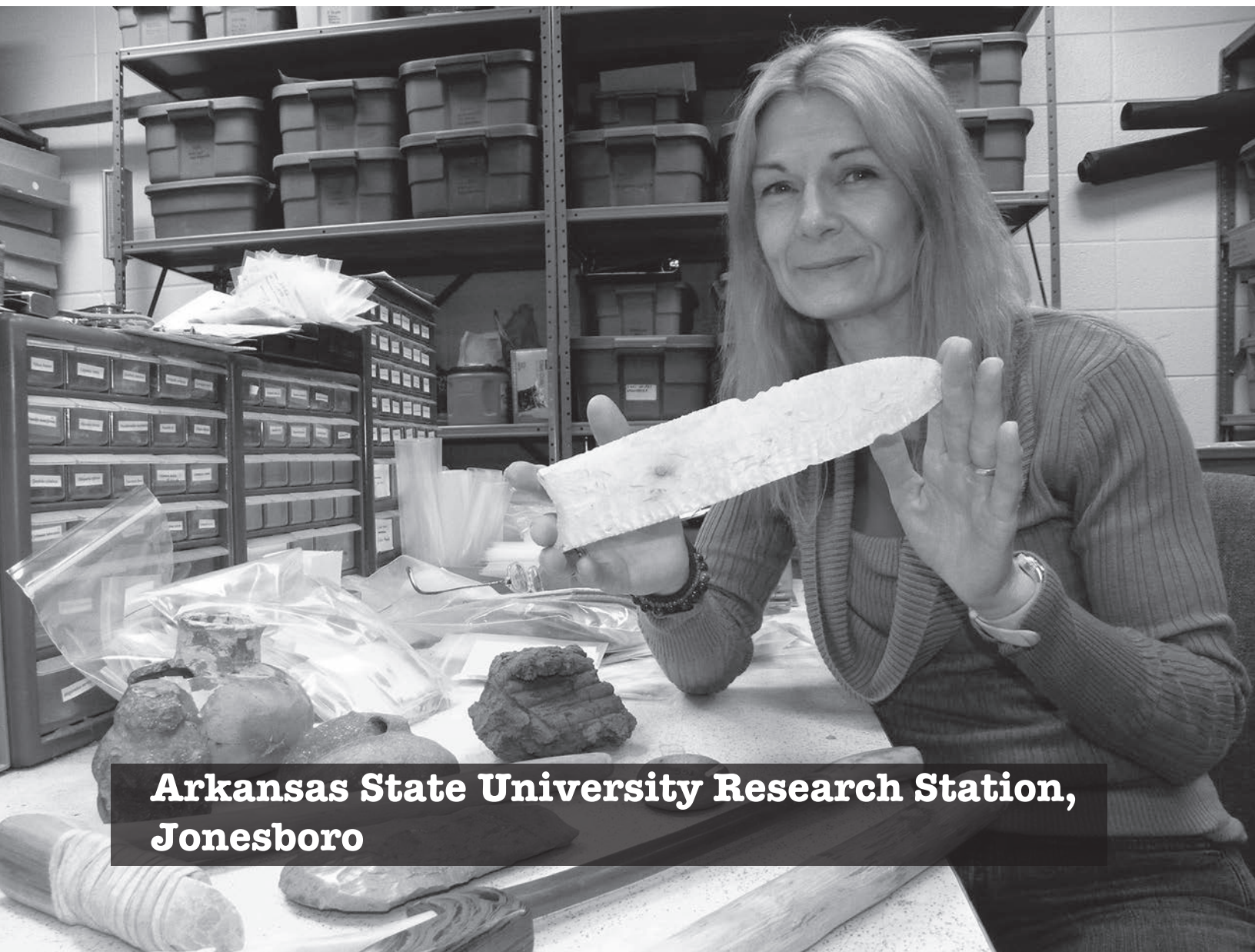
- Both Colaninno and Drexler fielded questions on Arkansas archeology for the general public, ranging from examining pottery in private collections to documenting sites and discussing cultural resources management.
- **Programs & Presentations.** Drexler gave an invited lecture at the Old State House Museum in Little Rock (audience, 15), the Camden Rotary Club in Camden (audience, 30), the Ouachita County Historical Society in Camden (audience, 40), and the Union County Genealogical Society in El Dorado (audience, 20). Colaninno, with the assistance of Katie Leslie (ARAS-HSU), presented information on archeology at the Cossatot State Park Spring Day (attendees, 100+).
- **Consultation and Advisement.** Drexler met with Felsenthal National Wildlife Refuge staff to discuss cultural resources management as they develop their red-cockaded woodpecker habitats. He also work with Angels Anonymous, Inc. a group that advises cemetery associations on matters of preservation and research, in Waldo. In addition, he provided insight on unexploded ordnance (UXO) in historical archaeology to various state and regional groups.
- **Other.** Drexler refereed contributions to the local chapter of the Arkansas History Day competition. Colaninno refereed contributions to the local Southern Arkansas University Science Fair.

Service to the Arkansas Archeological Society

- **Chapter Presentations.** Colaninno presented talks at the Arkansas River Valley Chapter in Morrilton, the Kadohadacho Chapter in Magnolia, and the Tunican Chapter in Monticello. Drexler presented talks at the Kadohadacho Chapter in Magnolia and the Tunican Chapter in Monticello (combined audiences, about 75).
- **Training & Certification Program.** Colannio and Dexler assisted at the 2015 Training Program at the Richard's Bridge site in northeastern Arkansas.
- **Kadohadacho Chapter.** The SAU station hosts and advises the Kadohadacho Chapter, serving the Ark-La-Tex area. Drexler wrote and distributed the monthly newsletter, a list-serv, and is secretary for the Chapter. He also administers social media for the Chapter to keep members apprised of news and opportunities.

Volunteer Hours

- Volunteers contributed 24 hours to station research projects in the field and laboratory during 2014–2015.



Arkansas State University Research Station, Jonesboro

Old Town Ridge

Old Town Ridge (3CG41) is a 19-acre fortified village in eastern Craighead County. Gradiometry conducted between 2008 and 2010 revealed many cultural features across the site, including numerous square structures some of which show what may be central hearths, as well as possible trash/storage pits, and elements of the fortification wall. The first controlled test excavations were conducted at Old Town Ridge during Spring Break in March 2014. With assistance from several students from Arkansas State University, Arkansas Archeological Society members, and local volunteers, the UAM station excavated three 1x1 meter test units on the north side of the site. The purpose of the excavations was to ground-truth an anomaly that Dr. Morrow interpreted as a possible structure in

gradiometry images. The three test units penetrated a midden or trash deposit that contained well-preserved animal bone fragments, ceramic sherds, stone tools and debris from tool manufacture and maintenance, as well as charred botanical remains. Materials recovered during testing are now washed, sorted, and inventoried, and a report is being prepared of the analysis and interpretations.

At the end of the week spent doing test excavations, Dr. Morrow and her crew surveyed another area of the site and found that leveling and recent field preparation to plant a cover crop had inadvertently disturbed a variety of archeological contexts, including human burials. In consultation with the Quapaw Tribe and the landowner, these features were mapped and materials were collected from the surface. The map of the

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.

Sarah Stuckey (B.S. in Physics, Arkansas State University, 2013) was hired as station assistant beginning January 2014. She had worked as a volunteer at the ASU station for several years. Her Capstone project, under Morrow's direction, explored the use of FTIR (Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy) for sourcing Burlington chert, an important lithic raw material that was quarried from many locations.

surface collection was overlain onto the original gradiometric map produced by Dr. Jami Lockhart and sent to him for examination. Leveling and subsequent rain allowed the features and materials on the surface to be correlated with the gradiometry imagery. The station is currently in the process of negotiating with landowners and tenants to investigate relationships between Old Town Ridge and contemporary villages within and beyond the Central Mississippi Valley.

Knights of Pythias Cemetery

The Knights of Pythias Cemetery in Jonesboro, Arkansas is the largest known African-American cemetery in Craighead County. Since the early 1900s, over 900 people have been buried at this cemetery according to records from funeral homes, obituaries, and other sources. Unfortunately, only 400 headstones are present. Many who were buried here could not afford a headstone. In some cases, graves are indicated by a funeral home marker. No map exists for the unmarked graves.

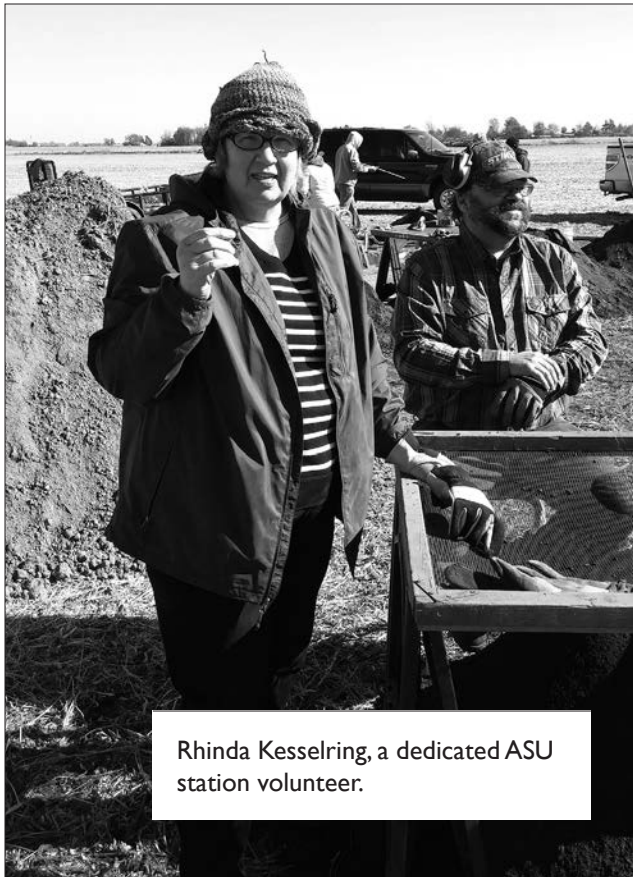
In the fall of 2013, station archeologist Dr. Juliet Morrow obtained a small grant from the Arkansas Humanities Council to make a complete inventory of individuals known to be buried at the Knights of Pythias cemetery and produce a topographic map that includes all of the gravestones. This is the first step toward a long-term goal of documenting the history of the African-American community in Jonesboro since 1900. Written history on the African-American community is quite sparse

and consists predominantly of newspaper articles; oral history, on the other hand, is abundant. Instrumental to the completion of the grant were Robert J. Scott, Sarah D. Stuckey, Debbie Anderson Sterbinsky Cousins, Ramon Crumpler, Sherri Pruitt and the City of Jonesboro, Roger McKinney of the African American Cultural Center in the E. Boone Watson Building, and several volunteers from ASU and Jonesboro.

Sullivan Collection

Dr. Morrow coordinated the donation and transportation of a substantial collection of artifacts derived from sites in Arkansas and Oklahoma to the Arkansas Archeological Survey in June and October 2011. Donna Sullivan had inherited 36,000 artifacts from her parents and was searching for an institution where they could be curated in perpetuity and used for archeological research. Donna's mother and father, Nell and Odis Sullivan, were avid amateur archeologists who both held jobs. For a good part of their lives they lived in Muskogee, Oklahoma, where Nell taught Latin and Odis was an electrician. They spent many years surface collecting artifacts from sites in Oklahoma and Arkansas.

In the face of destruction, they excavated (with landowner permission), the East site (3CL21) in Clark County, Arkansas. The East site is the type site for the Caddo culture from AD 1100 to 1300 on the Middle Ouachita River. Several volunteers spent over two years inventorying the collection and creating a database to organize the artifacts in the collection by site.



Rhinda Kesselring, a dedicated ASU station volunteer.

Provenienced artifacts in the collection are well suited to addressing research questions about many pre-contact temporal periods, from Dalton (ca. 12,400 BP) to the European contact period in Arkansas and Oklahoma. Through detailed analysis of stone materials, cultural interaction and mobility patterns can be examined over a 10,000-year time span.

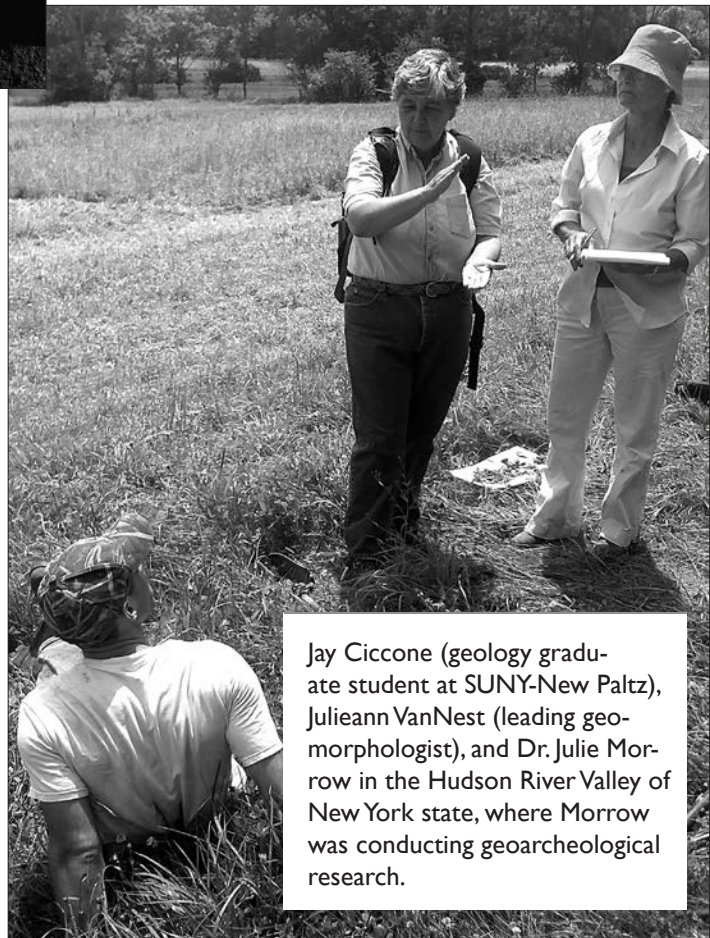
Some of the more spectacular museum-quality artifacts in the Sullivan Collection include skillfully made chipped stone spear points, greenstone celts, Caddo ceramic vessels of many types, hypertrophic quartz crystals and Harahay knives in all states of resharpening, and red pipestone (catlinite) pipes. Production of a digital inventory of the collection is under way to facilitate research on the pre-contact as well as historic period societies in western Arkansas. Use of some items in the Sullivan Collection for display purposes is also a possibility in the future.

