

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002-2003



ARKANSAS ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY

A DIVISION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS SYSTEM



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This Annual Report was edited and produced by Deborah Sabo.
Cover by M. Jane Kellett. Cover photo by Randall Guendling: Stairwell at Lakeport Plantation.



ARKANSAS ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY

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INTRODUCTION

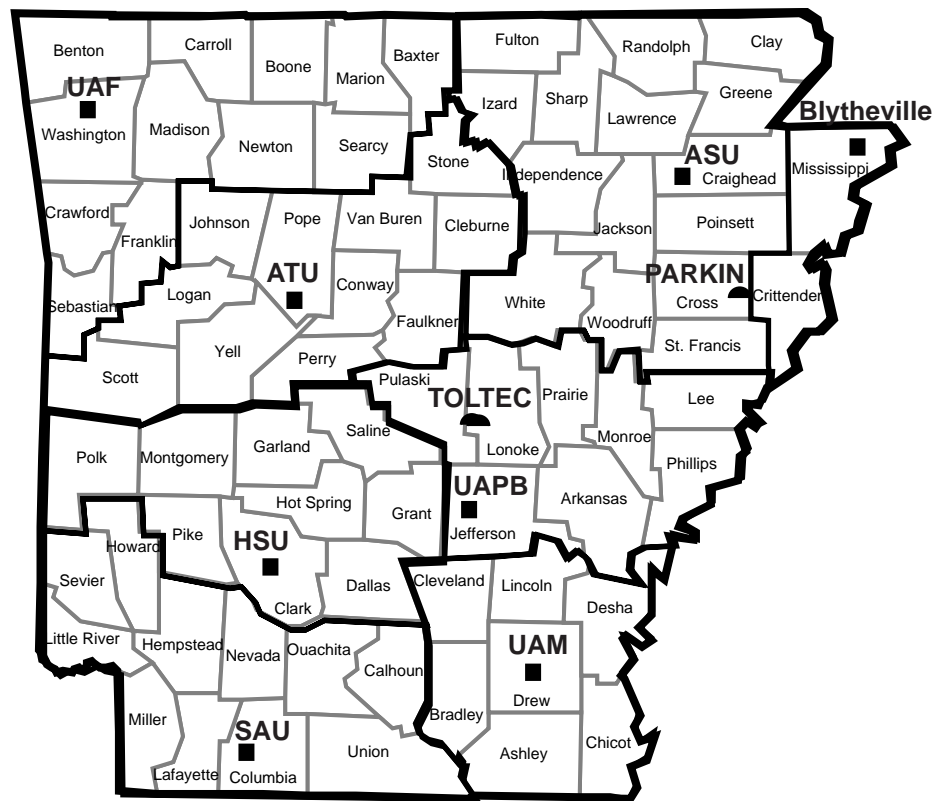
The Arkansas Archeological Survey is a part of the University of Arkansas System. Our mission is to study and protect archeological sites in Arkansas, to preserve and manage information about those sites, and to communicate what we learn to the people of Arkansas. Cooperative agreements with seven state universities, two state parks, and the community of Blytheville enable scholars at ten research stations around the state to carry out this mission. The Survey has been a model for statewide archeological programs around the country, and even around the world.

The Coordinating Office in Fayetteville is the Survey's administrative body. The Director, the State Archeologist, the Survey Registrar, the fiscal officer, administrative assistant, publications staff, and outreach program operate from the CO. The Registrar maintains a central archive of all archeological site records for the state. The Coordinating Office building also contains the University of Arkansas Collections Facility, a combined curation area designed to house both Survey and University Museum holdings. 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 (however, the Survey has no curatorial staff). Also at the Coordinating Office are the Sponsored Research Program (SRP) and the Computer Services Program (CSP), which support themselves in part through grants and contracts with local, state, and federal agencies and with the business community. The CSP maintains several web sites with educational information on Arkansas archeology and frequent updates about ongoing research projects. Our Archeogeo-physical Applications program is the newest addition to research capabilities centered at the Coordinating Office.

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

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

ARKANSAS ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY RESEARCH STATIONS



Cooperative agreements between the Survey, seven state universities, two state parks, and the community of Blytheville establish the ten research stations, with office, laboratory, and collection storage facilities. The station archeologists provide appropriate services to their hosts: teaching, student advising, committee work, and museum support in the case of the universities; data collection and analysis for public interpretation, exhibit development for the Visitor Information Centers, and public contact in the case of the parks. At Blytheville, Survey personnel are working closely with community leaders to help develop area heritage tourism and a new archeology curriculum for the public schools. All station archeologists and other staff members are available to the public, providing information about prehistoric and historic archeology, American Indians, and early settlers of Arkansas to schools, civic groups, and many types of local, state, national, and international organizations.

THE DIRECTOR'S PAGES

HIGHLIGHTS FOR 2002-2003

Dr. Thomas J. Green

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

The Survey provides considerable educational, economic, and quality-of-life benefits to Arkansas citizens. Survey faculty teach at seven state universities. Our field and laboratory projects provide research opportunities for both undergraduate and graduate students. We distribute free curriculum enrichment materials and give dozens of speaker programs to public schools across the state each year. The Survey contributes to economic development in Arkansas by assisting federal and state agencies, municipalities, and developers in complying with environmental laws that protect heritage resources. We also assist State Parks and other agencies and institutions with exhibits and interpretive programs that help the tourism industry. Finally, the quality of life of all Arkansas citizens is enhanced by our outreach mission to disseminate what we learn about the prehistoric and historic heritage of our state to the general public via talks and demonstrations, print media, and the Internet.

The Survey's unique contribution and enduring success are products of our balanced "science and service" design, the expertise and integrity of our personnel, and the dedication and energy of our supporters. Accomplishments and challenges in 2002-2003 are outlined below.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION IN ARKANSAS

- ◆ Survey archeologists taught 17 college courses to 422 undergraduate and graduate students at seven university campuses in Arkansas.
- ◆ Nine students at four campuses enrolled in Independent Study courses taught by Survey faculty.
- ◆ Survey archeologists served on 35 thesis or internship committees for UAF graduate students in Anthropology, History, and Environmental Dynamics.
- ◆ Survey archeologist George Sabo III was assistant director of the interdisciplinary Environmental Dynamics Ph.D. program in the Fulbright College of Arts and Sciences at UAF.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND K-12 EDUCATION

- ◆ The Blytheville research station continued to help the Blytheville Public School District in its NEH-funded "Schools for a New Millennium" curriculum development project *Linking the Past to the Future: Teaching Archeology with 21st Century Technology in the Mississippi Delta*. The Survey provided teacher training and curriculum materials about archeology, and presented programs in the school.



Middle school students respond to a question from Dr. Claudine Payne, Blytheville station archeologist, during a visit to Blytheville Intermediate School. AAS neg. no. 20022835.

- ◆ The Survey distributed 360 Teacher Packets containing information, activities, and lesson ideas for classroom use to Arkansas school teachers.
- ◆ During the fiscal year, 208 copies of *First Encounters*, the Survey's educational CD-ROM, were distributed free of charge in Arkansas and 23 other states, as well as Mexico, Belgium, and New Zealand. About 1800 copies of *First Encounters* have been given away since its release.
- ◆ Survey archeologists gave over 32 presentations on archeology, American Indians, and early Arkansas to K-12 students and their teachers across the state, with combined audiences of more than 2900.
- ◆ Survey staff members gave presentations at teacher workshops and conferences around the state, reaching about 275 Arkansas public school teachers.

PUBLIC SERVICE AND OUTREACH

- ◆ The Survey works closely with several state and federal agencies whose responsibilities under environmental and cultural preservation statutes include the management and protection of archeological sites:
 - Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department
 - Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism
 - Arkansas Game and Fish Commission
 - Department of Arkansas Heritage and the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program
 - National Park Service
 - USDA Forest Service
 - U.S. Natural Resources Conservation Service
 - U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
 - U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- ◆ 1079 copies of various leaflets and flyers produced by the Survey about Arkansas archeology and history were sent out in response to requests for information from members of the public.
- ◆ Over 70 public lectures and other presentations by Survey staff served audiences of more than 2400 persons.



Jerry Hilliard (UAF research station) assists a new participant in the Training and Certification Program. AAS slide no. 2003-CO-144.



Survey Director Tom Green (standing) and ATU station assistant Larry Porter at the Looney-French historic house site in Randolph County. AAS neg. no. 20032694.

- ◆ 100 Arkansas Archeological Society members attended the annual Training Program, this year sponsored in part by the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission and the U.S. Forest Service, at Grandview Prairie Wildlife Management Area. Twenty-six participants received technical certification in one or more areas.
- ◆ Our main web site received, on average, more than 1377 visits per month, with a year-end total of 16,527.
- ◆ Our service web site, *Archeological Parks*, had 8837 visits in 2002-2003.
- ◆ The educational web sites, *First Encounters* and *Rock Art in Arkansas*, had 9316 and 6835 visits respectively during 2002-2003.
- ◆ We continued our NAGPRA compliance program in cooperation with several American Indian Tribes. The federal Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act requires institutions such as museums and universities to inventory their archeological and ethnographic collections of human remains, funerary objects, sacred artifacts, and certain items of cultural patrimony. These objects must be returned to modern representatives of the culturally affiliated American Indian Tribe. This year the Survey produced a CD-ROM with an inventory, descriptive database, and photographs of pottery vessels, pipes, and beads that originally had been interred with burials. The work was funded by a grant from the National Park Service. Copies of the CD were given to the tribes.

PROFESSIONAL SERVICE

- ◆ Survey staff provided consultation, advice, or other assistance to over 135 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 seven professional organizations: Society for American Archaeology, Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Society for Historical Archaeology, South Central Historical Archeology Conference, Society for Bead Researchers, Arkansas Museums Association, and Arkansas Historical Association.

GRANTS, HONORS, AND AWARDS

- ◆ The Survey was awarded \$175,000 from NEH to fund a new comprehensive study of rock art in Arkansas, with George Sabo III as principal investigator.
- ◆ Survey archeologist Juliet Morrow was awarded a \$4000 grant from MURR—the University of Missouri Research Reactor—for neutron activation analysis of ceramics from the Greenbrier site.
- ◆ SAU station archeologist Frank Schambach and his assistant David Jeane received \$860 from the Arkansas Archeological Society's Archeological Research Fund for radiocarbon dates for the Tom Jones site.
- ◆ The Survey Registrar's Office was awarded a \$53,000 grant from Mack-Blackwell Transportation Center to update the computer site file databases that are consulted daily by numerous agencies and researchers.
- ◆ *Arkansas: A Narrative History* (UA Press, 2002), coauthored by Survey archeologist George Sabo III, along with historians Jeannie M. Whayne, Thomas A. DeBlack, and Morris S. Arnold, was announced as a recipient of the Arkansas Library Association's *Arkansiana* award.

SCIENTIFIC ACHIEVEMENTS & ARCHEOLOGICAL MISSION

- ◆ Survey professional staff authored or coauthored 39 publications and reports, and presented 35 papers and workshops at professional meetings in 2002-2003.
- ◆ 1055 new archeological sites were recorded, bringing the total number of sites in Arkansas site files to 37,288.
- ◆ Our Sponsored Research Program administered new grants and contracts with budgets totaling \$301,414.
- ◆ Sponsored Research submitted 6 final project reports.
- ◆ The Registrar facilitated 155 requests for access to Arkansas site files by students, researchers, and project managers.
- ◆ The Survey's AMASDA database (Automated Management of Archeological Site Data in Arkansas) is one of the first and best computerized site file systems in the country. Our Computer Services Program and Registrar's Office personnel are constantly working to expand and upgrade the AMASDA system and to add new databases. This work is currently proceeding under grants or contracts from Mack-Blackwell Transportation Center, Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department, and the U.S. Forest Service.
- ◆ Archeological research projects at all 10 stations and at the Coordinating Office produced new knowledge about the prehistory and early history of Arkansas. Much of this work was made possible through the support and cooperation of various agencies, including the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission, the U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Arkansas State Parks, the National Park Service, National Endowment for the Humanities, and the Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma, and with the help of volunteers from across the state.
 - State Archeologist Ann Early began a project to add historic cemeteries to the Survey's archeological site files. By the end of the fiscal year, information on 200 cemeteries had been gathered.

Read more on pages 12–13

- Martha Rolingson continued analysis of material from three past excavation areas at the Toltec Mounds site in preparation for a comprehensive report that will describe the arrangement of mounds around the large plaza, and how these structures served the Plum Bayou culture communities of more than a thousand years ago.

Read more on pages 15–16

- After 10 years of excavations at the Parkin site, Jeffrey Mitchem and Timothy Mulvihill are concentrating on laboratory analysis. They also worked with Jami Lockhart to explore the use of geophysical remote sensing to better understand the structure of the site and to guide future work.

Read more on pages 19–20

- George Sabo at UAF continued to lead his Rock Art Research Team in the first comprehensive exploration of Arkansas' rich body of prehistoric and early historic pictographs and petroglyphs with a new \$175,000 grant from NEH. Sabo and Jerry Hilliard also continued to cooperate with Arkansas State Parks and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to study the archeology of early industry in northwest Arkansas at the Van Hollow locality of Beaver Lake State Park—site of an early saw and grist mill whose post-Civil War foreman was a former slave.

Read more on pages 23–25

- Marvin Jeter at UAM continued explorations at Lake Enterprise Mound, the oldest known Indian mound in Arkansas, with test excavations to “ground-truth” the findings of geophysical remote sensing surveys conducted during the past few years. His field crew were UAM archeology students and volunteers from the Tunican Chapter of the Arkansas Archeological Society. Jeter also worked on his new report on Goldsmith Oliver, a significant site of the protohistoric period (ca. AD 1600). New artifact distribution maps show similarities with the famous Trudeau site in Louisiana, also known as the “Tunican Treasure.”

Read more on pages 28–30

- John House and Mary Farmer at UAPB emphasized research projects related to Arkansas Post, especially the Wallace Bottom and Lake Dumond sites that reveal evidence of the early French colonial presence in Arkansas—work that was especially timely in this bicentennial year of the Louisiana Purchase. In another project, cooperation with the Peabody Museum of Harvard University led to a book manuscript by House detailing late prehistoric effigy pottery from Arkansas held in the Museum's collections. *Gifts of the Great River* will be published by the Peabody Museum Press.

Read More on pages 32–33

- Under a cost-share agreement between the Survey and the U.S. Forest Service, Mary Beth Trubitt and Kate Wright at HSU created a research design for archeological study of the vast novaculite quarry sites located in the Ouachita Mountains, where American Indians mined the flint-like stone for toolmaking and trade over thousands of years. In another project, Trubitt led students in a joint HSU/UAF archeological field school at the Hughes Mound site in Saline County.

Read more on pages 36–37

- Frank Schambach and David Jeane at SAU pursued the Grandview Project, a comprehensive study of archeological resources within the Grandview Prairie Restoration and Wildlife Management Area. With cooperation and support from the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission, Schambach led three years of Arkansas Archeological Society Training Program excavations at the Tom Jones site—a large Caddo mound group in the Management Area. Historic sites were also explored, including the location of the original early nineteenth century plantation house.

Read more on pages 40–41



Members of the field crew at Lakeport Plantation, left to right: Jared Pebworth, Michael Evans and Randall Guendling, Sponsored Research Program; Marion Haynes, Blytheville research station; and Larry Porter, ATU research station. AAS neg. no. 20025424.