Hudson River Valley Research

In November and December Morrow made two long-distance journeys to record 13,000-year-old stone tools at the New York State Museum in Albany, New York. This research was made possible through the generosity of Dr. John Hart (Director of the NYSM),

Dr. Jonathon Lothrop (Curator of Archaeology-NYSM), and their staff, who spent time retrieving specific artifacts from the NYSM collections.

Dr. Morrow's goal was to obtain data on fluted point manufacture and other activities at the West Athens Hill site, an iconic site in the history of American archeology. Excavated in advance of a proposed energy transmission station in the 1960s, the site assemblage has only been cursorily examined in a summary report titled "An Ice Age Quarry Workshop: West Athens Hill Revisited" by the late Dr. Robert (Bob) Funk and published in 2004 by the New York State Museum. The data generated from Dr. Morrow's observations of the West Athens Hill tools and preforms will be used to compare the West Athens Hill assemblage with other Clovis culture workshop sites across North America. The finished fluted point data will also be integrated in a fluted point database Dr. Morrow has been building since 1992 to examine Clovis technological variability and cultural transmission. In July, Dr. Morrow and Ms. Stuckey conducted geomorphological investigations in the low-lying area between the Helderberg escarpment and West Athens Hill. They also gathered pollen samples from fen-like depressions associated with quarry-related Paleoindian camps. This research is key to understanding the mobility and settlement, technology, and resource procurement patterns of Clovis and related societies in the Americas.



Jay Ciccone (geology graduate student at SUNY-New Paltz), Julieann VanNest (leading geomorphologist), and Dr. Julie Morrow in the Hudson River Valley of New York state, where Morrow was conducting geoarcheological research.

ASU Research Station — Academic & Service Activities

Teaching & Higher Ed

- **Teaching & Advising.** Morrow taught Introduction to Archaeology (19 students) and Introduction to Cultural Anthropology (23 students) during the Spring 2014 semester in the Department of Criminology, Sociology, Geology and Social Work at ASU. She also provided various assistance to students at ASU, including letters of reference, assistance to a student in the Heritage Studies Ph.D. program, and help with independent study topics.
- **Curriculum Development.** Morrow updated anthropology/archeology course materials, and designed the syllabus and created a budget for lab supplies for a Physical Geology Lecture & Lab course.
- **ASU Museum.** Morrow planned the Archeology Day event with ASU Museum staff that is held during March for Archeology Month.
- **ASU-Heber Springs.** At the invitation of the vice-chancellor of ASU-Heber Springs, Morrow visited the campus, gave a talk, met with several local residents interested in archeology, recorded a site, and discussed the possibility of a future exhibit for the campus.

Professional Service

- **Peer Review.** Morrow reviewed works submitted to the journal *Paleoindian*, and the University of Utah Press. She reviewed a manuscript for a colleague.
- **Boards & Committees.** Morrow served as chair of the Survey's Personnel Committee during a search for a new station archeologist, and planning for the future of the Blytheville research station. She also served as a member of the Survey's Publications Committee.
- **Organizations.** Morrow chaired a general session at the 2014 annual meeting of the Plains Anthropological Conference in Fayetteville.
- **Cooperative Research.** Morrow worked on the projects "Paleoseismological Investigations in the New Madrid Seismic Zone" under a grant from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to Martitia Tuttle, and "Lawrence County 200-Year Anniversary" under a grant from Arkansas Humanities Council to Joan Gould.

Public Service & Outreach

- **Programs & Presentations.** Morrow gave public talks at "Erasing Boundaries: Lawrence County at 200," a symposium sponsored by the Arkansas Humanities Council in Powhatan, Arkansas, and at the Cleburne County Historical Society in Heber Springs.
- **Public Schools.** Morrow gave a talk to 8th graders from Greene County Tech at the ASU Museum (40 students) and made a Career Day presentation at Greene County Tech High School in Paragould.
- **Ash Flat Library.** Morrow identified several hundred artifacts for the recently constructed library, provided information about archeology and culture history for educational use, and helped them obtain a display case.
- **Other Public Outreach.** Morrow participated in an Artifact ID Day at Parkin Archeological State Park.

Service to the Arkansas Archeological Society

- **Programs & Presentations.** Morrow gave a public talk to the Central Mississippi Valley Chapter in Jonesboro (audience, 30).
- **Training & Certification Program.** Morrow taught a seminar on Lithic Analysis during the Training Program at the Richard's Bridge site in northeastern Arkansas.
- **Central Mississippi Valley Archeological Society.** The station hosts and advises the CMVAS serving the northeast Arkansas area. Morrow arranged guest speakers for the monthly meetings of this active Chapter, and publicized the meetings. Numerous volunteer opportunities are provided in the lab and field.
- **Distinguished Service Award.** Robert Taylor, a CMVAS member and steady volunteer at the ASU research station, received the Society's Distinguished Service Award at the 2015 annual meeting.

Volunteer Hours

- Volunteers contributed 1034 hours to station research projects in the field and laboratory during 2014–2015.

Blytheville Research Station



Mississippian Period in the New Madrid Seismic Zone

The Blytheville research station is located in the heart of the New Madrid Seismic Zone (NMSZ), which sees large, Magnitude 6–7 earthquakes approximately every 400 years. The last of these large earthquake sequences was in 1811–1812 and was felt and recorded in newspapers and diaries across the southeastern United States. Previous to that sequence, geologists have discovered similarly sized events in the AD 1450s and AD 900s.

In the Mississippi Delta area, earthquakes of this size produce a phenomenon called “sand blows.” Sand blows are caused when the shaking from an earthquake causes the sand and water about 2m or farther below the ground surface to become liquified (this is discussed in a 2006 article, “Geophysical surveys of earthquake-induced liquefaction deposits in the New Madrid seismic zone,” by Lorraine W. Wolf, Martitia P. Tuttle, Sharon Browning, and Stephanie Park published in *Geophysics* Vol. 71, No. 6. B223–B230). This liquified sediment then finds a crack or weak point in the overlying sediment and shoots violently out of the ground, covering the ground surface with sand and water. Eventually the water recedes back into the ground, but the sand is left on the surface, indicating where these events occurred.

The sequence of large earthquakes in the AD 1450s is particularly interesting because it occurred during the heart of the Mississippian period in northeast Arkansas. Michelle Rathgaber and Marion Haynes have been doing small excavations and geophysical work (with Dr. Jami Lockhart, the Survey’s archeogeophysical specialist) at such a site, called Manley-Usrey (3MS106), since 2012. In November of 2014, Rathgaber was able to conduct a larger excavation at the site in order to look at a structure that appeared to have been affected by an earthquake sand blow. In order to do this, archeologists from other research stations as well as members of the Arkansas Archeological Society came to Blytheville for a week to dig an 8m x 2m trench through the earthquake crack and into the structure, as well as a 2m x 2m unit over what appeared on the gradiometry map to be two crossed earthquake cracks.

In the trench, the sand dike was uncovered proving definitively that the sand was caused by an earthquake sand blow. This interpretation was further reinforced by Dr. Martitia Tuttle, a paleoseismologist who has been working in this area for years and was instrumental in identifying the AD 1450s and AD 900s series of earthquakes. Dr. Tuttle was able to come and see the excavations and give advice for a couple of days. Flotation samples were taken from inside the structure to be

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. At the end of the 2014–15 fiscal year, the station was closed, and its functions were transferred to the ASU research station. This is discussed more fully in the Highlights section of this Annual Report.

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. Ms. Rathgaber was promoted to interim station archeologist in January 2014 through the summer of 2015. She was accepted to the University of Arkansas – Fayetteville's Ph.D. program in Environmental Dynamics and awarded a Distinguished Doctoral Fellowship and an assistantship from the Archeological Survey to begin her studies in Fall 2015.

Marion Haynes is a lifelong resident of the Blytheville area. Over many years he volunteered with Survey archeologists and assisted U.S. Geological Survey studies of the New Madrid Seismic Zone while operating a family farm in Mississippi County. He also worked for a private CRM firm before being hired as station assistant at Blytheville in 1999, a position from which he retired in 2011. Since then, he continued to volunteer at the Blytheville station, and later was employed on a part-time basis when help was needed. Marion Haynes has provided important expertise and continuity for the Blytheville station through difficult transitions.

analyzed to look for carbon to run AMS dates for the structure. Two nut shells were found in the samples and were identified by Dr. Elizabeth Horton of the Toltec research station. These were sent to Beta Analytic to be processed, supported by a grant from the Arkansas Archeological Society's Archeological Research Fund.

As another part of this project, Ms. Rathgaber is looking at the excavations of the Eaker site (3MS105) across the Bayou from Manley-Usrey. The gradiometry maps of Eaker show lines that look like the earthquake crack on the Manley-Usrey site, but Eaker is not covered in sand in the same way. Photos from the excavations in 2004, 2005, and 2006 show areas where cracks opened in the ground and the ground surface sank from its original position.

As the Blytheville station has been closed, Ms. Rathgaber will continue this research as her dissertation project at the University of Arkansas in the Environmental Dynamics program.

Collections Rehabilitation

Ms. Rathgaber has been working on rebagging, reboxing and reorganizing the collections from Crittenden and Mississippi Counties since she started at the station in 2011. This was a huge task and still isn't fully completed. The Crittenden County collections have been completely rebagged, reboxed, and sorted by Accession number. Their locations have also been logged into an Access database. The Mississippi County collections have been completely rebagged, but the reboxing and sorting has not been fully completed. Some of the later accession numbers (1980s to the present) have been sorted by accession number, but many of the larger, earlier collections have only been sorted by year of accession. Some of these collections have been moved into new boxes, but others still need to be switched over.



Marion Haynes (seated, left foreground) works with Dr. Martitia Tuttle (standing, foreground) to interpret the north wall of the trench at the Manley-Usrey site. ARAS staff and Arkansas Archeological Society volunteers continue excavations in the background.

Faunal Comparative Collection

Ms. Rathgaber and Mr. Haynes added a coyote to the faunal comparative collection. The collection, the unprocessed frozen specimens, and all of the corresponding paperwork have been transferred to the ARAS-SAU station.



Wall of excavation unit over crossed earthquake cracks at the Manley-Usrey site. Light material is sand from a sand blow, dark material is midden from living surface.

Blytheville Research Station – Academic & Service Activities

Grants, Honors & Awards

- \$1190 from the Arkansas Archeological Society's Archeological Research Fund for two AMS dates on material from the Manley-Usrey site (3MS106).

Service to Host Institution

- Rathgaber served on the DGM Association Board of Directors, the fundraising and exhibit development arm of the Delta Gateway Museum in Blytheville.

Professional Service

- **Projects at Other Research Stations.** Rathgaber and Haynes contributed to various Survey projects across the state: geophysical research at Parkin Archeological State Park and Richard's Bridge (Parkin station), Taylor House excavations (UAM station), geophysical work and Plum Bayou Garden layout (Toltec station), metal detecting to locate Wallace's Ferry (SAU station), and faunal analysis (UAFS station).

Public Service & Outreach

- Rathgaber and Haynes serve on the Education Outreach Committee of the Arkansas Governor's Earthquake Advisory Council.
- Rathgaber maintains the Blytheville Station Facebook page and sends out a monthly email to local Society members to let them know what is going on at the Blytheville station.

Service to the Arkansas Archeological Society

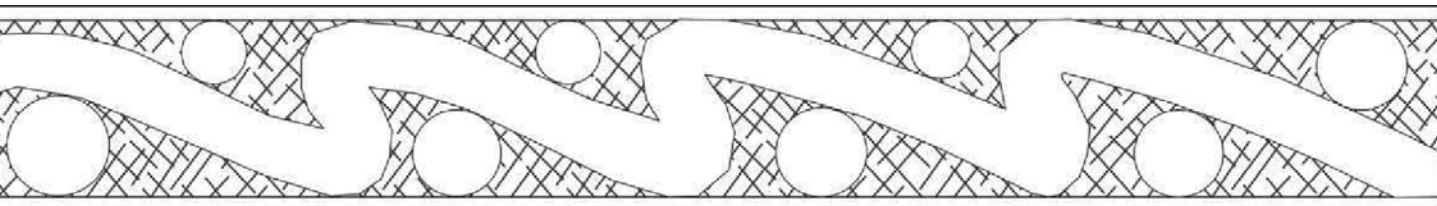
- **Programs & Presentations.** Rathgaber gave public talks to the Central Mississippi Valley Chapter (Jonesboro), and to the Toltec Lecture Series (Little Rock) (combined audiences, 46).
- **Training & Certification Program.** Rathgaber and Haynes worked for the two weeks of the AAS/ARAS Annual Summer Training Program as well as at various times during the months leading up to the dig with other Survey staff at the Richard's Bridge site (3CT22). Rathgaber taught the Basic Lab Seminar and supervised excavations in Area 4 during the first week.
- **Volunteer Opportunities.** There is no Chapter in Blytheville, but Society members in the area are invited to participate in Open Lab Days at the station and in field projects (such as Manley-Usrey excavations) as opportunities arise.

Volunteer Hours

- Volunteers contributed 128 hours to station research projects in the field and laboratory during 2014–2015.



Coordinating Office Reports



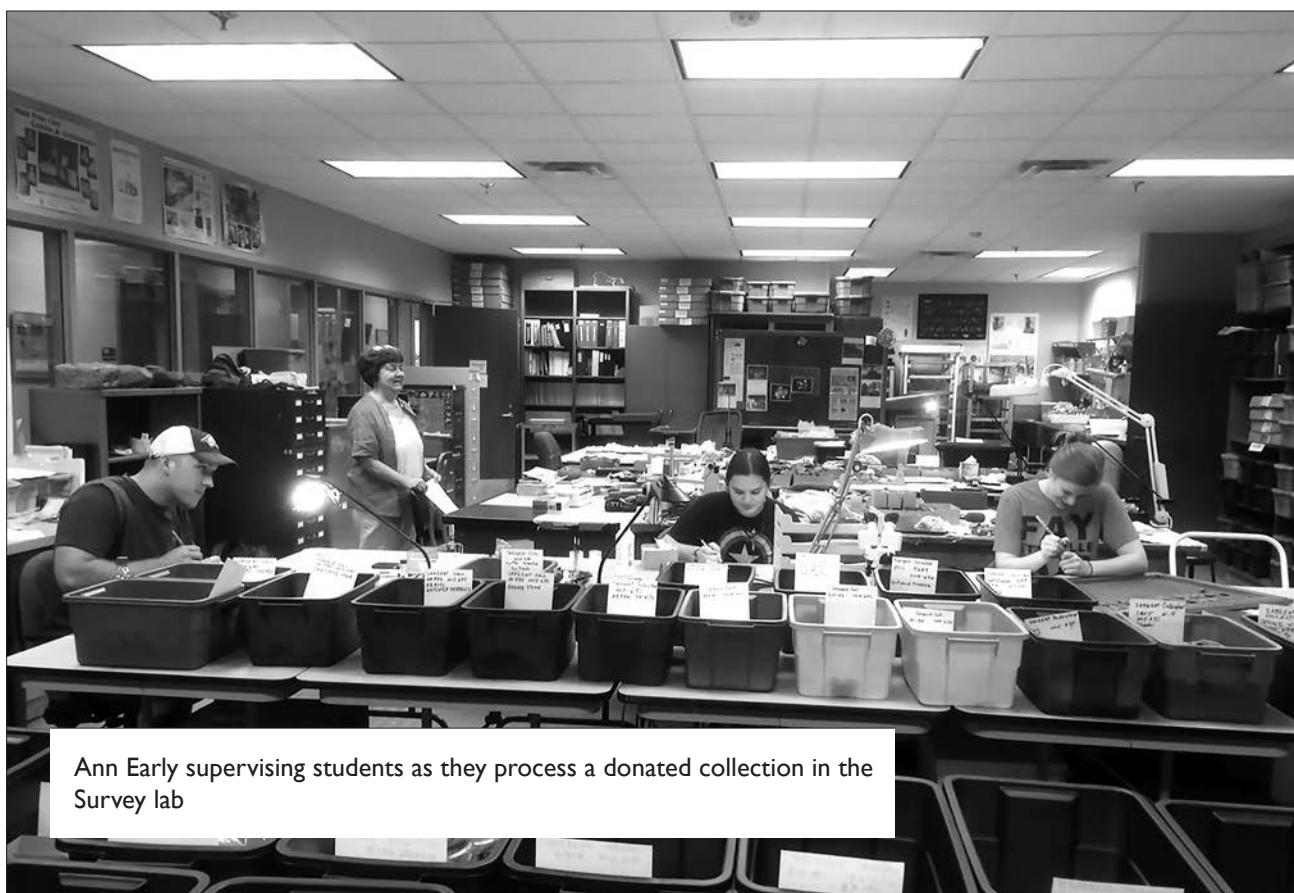


The State Archeologist, Ann M. Early, Ph.D.

Ann Early (left) talks with volunteers and visitors at an annual meeting of the Arkansas Archeological Society.

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 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.



Ann Early supervising students as they process a donated collection in the Survey lab

Teaching & Higher Ed

- Dr. Early served on several UAF anthropology graduate student committees; she participated in dissertation review and comprehensive exams, reviewed and commented on student papers, advised and assisted with student research.
- Dr. Early served as thesis advisor and committee member for a graduate student at Texas Tech University.
- Dr. Early advised students on protocols for access to Survey records and collections for research projects.
- Dr. Early supervised a student (Maya Unger) in volunteer activities in the Survey lab.

Public Archeology

- **Public Outreach.** Dr. Early responded to approximately 111 requests for information and/or assistance from the public (individuals or organizations) concerning archeology. These range from simple requests to identify an artifact to providing materials for teachers to extended assistance with preservation issues and helping landowners work with agencies.

- **Arkansas Archeological Society.** Dr. Early taught the Site Stewards workshop to a group of central Arkansas college students and again for interested participants at the Training Program. She continued to assist with development of the Site Steward's program and supervised revision of a brochure. At the Training Program she also taught Beginner's Orientation.
- **Programs, Presentations & Exhibits.** Dr. Early helped create an exhibit of pottery for the Downstream Casino in Joplin and gave a talk on Indians of Arkansas at the Quapaw History Conference held at the Casino.
- **Other Service.** Dr. Early served as a judge for Arkansas History Day regional contest; provided editorial assistance to *The Arkansas Family Historian*, the journal of the Arkansas Genealogical Society; and chaired the annual meeting of the National Association of State Archeologists.

Records & Collections Management

- **Procedures and Records Management.** Dr. Early worked on developing consistent Guidelines and Procedures for collection and records management across

the Survey; oversaw AMASDA/Site Form modifications and collection of Site Eligibility information for the Survey and for AHPP; acquired records from two Survey research stations that needed to be copied for backup and archived.

- **NAGPRA Inventories.** Dr. Early supervised the first year of activities under a NAGPRA Documentation Grant (\$63,000) she received from the National Park Service; graduate student Sarah Hunt began preparing Notices of Inventory Completion for Survey collections.
- **Permission Requests.** Dr. Early responded to 25 requests to re-use or re-publish Survey text or graphic products.
- **Loans.** Dr. Early monitored loans of artifacts to graduate students at Texas Tech and UNC for dissertation research, and loans of sherds from the Wallace Bottom site (3AR179) for physical analysis; oversaw photography of artifacts from the Sloan site (3GE94) and their return to Arkansas State University; coordinated the Survey's response to a NAGPRA request from the Quapaw Tribe; accessioned pottery from a donated collection (the Sullivan Collection) and prepared it for storage at the HSU research station; coordinated the return of Arkansas collections from the Kansas Historical Society, and the repatriation of Martin site (3HE92) artifacts that were in private hands.

Cultural Resource Management

- **Project & Permit Reviews.** Dr. Early reviewed all Federal grant applications, Corps of Engineer Permit Requests, Arkansas Historic Preservation Program Section 106 letters, Arkansas Grant Proposal Clearinghouse lists, and contract reports for work done in Arkansas. She provided input and advice to AHPP staff members as requested.
- **Agencies and Firms.** Dr. Early responded to 168 requests for advice, assistance, or information from professional archeologists, land managers, and CRM firms. These range from a single request for advice or a referral to creating background papers for the Department of Arkansas Heritage and the Governor's Office.
- **Planning Meetings.** Dr. Early participated in a planning meeting for I-30 PEL Highway Expansion devel-

opment, and attended a Corps of Engineer regional curation planning meeting on collection management.

- **Threatened Sites and Artifacts.** Dr. Early reviewed about 200 artifacts in the FBI Art Theft database and tagged them for source and cultural affiliation. She dealt with possible threats from reality TV programming to Japanese American internment camp sites in SE Arkansas and to the *Sultana* steamboat wreck site.

Professional Service

- **Organizations.** Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Past President and C.B. Moore Award Chair.
- **Boards & Commissions.** National Association of State Archeologists (Vice-President); State Review Board for Historic Preservation (Chairman); Arkansas Humanities Council (Board member, Nominations Committee Chair); Arkansas Genealogical Society (Board member); Arkansas Women's History Institute (Board member).
- **Peer Review.** Dr. Early reviewed an article submitted to a peer-reviewed journal; assisted with an article submitted to the Arkansas Archeological Society's newsletter; and reviewed seven article drafts for the *Encyclopedia of Arkansas History & Culture*.

Research Projects

- Ceramic analysis for report on Wild Violet site (3LO226) excavations
- documentation of East site (3CL21) pottery from the Odus Sullivan collection
- wrote draft of a chapter on Arkansas Indians for *Arkansas Made*, vol. 3, issued from the Historic Arkansas Museum
- researched the *Sultana* steamboat wreck and other sunken boat archeology in Arkansas
- wrote obituaries for Hester A. Davis
- contributed text and illustrations for the Survey's redesigned website
- presented papers at the Plains Anthropological Conference and the Society for American Archaeology; participated in a forum on collaboration between professional archeologists and collectors at the Society for American Archaeology



The Survey 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 **503** new sites were recorded, bringing the total for the state of Arkansas to **47,771**. New information for **207** previously recorded sites (revisited by various persons during the year) was also added. New archeological projects numbered **118** this year, bringing the total projects listed in AMASDA to **6723**. Finally, **15** archeological collections were accepted for curation.

Arkansas Archeological Survey Site File Activity, 2014–2015

New Sites Recorded	503	Total no. of sites in Arkansas site files: 47,771
New Data for Known Sites	207	
Access to Site Records	182	
Collections Accessioned	15	
New Projects Entered in AMASDA	118	Total no. of projects in AMASDA: 6723

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.

Teka McGlothlin (M.A., University of Arkansas, 2014) was hired as Assistant Registrar in July 2014. She has worked in the office since 2008, first as a part-time work-study student, and later under various grant-funded projects while completing her Master's degree. Teka's studies have focused on antebellum historical archeology, cultural interaction and settlement, and the use of ArcGIS as a way to represent patterns in archeology.

Sarah Hunt (B.A., University of Central Arkansas, 2010 and University of Oklahoma, 2011) is a graduate student at the University of Arkansas. A member of the Arkansas Archeological Society since 2010, she is now working towards her M.A. in Anthropology and is funded at the Survey through a National Park Service grant. Her main project is updating and maintaining the Survey's NAGPRA compliance. She is also helping to update the AMASDA database.

Jessica Howe (M.A., Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, 2011) is a native of Little Rock, Arkansas and became a member of the Arkansas Archeological Society in 2005. She joined the Survey in August 2008 as the station assistant for the ARAS research station at the UA Monticello campus. Since August 2014 she has been a graduate student at the University of Arkansas. As the Survey's graduate assistant in Fayetteville, she has been working on a database for the State Historic Preservation Office regarding archeological site eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. Her dissertation research focus is on late prehistoric and protohistoric sites in the Central Arkansas River Valley. She will be analyzing collections from a number of sites in this region, primarily focusing on the Isgrig site (3PU15), which is located south of Little Rock.

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 **182** requests for site information during FY 2014–2015 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 **45** private firms doing research in Arkansas. A list is provided on page 83.

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. Office staff also assisted



Lela Donat, Survey Registrar.

students (undergraduates, master's students, and Ph.D. candidates) with their respective projects for class work or thesis research. This year student researchers included Bryan Haley of Tulane, Sarah Hunt (M.A. thesis project on NAGPRA compliance), Jessica Howe (Ph.D. thesis project on late prehistoric and protohistoric sites in the Central Arkansas River valley), Louisa Nash (Ph.D. thesis project for Cornell University on rock art sites), Aketa Guillory (Ph.D. thesis project on Lakeport Plantation), Katherine Wilson (M.A. thesis project on the ceramics assemblage from Washington Mounds), and Lydia Pucket (a 4th grade school project). The number of students using Survey records has steadily increased.

The Survey employed two UA anthropology graduate students in the registrar's office, Sarah Hunt and Jessica Howe, and work-study student Megan Carey.

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.

Sarah Hunt is working with State Archeologist Dr. Ann Early to prepare *Notices of Inventory Completion* for the Arkansas Archeological Survey.

Eligibility of Sites

Devin Pettigrew and Jessica Howe have added information to our AMASDA database regarding the eligibility of sites for the National Register of Historic Places, as determined by the State Historic Preservation Office. Fields include: Site National Register Eligibility, AHPP Tracking Number, and Date of Determination.

Funded Research

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

AHTD AMASDA Online. A grant awarded in 2007 from the Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department was extended through January 31, 2014. The grant made available \$425,436 to allow AMASDA to go online via the web. The online system provides 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.

As of June 2015 all the existing projects had been digitized and uploaded to AMASDA. As with site forms, this is an ongoing process to ensure accuracy and that new projects are digitized as the documentation is received.

Access to AMASDA for contractors was scheduled for the first week in July 2015. The current fee schedule (approved by the University Board of Trustees) is \$50 per project or \$1200 per year. An *Access to Records* must be submitted for each project. The fees will help pay for updates to servers and equipment for the AMASDA database.

ANCRC. A \$34,356 grant from the Arkansas Natural and Cultural Resources Council allowed the registrar's office to start digitizing archeological reports in its library. There are approximately 8000 reports to scan, ranging from 1–2 pages to over 500 pages in length. About 65% of 9181 reports on file had been scanned as of June 30, 2015.



Sarah Hunt working on artifacts in the Lab.

A second goal is to scan old catalog cards from the late 1960s and early 1970s. Approximately 496 inches of 5x8 cards disclose specific information on hundreds of artifacts. Currently there is a site record for each of the 47,771 recorded archeological sites within Arkansas. Information from the cards will be added to the site records as a query in AMASDA, allowing researchers to see artifacts from the sites described. Card scanning has begun but there is a lot of catching up to do.

Collection Rehabilitation. The Survey houses several Corps of Engineers and Forest Service collections that need to be brought up to current curation standards. A grant of \$2700 was received from the Little Rock district of the Corps for some of their collections, and the Ozark-St. Francis Forests have appropriated funds for reboxing and curation of the Penhook collection.

The Registrar's Office provided assistance to the following firms, groups & agencies during 2014–2015

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 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
- ARCANDIS-US, Inc.
- AR Consultants
- Archeological Assessments, Inc. (AR)

- Archeological Environmental Consultants, LLC (TX)
- Archeology Mississippi, Inc.
- Atkins
- Burns & McDonnell, Kansas City
- CDM Smith
- C-Dimensions, TX
- CenterPoint Energy
- Center for Archaeological Research
- Cojeen Archaeological
- CH2M Hill
- Coastal Environments Inc., Baton Rouge
- Deep East Texas Archeological Consultants
- Earth Search of New Orleans
- EBI
- EMR
- Environmental Research Center of Missouri
- Flat Earth Archeology (AR)
- Garver
- Goodwin and Associates
- Historic Preservation Associates (AR)
- HDR
- Horizon Environmental
- MACTEC (TN)
- Miller Environmental
- Natural Resource Group
- Panamerican Consultants of Memphis
- Peregrine Environmental (TX)
- Powers Engineers
- Quality Services
- Seas Dimensions, Inc.
- Sphere 3 (TX)
- Stone Point Services
- SWCA
- Terracon
- Tierras Antiquas Archaeology
- TRC Environmental Corp.
- TRC Solutions, Atlanta, GA
- Weaver & Associates (TN)
- William Self Associates
- URS

Sponsored Research Program



Aden Jenkins Moves On

Aden Jenkins (in photo above, recording an historic structure near Dutton, Arkansas) began volunteering at the Survey in 2003, joining UAF station associate Jerry Hilliard in documenting several sites in northwest Arkansas and also helping out during the final year of the NEH-funded Arkansas rock art survey, supervised by Mr. Hilliard and Dr. George Sabo. Former Survey Director Tom Green hired Aden in 2005 to work on the staff of our Sponsored Research Program, and for several years Aden contributed important effort to projects run out of the coordinating office, as well as many research station projects across the state. He also participated in several Arkansas Archeological Society training programs. In addition to developing as an able field archeologist, Aden competently performed duties such as lab processing and cataloging of archeological collections, analysis of both prehistoric and historic artifact assemblages, and flotation system operation. Aden resigned at the end of the 2014–15 fiscal year to create his own landscaping business. We are grateful for his many contributions to our organization and wish him well in his new career.