- ATU station archeologist Leslie Stewart-Abernathy's edited volume on the West Memphis Boat Wreck site—explored with a volunteer crew during the 1988 drought and over subsequent years with background archival research and detailed boat reconstructions by expert colleagues—was finally published in June 2003. The ATU station also contributed to the Lakeport Project and the Early Arkansas Settlement Project.

Read more on pages 44–45

- Juliet Morrow at ASU published two papers examining the relationships of the Gainey complex, a midwestern Paleoindian expression, with the more well known Clovis and Folsom Paleoindian cultures. She and assistant John Thomas also continued to work on material from salvage excavations at the Jarrett site, a Mississippi period village and cemetery, the King mastodon site, and Greenbrier—another Mississippian site where two years of Training Program excavations uncovered houses, artifacts, and food refuse from the centuries prior to European contact.

Read more on pages 48–49

- Claudine Payne at Blytheville used archeological case studies and ethnographic evidence to develop a new model of small-scale chiefdoms that is more appropriate for the majority of Mississippi period sites in Arkansas. She and assistant Marion Haynes also continued work with earthquake scientists to understand the frequency and periodicity of earthquakes in the New Madrid Seismic Zone.

Read more on pages 52–53

- With funding from the Arkansas Natural and Cultural Resources Council, Robert Mainfort and Kathleen Cande of the Survey's Sponsored Research Program worked with two graduate student contributors to prepare a detailed technical report on 1973 excavations at Upper Nodena, a 15.5 acre Mississippian town in northeast Arkansas. Their work included the first reliable radiometric dates for the site, which confirm its occupation at the eve of European contact (ca. AD 1445). The Sponsored Research Program also conducted archeological surveys in Buffalo National River to help forest managers plan for prescribed burns that clear underbrush to reduce the risk of wildfire hazard, and help maintain wildlife habitat.

Read more on pages 56–57

- Survey archeologists from the Coordinating Office and several stations worked on the Lakeport Plantation Preservation Project, a cooperative effort to preserve the last standing antebellum plantation house in the Mississippi Delta of Arkansas. With a crew from the Sponsored Research Program, led by Randall Guendling, the Survey's contributions to the project included oral history, geophysical remote sensing, and archeological fieldwork around the house foundations. A formal brick walkway and underground drain system were discovered.

Read more on pages 44–45, 56–57

ARCHEOGEOPHYSICAL APPLICATIONS

- ◆ Our program of archeogeophysical research—remote sensing—continued to grow under the direction of Jami Lockhart. This technology is at the leading edge of archeological field methodology. It allows archeologists to “see” beneath the surface, maximize labor, time, and dollars by planning their excavation units accordingly, and in some cases interpret certain aspects of a site without any excavation at all. Why would archeologists want to limit excavation? Because digging effectively destroys the site. Remote sensing is a noninvasive technique with the potential to revolutionize archeological research design. It does not replace excavation, but makes it more efficient and cost-effective at a time when research dollars are becoming ever more precious and scarce.

Read more on pages 61–63

- Archeogeophysical applications were part of 11 field projects during 2002-2003.
- One project was in cooperation with UAF anthropology professor Dr. Ken Kvamme, providing field training for students enrolled in Kvamme's Geophysical Near Prospection class at UAF.
- Another major project was at Grandview Prairie, in conjunction with the Arkansas Archeological Society Training Program that provided educational opportunities for 100 amateur archeologists.
- An Archeology Month project at Walker Cemetery assisted the Washington County Historic Preservation Society and provided a free demonstration of the technology to members of the general public.
- Several projects involved cooperation with state and federal agencies such as the National Park Service, Arkansas Game and Fish Commission, the U.S. Forest Service, and Arkansas State Parks.

CHALLENGES

- ◆ Budgetary constraints remained as the Survey's most pressing challenge. Budget cuts during the fiscal year only exacerbated an already trying situation. These are some of our more pressing needs.
 - We need to re-hire a full-time archeological assistant at the UAM station.
 - We need to re-hire a Survey/Society assistant liason at the Coordinating Office. This half-time position manages all the Survey's joint activities with the Arkansas Archeological Society and is critical to our public education mission.
 - We need funds to replace old computers. Most of our computers are now four to five years old.
 - We need to purchase digital projectors and laptop computers for our 10 research stations. Since Kodak announced they will no longer make slide projectors, the Survey will have to join the power point era. As noted above, our staff gave talks to audiences of over 5500 Arkansas citizens, including school children, last year. Most of these talks were illustrated with slides.
 - We desperately need to increase salaries. The budget cuts have prevented raises for the last few years. Many of our staff are compensated well below what they would receive from universities in Arkansas or from the private sector.

THE DIRECTOR OF THE ARKANSAS ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Thomas J. Green joined the Survey as Director in 1992. He received his Ph.D. in anthropology in 1977 from Indiana University. He was State Archeologist for Idaho from 1976 to 1992, and Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer for Idaho from 1986 to 1992. His professional specializations are American Indian prehistory and ethnology, public archeology, and cultural resource management.

Selected Academic and Service Activities for 2002-2003

Green taught a Cultural Resource Management Seminar for the Anthropology Department at UAF during Spring 2003 (8 students) and contributed two lectures to the graduate level Archeology Core Course, Spring 2003 (12 students). By agreement with the University of Arkansas System, Green has a non-teaching faculty title of Professor in the Anthropology Department at UAF. Green's courses are donated to the Department.

Green was invited to speak on cultural resource management at the Institute of Anthropology and History in Oaxaca, Mexico.

Green was the banquet speaker and delivered a scientific paper at the 28th Great Basin Anthropological Conference in Elko, Nevada.

Green taught four classes on cultural resource management for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in Santa Fe, New Mexico. Combined enrollment was about 120. Green gave a presentation (with Dr. W. Frederick Limp, Director of the Center for Advanced Spatial Technologies at UAF) on enforcement of the Archeological Resource Protection Act to the annual Ranger meeting of the Southwest Division of the Corps of Engineers.

Green taught the Basic Excavation seminar at the joint Arkansas Archeological Society/Arkansas Archeological Survey summer Training Program for amateur archeologists at Grandview Prairie.

Green presented a talk on "Who Were the First Americans?" to the newly formed Delta Archeological Society in Blytheville (audience of 25).

Green participated in several Survey field projects throughout the year and coauthored one report for the Sponsored Research Program. He also researched and wrote a National Register Nomination for the Blue Springs Bluffshelter archeological site.

Green served on the Crabtree Committee of the Society for American Archaeology.

Green served on the Arkansas Natural and Cultural Heritage Advisory Committee for the Department of Arkansas Heritage.

THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOR FISCAL AFFAIRS

Betty Grant took over the Assistant Director for Fiscal Affairs position in July 2002. Prior to this she had been the Survey's Accountant for 11 years. She is responsible for all budgeting functions of the Survey. This includes fiscal year budgets, quarterly budgets, and biennial 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. She also supervises the Survey Accounting Tech I (Michelle Berg Vogel), Administrative Assistant (Barbara Scott), and the Custodial position (Kathy Alsobrook). She works very closely with the Survey Director in many areas.

THE SURVEY ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

Barbara Scott has been the Survey's Administrative Assistant at the Coordinating Office in Fayetteville since 1998. In addition to normal office duties, Ms. Scott coordinates communications throughout the Survey's statewide organization. At the CO she manages the reception area and workroom, supervises work-study students, and performs numerous tasks for other staff members. Among these, she helped the Survey's education specialist prepare and distribute Teacher Packets and Archeology Month materials. When budget cuts prevented the Survey from filling its half-time research assistant position for liaison with the Arkansas Archeological Society, Ms. Scott took on a number of that person's duties as well, including preparation and set-up of the State Fair exhibit and making the logistical arrangements for the summer Training Program and the Society's Annual Meeting—an enormous job.

THE STATE ARCHEOLOGIST

Dr. Ann M. Early

The State Archeologist is responsible for various administrative activities relating to management and protection of archeological sites and site data in Arkansas, as well as 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. The State Archeologist oversees the Survey Registrar's Office and the Education Specialist. The State Archeologist also advises the Arkansas Archeological Society, an active organization of amateur archeologists, on their various educational activities.

CURRENT ACTIVITIES

Historic Cemeteries Added to the Survey Database

A major new program in 2002-2003 was the Cemetery Recording Project which Ann Early developed and implemented in response to growing concern among Arkansas citizens to protect historic cemeteries.

There are about 10,000 historic era cemeteries in Arkansas, ranging in size from single graves of the pioneer period to large urban corporate and military facilities. At least one-third of these burial sites are not maintained on a regular basis and often become overgrown and forgotten.

The Arkansas State Historic Preservation Office offers advice to citizens who wish to care for cemeteries, but is not involved in issues that fall outside the Section 106 review process (this is the requirement that impacts of federally funded projects upon historical and archeological sites must be considered as part of the permitting process). Yet, landowners, developers, citizens, and descendants of pioneer Arkansans express a high level of interest and concern with respect to protection of old cemeteries. Responding to this interest has been hindered by a lack of unified oversight—no single organization or database brings together all current information about historic cemeteries in Arkansas to determine which are at risk and to extend protection over them.

Urban development and rural land-use threaten cemeteries of all time periods (including prehistoric burial sites). Unless farmers, developers, or federal agency managers ask local citizens and county historical societies, or consult the USGS maps, they are unlikely to learn where old cemeteries are located before

embarking on a project or development. Even these precautions cannot guarantee protection for all historic grave sites. The U.S. Geological Survey lists about 4500 cemetery locations by name on its topographic maps in Arkansas, but reports from historical and genealogical societies show that at least another 5000 cemeteries went unnoticed during the mapping process. Other burial sites may be known only to a few, never recorded in any archive, or overlooked by local interest groups.

During the last few years, the Survey has received at least one phone call, e-mail, or letter every week about a cemetery in trouble. Most contacts were routed to the State Archeologist, who became the Survey's "old cemetery" expert. Responding to these contacts, Ann Early quickly became aware of the extent to which cemeteries were underrepresented on USGS maps and in the Survey's own computerized archeological site database (AMASDA). AMASDA clearly had the capacity to incorporate this category of cultural resource—all that was needed was the effort to gather and encode the missing information. With a concentrated effort to add historic cemeteries to AMASDA, the Survey's capacity to field requests for information and advice, as well as to help the State Historic Preservation Office in its oversight capacity with respect to these historic sites, would be greatly enhanced. The task, however, is an enormous one—at the beginning of this fiscal year, only 800 of the projected 10,000 Arkansas cemetery sites were in AMASDA.

In 2003 the State Archeologist began an initiative to recruit members of the public in an accelerated effort to place historic period cemeteries into the AMASDA database. Letters went to 140 county and local historical

and genealogical societies asking for help in finding and recording at-risk cemeteries. Requests were forwarded to various agencies and placed in newsletters of statewide organizations such as the Arkansas Genealogical Society and the Arkansas Historical Association. Newspaper articles appeared across the state.

In response, several county organizations completed the paperwork to enter their at-risk cemeteries into AMASDA. Some individuals have undertaken to record all their home county cemeteries, and members of the general public have come forward with information and requests for help. By late June 2003, 150 cemeteries had been entered into AMASDA and another 50 records were on hand to be encoded. Data for all but a few of these site records were processed by the State Archeologist or by members of the Arkansas Archeological Society—an avocational group—and other interested private citizens.

The Cemetery Recording Project reveals that many people are now seeking help with legal, economic, and

practical issues related to finding and preserving old cemeteries. To help their efforts, Ann Early compiled a packet of information resources that could be mailed out upon request. These include summaries of Arkansas laws relating to cemeteries, site record forms, and instructions for non-archeologists on how to fill them out (also available on our web site). Early also conducted limited archival researches of her own to gather pertinent information about cemetery use. She continues to offer advice about new legislation to protect cemeteries and assist citizens in their upkeep. She also facilitates contacts between citizens and Survey staff at the ten research stations around the state who can visit cemetery sites and offer advice and assistance.

The Cemetery Recording Project will continue until at-risk cemeteries in all 75 Arkansas counties have been identified and added to the Survey's site files. It is another example of successful cooperation between the Survey's professional staff and broader interest groups around the state.



The Nelson Cemetery in Pulaski County, showing tall grass, roadside litter, and broken grave markers. Photographed by Martha Rolingson for the Historic Cemetery Recording Project. AAS neg. no. 20032136.

SERVICE AND PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

Ann M. Early received her Ph.D. in 1973 from the University of Massachusetts-Amherst. In 1999 she became the second person to serve as State Archeologist for Arkansas, moving to the position after 27 years as Survey research station archeologist at HSU. 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, Caddoan Indian cultural traditions and relationships, Caddoan pottery design and typology, and the effects of Euroamerican cultural perceptions on popular images of the past.

Academic Service and Activities

By agreement with the University of Arkansas System, Early has a non-teaching faculty title of Associate Professor in the UAF Department of Anthropology. During 2002-2003 she was advisor to one Ph.D. student in the Environmental Dynamics program and one M.A. student in Anthropology. She helped develop the new Archeology Core course (12 students), oversaw a portion of the Public Archeology Internship (two students), and attended faculty meetings of the Anthropology Department.

Scholarship and Research

A large amount of time was devoted to the Historic Cemetery project this year, with accompanying research on settlement history near some of the cemeteries. Early also began analyzing materials from the 1987 Training Program excavations at the Georgia Lake site, and performed some documentary research on Colonial era Arkansas settlement, and historic settlement patterns in the Grandview Wildlife Area.

Review of Projects

Early reviewed 52 permit applications for Corps of Engineers projects in Arkansas, and provided comments where needed. She reviewed reports and monitored archeological work in Arkansas being done as part of Section 106 environmental regulations.

Early responded to over 125 contacts from land managers, archeologists, and other professionals with advice and comments, and answered another 110 requests from private citizens and landowners about archeological sites (in addition to the 150 or so requests related to the Historic Cemetery Project).

Public and Professional Service

Early served on the *Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture* Editorial Board, the Arkansas Famous and Historic Tree Program, the GLO Interest Group, the state's Louisiana Purchase Advisory Committee, the Arkansas State Review Committee for Historical Preservation, and the Executive Committee of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference. She was President of the Arkansas Historical Association and a member of the SEAC Distinguished Service Award Committee and the Arkansas Museums Association Awards Committee. She organized and chaired a panel on the Louisiana Purchase for the Caddo Conference. She participated in a Society for American Archaeology Ethics Committee forum on antiquities trafficking.

Early supplied text and information for exhibits to the Historic Arkansas Museum, Caddo Heritage Museum, the Capitol Historian, and UA Fort Smith. She advised a documentary filmmaker on projects about the history of Hot Springs and the Louisiana Purchase.

Early reviewed manuscript submissions for the Survey Publications Program and for the journal *Human Ecology*.

Early gave public presentations on the Dunbar-Hunter Expedition and the Louisiana Purchase twice during the year and participated in four Louisiana Purchase workshops around the state (Helena, Batesville, Smackover, and Washington). She gave three presentations on prehistoric Indian life at Holt Middle School in Fayetteville.

Service to the Arkansas Archeological Society

Early is the Survey's liaison with the Society. She helped staff the joint Survey/Society information booth at the Arkansas State Fair, managed some preparations for the annual Training Program, taught an Archeological Site Stewards workshop at the Training Program, replied to queries forwarded from the Society's web site, provided information for Archeology Month programs, and wrote brief articles for *Field Notes*, the Society's newsletter.

TOLTEC MOUNDS ARCHEOLOGICAL STATE PARK

Dr. Martha A. Rolingson, Station Archeologist
Marilyn Whitlow, Secretary/Laboratory Assistant

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

CURRENT RESEARCH

Research emphasis during 2002-2003 was the continuing analysis and description of artifacts and other information recovered from past excavations at the Toltec Mounds site. During the previous two years, Rolingson concentrated on pottery and animal bone from Mound S. This year the write-up on Mound S was drafted and the analysis shifted to three other locations. The ultimate goal is to produce a comprehensive report combining the results of numerous small excavations done over the years. This report will describe the arrangement of mounds around the large community plaza at the site, the various artifacts and activities associated with the mounds, and the evidence for site planning.

Mound S

Mound S was built and used in the late A.D. 700s, during the early period of occupation at the site. It is one of the smaller mounds, about 20 m by 16 m and 60 cm high. In the 1960s the upper portion was shaved off and used as fill for low areas elsewhere on the site. About 60% of the base remnant of the mound has now been scientifically excavated (in 1979-1980, and more extensively in 1988-1990), exposing a low earthen platform with a large cultural deposit off two sides and another beneath it. The off-mound deposit contained abundant animal bone, charred seeds of cultivated

plants, pottery fragments, and broken stone tools. It proved to cover a larger area than the platform itself. Analyses of all materials except the stone tools are now complete. The preliminary conclusion is that the earthen platform was used for community activities that included feasting. Among the animal bones, white-tailed deer were the most abundant, while turkey and passenger pigeon were common. These are high meat-yielding species. Other species, such as black bear, eagle, hawk, and white pelican are thought not to have been food, but the result of ceremonies or rituals. Some of the pottery sherds also indicate ritual activity, with unusual decorations that are rare in Plum Bayou sites. These decorations include curvilinear designs of red and white paint and combinations of lines and punctations.

Rolingson coauthored, with Dr. Lucretia S. Kelly, a paper presented at the 2002 meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference in Biloxi, Mississippi. Dr. Kelly, a zooarcheologist at Washington University in St. Louis, completed the analysis of the Mound S animal bone.

Mound G

Mound G was built and used in the A.D. 800s, a little later than Mound S. Its shape—long and narrow—is unusual for the site. Original dimensions may have been 90 m by 50 m and perhaps 1 m high. About .6 m of

Martha Rolingson (right foreground) teaches the Basic Lab seminar at the summer Training Program for amateur archeologists.



mound height is still present, in spite of modern efforts to level it. During the 1950s and 1960s it was used as fill soil for low areas on the site, leaving little in the way of visible remains. But we know there was a deposit of artifacts in the upper levels of Mound G because artifacts are abundant now on the ground surface.

Small excavations in the north half (1980) and in the south half (1983 and 1985) provided some interesting data on the deposits beneath the mound. A portion of a circular building was revealed. Its walls had been constructed by digging a deep, narrow trench and setting posts in the trench. The posts, however, had later been removed, indicating that the building was torn down and then the mound built up over the building location. Beneath the mound the amounts of pottery sherds and stone tools are low and animal bone is poorly preserved.

Mound E

The Mound E analysis is currently under way. Though early records report it as 30 m by 24 m and about 1 m high, Mound E is today visible only as a slight rise above the adjacent ground. Like the others, it was leveled off in the past, leaving only the mound base.

Test excavation units in 1979 and 1980 encountered the mixed soils of mound fill. These fill soils have now been identified on an east-west line extending for 26 m, giving a rough idea of the mound's original size. This line may be from corner to corner on the diagonal of the mound rather than a length or width dimension. Surviving thickness of the mound fill is about .4 m. Sandwiched between the pre-mound deposit of artifacts and the mound fill is an irregular area, about 5 by 8 m, of abundant artifacts and animal bone. This layer was

apparently covered by mound fill shortly after it was deposited; otherwise the animal bones would have decayed. Pottery and stone tool fragments are more abundant in this small deposit than in the general midden underlying the mound.

Boardwalk Area

The original research plan for Toltec Mounds included examination of portions of the site to be developed for public access and interpretation. This included a boardwalk around the lake side of the largest mound to give access to the bank and lake environment. These areas were excavated in 1979 prior to construction of the boardwalk.

The excavations were expected to provide information on the natural development of the bank and to find out whether the prehistoric inhabitants had dumped trash or artifacts on the bank and into the water. Two long trenches were excavated, one on each side of the mound. The soils and range of artifacts indicated that several times the bank had been eroded by lake water and filled in with soil eroded from the mound slope above. Artifacts that were not even 100 years old were found deeply buried in one of the excavations. Plum Bayou culture artifacts and Mississippian artifacts were found mixed together both down the bank and at the water's edge. Nevertheless, these seemingly negative results did provide information about the use of the site.

Station secretary Marilyn Whitlow assisted in the research by entering data in the computer database system and producing reports. She regularly sorts, organizes, and boxes the collections as needed, measures and counts artifacts, and prepares collections for analysis.

TOLTEC MOUNDS STATION PERSONNEL

Martha A. Rolingson received her Ph.D. from the University of Michigan in 1967 and joined the Survey the next year. From 1968 to 1972 she was station archeologist at UAM, and then worked with the State Archeologist and Survey Director in Fayetteville for several years. Between 1976 and 1979 Rolingson developed a program of research, interpretation, and exhibit display to facilitate preservation of the Toltec Mounds site as a state park. She has been station archeologist at Toltec Mounds Archeological State Park since 1979.

Marilyn Whitlow has been Secretary at the Toltec Mounds station since 1985. She works with Dr. Rolingson on many aspects of station management, from daily operations to data entry and database management and laboratory work. This year's projects included work with Mound S, Mound G, and Mound A artifacts, updating of computer database programs, transfer of old handwritten field notes and other records to the computer, and re-boxing of artifact collections.

Academic Service and Activities

By agreement with the University of Arkansas System, Dr. Rolingson has a non-teaching faculty title of Professor in the UAF Anthropology Department. She provides assistance to students with thesis and other projects related to Toltec Mounds, Plum Bayou culture, and archeology of the Central Mississippi Valley and Mid-South region. This year Dr. Rolingson aided one UAF graduate student with a project using data from the Toltec Mounds site. She also participated in the UAF Anthropology Department's archeology core course by presenting a lecture on campus (12 students).

Professional Service and Activities

Rolingson provided peer review of an article for the journal *Southeastern Archaeology*, and a book for University of Florida Press.

Rolingson provided consultation and assistance to Panamerican Consultants, Inc. (for a research project in east-central Arkansas), Dr. David Ware, State Capitol Historian (for an exhibit celebrating the bicentennial of the Louisiana Purchase at the State Capitol), and John Connaway, Mississippi Department of Archives and History (about prehistoric stone artifacts at sites in Mississippi that were made from Arkansas raw materials).

Service to Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism

Rolingson is the primary resource person for all interpretive development at Toltec Mounds State Park and assists State Parks staff with other matters pertaining to archeology. This year she monitored construction of a new teaching pavilion at the park and attended interviews for a new park superintendent.

Superintendent Randall Watts consulted Rolingson on several matters: a proposed public access stairway up Mound B, erosion problems on Mound B and possible measures to control erosion, vandalism on Mound C, cleanup and repair of the exhibit hall, and placement of a well to monitor underground water quality (at the request of the Arkansas Soil and Water Conservation Commission).

Rolingson helped park interpreters Susan Rice and Robin Gabe with exhibit labels for an Arkansas Archeology Month display. She also provided information about floral analysis and flotation processes, plans for new trail-side exhibits, including draft and review of text ideas, development of a program about the Griggs canoe, an aboriginal dugout canoe on display at the Toltec Mounds Visitors' Center, review of text before reprinting the Griggs canoe brochure, and copies of illustrations for publication.

Rolingson reviewed an article for media release at the request of Jay Harrod (Department of Parks and Tourism), and advised Neva Jo Boatwright, Superintendent for Prairie County Museum in DesArc, on some exhibits.

Marilyn Whitlow performed front desk duties for the park on several occasions when park personnel were unavailable. This included greeting visitors, admission and gift sales, running slide shows, and other tasks.

Public Service and Outreach

Rolingson gave 11 talks with combined audiences of 250 people. Aside from a public lecture at the park during Archeology Month (21), these programs included: three talks on archaeoastronomy to coincide with observances of the spring and fall equinoxes and the summer solstice at Toltec Mounds (73), lectures on Plum Bayou culture and Toltec Mounds research for a visiting anthropology class from Garland County Community College (14) and a visiting sociology class from UA Hope (38), a site tour and presentation on history of the Toltec Mounds area during the 1800s for the Historic Preservation Alliance “spring ramble” (30), a presentation on Colonial period Indians of Arkansas for the Louisiana Purchase Bicentennial teacher’s workshop in Beebe (13), lectures at meetings of the Ouachita Chapter of the Arkansas Archeological Society in Hot Springs (23), the United Daughters of the Confederacy chapter in North Little Rock (14), and the Central Arkansas Gem, Mineral, and Geology Society at the Terry Library in Little Rock (24).

Rolingson was interviewed by a middle school student and a high school student thinking about careers in archeology. One of the students later brought his family to the annual summer Training Program in Archeology, held this year at Grandview Prairie.

Rolingson answered 44 requests for information from members of the public about archeology, artifacts, American Indians, and Toltec Mounds.

Service to the Arkansas Archeological Society

Rolingson taught Basic Laboratory Techniques at the annual Training Program. She attended the annual meeting of the Society at Pine Bluff. She assisted at the joint Survey/Society information booth at the Arkansas State Fair. At the request of Society member George Lankford, she commented on plans for an exhibit at Batesville. Marilyn Whitlow volunteered at the State Fair information booth for one day.

PARKIN ARCHEOLOGICAL STATE PARK

Dr. Jeffrey M. Mitchem, Station Archeologist
Timothy S. Mulvihill, Station Assistant
E. Faye Futch, Secretary

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. It has a large flat-topped earthen mound surrounded by hundreds of buried house remnants, and was enclosed by a log palisade and moat. The site was occupied from about A.D. 1000 until at least 1541, when the expedition of Hernando de Soto passed through the area. Parkin has been identified as the Indian village of *Casqui* that was visited by the Spaniards and described in the four written accounts left by survivors of the expedition. The entire village is within the state park boundaries.

CURRENT RESEARCH

Parkin Site Research

With a self-imposed moratorium on new excavations still in effect, station staff continued with basic laboratory work on the backlog of material collected during the previous decade. Artifacts were washed, sorted, and catalogued in preparation for analysis. New excavations will resume when the lab work has been caught up.

Mulvihill continued his analysis of artifacts previously excavated from the nearby Graves 3 and Rose Mound sites. He also continued work on the Parkin site artifact database and, as weather and time permitted, continued collecting data with a Total Station laser transit to construct a computer-generated topographic map of the Parkin site and its surroundings.

Ted Morris Artwork Project Complete

With funding from Arkansas State Parks, Florida artist Ted Morris was commissioned in 2000 to create eight original paintings depicting aspects of daily life at Parkin during the 1500s. The final painting in the series was completed this year. The eight paintings provide visual aids that will help park interpreters explain how people lived at the site. A particular aim of the project was to have artwork that is both educational and engaging on a personal level. The paintings illustrate some of the typical daily activities of another culture, but they also emphasize that those daily tasks were performed by individuals with character and personality.

The eight paintings show gathering clay and other activities along the riverbank, building a house, children

playing on a hot day, harvesting and planting crops in a nearby field, an aged flintknapper making stone tools, a potter shaping clay vessels, a portrait of Chief Casqui and his mother, and a greeting ceremony in which Casqui and his people come out of the village to welcome important visitors. Inspiration for the paintings came from archeological investigations at Parkin and other sites, and from the written accounts of Soto expedition survivors.

The oil paintings were allowed to cure and are being coated with a special varnish to protect and preserve them. They will then be professionally photographed. The original paintings may become centerpieces for new exhibits at the park. Long-term plans include producing posters and prints of the paintings for sale and for use in State Parks advertising.

More Archeogeophysical Surveys

Station assistant Tim Mulvihill worked with Jami Lockhart, manager of the Survey's Archeogeophysical Applications Program, on some additional remote sensing survey at the Parkin site during July 2002. Previous tests of the various remote sensing techniques had yielded excellent potential for identifying subsurface features at Parkin, both prehistoric and recent. Long-term plans call for expanding the use of remote sensing over most or all of the site.

This year's effort concentrated on the extreme northeast corner of the village area and the lower portion or "apron" of the large platform mound that



Jami Lockhart using the magnetometer on the lower part of Mound 1 at the Parkin site. Blytheville station assistant Marion Haynes is in the background.

dominates the western edge of the site. Results were promising, but the brief time available this season means that more archeogeophysical survey will be needed next year.

Jordan Bead Research

In summer 2002, Mitchem traveled to Jordan to participate for the second time in the joint University of Arkansas/Yarmouk University Bioarcheological Field School, and to continue his studies of glass beads.

The long-term goal of Mitchem's contribution is to develop a descriptive typology of glass beads from

northern Jordan and adjacent regions for comparative analysis. At present, there is no standardized system for classifying or describing beads from sites in that area. Eventually it may be possible to expand this system to cover the entire eastern Mediterranean region. Glass beads were widely traded, so the typology will help archeologists understand economic relationships over a large area in the ancient world.

Mitchem's bead research during 2002 was supported by grants from The Bead Society (Los Angeles), the Northwest Bead Society (Seattle), and The Bead Society Trust (London, England).



Jeff Mitchem and Museum Curator Aida Naghawi in the Jordan Archaeological Museum in Amman.

Parkin Station Personnel

Jeffrey M. Mitchem received his Ph.D. from the University of Florida in 1989. After brief appointments at Florida State University and Louisiana State University, he joined the Survey in 1990 to establish the Parkin research station. 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, and the history of archeology in the Southeast.

Timothy S. Mulvihill received his M.A. from the University of Arkansas in 1996. He joined the Parkin station in 1991 after two years as station assistant at ASU. His interests include Woodland and Mississippi period archeology, site survey, and mapping.

E. Faye Futch earned an Associate of Arts degree in 2002 from Mid-South Community College. She joined the Survey staff in 1990 as secretary at the Parkin station. In addition to secretarial duties, she also helps process artifacts in the laboratory. Ms. Futch is working toward a teaching degree at Arkansas State University.

Grants, Honors, and Awards

Jeffrey Mitchem received grants from The Bead Society (Los Angeles), The Northwest Bead Society (Seattle), and The Bead Society Trust (London, England) to support his research on glass bead typology in Jordan.

Academic Service and Activities

By agreement with the University of Arkansas System, Mitchem has a non-teaching faculty title of Associate Professor in the UAF Department of Anthropology. He served as visiting professor in the summer 2002 season of the joint UAF/Yarmouk University bioarcheological field school in Jordan.

Mitchem served on the graduate thesis committees of one student in the Anthropology Department at Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, and one student in the Anthropology Department at Florida Atlantic University, Boca Raton.

Mitchem participated in the UAF Anthropology Department's archeology core course, ANTH 5203 – Seminar in Archeology (12 students), by presenting a lecture unit on Spanish Colonial archeology.

Mitchem and Mulvihill consulted with UAF station archeologist George Sabo on course development materials for Sabo's ANTH 4813.

Service to Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism

Mitchem and Mulvihill are the primary resource persons for development of interpretive content at Parkin Archeological State Park. This year Mitchem helped with consultation on the Ted Morris artwork project, planning for a proposed maintenance building and monitoring of the construction site, the search for a new park superintendent, preservation plans for a historic African-American schoolhouse adjacent to the Parkin site, stabilization and casting of a ceramic vessel for display, and possible Elderhostel Service Projects at Parkin. Mitchem also conducted a tour of the station laboratory for 14 State Parks volunteer trail people.