Cemetery Research Activities

Kathleen Cande is the Survey's Cemetery Research Coordinator and contact person for outreach to state and local agencies and private groups requesting information and assistance with cemetery investigation and restoration projects. This year, she accomplished the following tasks:

- Updated project database with contact information
- Updated newspaper article database
- Coordinated remote sensing survey of two historic cemeteries in Pulaski County and visits to several other cemeteries across the state by Survey staff
- Processed 23 requests for information and assistance from station archeologists, AHPP staff, and the general public
- Developed information on cemetery preservation for the new Survey website
- Helped organize the Washington County Cemetery Preservation Group, serving first as an advisor and then as an ad hoc member of the Board of Directors, participating in meetings and workshops and creating for the group

The Sponsored Research Program (SRP) conducts externally funded research based on grants, contracts, and cost-share agreements. Projects range in scope from field documentation of cultural resources in Arkansas, to information and collections management activities, to assisting with the study and interpretation of sites on state and federal lands in Arkansas. With their wide-ranging skill sets, including archival research, 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, SRP staff members are invaluable contributors to station research projects, emergency salvage operations, grant-funded research, specialized laboratory and computer tasks, cost-share projects, consulting, and public outreach. To date, SRP has completed more than 1000 projects. SRP service to the university community includes teaching, membership on graduate student committees, and providing employment opportunities for qualified students as field and laboratory technicians.

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 the Survey's historic cemetery research and preservation program, acting as primary point-of-contact for inquiries about cemetery-related projects.

Randall 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. Guendling retired from the Survey in October 2014.

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.

a database of county cemeteries and an image collection illustrating unethical behavior.

ANCRC Projects

The following projects received generous funding from the Arkansas Natural and Cultural Resources Council in support of activities contributing to the preservation and enhancement of state cultural and historical resources:

Archives Inventory (13-02)

The final report for this project carried out by Kathleen Cande produced a benchmark assessment of ARAS research

and project record collections at the Survey coordinating office and all research stations, some dating back to 1967. Among the many important results of this work (detailed more extensively in the 2013–14 Annual Report), we now have a framework for strategic planning on archival records management going forward. Significant work on the project this year included:

- Follow up visits to several Survey research stations to complete the records inventory
- Inventory of records from University of Arkansas Museum/Anthropology Department archeological field schools compiled

- Compiled inventory list of oversize maps transferred from research stations to the coordinating office for scanning
- Completed final report for submission to ANCRC
- Follow-up work including final editing of Excel and word-processed inventory tables for each Survey research station

Preserving the Prehistoric Heritage of South Arkansas (14-01)

This joint Arkansas Archeological Survey and UA Museum Collections project, supervised by Marie Imus, inventoried 10 sites, the largest of which was the Adair site, a major pre-Columbian Caddo ceremonial center in the Ouachita River Valley. Significant progress was made during the 2014–15 fiscal year. The inventory resulted in the creation of 2456 new catalog entries in the Museum's database for a total of 9927 objects. As part of the inventory process field catalog and box card data for each object was entered into the database to make it more useful for research by correcting misidentified objects, inaccurate counts, and incomplete or incorrect proveniences. This multi-year grant also includes re-boxing of the Museum's archeological collections into conservation quality materials to meet current museum standards. Approximately 178 boxes of inventoried objects were re-boxed between July 2014 and June 2015. Of special interest is the discovery in the Adair collections of a metal arrow point, suggesting persistence of the site into the colonial era, and the identification of a possible musical instrument—a pottery whistle fashioned in the form of a stylized turtle shell.

Expanding Public Interpretation at Davidsonville Historic State Park (14-02)

Kathleen Cande completed archival research for this project by examining records at the Northeast Arkansas Regional Archive and genealogical and other historical materials at the Fayetteville Public Library. She compiled these and the results of previous archival research to integrate with results from archeological investigations conducted by the Survey from 2004–2009. A complete draft manuscript of a general audience book was produced and submitted to ANCRC in June 2015.

Excavations centered on several structural features preserved below the present ground surface at Davidsonville, including courthouse foundations and remains associated with four residences and a blacksmith shop. Traditional sayings from colonial times are used as a framework for presenting the results of the excavations, which produced new information on Davidsonville's role as a thriving center for trade, agricultural production, and commercial shipment. Fascinating insights are also provided on heightened activities when the court was in session, which swelled the population and prompted many residents to open their homes for service as inns and taverns.

Ms. Cande also assisted staff of the UA Center for Advanced Spatial Technologies in developing a proposal to create text and images for a Visitor Center kiosk at Davidsonville and to expand the 3D Davidsonville website.

Archeological Investigations at Osotouy (14-07)

Last year, the Survey entered into a cooperative agreement with the National Park Service's Midwest Archeological Center to conduct investigations at the Menard-Hodges, Wallace Bottoms, and Lake Dumond sites (collectively referred to as the Osotouy Unit) under the federal Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Units (CESU) program. Sites in the Osotouy Unit, including well-preserved ceremonial mound, plaza, and residential areas, have been the subject of archeological investigations for more than a century, providing unparalleled information on contact and interaction between Quapaw Indians and early French explorers and settlers. The purpose of the current project is to assemble, spatially correlate, and synthesize information from previous investigations to provide a comprehensive framework for additional work that will address several questions:

- How did past people(s) use the landscape at Osotouy? How do the sites at Osotouy relate to each other, and to those in the larger region?
- How did this cultural landscape change through time?
- How did the mounds relate to daily life, and how did this relationship evolve through time?
- How are modern processes impacting archeological, sacred, and natural resources at Osotouy? What can the NPS do to mitigate these impacts?

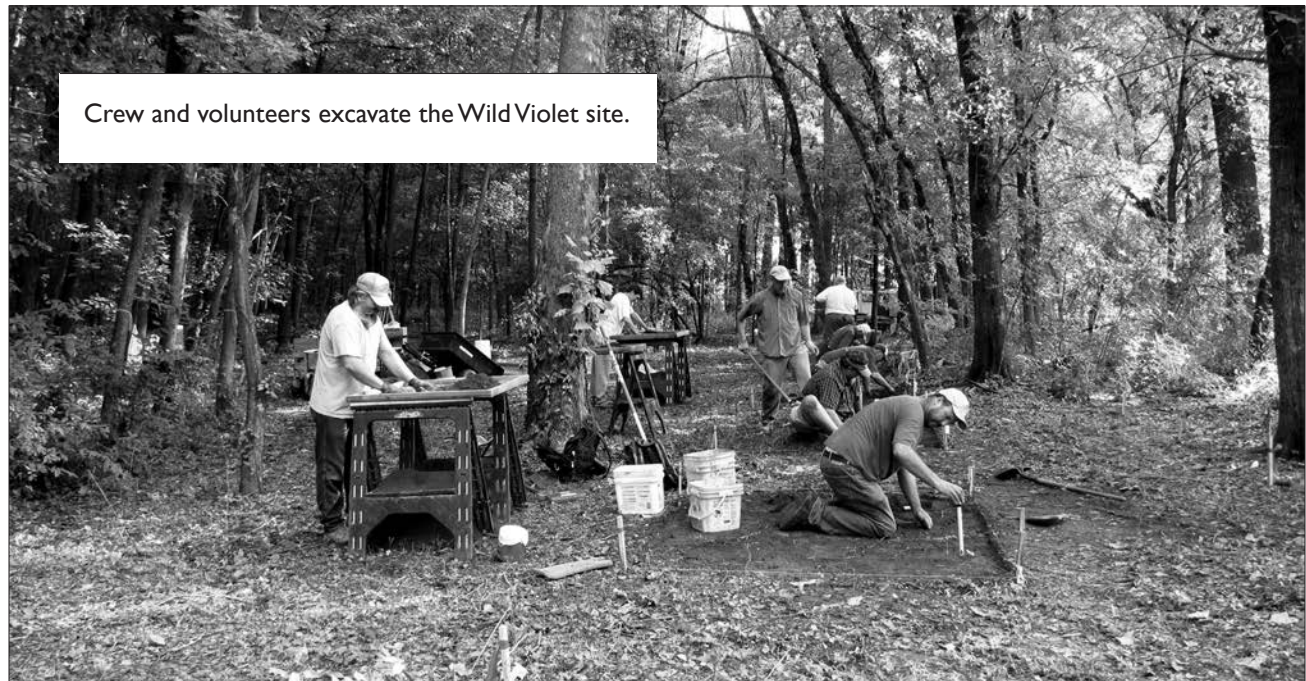
During the 2014–15 fiscal year, investigations were authorized under the CESU agreement to employ geophysical prospecting technologies to document the spatial distribution of buried cultural features and conduct limited subsurface testing to acquire information on the geomorphological context and integrity of those features, on site stratigraphy and chronology, and to assess the impacts of feral hogs. Additional details concerning this work and its results are provided in this volume's chapters on the UAPB station and Computer Services Program.

Ozark-St. Francis Bluffline Survey, Ford Area, Ozark National Forest

Survey and documentation of bluff shelters in the Ford subdivision of the Boston Mountain Ranger District, Ozark-St. Francis National Forest, was undertaken at the request of Forest Service archeologist Dr. Mary Brennan during the 2013–14 fiscal year and summarized in last year's annual report. During the current fiscal year, UAF station associate Jerry Hilliard completed site forms and ancillary documentation and submitted all records to the Forest Service.

Founding of Lawrence County

Funded by a grant from the Arkansas Humanities Council, Five Rivers Historic Preservation, Inc. conducted historical research on early nineteenth century settlement and land use in several counties of present-day Arkansas that were once part of the 1815–1819 Lawrence County in what was then the Missouri Territory. As part of the Founding of Lawrence County project, SRP staff visited six sites to identify surface indications



of early nineteenth century occupation, produce topographic maps, and assess the potential of each site for additional investigations. A project report was submitted to present the results of work at DeMunn's Mill, Stubblefield Settlement and Mill, Hix Ferry, Stewart's Mill/Jeffrey House, Ruddell's Mill, and the Stubblefield Ford and Road.

Archeological Investigations of the Brunson House Area

At the request of Arkansas State Parks, ARAS archeologists Dr. Jamie Brandon, Dr. Carl Drexler, and Dr. Jami Lockhart undertook archival, geophysical, and archeological investigations at the former location of the mid-nineteenth century Hempstead House in Historic Washington State Park during the spring of 2015. Built in the 1850s the Hempstead House occupied the location until its destruction between 1947 and 1950. The site is now occupied by the Brunson House, moved to the Park from Columbus, Arkansas in the late 1980s by the Pioneer Washington Restoration Foundation. Arkansas State Parks plans renovation of the Brunson House that will include the addition of newly paved access roads and a parking lot. Using GIS, historic map features were layered onto a modern topographic base map of the area to guide a geophysical survey using gradiometry. Archeological testing of anomalies identified in the geophysical survey produced evidence of modern deposits only, and no historic materials were identified. ARAS archeologists will monitor the construction activities as an extra precaution to preserve historic features in the Park.

Wild Violet Site Excavations

The Wild Violet site is located in southern Logan County within the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Blue Mountain Lake flood control reservoir. ARAS-WRI station assistant Larry Porter has been monitoring water erosion of the site for several years. Under an Interagency Personnel Agreement with the Corps, the Survey conducted rescue excavations in the fall of 2013. Mr. Porter, along with co-authors Dr. Emily Beahm, Dr. Ann M. Early, Dr. Lucretia S. Kelly, and Ms. Heidi S. Davis, produced a final report this year presenting findings from the excavations. Materials representing small Late Archaic and Mississippian occupations in addition to the primary Woodland period occupation appear to be intermixed in sediments deflated by extensive periods of site inundation. Nonetheless, information on technology, settlement pattern, and food production economy was recovered that expands our understanding of Woodland period cultural developments along the central Arkansas River valley/Northern Ouachita Mountains interface.

National Collection Care Survey (IMLS)

Kathleen Cande researched and completed the 2014 Heritage Health Information National Collections Care Study during November and December, 2014. This study is sponsored by the Institute of Museum and Library Services. The project involved assembling information from several ARAS and University of Arkansas Museum Collection staff members, followed by the production of a short report.

Grants, Contracts & Cost-Share Agreements in FY 2013–2014

Project No. & Name	Firm or Agency	Budget
Extensions (no new funding)		
I3-02 Archiving Records & Photographs of the AASurvey	ANCRC	\$44,006
I4-01 Preserving the Prehistoric Heritage of South Arkansas	ANCRC	\$19,084
I4-02 Public Interpretation at Davidsonville	ANCRC	\$50,000
I4-05 Ozark-St. Francis National Forest	US Forest Service	\$44,799
New		
Brunson House	State Parks	\$5,214
I5-01 Preserving the Prehistoric Heritage of South Arkansas	ANCRC	\$42,333
Archeological Investigations, Osotouy Unit	National Park Service	\$18,814
I5-05 Founding of Lawrence County	Arkansas Humanities Council	\$7,424
Total (new funds)		\$73,785

*ANCRC = Arkansas Natural and Cultural Resources Council

SRP — Academic & Service Activities

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*. Cande provided a manuscript review for the *Arkansas Historical Quarterly*.
- **Consultations.** Staff served as consultants to various state and federal agencies, land managers, and research entities, especially the University of Arkansas Museum Collections, Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism, Davidsonville Historic State Park, Washington Historic State Park, Petit Jean State Park, the National Park Service, Arkansas Post National Memorial, Pea Ridge National Battlefield, the Buffalo National River, the U.S. Forest Service, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the U.S. Army National Guard, several Arkansas municipalities, and CRM and engineering firms.
- **Organizations.** Cande participated in an online seminar “Archaeology and Social Media” offered by the Society for American Archaeology (for the Register of Professional Archaeologists Continuing Professional Education).