Mulvihill assisted with the maintenance building project, gave advice on changes to exhibits in the Visitor's Center, and helped facilitate activities for the Living History Fair and Heritage Month School Days. He gave site tours when park staff were unavailable, answered questions, and identified artifacts brought in by visitors.

Public Service and Outreach

Mitchem gave talks to Gifted and Talented students (3rd grade through high school) at Partee Elementary School in Brinkley (100), the annual meeting of the Community College Humanities Association in Hot Springs (35), and the Delta Archeological Society in Blytheville (15). Combined audiences of 150.

Mitchem taught the Human Osteology seminar, helped supervise excavations, and identified beads from a historic plantation site during the Arkansas Archeological Society's annual Training Program at Grandview Prairie. He also taught the Laboratory Seminar to Society volunteers at the Parkin site.

Mitchem participated in an Artifact Identification Day during Arkansas Archeology Month. He supported the formation of the Delta Archeological Society in Blytheville. He consulted with the Archaeological Conservancy on acquisition of the Green River Plantation site in Crittenden County.

Mulvihill served as treasurer for P.A.S.T., a citizens' support group for the park. He participated in two Artifact Identification Days, supervised volunteers in the Parkin station laboratory, worked at the joint Arkansas Archeological Society/Survey information booth at the Arkansas State Fair, consulted with the Archaeological Conservancy on local site purchases for preservation, and led tours of the Parkin site and lab for field school students from Mississippi State University (19) and for the Curator of Exhibits of the Pink Palace Museum, Memphis. He gave a brief presentation and question-and-answer session for school children at the park during Archeology Month (50). Combined program and tour audiences of 70.

Professional Service and Activities

Mitchem served as president (2002) and secretary-treasurer (2003) of the Society of Bead Researchers.

Mitchem contributed his knowledge of Florida archeology and early colonial period history with a lecture and tours at the Anderson site in Boca Ciega Bay (175 participants, funded by the Florida Humanities Council), a lecture and tour for the Archaeological Conservancy in Tampa (27), and consultation on NAGPRA compliance to the South Florida Museum. He participated in the Florida Archaeological Council Meeting in Tallahassee.

Mitchem served on the Editorial Review Board of the Florida Anthropological Society, and the Editorial Advisory Board for *American Archaeology*. He reviewed an article submitted to the journal *Historical Archaeology*, and a book manuscript submitted to the University of Alabama Press.

Mitchem provided professional consultation, advice, or service to the Florida Museum of Natural History, South Florida Museum, Mission San Luis, the State Archeologist of Florida, the National Anthropological Archives of the Smithsonian Institution, the University of Alabama Press, Dr. Robert Dunnell (University of Washington) on a ceramic thermoluminescence project funded by NSF, Donna Rausch (University of Mississippi) on beads from Chickasaw Indian sites, ASU station archeologist Juliet Morrow on salvage excavations, the Arkansas State Capitol Historian on an exhibit for the Louisiana Purchase Bicentennial, and many other individuals and projects.

Mulvihill provided professional consultation, advice, or service to Survey station archeologists Juliet Morrow (ASU), George Sabo (UAF), John House (UAPB), and Claudine Payne and Marion Haynes (Blytheville), to Dr. Robert Dunnell and Dr. Jim Feathers on the thermoluminescent dating project, and to Tish Tuttle on an earthquake-related research project at the Rose Mound site.

UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS AT FAYETTEVILLE

Dr. George Sabo III, Station Archeologist
Jerry H. Hilliard, Research Associate

The UAF station territory covers 12 counties and lies almost entirely within the Ozark Mountain region of northwest Arkansas; only the extreme southwestern portion dips down into the Arkansas River Valley. The archeology of the Ozarks is justly known for the excellent preservation of organic material such as basketry, textiles, woven sandals, and plant food remains in dry bluff shelters along the White and Illinois rivers. Rock art, both painted (pictographs) and pecked (petroglyphs), is also found in some shelters. Station research in the last 25 years has broadened the archeological picture by focusing on ceremonial mound sites that link the Ozarks to the Mississippian and Caddoan cultures. Other recent projects have emphasized historical sites left by pioneer Arkansans, and environmental history.

CURRENT RESEARCH

New NEH Grant for Arkansas Rock Art

The Arkansas Rock Art Project will continue for at least another three years, funded by a new \$175,000 grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, with George Sabo as principal investigator. The NEH research, titled "Rock Art and the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex," follows successful completion of Sabo's earlier project, "Drawing on the Past: Educational Resources for the Study of Arkansas Rock Art," which was funded in part by a grant from the Arkansas Humanities Council.

The NEH project seeks to contribute new information on the role of rock art in the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex (SECC), a system of religious beliefs and practices shared widely among Southeastern Indians between A.D. 1000 and 1500. The SECC is represented by a distinctive artistic tradition and iconography depicting rituals, spirit beings, and other symbolism. Images typically were rendered on engraved shell, embossed copper, carved stone, and decorated ceramic artifacts, but many of the characteristic motifs are also found in rock art in Arkansas and elsewhere in the Mid-South. Many scholars have noticed this rock art connection, but no one has attempted a systematic investigation. This project will be the first comprehensive attempt to understand rock art production as a part of the cultural landscape that not only provided a livelihood for SECC practitioners, but also gave meaning to their daily experience.

Included in the NEH grant are funds for geochemistry studies of rock art pigment samples to determine their age. Project collaborators Dr. Jon Russ and Sarah

Spades of Arkansas State University and Dr. Marvin Rowe and Karen Steelman of Texas A&M University will carry out this part of the research. Other Survey staff participating in the grant are Jerry Hilliard, Michelle Berg Vogel, Larry Porter, Jami Lockhart, Deborah Weddle, Jared Pebworth, and Michael Evans.

21st Century Teaching

Sabo continued to develop New Media approaches for instruction at the college level, this year for his own Ethnographic Approaches class. He used his NEH-funded interactive CD-ROM *First Encounters: Native Americans and Europeans in the Mississippi Valley* with an accompanying web site as a forum for student assignments and activities.

This year Sabo and colleague Dr. Ann Shortridge (of the Dale Bumpers College of Agricultural, Food, and Life Sciences) added an interactive role playing activity to the web site. The game, called "First Encounters: The Casqui Micro-World," provides a virtual tour of the 16th century Indian village of Casqui (the Parkin site) as it existed at the time of Hernando de Soto's exploration. Translations of the surviving written accounts of Soto's visit to Casqui and the interactions between the Spaniards and the villagers are also included. Students, working in pairs, choose from among six Spanish and six Indian characters and construct dialogs based on the cultural perspectives of their characters.

Shortridge and Sabo coauthored a paper on the project that Shortridge presented at the 2003 Computer Support for Collaborative Learning conference in Bergen, Norway.



Michelle Berg Vogel making mylar tracings of rock art elements at a site in Washington County. AAS neg.no. 20025219.

Land Use and Forest History in the Ozarks

George Sabo, Jerry Hilliard, and Jami Lockhart (CSP) expanded on a previous study to present “The Forest as Resource: From Prehistory to History in the Arkansas Ozarks” at a conference on Upland Oak Ecology. Their research shows that early historic settlers did not colonize “pristine” environments, as is often assumed. Rather, Euroamericans settled in forests that had been shaped by centuries of prior American Indian occupation and land use practices.

The three combined documentary information on historic Osage Indian land use, archeological data from the Lee Creek Unit of the Ozark National Forest, and Geographic Information System applications for environmental modeling. Firewood gathering by settled Indian villagers in the late prehistoric period probably had a far greater impact on clearing of upland forest habitats than the combined impacts of agricultural land clearing and tree cutting to acquire building material. Further, the habitats most extensively cleared by prehistoric Indian land use practices were precisely those most often chosen for occupation by historic settlers.

Van Winkle Mill

During the past three years the UAF station and the Survey’s Sponsored Research Program conducted cultural resource surveys and test excavations within the

Van Hollow locality of Beaver Lake State Park for the Little Rock District of the United States Corps of Engineers and the Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism. Van Hollow is the location of the Van Winkle Mill site, which consists of a saw and grist mill complex plus several associated facilities and residential areas.

Traditional ground inspection and subsurface testing were combined with geophysical remote sensing technologies to find subsurface features such as trash dumps, a mule pen, and a blacksmith’s shop. Test excavations confirmed the functions of these features. Work at the blacksmith’s shop, carried out in part by UAF field school students, revealed that it played a key role in manufacture and repair of old mill equipment, wagon parts, horse and mule furnishings, and sundry other tools and implements.

UAF honors student Ed Tennant analyzed magnetic particle fractions (from hammer scale and metal filings) in soil samples collected around the well-preserved firebox foundation to find the approximate location of the blacksmith’s anvil.

Much effort during 2002-2003 was spent synthesizing the various data sets generated by the three-year project to create a model of cultural landscape development representing the mill community’s growth through time. This model was presented in a final project report that included recommendations for cultural resource

management and interpretation programs for Beaver Lake State Park.

Preserving the Full Circle

Working with staff and board members of the Caddo Heritage Museum in Binger, Oklahoma, Sabo developed a pilot project to create an archive of documents and audio and video recordings of modern Caddo Indian ceremonies, songs, stories, material objects, and culturally significant places that help maintain awareness and memory of tribal history.

Unlike modern inheritors of Western European cultural traditions—who employ written accounts of chronologically ordered events as a primary means to preserve history and to explain how the present came to be—many nonwestern societies, including the Caddo and other American Indians, preserve historical knowledge in the form of stories, songs, dances, crafts, and revered places. These forms provide not only a means to recall the past, but also to relive hallowed events that continue to shape and distinguish contemporary communities. The Caddo Turkey Dance, for example, is a women's victory dance with accompanying songs that commemorate important events in the legacies of Caddo ancestors. Modern performances of the Turkey Dance thus provide a means for Caddo Indians to bring the memory of those ancestors and their accomplishments into the present, helping to construct and maintain contemporary Caddo identities and traditions.

Documenting the range, or full circle, of these history-making practices will provide a rich resource for present and future generations of Caddo Indians.

NAGPRA Project CD-ROM

The Survey in 2001 began a project funded by the National Park Service to determine the cultural affiliation and ultimate disposition of American Indian sacred objects, objects of cultural patrimony, and unassociated funerary objects in its collections. These items—whole and partial ceramic vessels, ceramic pipes and fragments, and shell beads—were reported to the Osage Nation of Oklahoma, Tunica-Biloxi Tribe of Louisiana, Quapaw Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, Caddo Indian Tribe of Oklahoma, Wichita and Affiliated Tribes, and the National Park Service in 1993. Following consultation with tribal representatives, Survey personnel documented the collection using specially developed data recording protocols and photographic techniques. Cultural affiliations were assigned to each item.

As the project approached completion in 2003, Sabo worked with Deborah Weddle (CSP) to create an interactive CD-ROM containing background information and a searchable database with summary descriptions and photographic images of each artifact. The CD

was distributed to tribal representatives, the National Park Service, and all ten Survey research stations.

Mack-Blackwell Project

The Survey obtained a \$53,000 grant from the Mack-Blackwell Transportation Center for a three-year project directed by Sabo and Survey Registrar Lela Donat. The goals of “Cost Efficient Management Tools for Assessing Cultural Resources” are to update existing computer databases and create new ones to contain photographic images of key archeological sites and artifacts, and to explain the prehistoric and historic cultural affiliation categories used by the Survey to organize its heritage resource information.

During the project's first year, databases for radiometric assays and bibliographic citations were completed, and protocols established to create the photographic database. Several cultural affiliation definitions were revised and updated. All of the databases will be available online within an integrated web site environment. (Some types of information will be password-protected for qualified users, to protect sites from unlawful digging.) Land and project managers, researchers, educators, and students will be able to access these valuable information resources with search and retrieval capabilities that will serve a wide range of applications.

Ira Spradley Site

Hilliard completed analysis of over 6000 artifacts recovered between 1968 and 1972 by amateur archeologists Louis and Thelma Gregory from the Ira Spradley site. This Late Woodland (ca. A.D. 600-900) period site includes a cemetery that seems to have been used for about three generations. Robert Mainfort of SRP helped Hilliard study the pottery vessels from the cemetery, and Diana Wilks (UAF graduate student) inventoried and analyzed the human skeletal material. The site was probably occupied year round with the cemetery, marked by one or more large posts, as a focal point of the settlement. Hilliard is working on a report for publication. The human bone and funerary artifacts were studied in accordance with NAGPRA.

Cross Hollows Civil War Project

Jerry Hilliard conducted a one-week excavation aided by metal detectors to collect data on a Confederate encampment that was discovered in 2002. The artifacts indicate a small camp consisting of no more than three “huts” of members of the Third Louisiana Regiment, who occupied the area in the winter of 1861-62. The camp likely served as a sentry post overlooking Cross Hollows and Old Wire Road. Some of the artifacts, such as homemade buttons, indicate the soldiers may have had difficulty obtaining adequate supplies.

UAF Station Personnel

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

Jerry E. Hilliard has an M.A. in Anthropology from the University of Arkansas. He joined the UAF station as research associate in 1994 after 15 years experience with the Survey in public archeology, records management (he was formerly the Registrar), and research on prehistoric and historic sites in the Ozarks. His specializations include American Indian rock art and historic Fayetteville. He also manages the Arkansas Archeological Society's Training and Certification Program.

Grants, Honors, and Awards

Sabo was awarded a \$175,000 grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities for his research project titled "Rock Art and the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex."

Arkansas: A Narrative History, coauthored by Jeannie M. Whayne, Thomas A. DeBlack, George Sabo III, and Morris S. Arnold (University of Arkansas Press, 2002), was announced a winner of the Arkansas Library Association's 2003 *Arkansiana* Award.

Academic Service and Activities

By agreement with the University of Arkansas System, Sabo has a faculty title of Professor in the UAF Anthropology Department. He taught ANTH 4813, *Ethnographic Approaches to the Past* (6 students), and developed additional computer-based resources for the class. He taught ANTH 5203, *Applications of Archeological Method and Theory* (12 students), as part of a team that also included Dr. Marvin Kay and Dr. Ken Kvamme, with guest lectures contributed by other Survey archeologists.

Sabo served on 13 M.A. committees, seven of them as chair, and two Ph.D. committees in the Anthropology Department. He served on five Ph.D. committees, three as chair, in the Environmental Dynamics Program. Three of his students (J. Brynn Berry, Robin Bowers, and Tammy Rohe) completed their M.A. degrees in 2002-2003. Sabo's undergraduate Honors Program student, Ed Tennant, received a Fulbright scholarship to study the archeology of late 19th and early 20th century mining communities at Otago University, New Zealand, during the 2002-2003 academic year.

Sabo represented the Anthropology Department and served as Assistant Director of the Environmental Dynamics interdisciplinary Ph.D. program steering committee in the Fulbright College of Arts and Sciences.

Professional Service and Activities

Sabo reviewed one book manuscript for the University of Nebraska Press, one book manuscript for the University of Alabama Press, and one article for the *Arkansas Historical Quarterly*. He wrote a book review for *Journal of the West*.

Sabo began a three-year term on the Board of Directors of the Arkansas Humanities Council.

Public Service and Outreach

Sabo continued service on the Caddo Heritage Museum Board of Trustees. Sabo provided archeological and ethnohistorical consulting services to Parkin Archeological State Park. Sabo and Hilliard provided archeological consulting services to Beaver Lake State Park and Petit Jean State Park.

Hilliard provided archeological consulting services or assistance to the Peel Foundation, Eureka Springs Botanical Garden, Inc., Northwest Arkansas Heritage Trails Commission, the owner of Horseshoe Canyon Ranch, the Springdale Public School District, and numerous private citizens.

Hilliard conducted monthly lab workshops for the Ko-ko-ci Chapter of the Arkansas Archeological Society. The station sponsored a week-long excavation at a historic site in Cane Hill.

Sabo taught the Research Design seminar at the 2003 Arkansas Archeological Society Training Program at Grandview Prairie. Hilliard taught the Basic Site Survey seminar and served as coordinator of the Archeological Certification Program.

Sabo presented programs at two northwest Arkansas public schools, and two programs at the Walton Arts Center to participants in the 2002-2003 JASON project. Hilliard gave talks at three northwest Arkansas middle schools. Total combined audiences were over 1000 students and their teachers.

Sabo gave lectures at Shiloh Museum, Ozark Natural Science Center, Boone County Library, Searcy County Library, Washington County Historical Society, and the Native American Student Association on the UAF campus (combined audiences about 300). Additional talks at Arkansas Museum of Natural Resources in Smackover and Butler Center for Arkansas History in Little Rock were in association with the Bicentennial of the Louisiana Purchase (combined audiences about 250). Hilliard gave lectures at the Ozark Highland Trails Association, Shiloh Museum, and to a group of U.S. Forest Service volunteers (combined audiences about 85).

Hilliard assisted three members of Boy Scout Troop 444 working on Archeology merit badges.

Hilliard directed a mock archeological dig for Girls, Inc. of Fort Smith in a national event called "Girls Dig It," sponsored by NEH. Graduate Assistant Roula Khawam assisted. About 30 girls participated.

Sabo and Hilliard worked with teachers and the Rogers Museum to present a Historic Roads workshop to students at Garfield School.

Hilliard, along with James Davidson and Jamie Brandon (UT Austin Ph.D. candidates and UAF Anthropology graduates working on dissertation research projects in northwest Arkansas), participated in an Artifact Identification Day at Shiloh Museum in Springdale.

Jerry Hilliard at the Peel House in Benton County. Excavations around a small outbuilding helped determine that the structure was constructed around 1875 as an ice house, and later converted to a toolshed. Residential ice houses were rare in northwest Arkansas, and would have been a mark of wealth and status. This is the only known standing example of such a structure, perhaps in the entire state.

The Peel mansion was built in 1875 by Colonel Samuel West Peel and today is owned and managed as a museum by the Peel House Foundation, which requested the archeological work. AAS neg. no. 20025207.



UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS AT MONTICELLO

Dr. Marvin D. Jeter, Station Archeologist

The UAM station territory covers seven counties in southeastern Arkansas. The eastern portion consists of delta landforms deposited by the ancestral Arkansas and Mississippi rivers and their tributaries. This area contains numerous small to moderate sized habitation sites and occasional mound centers dating to the later prehistoric and protohistoric periods. Several mound sites are mentioned in the reports of Victorian era archeological teams. The western two-thirds of station territory 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 appears to be the oldest known Indian mound in Arkansas. At the opposite end of the time scale is the Taylor or Hollywood Plantation, a National Register site with an antebellum log home and habitation remains recording the lifeways and culture of African-American slaves.

CURRENT RESEARCH

Lake Enterprise Mound

Brief excavations and other research scattered over the past 12 years prove that Lake Enterprise Mound, near Wilmot, can claim the distinction of being, by far, the oldest known mound in Arkansas. The site is related to the famous nearby Poverty Point site in northeastern Louisiana and last year was securely dated by radiocarbon to ca. 1200 B.C. During the last few years, remote sensing by Jami Lockhart, the Survey's archeogeophysical specialist, and detailed topographic mapping with a Total Station transit by Dr. Joe Saunders of the Louisiana Division of Archaeology, have revealed likely areas for further exploration at the site.

In the Spring 2003 term, Jeter led his UAM students and volunteers from the Tunican Chapter of the Arkansas Archeological Society in limited "ground-truthing" excavations to learn how to interpret the remote sensing results. Three test units were excavated in locations where remote sensing indicated subsurface anomalies. One small trench west of the mound found only recent disturbance and buried scrap metal. The other units gave better results.

A two-meter trench on the north slope of the mound uncovered a dark midden-like soil deposit immediately atop the underlying sterile clay. Above the midden were silty loads of mound fill, apparently capped off at intervals by thin lenses of more clayey soil. These strata give an indication of how the mound was built.

The third unit, a three-meter trench on the steeper south (or lakeside) slope of the mound, found a dense

dark red clay interpreted by USDA soil scientist Thurman Allen as a natural backswamp deposit. This strongly reinforced an earlier suggestion that Lake Enterprise had been cut off by the ancestral Arkansas River before mound construction began, and probably before any Indian occupation. Above this was a thin yellowish clay containing scattered artifacts that seems to represent the first stage of mound building. Above that was a thick, dark midden-like soil with abundant fragments of the characteristic baked clay "Poverty Point Objects." These mound-building soil loads probably came from a nearby source representing village debris of the mound builders themselves.

Flotation samples were taken from the midden-like layers to be processed at the Survey Coordinating Office in Fayetteville. At the advice of soil scientist colleagues, Jeter also extracted plastic-jacketed soil columns from the two test units on the mound slopes for study by a specialist in microstratigraphy.

Historic Choctaw Research

The Maxwell-Best site near Star City is a candidate for an early 19th century Choctaw Indian homestead. Jeter's research using historic maps and GLO records indicating a "Chactaws Village" in the general vicinity was supported by finds of 19th century Euroamerican trade goods and pottery sherds resembling historically known Choctaw ceramics at this site.

Unfortunately, additional planned fieldwork had to be curtailed due to the lack of a research assistant at the



Marvin Jeter with colleagues at Lake Enterprise Mound. Left to right: Jessica Crawford (Archaeological Conservancy, Clarksdale, MS); Thurman Allen (soils scientist, U.S. Natural Resources Conservation Service, Monroe, LA); Joe Saunders (Louisiana Regional Archaeology Program Station Archaeologist, Monroe, LA); Marvin Jeter; John Connaway (Mississippi Department of Archives and History Station Archaeologist, Clarksdale, MS); Ed White (Arkansas Archeological Society, Hamburg, AR); Jon Gibson (Emeritus Professor, University of Louisiana-Lafayette); Paul Francis (soils scientist, UAM Department of Agriculture, Monticello, AR). Not pictured: Patsy White (Arkansas Archeological Society, Hamburg, AR). Photo by Princella Nowell (Mississippi Archaeological Association, Greenville, MS).

UAM station. Jeter was able to continue his research with some additional historic maps (the 1807 Wilkinson map of southern Arkansas and adjacent Louisiana and the 1819 Nuttall map of the Lower Arkansas River Valley), and also pursued some new leads in the form of historic place names suggesting a Choctaw presence in the lower Arkansas River Valley. These include Lake Echubby (apparently a Choctaw word) in northwestern Desha County, very near the “Choctaw Village” noted on the 1807 and 1819 maps, and Choctaw Bayou a little farther southwest.

The Borderlands Project

Starting in 2001, Jeter proposed a joint effort by the UAM, HSU, and UAPB stations to study the archeology of the relatively neglected and poorly known locality along the drainages of the Saline River and Moro Creek, where the borders of the three station territories meet. This area was also a cultural borderland in the past, a fluctuating boundary zone between the Lower Mississippi Valley and Trans-Mississippi South archeological areas.

This project also had to be curtailed in 2002-2003 by the loss of a research assistant at the UAM station. HSU station archeologist Mary Beth Trubitt, however, conducted an archeological field school at a site within the study area (the Hughes Mound near Benton). Jeter visited the field school and presented an evening lecture to the students.

Goldsmith Oliver Revisited

A major final report on this highly significant protohistoric (ca. A.D. 1600) site at the Little Rock Airport has been one of Jeter’s goals for several years. His ideas about the site contributed to some current and forthcoming publications, and to a paper presented at the 2002 Southeastern Archaeological Conference. Jeter’s interpretations were well received by Dr. Charles Hudson, discussant at the conference and one of the Southeast’s preeminent ethnohistorians.

Jeter’s new maps of artifact distributions at Goldsmith Oliver reveal patterns that differ significantly with the cruder maps prepared for an earlier (1990) contract report. He has shown that the artifact patterns instead

resemble those at the famous Trudeau (“Tunica Treasure”) site in Louisiana, and the Noble Lake and Sarassa Lake sites east of Pine Bluff. This research helps unravel the extremely complex story of American Indian cultural development, interactions with Europeans, and tribal movements in the protohistoric Southeast.

Taylor Mounds

Arkansas Archeological Society Training Program excavations directed by Jeter in 1991 and 1992 at this site, together with information from neighboring sites, form the subject of another ongoing effort by Jeter to produce a major final report. Once again, work has been hindered by the loss of a research assistant. Jeter conferred with two outside experts—Susan Scott of the University of Southern Mississippi and Dr. Evan Peacock of Mississippi State University—to arrange for analysis of the animal bone and mussel shell from the site.

Saline-Fifteen Site

Jeter made modest progress on the Saline-Fifteen site project. This habitation site was the subject of salvage excavations by Jeter in 1991. It dates to the important transitional time between the terminal prehistoric and protohistoric periods, and produced the first evidence of maize agriculture in the Felsenthal archeological region.

Jeter updated all the draft chapters for his final report and produced new computer-generated tables. He also started tabulating the 19th century GLO surveyors’ notes for the township containing the site in order to reconstruct a vegetation map that is more relevant to the

time of occupation. He conferred with Dr. Donald Bragg, USDA Forest Service researcher in residence at the UAM School of Forestry, for help interpreting the GLO data.

Handbook of North American Indians

Jeter was invited to contribute to the Southeast volume (Vol. 14) of the Smithsonian Institution’s prestigious *Handbook of North American Indians* series. During the 2002-2003 year he completed brief entries on the Koroa, Grigra, Tiou, and Yazoo—four of the so-called “little tribes” who occupied the Lower Mississippi Valley and later became amalgamated with other groups.

Other Project Updates

Work on the Eagle Lake Mounds material, accumulated from surface collections and excavations during the 1990s, was on hold this year. Also on hold was Jeter’s planned book about H. J. Lewis, an artist who made illustrations of Indian mounds in Arkansas and adjacent states during the Smithsonian Institution’s archeological surveys in the 19th century. Lewis later became the country’s first Black political cartoonist.

Jeter presented a paper on his Mosaic Templars of America tombstone research at the 2002 meeting of the South-Central Historical Archeological Conference. He has shared his research on the tombstones with the MTA Preservation Society over several years. The Mosaic Templars of America was headquartered in Little Rock and became the country’s largest Black burial benefit organization in the 1920s. The tombstones date between 1913 and 1930.

UAM Station Personnel

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

Academic Service and Activities

By agreement with the University of Arkansas System, Marvin Jeter has a faculty title of Associate Professor in the UAF Anthropology Department and teaches in the UAM School of Social and Behavioral Sciences. His courses in Spring 2003 were North American Indians (ANTH 2213) and Arkansas Regional Archeology (ANTH 2233), with 23 and 12 students enrolled, respectively.

Jeter presented a guest lecture to UAF and HSU students enrolled in the Henderson State University archeological field school during summer 2002.

Jeter served on UAM's Museum Committee.

Professional Service and Activities

Jeter was invited to contribute to the Southeast volume of the Smithsonian Institution's encyclopedic *Handbook of North American Indians*. He was also invited to join Drs. Stephen Williams and Charles McNutt as co-editor of a volume of proceedings of the 2001 Mid-South Archaeological Conference, and to participate in a symposium at the November 2003 Southeastern Archaeological Conference.

Jeter served as manuscript and/or publication reviewer for the journals *Southeastern Archaeology* and *Mississippi Archaeology*.

Jeter assisted archeologists for Michael Baker Jr., Inc., a private research firm conducting archeological surveys along the I-69 connector route between Pine Bluff and Monticello, and the main I-69 corridor. He contributed advice and information to Dr. Joe Saunders (Louisiana Division of Archaeology), Dr. T. R. Kidder (Tulane University), Dr. H. Edwin Jackson (University of Southern Mississippi), John Connaway (Mississippi Department of Archives and History), Dr. Jay Jackson (University of Mississippi), and Dennis Jones (Geo-Marine, a private firm).

Jeter read and commented on a dissertation submitted to the Survey's Publications Committee for review.

Public Service and Outreach

Jeter served as Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, and Program Chair for the Arkansas Archeological Society's Southeast Arkansas Tunican Chapter. He arranged programs for the monthly meetings, helped organize Arkansas Archeology Month programs in October 2002 and March 2003, and presented programs to the Chapter at the September 2002 and February 2003 meetings. Jeter wrote nominations for six southeast Arkansas residents to receive the Society's Certificate of Appreciation. All six were approved and received their awards at the Annual Meeting. Jeter also led Society volunteers in fieldwork at Lake Enterprise Mound.

Jeter presented a program to the Northeast Louisiana Chapter of the Louisiana Archaeological Society and to the Bradley County Genealogical Society in Warren, Arkansas.

UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS AT PINE BLUFF

Dr. John House, Station Archeologist
Mary V. Farmer, Station Assistant (half-time)

The UAPB station is responsible for eight counties of east-central Arkansas extending from Little Rock to the Mississippi River. This territory encompasses portions of diverse physiographic regions including the Delta, the Gulf Coastal Plain, and the Ouachita Mountains. The archeological heritage of the area includes sites representing the entire temporal sequence from the earliest Paleoindians at about 10,000 B.C., through Colonial and Historic Arkansas. Among the most well known important sites are Arkansas Post, the earliest European settlement in the Lower Mississippi Valley, and the site of the 17th century Quapaw village Osotouy that was associated with it. Arkansas Post is a National Memorial site.

CURRENT RESEARCH

Arkansas Post and the Menard Complex

The Menard Complex Project is one of the station's most important ongoing efforts, centered on Arkansas Post and related American Indian occupations dating to the protohistoric era (A.D. 1400-1700) along the lower Arkansas River. House's research has concentrated on the Menard Locality at the southern tip of the Little Prairie in Arkansas County, including the Menard-Hodges site and its outlier the Lake Dumond site, and the nearby Wallace Bottom site. This locality most likely corresponds to the earliest Arkansas Post, established by Henri de Tonti in 1686. (The Menard Locality is now protected as the Osotouy Unit of Arkansas Post National Memorial.)

House works closely with both the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Park Service to coordinate protection and interpretation of the Osotouy Unit and the adjacent Wallace Bottom site within the boundaries of White River National Wildlife Refuge.

House and Farmer continued analysis of material from 1997 and 1998 excavations at Lake Dumond, including artifacts and water flotation of sediment to obtain preserved floral remains. Dr. Gayle Fritz, paleoethnobotanist at Washington University, St. Louis, advised on flotation procedures.

House also collaborated with Dr. Glen Akridge, a chemist and current president of the Arkansas Archeological Society, on a forthcoming article identifying some red pigment from two Colonial era Indian graves at the Lake Dumond site. Atomic absorption spectroscopy of the pigment performed by Dr. Akridge revealed a high mercury content, which suggests the pigment is vermilion obtained in trade with the Europeans, rather

than from local sources. House and Farmer also worked on a grant proposal to fund radiocarbon dating of charcoal samples from the site.