Public Service & Outreach

- **Programs & Presentations.** Cande gave talks to the Northwest Arkansas Genealogical Society at the Bentonville Public Library (audience, 15), the Arkansas History Commission and Northeast Arkansas Regional Archives (audience, 75), and the Shiloh Museum Brown Bag Lecture Series in Springdale (audience, 60).
- **Boards and Other Outreach.** Cande served as a member of the Territorial Lawrence County Bicentennial Research Consortium, and advisor to the Washington County Cemetery Preservation group.

Computer Services Program



AMASDA Database & Backup Systems

John Samuelsen maintains the Survey's servers, databases (including AMASDA), backup system, and other digital resources. Use of the backup system by Survey personnel continues to increase, requiring expansion of the system 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. Mr. Samuelsen added additional hard drives and reorganized the file structure to better allow for continued expansion in the future. The arasremote server is housed at the University data center, which allows for a total system backup in a remote location to protect our data in a worst case scenario.

Mr. 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 4700 times this year to retrieve 519,475 records on archeological sites and projects in Arkansas. The AMASDA Online was updated to address several issues, including some improvements for users and for management, and to add new data fields to the site records. Mr. Samuelsen obtained maintenance cost estimates and helped prepare AMASDA Online for its anticipated launch for for-profit users in early July.

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; computer maintenance, repairs, and upgrades; software site license administration and deployment; end user support for all staff (both hardware and software); general website design and maintenance; and as initial point-of-contact for public website inquiries.

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 print several posters for conferences, and to contribute to several preservation projects by scanning large documents.

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, and Research Professor in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Arkansas – Fayetteville.

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. candidate in Anthropology at UAF and a research assistant at the Survey. His specializations include Caddo archeology, stable isotope analysis, geophysics, databases, GIS, digital storage, web application development, and computer applications in archeology. He is the Survey's server administrator, administers Survey databases, and assists with web application development.

The Survey on the Web: Website Redesign

This year CSP staff worked to complete a comprehensive redesign of the Survey's main website. The web development team Deborah Weddle and John Samuelsen spent the last half of 2014 closely evaluating web content management systems and determined that the WordPress CMS, hosted and administered in-house, would be the most accessible and cost-effective long-term solution for our organization. WordPress is open-source and modular—it allows great flexibility in design and will eventually provide a way for non-technical ARAS staff who have no programming knowledge to publish web content with minimal training and assistance. This was important for our goal to keep the website fresh and increase public outreach. Considerable time was spent assessing the most effective site organization and design, and creating new and engaging content to encourage return visits and to showcase the extraordinary and prolific work produced by the Survey's research staff. The new website <[arkcheology.uark.edu](http://arkarcheology.uark.edu)> was launched in early July.

Interactive Educational Websites

John 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, and contains both academic and indigenous perspectives on American Indian history. It received 95,000 page views and 36,000 sessions this 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 25,700 page views and 6700 sessions.

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 Dr. George Sabo. These websites garnered more than one million hits since their creation.

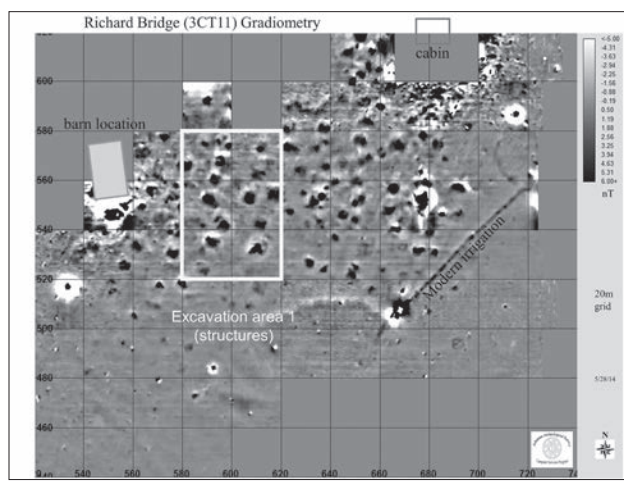
The full version of *Arkansas Novaculite: A Virtual Comparative Collection* <<http://arkarcheology.uark.edu/novaculite/index.html>> by Dr. Mary Beth Trubitt (ARAS-HSU) was launched in May 2014 and had over 13,000 page views and 6238 sessions in its first year. The project to develop this resource was funded by a grant from the Arkansas Humanities Council. John Samuelsen contributed by designing and coding the website, while content was generated by Dr. Trubitt (who updates continuously) and her assistants Tyler Stumpf and Vanessa Hanvey.

Archeogeophysical & GIS Research Projects

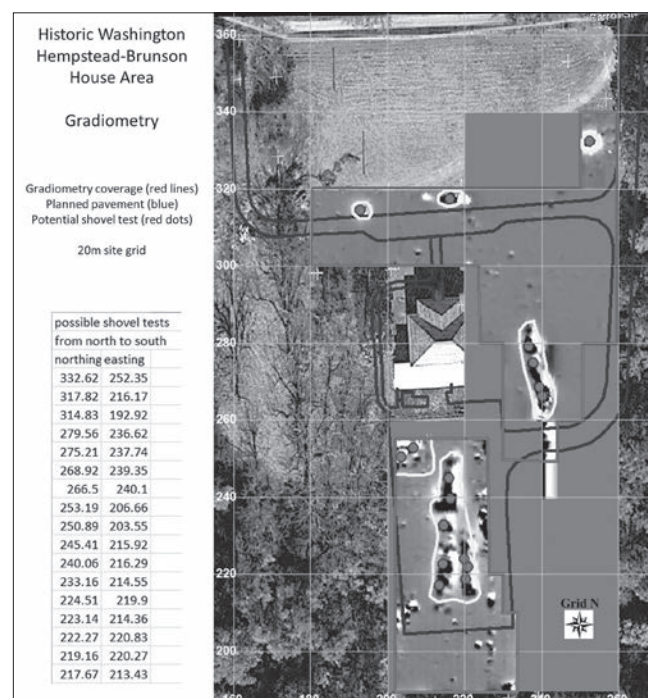
The Survey's comprehensive program of archeogeophysical remote sensing applications is directed by **Dr. Jami Lockhart**. As a nondestructive reconnaissance technique that can save time and expense by focusing excavation efforts for the most beneficial result, archeogeophysical remote sensing has revolutionized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

Archeogeophysical Projects

- **Historic Brunson-Hempstead home places located in Historic Washington:** (with Dr. Jamie Brandon and Dr. Carl Drexler) Dr. Lockhart provided GIS analysis and consultation relating to remote sensing and archeology at the historic Brunson-Hempstead home places located in Historic Washington. The work was accomplished through a contract with Arkansas State Parks.
- **Richard's Bridge (3CT11/22):** (with Dr. Jeffrey Mitchem and Tim Mulvihill) Dr. Lockhart directed remote sensing, GIS, interpretation, planning, and precise excavation recommendations associated with the 2015 summer Training Program at the prehistoric/protohistoric Richard's Bridge site, which is thought to have been inhabited at the time of de Soto's presence at nearby Casqui and Pacaha. Four prehistoric houses and associated features were excavated as planned. Dr. Lockhart is also currently conducting GIS-driven research relating to contemporaneous settlement pattern and cultural landscape analysis for the region.



Right: Precise subsurface testing locations based on gradiometry at the Brunson/Hempstead home place site. Above: Gradiometry results for focus area of the 2015 Training Program excavations at Richard's Bridge.

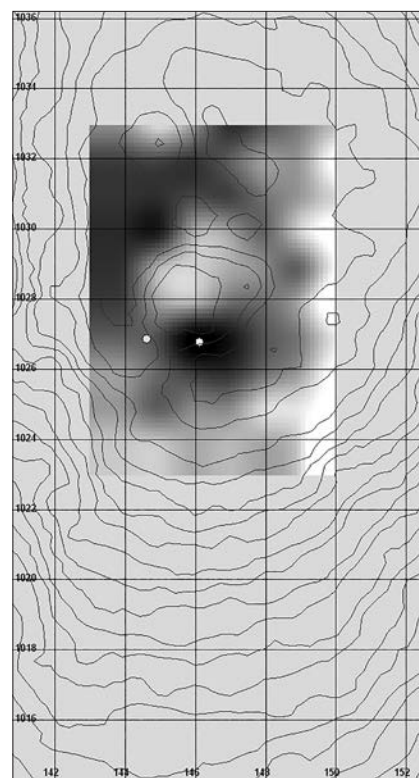


- **Hood Family Cemetery and Prehistoric Mound site (3CT448):** (with Tim Mulvihill and Dr. Jeffrey Mitchem) Dr. Lockhart taught a class in the use of archeogeophysics and near-surface prospecting during the 2015 summer Training Program. The training took place at the Hood family cemetery in order to map marked ancestral graves as requested by the family, and to discover unmarked graves. The historic cemetery is encompassed by two prehistoric mounds that are also being examined using the resulting remote sensing data. The Hood family owns the Richard's Bridge site as well.
- **Pea Ridge National Military Park:** (with Dr. George Sabo, Dr. Jamie Brandon, and Jerry Hilliard) Dr. Lockhart pursued a 4-year, \$120,000 project with the National Park Service composed of remote sensing and archeology at Pea Ridge National Military Park to discover details pertaining to the epic Civil War battle that occurred there. The first installment of that research was approved as a \$35,000 contract set to begin in September 2015.

- **Osotouy/Menard-Hodges (3AR4):** (with Tim Mulvihill, Dr. John House, and Dr. George Sabo) Dr. Lockhart is directing geophysical and GIS analysis for the prehistoric/protohistoric/historic Osotouy site. Dr. Lockhart also developed a high-resolution digital elevation model from raw LiDAR data which encompasses Osotouy, Lake Dumond, and Wallace Bottom sites. The research is being conducted in cooperation with the National Park Service through CESU funding, and is providing precise locations for hundreds of archeological features. Test excavations were scheduled for September 2015.
- **Parkin Archeological State Park (3CS29):** (with Dr. Jeffrey Mitchem and Tim Mulvihill) Dr. Lockhart directed remote sensing to locate the cross believed to have been erected by Hernando de Soto on the large mound at Parkin (Casqui). Excavations have been funded through a grant from the Elfrieda Frank Foundation, and were scheduled within the 2014–15 fiscal year.
- **Prairie Grove Civil War Battlefield State Park (3WA300):** (with Dr. Jamie Brandon, Jerry Hilliard, and Dr. George Sabo) Dr. Lockhart has developed specific plans and maps for future remote sensing and cultural landscape analysis to be conducted throughout the battlefield landscape. The plans were developed for inclusion in a funding request from the National Park Service.

Right: Resistance anomaly (black) that may represent a wooden cross erected by Hernando de Soto in 1542 at the Parkin site.

Below: Planned areas of geophysics, mapping, and subsurface testing at Prairie Grove Battlefield State Park.



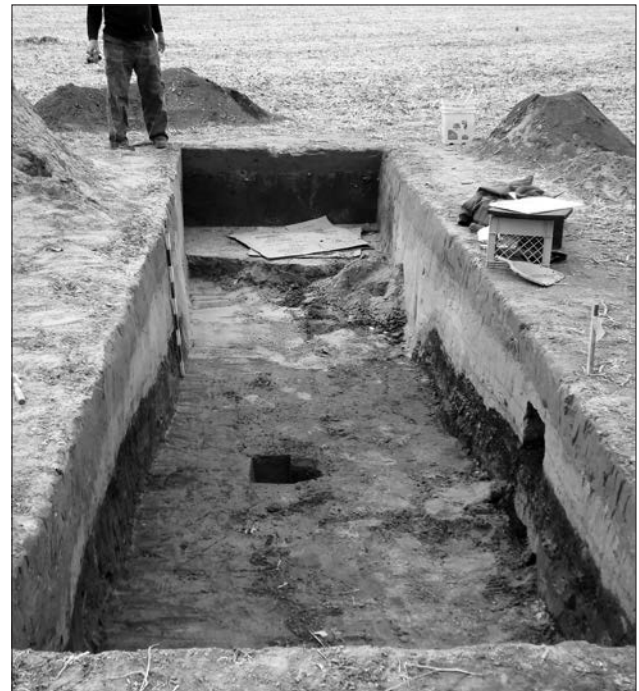
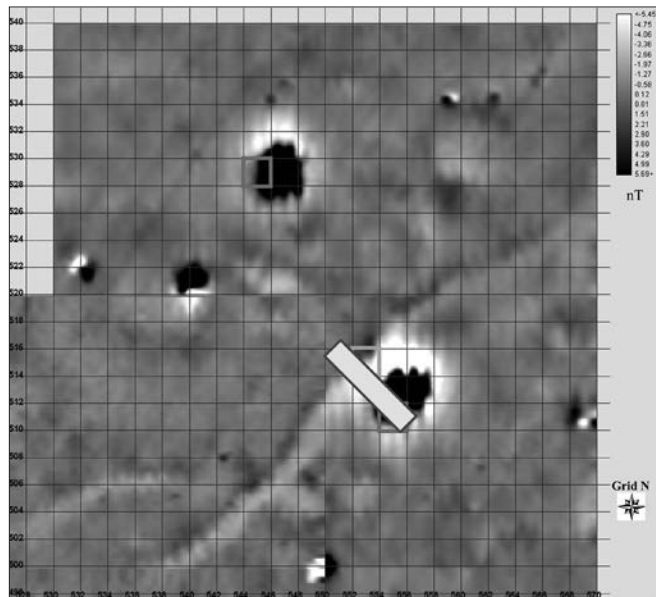
Potential Study Areas 2015:

1. Robert West house (Union headquarters and local observation)
2. Union troops and artillery north of Morton.
3. Intense fighting north of Morton.

4. Morton vicinity and west.
5. Neighborhood roads. (may include artillery)
6. West of Borden (roads/graves?).
7. Orchard – intense fighting and potential graves.