Wallace Bottom Updates

Preliminary results of studies at Wallace Bottom, a site which contains both French Colonial and American Indian artifacts, were published this year in *Southeastern Archaeology*. The article reports House's ongoing laboratory analysis of material excavated during the previous two years.

In 2002 the Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma became an active partner in this research. The Tribe was awarded a National Park Service historic preservation grant for further studies in support of management and interpretation of the site. The Tribe sponsored additional fieldwork, including remote sensing surveys and excavation of features indicated as subsurface anomalies by these techniques. In February House and Farmer directed a team of Survey personnel and volunteers to expand excavations of a linear feature presumed to be a house wall. The team could not yet tell if it represents an Indian wall trench or a French *poteaux-en-terre* structure foundation.

Excavation of additional test units laid out over some magnetic anomalies revealed by the remote sensing had to be curtailed until Fall 2003 due to inclement weather.

Lower St. Francis River

The Lower St. Francis Project is a multiyear study of prehistoric Mississippian culture settlement, economic, and political changes in the Mississippi River floodplain landscape of eastern Lee County. The focus in recent

years has been collaboration with Dr. James Feathers and Dr. Robert C. Dunnell (University of Washington-Seattle) on a pilot study using thermoluminescence (a measure of residual radioactive “glow” in minerals subjected to heat in the past, as with fired clay) to date pottery sherds from Mississippian farmstead sites. The suite of dates returned this year shows a trend that supports previous archeological inference—a dispersed settlement pattern in the earlier Mississippi period, with more aggregated settlements in the later portion.

Visits to Peabody Museum to Result in New Publication

In 2001 the Peabody Museum of Harvard University invited John House and other Survey archeologists to study over 800 pottery vessels and other artifacts collected in Cross County by Edwin Curtiss in 1879-80. House’s initial research visit to the Peabody culminated in an agreement between him and the Museum to study and report on effigy vessels in the collection—ceramic vessels with modeled elements representing animals, humans, or other figures.

During and after a second research visit, funded by the Museum, House prepared a manuscript with the working title *Gifts of the Great River: Arkansas Effigy Pottery from the Edwin Curtiss Collection, 1879-80*, which has been accepted for publication by the Peabody Museum Press.

Helena Civil War Grave

In May House directed a volunteer crew to recover human remains from a heavily wooded tract within the Helena city limits. The remains are believed to be those of Confederate soldiers who died during the Battle of Helena on July 4, 1863. At least five individuals were

found buried in a single grave. The skeletal remains were sent to UAF for forensic analysis in the bioanthropology lab. Material culture consisted mainly of buttons, presumably from clothing worn by the soldiers. Farmer did some historical research to identify and date the buttons. Kate Wright, assistant at the HSU station, helped direct the fieldwork.

Other Projects

House conducted an informal survey along Bayou Bartholomew in Lincoln County in collaboration with amateur archeologists James Best and Gary Harrison of Star City. Several new sites were recorded.

At various times during the year, House and Farmer assisted UAM station archeologist Marvin Jeter in field studies at the Lake Enterprise Mound.

Farmer and House continued organizing the station’s artifact collections to conform with modern curation standards by replacing damaged and deteriorated 30-plus-year-old cardboard specimen boxes and reshelving the collections for easier access. This effort will continue and will permit ready retrieval of any specimen collected over the 35-year history of the UAPB station.

Excavations at Wallace Bottom. Jared Pebworth of the Survey’s Sponsored Research Program wields the shovel. Volunteers Susan Hollyday and Mary Little and station assistant Mary Farmer are at the screen. AAS neg. no. 20032378.



UAPB Station Personnel

John H. House 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. He received his Ph.D. in 1991 from Southern Illinois University at Carbondale. House joined the Survey in 1978 as a research assistant at the UAPB station. He was station archeologist at UAM from 1983 to 1985, and again during 1988 after taking some time off to travel in South America. In 1989 he returned to UAPB as station archeologist. His research interests include North American prehistory, cultural ecology, cultural evolution, and material culture studies.

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

Academic Service and Activities

By agreement with the University of Arkansas System, John House has a faculty title of Associate Professor in the UAF Anthropology Department. He teaches Introduction to Anthropology (SOCI 2330) in the Department of Social and Behavioral Sciences at UAPB. Fall 2002 and Spring 2003 semesters enrolled 32 and 39 students, respectively.

House continued to develop WebCT delivery of materials for his course (including study guides, assignments, web links, and other materials) with assistance from UAPB's distance education coordinator Tanya Colen.

House directed an M.A. internship for a UAF anthropology graduate student, Susan Wilkerson.

Professional Service and Activities

House reviewed manuscripts submitted for publication to the journals *Southeastern Archaeology* and *American Antiquity*.

House and/or Farmer provided consultation and advice on archeological matters in station territory and southeastern Arkansas to Michael Baker, Inc., the Natural Resources Conservation Service, the Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma, United States Army Corps of Engineers, Little Rock District, United States Fish and Wildlife Service, White River National Wildlife Refuge, the National Park Service, and Arkansas Post National Memorial.

Public Service and Outreach

House worked with the Archaeological Conservancy on a potential archeological preserve at the Big Creek site in Cleveland County.

House joined Brian Driscoll and the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program to advise a citizens' group on preservation of the Campbell Cemeteries, including unmarked graves, on the outskirts of Hensley in southern Pulaski County. House, Survey Director Tom Green, and other staff monitored a construction site in West Helena to determine the presence of suspected historic graves—no physical evidence was found.

House assisted Historic Arkansas Museum with development of an exhibit for the Louisiana Purchase Bicentennial. He collaborated with Capitol Historian David Ware on another Louisiana Purchase exhibit for the State Capitol Building.

House continued service on the Acquisitions Committee of the Pine Bluff-Jefferson County Historical Museum. He presented a program at the Museum as part of Arkansas Archeology Month. Farmer assisted the Museum with a Louisiana Purchase exhibit and tended the Museum's booth at the Pine Bluff Convention Center's Small Business Expo.

Farmer gave presentations to the Ouachita Chapter of the Arkansas Archeological Society (30), a Louisiana Purchase Archeological Roundtable at UAM (16), and a meeting of the Cleveland County Historical Society (20). Combined audiences of 66 persons.

House gave presentations to Lakeside Montessori Magnet School (35), Pine Bluff-Jefferson County Historical Museum (55), Friends of the White Hall Public Library (7), and Arkansas Post State Museum (50). Combined audiences of 147.

House and Farmer worked all year to assist Arkansas Archeological Society officers and members with plans for the Society's annual meeting, which was held in Pine Bluff. House and Farmer helped tend the Society/Survey booth at the Arkansas State Fair. House worked with Dr. Glen Akridge, editor of the Society's bulletin, *Arkansas Archeologist*, throughout the year, helping with preparation of manuscripts for publication.



A bear (or possibly cat) effigy vessel from Cross County, Arkansas. This pot is part of a collection made by Edwin S. Curtiss in 1879-80 for the Peabody Museum, Harvard University, and is one of those studied by John House for a new book on Arkansas effigy pottery to be published by the Peabody Museum. AAS slide no. 2002-CO-869.

HENDERSON STATE UNIVERSITY, ARKADELPHIA

Dr. Mary Beth Trubitt, Station Archeologist
Kate McLaurin Wright, Station Assistant

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

CURRENT RESEARCH

Novaculite Procurement and Use in the Ouachita Mountains

Stone quarries are among the largest and most complex of all prehistoric sites, and Arkansas contains some relatively undisturbed examples within the Ouachita National Forest. These traits, combined with difficult access, make productive study of quarry sites a challenge. Yet, they are important to an understanding of land and resource use over time.

Development of a research design to investigate and manage novaculite quarries in the Ouachita Mountains proceeded as part of a cost-share agreement between the Survey and the U.S. Forest Service, which is responsible for many of the sites. Trubitt completed a draft version of the research design, which was circulated for comment this year. Trubitt also visited several novaculite quarries in Montgomery County, along with Forest Service archeologists. At the HSU station lab, analysis of data collected during 2002 fieldwork at a quarry site in Hot Springs National Park was finished and a final report submitted to the Park Service.

Another direction in this research is to gain a more thorough knowledge of the general cultural and historical sequence in the Ouachitas as a context for interpreting the quarry sites. This approach studies how American Indian lifeways, including such aspects as settlement location and trade networks, were affected by novaculite procurement and use. Two related projects continued during 2002-2003.

Wright completed analysis of the stone assemblage from two large sites on Lake Ouachita where mapping and excavations took place in 2000-2001. Her results were presented in a paper at the Caddo Conference, and

in a section of the final report.

In March 2003, Trubitt and Wright, assisted by numerous volunteers, conducted test excavations at another two multicomponent sites in Montgomery County near the Ouachita River. Some intact features were uncovered beneath the plow zone. Preliminary processing of the artifacts was finished in the lab, again with the help of volunteers. Trubitt prepared a proposal for possible future fieldwork at these sites.

Saline River Borderlands Survey

The collaborative project by the UAM, HSU, and other stations to study the “borderlands” of the Middle Saline River and Moro Creek drainages as a cultural boundary zone continued in its second year. Wright met with local site landowners, revisited known sites in the area, and recorded some new sites in Grant County. Eleven students enrolled in the joint UAF-HSU archeological field school during summer 2002 participated in five weeks of excavation at the Hughes Mound in Saline County, followed by preliminary laboratory processing of finds.

Trubitt was instructor and field director of the field school, while Wright served as field assistant. Trubitt later produced maps of the site based on data collected during the field school and presented several public talks on the project during fall 2002.

Researching HSU’s Historical Properties

Part of the station’s service to HSU is research on the several properties of historical significance owned by the university. Magnolia Manor, a plantation house constructed just before the Civil War on the outskirts of

Arkadelphia, is one of these.

Trubitt conducted archival research on this property during the year. She and Wright also led a short field project in the fall, with test excavations around an outbuilding thought to be one of the original slave quarters and targeted for future renovation. Volunteers from the Ouachita Chapter of the Arkansas Archeological Society, HSU students, and local Boy Scouts participated.

Mississippi Period Research

Trubitt's ongoing research interests in Mississippian archeology have enabled her to take Arkansas students to the Cahokia site near East St. Louis, Illinois—the premier prehistoric American Indian site in the eastern U.S. She has studied the production and exchange of marine shell ornaments, including beads and larger engraved items, used as prestige goods by this culture, and recently completed a major article on this subject.

Trubitt also continued involvement in the Cahokia Palisade Project, a program of excavations to uncover evidence of fortifications around the central precinct of the Cahokia site. She coauthored a successful grant

application to the Cahokia Mounds Museum Society, which funded the 2003 field season and write-up, and continued to work with other project members on artifact analyses from previous seasons. Several new publications have resulted, including a chapter in an edited volume, and two more coauthored articles in progress.

The Cahokia site was the capitol of Mississippian culture in the eastern United States during late prehistory. The site incorporates one of the largest earthen mounds in the world and was inhabited by a population of roughly 30,000 souls before this proto-civilization declined just prior to European landfall in the New World.

Other Project Notes

Wright assisted in fieldwork on several research projects for other Survey stations around the state—a Civil War battlefield grave site in Helena (UAPB), the Training Program at Grandview Prairie (SAU), and a historic Choctaw site near Broken Bow, Oklahoma (with SRP and the U.S. Forest Service).



Field school students examine surface finds at the Hughes Mound site in Saline County. AAS neg. no. 20024987.

HSU Station Personnel

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

Kate McLaurin Wright joined the Survey in 2000 as HSU station assistant, after earning a B.A. at the University of South Alabama. She is currently writing a thesis to complete her M.S. degree from the University of South Mississippi. Her previous experience includes contract archeology and an internship with the U.S. Forest Service. Her specialty is lithic analysis.

Academic Service and Activities

By agreement with the University of Arkansas System, Mary Beth Trubitt has a faculty title of Assistant Professor in the UAF Department of Anthropology. Dr. Trubitt's UA graduate faculty status was approved as Group I this year, enabling her to supervise Ph.D. students. She teaches two courses per year in the Sociology and Human Services Department at HSU. World Cultures (ANTH 3053/SOCI 3063) had an enrollment of 45 (including three students who took the course as Independent Study), and North American Indians (ANTH 3042) had 36 students. Web pages were revised and updated for both courses. Trubitt also supervised one HSU student in another Independent Study to work on the Magnolia Manor project.

Trubitt taught a joint UAF-HSU Archeological Field School during summer 2002, with 11 students enrolled.

Trubitt and Wright inventoried prehistoric artifacts in the HSU Museum collections, copied notes and other documentation, and consulted with HSU and Historic Arkansas Museum on transfer of artifacts as part of a long-term loan agreement.

Trubitt presented a guest lecture in Prof. Charles Leming's Physics/Non-Western Cosmology class at HSU (15 students). She also spoke to the HSU Sociology Club (12).

Trubitt advised a Western Michigan University student on her M.A. thesis.

Professional Service and Activities

Trubitt and Wright organized the 45th Annual Caddo Conference, which took place at Henderson State University in February 2003. There were 120 registrants, including members of the Caddo Nation.

Trubitt served her third and final year on the judging committee for the Southeastern Archaeological Conference's Student Paper Competition.

Trubitt served on the Survey's Publications Committee and reviewed a book manuscript.

Trubitt provided peer review of manuscripts submitted to *Journal of Archaeological Research*.

Trubitt reviewed a new book on gender and Southeastern archeology for *American Antiquity*.

Trubitt and Wright made an emergency field visit to record human bone and archeological material uncovered during land leveling at a site in Clark County, and consulted with the Caddo Nation and Arkansas Historical Preservation Program staff concerning these remains.

Public Service and Outreach

Wright served on the Survey's Public Education/Outreach Committee.

The station continued its commitment to research, curation, and exhibit development with the Hodges Collection, owned by the Joint Educational Consortium and curated at HSU. The collection includes a large number of Caddo ceramic vessels, among other artifacts. Ongoing activities include inventory and repackaging, copying notes and documents, and research on the ceramic vessels, adding to the station's photographic and analytic database of Caddo pottery. New exhibits were created for the Ross Foundation headquarters and the Clark County Historical Museum in Arkadelphia.

Trubitt acted as consultant to the Montgomery County Historical Museum and the Nevada County Depot and Museum on development of exhibits related to archeology and Caddo Indians.

Wright worked on developing a partnership with the USACE ranger station at Lake DeGray to offer public presentations and help educate the staff about archeological interpretation for the public.

Wright awarded Archeology Merit Badges to two local Boy Scouts whom she mentored as they completed requirements.

Wright gave a presentation to 35 public school teachers at Lake DeGray to help them prepare for the Louisiana Purchase Bicentennial.

Trubitt designed and installed archeology exhibits, assisted by Wright, at several locations: Garland County Library, Hot Springs (two exhibits), HSU Huie Library, Arkadelphia, Ross Foundation headquarters, Arkadelphia, and Clark County Historical Museum, Arkadelphia (six exhibits).

Trubitt gave presentations to a Cub Scout Troop in Arkadelphia (15), Peake Elementary school 4th graders (35), Toltec Mounds Archeological Park (5), a Caddo Symposium sponsored by Saline County Library in Benton (100), a seminar on Cahokia sponsored by the Pre-Columbian Society of Washington, D.C. (100), and monthly meetings of Arkansas Archeological Society chapters in Monticello (10), Jonesboro (35), and Magnolia (10). Combined audiences of 310.

Trubitt and Wright attended monthly meetings of the Ouachita Chapter of the Arkansas Archeological Society in Hot Springs. Trubitt served as chapter president in 2002 and newsletter editor in 2003. Wright was newsletter editor in 2002 and chapter vice president in 2003. Trubitt and Wright both assisted at the joint Survey/Society information booth at the Arkansas State Fair and attended the Society's annual meeting, where Trubitt presented a paper. Trubitt and Wright attended the Society's summer Training Program, where they helped supervise field and laboratory work. Wright helped with mapping and site preparation in the weeks prior to the Training Program excavations.

Trubitt consulted with an Arkansas Archeological Society member who is creating a map of Hot Springs showing historical structures that are on the National Register.

Trubitt was interviewed by Charley Sandage about Caddo Indians in Arkansas for the radio program "Arkansas Stories."

SOUTHERN ARKANSAS UNIVERSITY, MAGNOLIA

Dr. Frank F. Schambach, Station Archeologist
David R. Jeane, Station Assistant

The SAU station is responsible for the archeological resources of 11 counties in southwestern Arkansas. Station territory stretches from the southern edge of the Ouachita Mountains to the Arkansas/Louisiana state line, and incorporates the Great Bend region of the Red River. The late prehistoric and protohistoric inhabitants within station territory were members of the Caddoan culture (in the west) and Plaquemine culture (in the east). Among important sites in SAU station territory is Crenshaw, the earliest known Caddoan ceremonial center.

CURRENT RESEARCH

The Grandview Project

The main focus of station research in the last few years has been archeology within the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission's 4600-acre Grandview Wildlife Management Area and Prairie Restoration Project in Hempstead County. The last of three annual summer Training Program excavation seasons took place in June 2003, following several weeks of remote sensing survey, reconnaissance, and mapping in preparation for the dig.

Results of the work are impressive. With Survey staff, Arkansas Archeological Society volunteers, and students, most of the wooded refuge area has now been surveyed on foot, and more than 60 historic and prehistoric sites recorded in the process. The last portion of "walking survey" is scheduled for spring 2004.

During the three Training Programs, test excavations were carried out at four historic and five prehistoric sites. One of the historic sites appears to contain a rare early 19th century African-American component. The prehistoric sites all date to the Mississippi period and are traceable to the ancestors of the Caddo. The bulk of the work was at the Tom Jones site, one of the larger Caddo sites on record and probably one of the best-preserved mound groups left in the Caddo homeland. Radiocarbon dates indicate activity at the site concentrated around A.D. 1400-1430.

Structures at the Tom Jones Site

The "Mound B House" is one of ten house locations pinpointed by remote sensing techniques at the Tom Jones site, and of these one of three that Schambach selected for complete excavation. This season's work revealed that the wattle-and-daub covered rectangular structure had been built exactly on top of the remains of an earlier building. This earlier house was circular, apparently a cone-shaped, grass-thatched house of the

early Caddo style, and had been consumed by fire.

It was also clear that the later rectangular house had been deliberately burned. Its two massive interior support posts had been carefully removed before the fire. The rectangular house had a substantial extended door passage with another set of massive posts at the exterior. These also had been carefully removed before the fire was set. Schambach speculates that the tops of these posts might have risen above the roof of the door passage and might even have been carved, somewhat in the manner of Northwest Coast totem poles, to warrant their preservation when the house was deliberately (and probably ritually) destroyed.

The "Area 7 House" was built on level ground but close to Mound A, the large temple mound that dominates the Tom Jones site. It was smaller, but like the Mound B House it had been deliberately destroyed by fire and contained an extraordinary number of whole pots in many sizes and forms—large and small storage jars, a great variety of bowls, and a few bottles. In all, at least 30 vessels lined the walls of the house.

This season's work uncovered a large, much-used central fireplace surrounded by a deep ash bed spread over much of the floor, but little else inside the structure. It seems the small building was used exclusively as a cook house in association with activities—whether routine or ceremonial—going on at Mound A. The orientation of the building's doorway was straight toward the northern end of Mound A, rather than the usual south- or southeast-facing opening found in Caddo buildings. This underscores the building's presumed special relationship to the mound.

Another interesting feature was a meter-high clay berm that mostly surrounded the house and would have given it a semisubterranean appearance. Schambach notes that the late 17th century Teran map depicts what

looks like a partially buried building sticking out of the top of a Caddo temple mound, rather than sitting in plain sight on the mound platform. The Area 7 House excavation suggests this illustration may be even more accurate than previously supposed.

The “Area D” house-mound produced the biggest surprises of the 2003 season. What Schambach had assumed was a very small house turned out to be a fragment of the largest structure so far uncovered at the site—6.4 meters to a side. This house was oriented 35 degrees east of north, rather than 35 degrees west of north as found at two other houses at the site. This opposition is presumed significant, since Caddo community patterning held much symbolic content. Also, erosion has compromised much of the house floor, indicating that details of terrain seen at the site today cannot be assumed to represent the land as it looked 600 years in the past.

The Hayfield Site

The Hayfield site lies several miles northwest of the Tom Jones site. Remote sensing in the spring revealed the remains of at least two large daub-covered houses which, like those at Tom Jones, had been burned. Schambach had suspected the low mound on which the houses were found was a natural erosional remnant, but excavation proved it was almost certainly a man-made “temple mound” with a succession of collapsed and burned wattle-and-daub houses on top. Bad weather prevented the crew from collecting enough pottery and charcoal samples to allow a date estimate as yet.

The “Big House” of Grandview Plantation

According to local residents, the Plantation site contained the headquarters and “big house” of the Grandview Plantation, established on the blackland prairie early in the 19th century. A brick chimney and large wooden foundation blocks are still present. Local memory recalls an imposing two-story house with elaborate staircase, which collapsed in the early 1960s. Remaining features, and the house location adjacent to the old “military road,” which was probably the main route through Grandview in the 19th century, make it likely this was indeed the plantation headquarters.

This year’s fieldwork yielded a substantial antebellum component, with Euroamerican artifacts that date approximately 1820 to the 1850s. Certain of the artifacts, and certain characteristics of the faunal remains (for example, few “good” cuts of meat are present and most long bones were split for the marrow), suggest that the earliest post-Indian occupants were likely African-

American slaves, quartered there while their owners probably lived in Old Washington.

There was also an extensive 17th century Caddo occupation here, with several houses. Caddo sites of this period are very rare and hence of great interest. But the low rise on which the plantation house was built turned out to be a natural feature, not an Indian mound.

Other Research Updates

Schambach continued his collaboration with Dr. Steve Black of the University of Texas at Austin on a “virtual exhibit” about the Crenshaw site. “The Earliest Caddo Ceremonial Center: The Crenshaw Site in the Red River Valley” will be part of Black’s acclaimed “Texas Beyond History” project on the World Wide Web (see www.texasbeyondhistory.net). This virtual exhibit will provide a lavishly illustrated account of all the archeology done at Crenshaw since the early 1900s and will be accessible through links at the Survey’s web site. The project has given Schambach an opportunity to convert hundreds of slides to digital files.



Frank Schambach (left) and ATU station assistant Larry Porter discuss progress at the Tom Jones site, Grandview Prairie, during the summer Training Program.

SAU Station Personnel

Frank Schambach received his Ph.D. in 1970 from Harvard University. He has been station archeologist at SAU since 1968, where his research has emphasized prehistoric Caddoan and pre-Caddoan cultures of the Trans-Mississippi South, including questions of Caddo relationships with the complex mound-building cultures of the Mississippi Valley. He is an expert on ceramic typology and on trade networks linking the Southeast, Southern Plains, and Southwest culture areas.

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

Grants, Honors, and Awards

An \$860 grant was awarded from the Arkansas Archeological Society's Research Fund to process additional radiocarbon dating samples from the Tom Jones site.

Academic Service and Activities

By agreement with the University of Arkansas System, Frank Schambach has a faculty title of Professor in the UAF Department of Anthropology. He teaches two courses per year in the School of Liberal and Performing Arts at SAU. In the Spring 2003 semester, Introductory Anthropology and North American Indians enrolled 38 and 16 students, respectively.

Schambach contributed a lecture to the team-taught Archeology core course in the interdisciplinary Environmental Dynamics program at UAF. He also served on Jami Lockhart's Ph.D. committee in the ENDY program.

Schambach was invited to serve on the M.S. thesis committee of a Bard College student, and was awarded an appointment as thesis reader in the Graduate School of Environmental Studies by the Dean of Graduate Studies at Bard College, Annandale-on-Hudson, New York.

Jeane gave a series of seven lectures on excavation of mummies and artifact curation in Peru to 87 students at the ASU Center for Medical Imaging in Bioanthropology.

Jeane presented two lectures to students in the art department at SAU.

Professional Service and Activities

Schambach reviewed a major Preservation Access Grant proposal for the National Endowment for the Humanities, and a Doctoral Dissertation Improvement Grant proposal for the National Science Foundation.

Schambach reviewed and commented on a book manuscript submitted to the Survey for consideration as a Research Series publication. He also reviewed papers for Dr. Robert Mainfort and Dr. Stephen Williams, at their requests.

Schambach contributed professional advice and/or assistance to the following persons and organizations: James B. Stoltman, Professor Emeritus of Anthropology at the University of Wisconsin-Madison; Mr. Sam Brookes, Heritage Program Manager, National Forests of Mississippi; Dr. David La Vere, Professor of History at the University of North Carolina; Jean Allan, District Archaeologist for the U.S. Forest Service at Bankhead National Forest, Double Springs; the Archaeological Conservancy; *American Archaeology* magazine; Dr. John Connaway and Jessica Crawford of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History; Dr. James B. Richardson of Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh; and Ms. Ruth Trocolli, a staff researcher for the Smithsonian Institution's *Handbook of North American Indians*.

Schambach led a walking tour of the Crenshaw and Battle Mound sites for participants in the East Texas Archeological Conference.

Jeane served as treasurer of the Louisiana Archaeological Society and member of the Board of Directors of the North Louisiana Historical Association.

Jeane worked with the editor of *American Archaeology* magazine on a major article about Caddo archeology, with a map and photographs, that was published in the Spring 2003 issue.

Public Service and Outreach

Schambach presented three public lectures at the Grandview Prairie Conservation Education Center, Columbus, Arkansas (120), and one lecture at a monthly meeting of the Kadohadacho Chapter of the Arkansas Archeological Society (15). He also spoke on "A Brief History of Smallpox" to the Arkansas Local Emergency Planning Committee of Union County in El Dorado (25). Combined audiences were 160.

Schambach, Jeane, and a volunteer, responding to a request from the Caddo Nation, worked on erosion problems at the Battle Mound. Schambach and Jeane also coordinated meetings between the landowners of this site and the Archaeological Conservancy.

Schambach served as faculty sponsor for the Kadohadacho Chapter of the Arkansas Archeological Society. He wrote and published four articles for the Society's newsletter and delivered a paper at the annual meeting. Schambach directed excavations at the Society's Training Program at Grandview and team-taught (with Jane Kellett) a photography seminar for participants.

David Jeane, with his volunteer lab assistants Julian Cranfill and Vernon Perry, created a storefront exhibit for a Magnolia "Frontier Days" celebration.

Schambach assisted Quatrefoil Associates of Little Rock in researching an exhibit about the Trail of Tears for the Delta Cultural Center Museum in Helena.

Schambach communicated with numerous individuals pursuing vocational and avocational interests in archeology, including: Mr. Worth Camp, Jr., an attorney and former State Legislator; Mr. Clint Rex, a Louisiana artist; George M. Riser, MD, of Covington, Louisiana; Claude McCrocklin, long-time Arkansas Archeological Society member; Mr. Bob Turner, an amateur archeologist in East Texas; Mr. Larry Head, a life member of the Arkansas Archeological Society; Dr. George Lankford, a retired Lyon College professor and Arkansas Archeological Society member; and Mr. Steve Driver, a Fayetteville potter and teacher at Brescia University in western Tennessee.

Jeane served as president of the Kadohadacho Chapter of the Arkansas Archeological Society, produced the Chapter newsletter, and conducted weekly lab sessions for member volunteers. He assisted Schambach as Director of the 2003 Training Program at Grandview.

Jeane presented a program and set up a display on Grandview archeology at the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission. He directed the Spring Fling 2003 Research Program at Grandview Wildlife Management Area.

Jeane volunteered two days at the Survey/Society information booth at the Arkansas State Fair.

Jeane presented lectures, slide programs, and artifact identification workshops to various public schools and other groups, including the Texarkana Museum, Stamps Elementary School, the Magnolia Genealogy Group, several chapters of the Arkansas Archeological Society (Ouachita, Tunican, Kadohadacho, and Ko-ko-ci), and the Nashville Chamber of Commerce. Combined audiences were over 700.

Jeane served as chairman of the Springhill Historic District Commission in Springhill, Louisiana.

ARKANSAS TECH UNIVERSITY, RUSSELLVILLE

Dr. Leslie (Skip) Stewart-Abernathy, Station Archeologist

Theresa Johnson, Station Assistant (half-time)

Larry Porter, Station Assistant (half-time)

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

CURRENT RESEARCH

The Cherokee Project

The ATU station and the Arkansas River Valley Chapter of the Arkansas Archeological Society continued to work on the Cherokee Project—a search for sites representing the brief Cherokee Reservation period in Arkansas (1817-1828) prior to the “Trail of Tears” Removal to Indian Territory (Oklahoma). Primary focus of the work was historical rather than archeological this year; however, Porter continued lab processing and preliminary analysis of material collected during the previous year’s Search for Sequoyah field survey. Station staff continued to support the work of Leonard Bland, Director of Ozark Historical Museum. The station hosted a meeting of the Arkansas Chapter of the National Trail of Tears Association, and advised Cory Cox of the Governor’s Office regarding Cherokee tribal claims.

Other Station Territory Research

Stewart-Abernathy assisted two UAF graduate students with thesis research projects in station territory, and served on their thesis committees. Chris Branam created a database of “Steamboat Wrecks on the Arkansas River between Fort Smith and Arkansas Post, 1830-1900.” The database will help archeologists interested in locating boat wreck sites, as well as researchers in other fields considering the importance of steamboats for travel, trade, and expansion of the frontier economy. Branam used newspaper accounts and published directories to compile the database. A particular difficulty of any steamboat research derives

from the common practices of renaming individual boats throughout their careers, and reuse of old names for new boats. The database includes 162 wrecks.

Mary Brennan combined oral history, genealogical research, and survey of historic sites for her study “Mapping the Genealogical Landscape: Kinship and Settlement along Moccasin and Indian Creeks, Pope County, Arkansas.” She established that kinship formed the strongest basis for settlement choices in the study area—a finding that confirms other research. In the process she recorded 14 new historic sites and mapped the locations of 38 sites. Brennan found that descendants of the families who settled this area in the 1800s tend to see the landscape as a “map” of their family trees.

Lakeport Plantation

A major focus outside ATU station territory has been the Lakeport Plantation Preservation Project. Stewart-Abernathy participated as a member of the Lakeport research team, consulting on archeological needs and maintaining primary responsibility for research on historic photographs and oral history. The site, in Chicot County, includes the last remaining standing antebellum plantation house in the Mississippi Delta area of Arkansas. Arkansas State University now owns the property and last year was awarded a large grant from Arkansas Natural and Cultural Resources Council for restoration of the house. This necessitated a significant amount of archeology around the foundation and other work areas to recover information that will be destroyed by the construction. The Survey’s SRP carried

out the archeology, directed by Randall Guendling, with assistance from Stewart-Abernathy. Station Assistants Theresa Johnson and Larry Porter were crew members. Porter also helped create *Images of Lakeport*, a CD-ROM containing historic and old family photographs, maps, and other documents related to the Lakeport Plantation.