8. Southeast of Borden – fighting/artillery.
9. Illinois R. – roads and intense shelling.

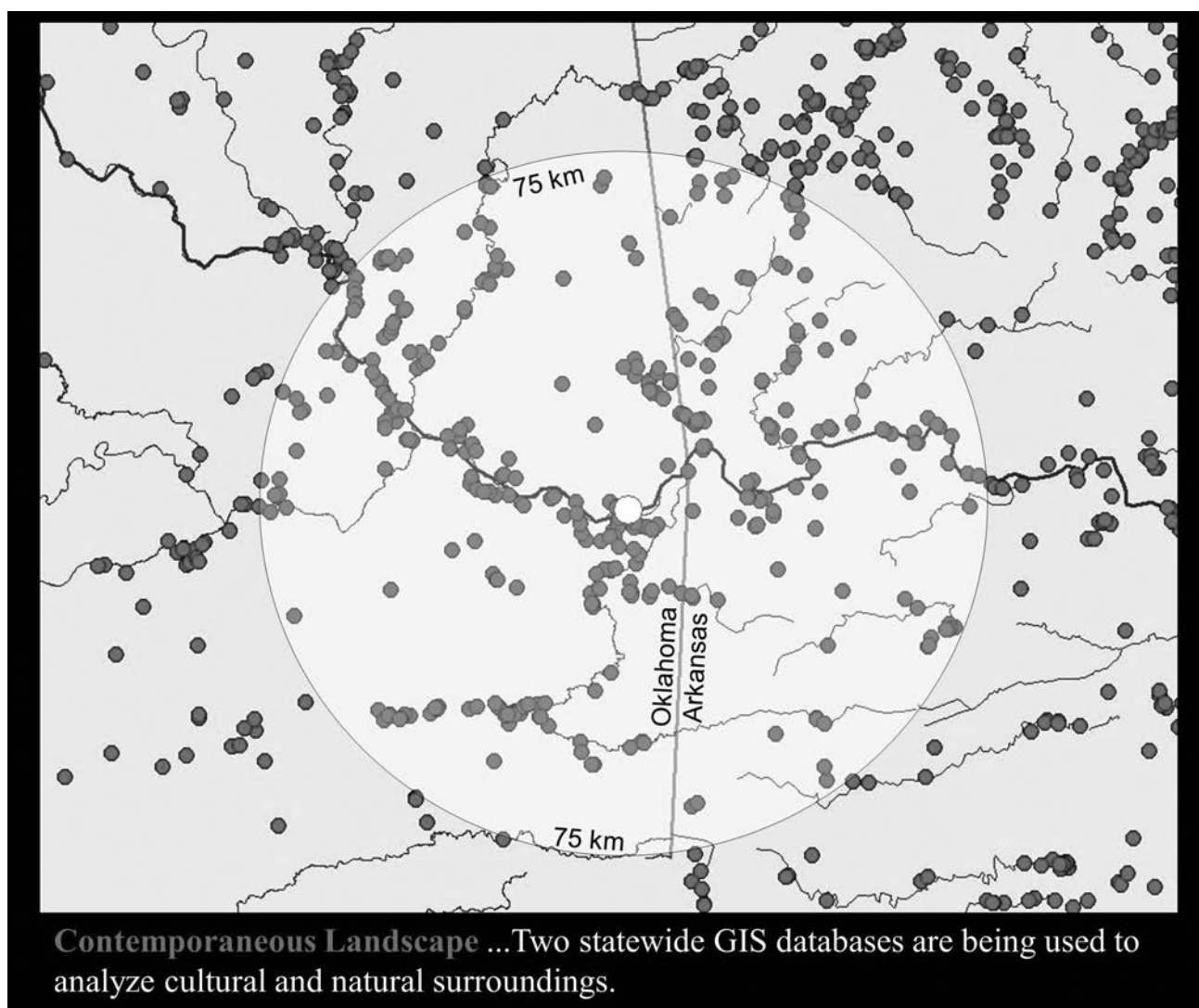
- **Thibault Place (3PU1):** (with Dr. John House) Dr. Lockhart is directing plans and field implementation for remote sensing and GIS-driven cultural landscape analysis associated with Quapaw-owned prehistoric and historic sites (ISGRIG/Thibault) located in the Little Rock industrial park.
- **Manley-Usrey site (3MS106):** (with Tim Mulvihill, Michelle Rathgaber, and Marion Haynes) Dr. Lockhart directed a geophysical survey at the Manley-Usrey site for the purpose of locating prehistoric archeological features associated with earthquake liquefaction features. Recent excavations directed by Michelle Rathgaber and Marion Haynes have confirmed a prehistoric structure partially divided by an earthquake sand blow as indicated in the remote sensing imagery and interpretations.



Manley-Usrey (above) magnetic anomalies interpreted as a house and sand blow with designated area for excavation trench superimposed; (right) excavated house and sand blow.

GIS Research Projects

- **Mississippi Period Sites in Oklahoma:** Dr. Lockhart has developed a GIS data layer for Mississippi period sites in the eastern half of Oklahoma based on data acquired from colleagues at the Oklahoma Archeological Survey (Dr. Scott Hammerstedt and Amanda Regnier). The data layer will be used in research associated with distribution and modeling aspects of the broader Spiro cultural landscape.
- **Southeastern Ceremonial Complex Sites:** Dr. Lockhart has developed a GIS data layer containing a hierarchy of related Mississippi period sites throughout the southeastern and midwestern U.S. The data are being used in cultural landscape analyses for Spiro research, as well as in Dr. Lockhart's research pertaining to the archeology of the Middle/Lower Mississippi River Valley and Southeastern Ceremonial Complex.
- **GIS Data Layer Additions:** Dr. Lockhart compiled and added new data to the Survey's statewide GIS database for use in research applications and cultural resource management. Recently added GIS data layers and databases include:
 - 4201 cemeteries with cemetery location and name (source data: U.S. Board of Geographic Names)
 - 3384 historical features with location and name (source data: U.S. Board of Geographic Names)
 - 2581 National Register sites in Arkansas with location, name, description, town, and date (source data: AHPP)
 - 218 historic districts with boundary, district name, and creation date (source data: AHPP)
 - updated public lands data layer with boundary, size, city, county, type, source, quad, and other attributes
 - other added GIS data layers include Arkansas historical monuments, wildlife management areas, ecoregions, and conservation areas



GIS data layer of combined Arkansas and Oklahoma sites comprising the Spiro cultural landscape.

Computer Services Program – Academic & Service Activities

Grants, Honors & Awards

- \$5214 from Arkansas State Parks for work at historic Hempstead/Brunson House (Lockhart)
- \$18,814 from National Park Service for Osotouy geophysics, mapping, archeology project (Lockhart)
- Lockhart is President-Elect of the Caddo Conference Organization
- John Samuelsen received second place in the 2014 Student Paper Competition at the Southeastern Archaeological Conference. He also received a \$4800 Hester A. Davis Internship in Public Archeology and an \$1100 grant from the Charles R. McGimsey III Endowment (both from the University of Arkansas Department of Anthropology) in support of his dissertation research on Caddo cultural development in southwest Arkansas.

Teaching & Higher Ed

- **UAF Department of Anthropology.** The CSP staff and program engage on a regular basis with undergraduate and graduate students at UAF and other campuses, giving demonstrations and tours of equipment and facilities, assisting with research projects, and providing training.
- Lockhart served on graduate committees at UAF for John Samuelsen (Ph.D.), Stephanie Sullivan (Ph.D.), Jake Michael (M.A.), and Ben Donnan (M.A., no-thesis option).
- Lockhart performed various services and consultation for university students Sarah Hunt (UA), Emmitt Powers (ASU), Autumn Cool (UA), Michelle Rathgaber (UA), and Jessica Howe (UA). Samuelsen assisted MA student Lauren Persing (UA) and led a bioarcheological research project that involved collaboration between ARAS, Dr. Teresa Wilson of Louisiana State University, and Dr. Jerry Rose and students in the UA Department of Anthropology.
- Lockhart provided an extended tour and demonstration for a prospective UA doctoral student.
- Lockhart gave an invited presentation to the UA Geosciences and Environmental Dynamics Colloquium on the topics of Geoarcheology and interdisciplinary studies.
- Samuelsen gave guest lectures in Introduction to Archeology and Geomorphology classes at UAF.

Professional Service

- Lockhart acted as consultant to National Park Service (Arkansas Post National Memorial, Pea Ridge National Military Park, Midwest Archeological Center), U.S. Forest Service, Department of Arkansas Heritage, Arkansas State Parks (Historic Washington, Prairie Grove Battlefield State Park, Toltec Mounds State Park, Parkin Archeological State Park)
- Samuelsen served as a member of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference's Student Affairs Committee and Website Committee. He also helped SEAC increase their social media presence.
- Lockhart chairs the Survey's Personnel Committee, which this year deliberated on the hiring of research station archeologists at UAF, SAU, and WRI as well as a new SRP administrator and coordinating office receptionist.
- Samuelsen organized a workshop for ARAS staff on the use of AMASDA, the backup/file sharing system, and some aspects of our Sharepoint.
- Samuelsen launched the Survey's Twitter account.
- **Plains Anthropological Conference.** Lockhart served as a guide for a tour of Spiro Mounds in association with the 2014 Plains Anthropological Conference, held in Fayetteville and hosted by the UAF Department of Anthropology. He also provided tours and demonstrations of Survey facilities during an Open House for Conference participants hosted by the Survey, and supplied graphics for conference presentations.

Public Service & Outreach

- **Programs & Presentations.** Lockhart made an invited presentation at the 2015 "To Bridge a Gap" conference sponsored by the National Forest Service and several Native American tribes and nations.
- **Arkansas Archeological Society.** Lockhart provided remote sensing, GIS, interpretation, planning, and precise excavation recommendations for the 2015 Training Program at the Richard's Bridge site in northeast Arkansas. He also taught a class on the use of archeogeophysics and near-surface prospecting for Training Program participants. The class mapped the Hood family cemetery (at their request) including historic grave markers and potential locations of unmarked graves, as well as nearby prehistoric mounds. Samuelsen managed the presentation technology for speakers at the Annual Meeting.

- **Geophysical Support Activities & Outreach.** Lockhart and Samuelsen conducted geophysical surveys or provided related assistance to various research projects:
 - Lockhart supplied real-time georeferenced feature mapping along with remote sensing and other support to the 2014 University of Oklahoma field school during excavations at Spiro Mounds
 - Lockhart supplied remote sensing imagery and interpretation to Dr. Rebecca Wiewel in support of research at the protohistoric Carden Bottoms site in the Arkansas River valley
 - Lockhart (with Dr. Scott Hammerstedt of Oklahoma Archeological Survey) conducted high-resolution magnetic susceptibility testing for prehistoric structures and contemporaneous living surfaces unearthed during excavations at Spiro Mounds (OK) and Richard's Bridge (AR)
 - Lockhart provided historic aerial photos and total station mapping data collected during his remote sensing project at the Taylor House to Dr. Jodi Barnes (ARAS-UAM) for use in ongoing research at the site
 - Lockhart and Samuelsen implemented an artifact database conversion for Dr. John House (ARAS-UAPB)
 - Samuelsen conducted a geophysical workshop and survey at Oak Hill Cemetery at Camp Robinson; he also participated in geophysical surveys at the new Department of Arkansas Heritage headquarters in Little Rock, and at the Oakland Mausoleum in the Oakland Historic and Fraternal Cemetery Park
- Lockhart was appointed to the Northwest Arkansas Open Space Planning Project steering committee, and is serving as a GIS and archeological consultant to assist in land-planning activities associated with preserving and conserving cultural and natural resources in the fastest growing area of the state.



Publications Program

Program Reorganization

The Publications Program underwent reorganization this year. The Survey Director, Publications Committee members, and staff who work on editing and production met several times to discuss new submission guidelines, to clarify duties and responsibilities, and determine the best way to implement new work flow procedures. There will be no Series Editor. Instead, the Publications Committee, with rotating membership throughout the Survey professional staff, will provide oversight, with two layers of peer review, in-house and external. The committee will elect a chairperson, who will serve as manager of the submissions process, assigning other committee members as shepherds of specific works as these undergo review, editing, and production. These individuals will continue to act as liaison to the author(s) of a work in press even if they rotate off the committee before its final publication date.

Forthcoming Research Series

Dr. Jamie Brandon as committee Chair is managing the submission and review process. A book on the late 19th/early 20th century pottery industry in the town of Benton was ready for the printer at the end of the fiscal year and has since been published. Deborah Sabo completed the editorial and layout work. Two other volumes were accepted, one of which is already far along in the production process.

Popular Series Books

Deborah Sabo continued 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

Publication Sales and Distribution for 2014–2015

	Research Series	Research Reports	Popular Series	Technical Papers	Total
No. of Titles	65	32	5	11	112
Sold	788	0	133	28	949
Free	48	5	25	31	109
Total	836	5	158	59	1058

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.

Publications Committee for 2014–2015: Jamie Brandon (Chair), Jodi Barnes, Jerry Hilliard, Elizabeth Horton, Juliet Morrow, and Deborah Sabo (ex officio). The Committee reviews submissions and met this year to elect a chairperson and discuss operating procedures for the redeveloped Publications Program.

Deborah Sabo (Editor) compiled, edited, and designed the Annual Report of the Survey for FY2013–2014. For the Research Series, she completed work on RS66 (published in Fall 2015) and began work on RS67 (to be published in 2016). She participated in several meetings this year for planning the Survey's new website, contributed content, and acts as copyeditor for articles submitted to the website by other ARAS staff. Ms. Sabo oversees the archive of publication masters and responds to queries about out-of-print volumes. She is (ex officio) a permanent member of the Survey Publications Committee. She edits and updates the Survey's educational flyers, which are available on the website as downloadable PDFs, helps to create new flyers as needed, designs and produces the Program for the Arkansas Archeological Society's Annual Meeting, edits and produces reports for the SRP program, and contributes to other projects where editorial assistance is needed (including this year a report on excavations at the Wild Violet site in Logan County and a workbook to accompany the Taylor House Youth Archeology Project). 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 the editor of the Arkansas Archeological Society Newsletter, *Field Notes*, published six times per year, and serves on the Society's Executive Committee. She creates and edits the monthly newsletter for the northwest Arkansas Ko-ko-çi Chapter of the Society. This year Ms. Sabo also designed and created the Archeology Month poster using a photograph by Dr. Carl Drexler.

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. Ms. Davison handles all communications with our college bookstore customers, the major market for our bestselling RS44.

boat wreck sites in Arkansas. Also in development by Survey archeologists for the Popular Series are several titles related to historical archeology in Arkansas and books about Parkin and Toltec State Parks.

Sales & Distribution

Publication sales and distribution numbered 1058 volumes in all series, down slightly from last year. This includes 109 volumes given away as complimentary copies, including books distributed to colleagues, teachers, reviewers, libraries and archives, and students, and books contributed to the Student Paper Prize at the Southeastern Archaeological Conference. Our bestselling book continues to be RS44 (*Standards for Data Collection from Human Skeletal Remains*). Sales of our Popular

Series books (*Paths of Our Children*, *Historic Indians of Arkansas* and *Rock Art in Arkansas*) declined slightly this year, but we distributed more free copies, and we contributed about the same number of free copies of Technical Paper 11 (*Handbook of Soil Description*) for workshop participants.

Survey archeologists sold books this year at the joint Caddo Conference and East Texas Archaeological Society annual meeting in Tyler, Texas (\$113.62 in sales), the annual meeting of the Arkansas Archeological Society in Springdale (\$22.94 in sales), the Plains Anthropological Conference in Fayetteville (\$101.60), and the Arkansas Archeological Society Training Program in Parkin, Arkansas (\$175.89 in sales). We also cooperated with the University of Arkansas Press to display some of their books at the Arkansas Archeological Society annual meeting.

Photographic and Graphic Arts Support



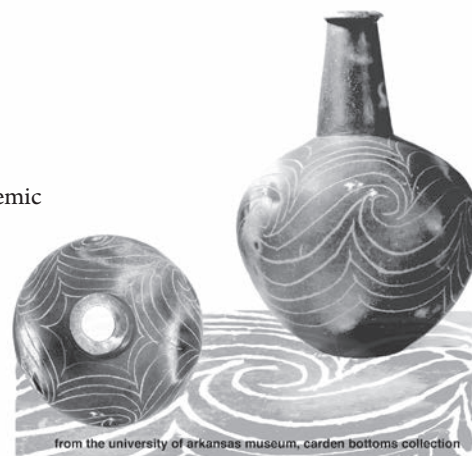
Photographic and graphic arts support at the Survey include a darkroom and desktop computer graphic arts facilities. Visual documentation is an essential part of archeology—for research, publication, archives, and records management. The research stations, the registrar’s office, SRP, the publications 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.

2014–2015 Activities

- 50 rolls of black and white film processed and catalogued.
- 350 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.
- 40 graphic and design works, maps, graphs, posters, and illustrations.
- 200 items and plates consisting of approximately 900 artifacts photographed: prehistoric and historic pottery and artifacts for grants, publications, research, presentations, museum collections, and public and professional meetings.
- conducted an instructional workshop in lighting for artifact photography and digital photography for ARAS staff



Partners in Preservation: Survey & Society



Survey Research Assistant/Liaison to Arkansas Archeological Society

Marilyn Knapp became the Survey's research assistant in the role of liaison with the Arkansas Archeological Society beginning in July 2013. She has a B.A. degree in Anthropology from the University of Arkansas and previously worked in the office of the Vice Chancellor for Business Affairs on the UAF campus. She is a long time member and past president of the Arkansas Archeological Society. Located at the coordinating office in Fayetteville, Ms. Knapp is responsible for keeping the Society membership database up to date, assisting the Society's officers, working on logistical arrangements for the summer Training Program, and acting as Field Secretary. Ms. Knapp also assists with preparations and logistics for the Society's Annual Meeting and manages the Certification Program's database. She coordinates many other programs and activities jointly operated by the Survey and Society, such as Archeology Month and other outreach events. She also maintains and manages Society records and archives, coordinates communications among Board members and arranges meetings, helps with social media and other public education technology, attends public events, manages distribution of the Society's newsletter, coordinates communications about field and lab projects with volunteers, and many other activities.

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 help ensure that the cooperative relationship between Survey and Society moves forward productively.

Society Volunteers

Many Survey research projects in the field and laboratory depend on volunteers, mostly Society members. Altogether, volunteers, contributed over 10,000 hours to archeological projects across Arkansas in 2014–2015. This citizen participation demonstrates the level of interest and support for archeology.

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. Several new Site Stewards were approved this year.

Archeological Research Fund

The Society began awarding grants from its Archeological Research Fund in 1989. The fund is composed of donations and

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
Tunican Chapter, Monticello
Ko-ko-çi Chapter, Fayetteville

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 2014 annual meeting in Springdale were Jerry Hilliard (ARAS-UAF), \$795 for an AMS date for 3CR2; Mary Beth Trubitt (ARAS-HSU) and Meeks Etchieson (USDAFS), \$1200 for zoological analysis of Feature 97 at 3MN298; and Michelle Rathgaber (ARAS-BLY), \$1190 for an AMS date for 3MS106.

AAS Chapters

The Arkansas Archeological Society's total membership now averages around 600. Seven active chapters across the state work closely with the Survey research archeologists in their areas. Chapters have monthly meetings 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. A struggling chapter in the Little Rock area disbanded a few years ago, but the Toltec Mounds station archeologist has continued outreach in central Arkansas with a Toltec Lecture Series in Little Rock and other volunteer activities at Toltec Mounds State Park.

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 53 was distributed to members during 2014. This issue contained three articles: a report on Petit Jean Mountain rock art, a report on a distinctive effigy art form of the Mississippi Valley, and another on the shared iconography between the Southwest, the Caddo area, and the Central Mississippi Valley. *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 2015

Archeology Month is a multifaceted public education concept to promote awareness and appreciation of Arkansas archeology. The theme each year is *Celebrate Archeology!* which allows for flexibility in programming and a focus on research projects or other celebrations that are in progress. Marilyn Knapp managed the Survey contributions to Archeology Month by working with the Society's Archeology Month Committee Chair, sending out notices to potential participants, 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 1400 people attended the 52 scheduled programs at 32 venues across the state, including 7 museums, 7 state parks, 6 schools and colleges, and other locations. Events included illustrated talks, exhibits, tours, artifact identification programs, and

hands-on activities. Highlights this year included the “Archeology Minute” radio spots broadcast throughout the month on KUAF and archived on their website, an “Archeology Day” in Fayetteville featuring flintknapping, basketry/weaving, spear throwing, and other tool demonstrations and an ArcheOlympics event with archeology related games for teams to compete. Other activities included a spring dig at Historic Cane Hill, the annual Caddo Conference, pottery making, and mock digs.

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 2015. The poster was sponsored by the Arkansas Archeological Society and designed by Deborah Sabo (ARAS). It was included in the national display of Archeology

Month posters at the 2015 Society for American Archaeology meeting in San Francisco, CA. The full color poster can be seen on the website at www.archeology.uark.edu.

Annual Meeting

The 2014 meeting was held October 5–7 in Springdale. There were 114 registrants. Marilyn Knapp (ARAS) (Society Past President) was Program Chair and handled local arrangements. Of the 14 scheduled papers, 12 were by Survey staff. The keynote speaker, David Stahle (Distinguished Professor, Department of Geosciences, UAF), spoke on “Dendroclimatology and Social Change across North America for the Past Millennium.” Deborah Sabo (ARAS) designed and managed printing of the meeting Program.



Society volunteers donate many hours to Arkansas archeology throughout each year. Here, members of the Ouachita Chapter work in the ARAS-HSU research station lab during one of the station's regularly scheduled Lab Days (photo by Mary Beth Trubitt).

“Society Dig”: The Training & Certification Program

This unique program is co-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 2015 Training Program at a Crittenden County Site 3CT11/22

Fieldwork

The 2015 Training Program was held in the northeast portion of the state at site 3CT11/22 near Parkin Archeological State Park. The project was a joint effort of the Arkansas Archeological Survey and the Arkansas Archeological Society, with the generous cooperation of Parkin Archeological State Park, who provided land on which to camp and a building for the Society Headquarters, and the City of Parkin, who provided classroom and auditorium space for seminars and evening lectures and the laboratory. ARAS station archeologist for the Parkin site, Dr. Jeffrey M. Mitchem, was the director of the research design and fieldwork.

There were 84 registered attendees at this year’s Training Program. Survey staff who participated as field and lab

supervisors, seminar instructors, or by providing other kinds of logistical and professional assistance included: Jodi Barnes, Emily Beahm, Jamie Brandon, Carol Colannino, Carl Drexler, Ann Early, Katy Gregory, Elizabeth Horton, John House, Jessica Howe, Marilyn Knapp, Katie Leslie, Jami Lockhart, Jeff Mitchem, Julie Morrow, Tim Mulvihill, Larry Porter, Michelle Rathgaber, George Sabo, Bob Scott, and Sarah Stuckey.

This Mississippian (AD 1000–1650) site is part of the Parkin phase (AD 1350–1650). Geophysical surveys were first conducted across the site, which indicated numerous possible burned house floors. The 2015 excavations aimed to uncover four of these possible houses, to see if the houses were arranged in a pattern, and to obtain architectural information to compare with structures that have been excavated at the Parkin



Training Program participants study how to record a feature (photo by Marilyn Knapp).

site. Research also included collecting soil samples for flotation from structure floors, pit features, and any other locations that promise to contain organic remains.

Results of the Training Program did indeed uncover several house floors including pit features, post molds, and charred wood remains for possible radiocarbon dating. In addition, a borrow pit was identified. There is still much work to be done and it is expected the Training Program will return to 3CT11/22 for further investigations in 2016. Society members contributed some 5185 hours to Arkansas archeology through the Training Program.

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 Basic Excavation (two sessions, taught by Dr. Elizabeth Horton and Dr. John House), Basic Lab (taught by Michelle Rathgaber), Site Survey (taught by Jessica Howe), Establishing Time (taught by Dr. Jamie Brandon), Lithic Description and Analysis (taught by Dr. Juliet Morrow), Archeogeophysics (taught by Dr. Jami Lockhart), Mapping (taught by Tim Mulvihill), and Arkansas Archeology (taught by Dr. George Sabo).

Certificates earned by members are presented each year at the Annual Meeting. During the 2014 meeting at Springdale, the following Certificates were presented: **Provisional Crew Member**—Zachary Burt, Jessi Claey, Randall Morgan, Lili Petrovic, Cameron Still, Brett Sullivan, Ben Swadley, and Laura Whitehead. **Provisional Lab Technician**—Don Bragg, Matthew Davids, Anita Erickson, Lili Petrovic, and Zachary Shaddon. **Provisional Site Surveyor**—Zachary Shaddon.



Some Certification Program participants with their awards at the Annual Meeting: Don Bragg, Lili Petrovic, Ben Swadley, and Laura Whitehead (photo by Marilyn Milton).

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 I

Brian Duncan (resigned in 2014)

Nancy Smith (beginning Fall 2014)

Brian Duncan was hired as Administrative Assistant in August 2010. He managed the reception area in the coordinating office, seeing to it that visitors checked in at the front desk and helping them find their destinations within the building. He answered the telephone and coordinated all communications within the CO. Brian maintained office supplies, assembled and distributed the mail, checked in deliveries from UPS and various vendors, and was the caretaker of the conference room calendar. Brian assisted the Publications Program by answering email and telephone orders, and helping with inventory. He resigned from the Survey in 2014 in order to take another position.

Nancy Smith was hired as Administrative Assistant in November, 2014. Besides managing the reception area, greeting visitors, answering the phone, distributing the mail, and keeping up with office supplies, Nancy also helps the Registrar by scanning reports for AMASDA, scanning SHPO letters to station archeologists, and scanning and filing site reports. She helps all her coworkers with editing, printing projects, scanning and filing, and also shipping letters and packages. She also performs specific duties for the Publications Program, including proofreading, and other Survey functions as assigned by the Director.

How to Contact the Arkansas Archeological Survey



For the Director, State Archeologist, and various Coordinating Office units:

Arkansas Archeological Survey (ARAS)
Coordinating Office
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Research Stations:

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P.O. Box 241
Parkin, AR 72373-0241
870.755.2119

Arkansas Archeological Survey (ARAS-TOL)
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870.460.1090

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870.235.4229

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Arkansas Archeological Survey (ARAS-WRI)
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Arkansas Archeological Survey (ARAS-UAF)
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479.788.7812

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arkansasarcheology.org
arkansasarchaeolog.org

Appendix 1. Reports & Publications by Survey Staff during 2014–2015*

Brandon, Jamie C., Jami J. Lockhart, and Carl G. Drexler

- 2015 Geophysical and Archeological Investigations at 3HE236-200, the Former Site of the Hempstead House and Current Site of the Brunson House, Historic Washington State Park. Arkansas Archeological Survey Project No. 15-08. Report submitted to Arkansas State Parks and Tourism. Planning and Development, Arkansas State Parks. May.

Colaninno, Carol E., Carla S. Hadden, and Alexandra S. Emmons

- 2015 Testing Archaeofaunal Collections for Differential Fragmentation. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 61:17–24.

Early, Ann M.

- 2014 What Does Long Hat's Camp Really Tell Us? A Consideration of the Meaning of Two Popular Photographs to Caddo Indians. *Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society* 85:49–59.

- 2015 Arkansas Mounds Included in Historic Preservation Alliance "Fragile Five" for 2014. *Field Notes, Newsletter of the Arkansas Archeological Society* 382:11–13.

- 2015 Review of "Digging for Richard III: The Search for the Lost King." *Field Notes, Newsletter of the Arkansas Archeological Society* 384:11–12.

Hanvey, Vanessa

- 2014 Radiocarbon Dates for the Arkadelphia Canoe. *Field Notes, Newsletter of the Arkansas Archeological Society* 379:3–4.

Hilliard, Jerry., Jami Lockhart, Jared Pebworth, Michael Evans, and George Sabo III

- 2014 Geophysical and Archeological Investigations in the Area of Proposed Restroom Facilities at Prairie Grove Battlefield State Park. Submitted to Arkansas State Parks & Tourism. AAS Project No. 14-10.

House, John

- 2015 UAPB Archeologists Uncover Glimpses of Pine Bluff's Early History. *Field Notes, Newsletter of the Arkansas Archeological Society* 382:6–7.

Mitchem, Jeffrey M.

- 2015 Welcome Back to the Delta: The 2015 Arkansas Archeological Society Training Program at the Richard's Bridge Site. *Field Notes, Newsletter of the Arkansas Archeological Society* 383:3–7.

Moore, Michael C., Kevin E. Smith, Aaron Deter-Wolf, and **Emily L. Beahm**

- 2014 Distribution and Context of Worked Crystalline Artifacts from the Middle Cumberland Region of Tennessee. *Southeastern Archaeology* 35:25–41.

Morrow, Juliet E.

- 2014 Arkansas Fluted Points Made from Novaculite: A Lithic Raw Material from the Ouachita Mountains. *Field Notes, Newsletter of the Arkansas Archeological Society* 379:5–7.

- 2014 A Knife River Flint Fluted Point Found in Vermillion County, Indiana. *Central States Archeological Journal* 61(4):202–203.

- 2015 Clovis-Era Lithic Technology in the Midcontinent. In *Clovis: On the Edge of a New Understanding*, edited by Ashley M. Smallwood and Thomas A. Jennings, pp. 83–108. Texas A&M University Press, College Station.

- 2015 Whole Ceramic Vessels from the Greenbrier Site. *Field Notes, Newsletter of the Arkansas Archeological Society* 382:4–5.

Papadopoulos, N., K. Kvamme, J. Dauphinee, J. Lockhart, E. Horton, and T. Mulvihill

- 2014 Investigation of Archaeological Mounds with 3D Resistivity Tomography: The Case of Toltec Mound B, Arkansas, USA. *Proceedings of the 1st CAA GR Conference* Rethymno, Crete, Greece.

Porter, Larry

- 2015 Salvage Excavations at the Wild Violet Site, 3LO226, a Woodland Period Site in Logan County, Arkansas. Draft final report prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Little Rock District.

Rathgaber, Michelle

- 2014 Results of the 2012/2013 Manley-Usrey (3MS106) Excavations. *Field Notes, Newsletter of the Arkansas Archeological Society* 381:5–9.

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

Sabo, Deborah (anon.)

2015 In Memoriam – David Mark Alviréz (Obituary). *Field Notes, Newsletter of the Arkansas Archeological Society* 382:8.

2015 Hester A. Davis 1930–2014 (Obituary). *Field Notes, Newsletter of the Arkansas Archeological Society* 383:11.

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

2015 Cosmological Landscapes and Exotic Gods: American Indian Rock Art in Arkansas. *Cambridge Archaeological Journal* 25(1):261–273.

Samuelsen, John R.

2014 Geophysical Survey at Oak Hill Cemetery, Camp Robinson, Arkansas. Manuscript on file, Arkansas Archeological Survey, Fayetteville.

Samuelsen, John R., and Wm. Lane Shields

2015 Geophysical Survey for a New Department of Arkansas Heritage Headquarters, Little Rock, Pulaski County, Arkansas. Manuscript on file, Arkansas Archeological Survey, Fayetteville.

Trubitt, Mary Beth

2014 Cultural Resources Surveys at 3MN1 and 3MN126, Montgomery County, Arkansas. Limited distribution report prepared for the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission by the Arkansas Archeological Survey, Henderson State University Research Station, Arkadelphia.

Trubitt, Mary Beth, and Linda Evans

2015 Revisiting a Historic Manuscript: Vere Huddleston's Report on East Place (3CL21) Excavations. *Caddo Archeology Journal* 25:73–144.

Trubitt, Mary Beth, and Katie Leslie

2015 A Cultural Resources Survey at 3CL253, an Archeological Site in Clark County, Arkansas. Limited distribution report prepared by the Arkansas Archeological Survey, Henderson State University Research Station, Arkadelphia.

Appendix 2. Papers, Symposia & Workshops by Survey Staff during 2014–2015*

Barnes, Jodi

- 2015 From Caffè Latte to Catholic Mass: An Intimate Archaeology of a World War II Italian Prisoner of War Camp. Paper presented in the symposium, *Intimate Archaeologies of World War II*, organized by Jodi A. Barnes at the 48th Annual Conference of the Society for Historical Archaeology, Seattle, Washington.
- 2015 Doc Hollywood? The Archaeology of Health and Healing at Hollywood Plantation. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Arkansas Historical Association Meeting, West Memphis, Arkansas.

Colaninno, Carol E.

- 2015 The Fisherfolk of the Two Late Archaic Shell Rings on St. Catherine's Island: Similarities and Differences in Contemporaneous Coastal Environments. Paper presented at the 80th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, San Francisco, California.

Colaninno, Carol E., and Katie E. Leslie

- 2014 Perspectives on Archeological and Ecological Education. Paper presented at the Mississippi River Watershed Educational Symposium, Godfrey, Illinois.

Drexler, Carl G.

- 2015 Of Crime Scenes and Battlefields: Method and Epistemology in Douglas Scott's Conflict Archaeology. Paper presented at the 48th Annual Conference of the Society for Historical Archaeology, Seattle, Washington.

Early, Ann M.

- 2014 My House Is Your House: Architectural Blueprints and Arkansas River Valley Connections. Paper presented at the 72nd Plains Anthropological Conference, Fayetteville, Arkansas.
- 2015 Learn by Doing: Sharpening Understanding of Archeologists and Sites among Diverse Publics with Hands-on Activities in Arkansas. Paper presented at the 80th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, San Francisco, California.
- 2015 Presenter and participant in "Cons or Pros?" a forum on collaboration between professional archeologists and responsible collectors at the 80th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, San Francisco, California.

Hammerstedt, S. W. (with **J. J. Lockhart**, P. C. Livingood, **T. Mulvihill**, A. Regnier, **G. Sabo III**, and **J. Samuelsen**)

- 2015 The Spiro Mounds Site: A Ceremonial Mound Complex. Presentation at the Fayetteville Public Library/Ko-ko-çi Chapter of the Arkansas Archeological Society, Fayetteville, Arkansas.

Horton, Elizabeth T.

- 2014 New Threads of Research from Old Collections; Technique, Style, and Iconography in Basketry and Textiles from Craig Mound at Spiro. Presented at the 72nd Plains Anthropological Conference, Fayetteville, Arkansas.
- 2014 Weaving for the Worlds Beyond; Technique, Style, and Iconography in Basketry and Textiles from Craig Mound at Spiro. Presented at the 71st Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Greenville, South Carolina.
- 2014 Spiraling Back in Time: New Dates for Curvilinear Motifs in Southeastern Rivercane Basketry. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the Arkansas Archeological Society, Springdale, Arkansas.

Leslie, Katie

- 2015 Society Training Program Excavations at 3MN0298 Area VII. Paper presented at the 57th Annual Caddo Conference, Arkadelphia, Arkansas.

Livingood, P. C., S. W. Hammerstedt, **J. J. Lockhart**, **T. S. Mulvihill**, A. L. Regnier, **G. Sabo III**, and **J. Samuelsen**

- 2014 2013 Excavations at Spiro. Paper presented at the 56th Annual Caddo Conference, Tyler, Texas.

Lockhart, Jami J.

- 2015 Geoarchaeology and the Interdisciplinary Study of Cultural Landscapes. Invited presentation to Gesosciences and Environmental Dynamics Colloquium. Fayetteville, Arkansas.

Lockhart, Jami J., Scott Hammerstedt, Amanda Regnier, Patrick Livingood, **George Sabo**, **John Samuelsen**, and **Tim Mulvihill**

- 2014 Insights into Settlement Pattern and Intrasite Organization at Spiro: GIS and Geophysics. Paper presented at the 72nd Plains Anthropological Conference. Fayetteville, Arkansas.

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

- 2014 Remote Sensing and Mapping for Spiro Mounds: Landscape Analyses at Multiple Scales. Poster presented at the 56th Caddo Conference. Tyler, Texas.
- 2014 Remote Sensing and Mapping for Spiro Mounds: Landscape Analyses at Multiple Scales. Paper presented at the 5th International Conference on Remote Sensing in Archaeology. Durham, North Carolina.
- 2015 Insights into Settlement Pattern and Intrasite Organization at Spiro: GIS and Geophysics. Invited presentation at 2015 “To Bridge a Gap,” Wyandotte, Oklahoma.
- Lockhart, Jami J., Jeffrey M. Mitchem, Timothy Mulvihill
- 2014 Remote Sensing and Mapping at the Parkin Phase Richard’s Bridge Site (3CT11). Presented at the Annual Meeting of the Arkansas Archeological Society, Springdale, Arkansas.
- Meyers, Maureen, Tony Boudreaux, Stephen Carmody, Victoria Dekle, **Elizabeth Horton**, and Alice Wright
- 2014 What Happens in the Field? Preliminary Results of the SEAC Sexual Harassment Survey. Poster presented at the 71st Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Greenville, South Carolina.
- Morrow, Juliet
- 2014 A Parsimonious Perspective on the Peopling of the Americas. Paper presented at the 72nd Annual Plains Anthropological Conference, Fayetteville, Arkansas.
- 2015 An Ice-Age Infant Burial from Montana. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the Missouri Archaeological Society, Lake of the Ozarks.
- Morrow, Juliet E., Sarah Stuckey**, and Claire Nix
- 2014 The Sullivan Collection: A Recent Donation to the Arkansas Archeological Survey. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Arkansas Archeological Society, Springdale, Arkansas.
- Porter, Larry
- 2014 Salvage Excavations at the Wild Violet Site, 3LO226, a Woodland Period Site in Logan County, Arkansas. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Arkansas Archeological Society, Springdale, Arkansas.
- Sabo, George III**, and James A. Brown
- 2014 New Assessments of the Craig Mound as a Framework for Current Research at the Spiro Ceremonial Center. Presented at the 72nd Annual Plains Anthropological Conference, Fayetteville Arkansas.
- Samuelsen, John R.
- 2014 A Method for Distinguishing between Bison Consumption and Fish/Maize Consumption via Multivariate Statistical Analysis of Stable Carbon/Nitrogen Isotopes and Auditory Exostosis Presence. Presented at the 72nd Annual Plains Anthropological Conference, Fayetteville, Arkansas.
- 2014 A Reanalysis of Strontium Isotopes from the Crenshaw Site: Implications on Caddo Interregional Warfare. Presented at the 71st Annual Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Tampa, Florida.
- Samuelsen, John R.**, Philip A. Slater, Matthew A. Fort, and Kristin M. Hedman
- 2015 Preliminary Research on Strontium Isotope Ratios: Comparisons to the Skull and Mandible Cemetery at the Crenshaw Site (3MI6). Presented at the 57th Caddo Conference, Arkadelphia, Arkansas.
- Sorrows, Devin, and **Elizabeth Horton**
- 2014 Down the Rabbit Hole: Mapping and Monitoring Natural Disturbance on the Southern Embankment at Toltec Mounds Archeological State Park. Poster presentation at the Annual Meeting of the Arkansas Archeological Society, Springdale, Arkansas.
- Stewart-Abernathy, Leslie C.
- 2014 Sarah’s Slate: a Child’s Image of Home. Paper presented at the 16th South Central Historical Archeology Conference, Memphis, Tennessee.
- 2014 Sarah’s Slate: a Child’s Image of Home. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Arkansas Archeological Society, Springdale, Arkansas.
- 2015 ‘Old Al’s Going to Get It,’ at Least for a While: Recent Riverine Archeology in Arkansas. Paper presented at the 48th Annual Conference of the Society for Historical Archaeology, Seattle, Washington.
- Trubitt, Mary Beth
- 2014 Ethnicity, Identity, and Community in the Ouachita Mountains. Paper presented at the 71st Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Greenville, South Carolina.

2015 Long-term Habitation in the Ouachita Mountains: Excavations at 3MN298. Paper presented at the 57th Annual Caddo Conference, Arkadelphia, Arkansas.

2015 Documenting Caddo Vessels in the JEC's Hodges Collection. Paper presented at the 57th Annual Caddo Conference, Arkadelphia, Arkansas.

Trubitt, Mary Beth, and Meeks Etchieson

2014 2014 Archeological Investigations at Sites 3MN298 & 3MN321, Montgomery County, Arkansas. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Arkansas Archeological Society, Springdale, Arkansas.

Trubitt, Mary Beth, Timothy K. Perttula, Robert Z. Selden, Jr., and Jeffrey Ferguson

2014 Identifying Ceramic Exchange and Interaction between Cahokia and the Caddo Area. Paper presented at the Mississippian Conference, Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site, Collinsville, Illinois.

Ward, Grace M. V., Alison Shepherd, Jennifer E. Pirtle, **Katie E. Leslie,** and **Carol E. Colaninno**

2014 Analysis of a Middle Woodland Habitation Midden Located in the Lower Illinois River Valley. Poster presented at the Midwest Archaeological Conference, Champaign, Illinois.

Photo Identifications & Credits

Banner images used in this report, if not otherwise identified, are as follows:

- Cover Michelle Rathgaber at the Manley-Usrey site in Crittenden County. Photo by Marion Haynes.
- Title Page "Course preparation." Photo by Jamie Brandon.
- 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. 19 Entrance to the Plum Bayou Garden at Toltec Mounds State Park. Photo by Elizabeth Horton.
- p. 25 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. 29 Excavations at the Methodist Manse, Cane Hill. Photo by Jamie Brandon.
- p. 36 Tim Mulvihill and Marion Haynes mapping backhoe trench stratigraphy at the Richard's Bridge site. Photo by George Sabo III.
- p. 41 Members of the ARV Chapter of Arkansas Archeological Society surface collecting at site 3PE3 during a WRI station field day. Photo by Skip Stewart-Abernathy.
- p. 46 Reconstructed pottery vessels from the Isgrig site (3PU15) in the lab at the UAPB research station. Photo by Mary Farmer.
- p. 52 Katy Gregory talks to attendees of the Walks Through Time tour at the Taylor House. Photo by Jodi Barnes.
- p. 57 Early/Middle Mississippian period Hayes type arrowpoints from the Joint Educational Consortium's Hodge's Collection. Photo by Mary Beth Trubitt.
- p. 63 Total Station set up for mapping Fort Lookout, Camden, Arkansas. Photo by Carl Drexler.
- p. 68 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. 80 Jessica Howe (UAF anthropology graduate student and Survey employee) works in the Survey Registrar's office. Photo by Jane Kellett.
- p. 84 Aden Jenkins records a historic structure near Dutton, Arkansas. Photo by Jamie Brandon.
- p. 89 Geophysical crew at Pea Ridge Military Park, left to right: Dr. Jami Lockhart, UA graduate student Adam Wiewal, and John Samuelsen. Photo by Carl Drexler.
- p. 97 Tools of the editor's trade. Photo by Deborah Sabo.
- p. 99 Graphic illustration of Sloan site artifacts. By Jane Kellett.
- p. 100 Participants in the 2015 Training Program near Parkin, Arkansas in Crittenden County.