Another large grant from the Save America's Treasures program of the National Park Service was awarded to the Lakeport Team in Fall 2002. Stewart-Abernathy continued as a consultant on archeological impacts of the restoration project.

***Ghost Boats* Volume Published**

Spring 2003 saw the publication, after many years' effort, of Stewart-Abernathy's report on 1988 emergency salvage work at the West Memphis Boat Wrecks site. Drought had exposed the wreckage of turn-of-the-century wooden riverboats at the bottom of the Mississippi River near the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' old Dredge Depot at West Memphis. Excavations at the "underwater" site—temporarily on dry land—were directed by Stewart-Abernathy with an all-volunteer crew composed mostly of Arkansas Archeological Society members. Extensive media attention at the time included national news coverage and a short piece in *National Geographic* magazine. But with no funds to support background research and analysis, plus many other projects demanding Stewart-Abernathy's attention,

it took over a decade to bring out a monograph.

The new volume is titled *Ghost Boats on the Mississippi: Discovering Our Working Past* and includes contributions by several other authors. It was published as No. 4 in the Survey's Popular Series.

More Research News

Stewart-Abernathy continued his long-standing cooperation with Old Washington Historic State Park. He attended the opening of new exhibits, and advised the park on exhibit development and field projects.

The station also assisted a project, "Early Arkansas Settlement Studies," that was sponsored by the Historic Preservation Alliance of Arkansas and funded by an Arkansas Humanities Council grant to the Alliance. Stewart-Abernathy and Porter conducted a field trip in April, with more fieldwork planned for Fall 2003. The project, directed by Mark Hayes, seeks to document three early 19th century log house sites in Randolph County.

Finally, station staff contributed to projects at other Survey research stations. Larry Porter is on the Rock Art Research Team under George Sabo's (UAF) direction. He participated in fieldwork and produced an original drawing for a publication related to the project. Stewart-Abernathy contributed to John House's (UAPB) Early French Colonial research at the Wallace Bottom and Lake Dumond sites.



The Rice-Upshaw House, in Randolph County. The original log house dates to the early 1800s. Early Arkansas Settlement Project. AAS neg. no. 20032754.

ATU Station Personnel

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

Theresa Johnson earned her B.A. degree in anthropology (1987) and M.A. in Folk Studies (1983) from Western Kentucky University. She began working with the Survey as half-time station assistant at ATU in 1991. That same year she also took on a part-time position as education coordinator at the ATU Museum of Prehistory and History.

Larry Porter is a native of Logan County, Arkansas, and has been a member of the Arkansas Archeological Society since 1979. He participated in summer Training Programs and spent eight years doing contract archeology, mostly in the Ouachita National Forest, before joining the Survey in 1999 as a half-time assistant at ATU. His interests include the history and prehistory of the northern Ouachita Mountains and Petit Jean River Valley area. He is an accomplished artist and has created many original depictions of archeological subjects, some of which have appeared in publications and museum displays.

Academic Service and Activities

By agreement with the University of Arkansas System, Stewart-Abernathy has a faculty title of Associate Professor in the UAF Department of Anthropology. He teaches two courses per year for the Behavioral Science Department at ATU. In Spring 2003 Introduction to Anthropology and Peoples and Cultures of the World enrolled 37 and 67 students, respectively. Johnson and Porter contributed as acting TAs. Also, two ATU students were able to earn Special Problems in Anthropology credits by attending the Arkansas Archeological Society's summer Training Program in archeology under Stewart-Abernathy's supervision. During the academic year, he supervised an ATU senior in two sessions of Independent Study with archeological topics.

Station assistance to the ATU Museum of Prehistory and History includes Stewart-Abernathy's service as Curator of Anthropology and member of the Acquisitions Committee. He also advises on museum policy and grant applications. Stewart-Abernathy and Johnson helped with a number of Museum projects, including exhibit development and installation, planning and hosting a meeting for the *Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*, and a benefit event. Johnson led tours and other activities for Museum visitors.

Professional Service and Activities

Stewart-Abernathy topped off 23 years of service on the State Review Board of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program by chairing his final meeting in July 2002.

Stewart-Abernathy edited the papers from 1998-2004 meetings of the South Central Historical Archeology Conference, and Theresa Johnson worked with the Survey's Internet Applications specialist Deborah Weddle to prepare the papers for electronic publication. Johnson developed and maintained a membership database for the Conference and developed other materials for the new SCHAC web site.

Stewart-Abernathy wrote a book review for *American Antiquity*.

Stewart-Abernathy, with Jamie Brandon (a University of Texas-Austin doctoral student doing research in north-west Arkansas), organized a symposium in two sessions for the 2004 annual meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology.

Porter consulted with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers personnel to document an episode of site looting

Public Service and Outreach

Stewart-Abernathy provided advice and assistance on matters relating to historical archeology to the State Historic Preservation Office, Ozark-St. Francis and Ouachita National Forests, Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department, Russellville Intermodal Transportation Facility, Arkansas State Parks (Old Washington, Old Davidsonville, Powhatan, Parkin, and Plantation Agricultural Museum), and Criminal Justice Services of the Governor's Office.

The ATU station organized monthly meetings and lab sessions for the Arkansas River Valley Chapter of the Arkansas Archeological Society. Theresa Johnson served as Secretary/Treasurer, prepared the quarterly Chapter newsletter, coordinated volunteers, and handled press relations and publicity. Stewart-Abernathy acted as Program Chair, presenting several programs (combined audiences about 95) and arranging for guest speakers. Stewart-Abernathy directed field survey and excavations at historic sites during the Society's annual summer Training Program. Porter supervised excavation at the prehistoric Tom Jones mound site during the Training Program. Stewart-Abernathy helped staff the joint Survey/Society booth at the Arkansas State Fair. Porter contributed a piece of his original artwork to benefit the Society's Archeological Research Fund.

Johnson and Porter distributed teacher packets with information on archeology, American Indians, and early Arkansas settlers to public school teachers.

The station prepared an exhibit for Cadron Day at Cadron Settlement Park. The portable exhibit will be used annually. About 300 students from Conway Middle Schools attended.

Stewart-Abernathy presented talks at Faulkner County Historical Museum and Pope County Historical Association. Combined audiences of 170.

The station, along with ARV Chapter volunteers from the Arkansas Archeological Society, and in conjunction with the ATU Museum of Prehistory and History, held Open Houses with guests presenting flint-knapping demonstrations and lectures on American Indian ceramics for Arkansas Archeology Month in October 2002 and March 2003. Combined attendance was 125.



Caddo Autumn, by Larry Porter

ARKANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY, JONESBORO

Dr. Juliet Morrow, Station Archeologist
John Thomas, Station Assistant

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

CURRENT RESEARCH

Paleoindian Research Reaches Publication

Morrow's long-term research interest in the Paleoindian period involves her in some of the controversial questions of American archeology—the dates of the earliest occupations in the New World, and the relationships among these early cultural expressions that are represented in the archeological record primarily by chipped stone tools. Two of Morrow's Paleoindian projects reached publication in 2002-2003, and a third was reported at the 60th Plains Anthropological Conference in Oklahoma City.

The Shape of Fluted Points in the Midwest

The most recognizable characteristic of Paleoindian sites is the presence of distinctive fluted points—chipped stone projectile points, often very finely worked, and having flutes or channel flakes initiated at the base of the point and sometimes running nearly the full length of the blade.

The beauty and technological sophistication of these artifacts has intrigued experimental archeologists, whose attempts to replicate them provide important insight into the methods of ancient craftsmen. Often, these technological traits are considered to suggest relationships among the cultural groups who produced the fluted points. But there are many problems in making such interpretations. An example of this type of research was published in Morrow's coauthored article in *Folsom Technology and Lifeways*, a 2002 special publication of the journal *Lithic Technology*.

“Exploring the Clovis-Gainey-Folsom Continuum” looks at details of fluted point manufacture in three major typological groups sometimes assumed to have a sequential temporal relationship. This assumption, according to Morrow, is an oversimplification. In terms of shape and manufacture techniques, the midwestern Gainey point type is intermediate between the Clovis and the Folsom types. But it is not so easy to extrapolate from this an intermediate temporal position.

Gainey is found mostly in the Eastern Woodlands, Folsom on the Great Plains, and Clovis or Clovis-like points occur over a wide area, both on the Plains and throughout the Midwest and eastern North America. On the Plains, Clovis and the later Folsom have little time gap between them. So where does Gainey fit in? The temporal relationships of all three types are difficult to summarize because of the paucity of reliable radiocarbon dates for the Paleoindian period in any region. This makes morphological and technological studies of the point types all the more crucially important.

Morrow's study found that Gainey points have a basal indentation intermediate between western Clovis and the thousand-or-so years younger fluted point styles found in northeastern North America. This might “place the Gainey Complex in a time frame roughly equal to Folsom on the Great Plains” (Morrow and Morrow 2002:156).

The study also showed that resharpening and repair of used fluted points must be given serious consideration in any statistical comparisons of point morphology,

Juliet Morrow (center) with seminar students at the annual Training Program for amateur archeologists in 2003.
AAS slide no. 2003-CO-167.



because width and thickness ratios can change appreciably as a result of these processes.

Rummells-Maske Revisited

The Rummells-Maske site is a fluted point cache in eastern Iowa discovered in 1964 by two amateur archeologists. It is one of the few caches of finished fluted points in North America, but because it was originally reported as a “findspot,” it had not received the attention it deserves in Paleoindian literature. Morrow’s article in a 2002 issue of *Plains Anthropologist* (coauthored with Toby Morrow) brings together a complete description of the cache and discusses the stylistic relationships of the artifacts to other fluted point complexes. The Rummells-Maske points are found to most closely resemble fluted points from eastern North America, such as those of the Gainey Complex.

Anzick: A Clovis Burial Site

Anzick, located just east of the Rocky Mountain front near Wilsall, Montana, is one of the most important archeological sites of the Paleoindian period in North America—the only known burial site of the Clovis culture. Morrow and coauthor Stuart Feidel delivered a paper at the Plains Anthropological Conference assessing a series of radiocarbon dates for this site. The new high-precision dates confirm the burial took place nearly 13,000 years ago (cal BP). A young child was interred with grave furniture that constitutes the largest

known assemblage of Clovis tools on the continent.

This artifact cache includes finely worked fluted points and other stone tools, as well as fragments of cylindrical shafts originally identified as worked bone. Morrow has determined that the shafts are actually made of antler, most probably from elk. If the species identification is correct, Anzick may provide the earliest evidence of elk migration southward from Alaska in the late Pleistocene.

Other Project Updates

Morrow continued work on the final report of the King mastodon excavation. About 50% of a mastodon skeleton in good condition was recovered from a bog, along with soil and floral samples that reveal details of the Ice Age environment.

Morrow also proceeded with analysis and reporting of the Jarrett site excavations. This project was a cooperative effort with Survey staff, volunteers, and landowners to preserve information from a 900-year-old village and cemetery site.

Background research, follow-up fieldwork, and lab analysis for the Greenbrier excavations will be a major station project for the near future. Greenbrier was the site of two seasons of fieldwork in concert with the joint Arkansas Archeological Society and Arkansas Archeological Survey Training Program for amateur archeologists. The site is a Mississippi period village in Independence County. Remains of prehistoric houses and a wide array of artifacts and food refuse were recovered.

ASU Station Personnel

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

John Thomas joined the Survey as a part-time lab assistant in 1993, while a student in history at ASU. He later became lab supervisor and finally archeological assistant. Thomas assists with all aspects of general station operation, field and laboratory work, outreach activities, and service to the ASU Museum. He assists Morrow with class preparations and contributes occasional lectures to anthropology classes at ASU. Thomas also works with the Central Mississippi Valley Chapter of the Arkansas Archeological Society.

Grants, Honors, and Awards

A grant award of \$4000 from MURR – University of Missouri Research Reactor, for neutron activation analysis of ceramic vessel sherds from the Greenbrier site.

Academic Service and Activities

By agreement with the University of Arkansas System, Juliet Morrow has a faculty title of Assistant Professor in the UAF Department of Anthropology. During 2002-2003 she taught two courses for the Department of Criminology, Sociology, Geology and Social Work at ASU: 17 students completed Introduction to Archeology (ANTH 3203), and Native American Cultures of the Mid-South (ANTH 3233) had 9 students. Morrow supervised four students in Independent Studies. She also took a group of ASU archeology students on a field trip to Washington University, St. Louis, and a tour of the Cahokia site.

Morrow provided guidance and assistance to a number of students in other degree programs at ASU, including Environmental Sciences, Heritage Studies, Computer Sciences, and History. She also helped one of George Sabo's M.A. students at UAF with her thesis project.

Morrow contributed guest lectures in Dr. Michael Dougan's graduate History seminar and Dr. Sarah Wilkerson-Freeman's Delta Studies seminar, both in the new Heritage Studies Ph.D. program at ASU.

Thomas provided a guest lecture in Dr. Richard Burns' anthropology classes (90 students) and Dr. Mary Donnehay's sociology classes.

Morrow and Thomas provided lectures on anthropology and archeological field and laboratory methods for radiology students of Dr. Rick Carlson in preparation for fieldwork in Peru.

Morrow provides ongoing assistance to the ASU Museum.

Professional Service and Activities

Morrow advised John Riggs (Natural Resources Conservation Service) and a landowner on plans for a land-leveling operation affecting a number of known archeological sites.

Morrow assisted Carol Spears (SPEARS, Inc.) with a contract project for the Arkansas Department of Highways and Transportation, and James Belleux with a contract project for a pipeline route.

Morrow led tours of the Anzick Paleoindian site for several professional colleagues.

Morrow reviewed a book manuscript for Wadsworth Publishers.

Morrow was co-organizer (with Alan Banks) of the Kimmswick Paleoindian Symposium, which was attended by over 50 archeologists, both professional and avocational, from Missouri and adjacent states.

Morrow provided other professional advice and assistance to Dr. Gloria Everson (Lyon College), Smithsonian Institution, Missouri Archeological Society, Delta Cultural Center, and the UA Museum.

Public Service and Outreach

Thomas gave talks on archeology and Native Americans at Westside School, Koshkonog School, and Fox Meadow School.

Morrow met with various landowners and private citizens concerning sites on their property or artifact collections.

Morrow contributed a lecture to a Historic Preservation Workshop hosted by the ASU Museum, and to a program at Lake Wapapello Visitor Center (Missouri), hosted by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Morrow provided various consultation and assistance to Cascade County Historical Museum, the Archaeological Conservancy, the Arkansas Decorative Arts Center, Arkansas Department of Higher Education, Arkansas Game and Fish Commission, Spring River Gem and Mineral Club, and the Nature Conservancy.

Morrow and Thomas worked closely with the Central Mississippi Valley Chapter of the Arkansas Archeological Society, helping to organize meetings and programs, and coordinating and supervising field and lab work by volunteers from the Chapter. Morrow presented a lecture in two monthly meetings and was a joint presenter in a flint-knapping demonstration. Combined audiences were over 200.

Morrow attended the Arkansas Archeological Society annual Training Program, where she taught the Basic Excavation seminar.

BLYTHEVILLE AEROPLEX RESEARCH STATION

Dr. Claudine Payne, Station Archeologist
Marion Haynes, Station Assistant

The tenth and newest Survey station, located at the Arkansas Aeroplex on the decommissioned Eaker Air Force Base, opened in July 1999. The station is responsible for Mississippi and Crittenden counties in northeast Arkansas, which together contain well over 1000 recorded archeological sites, including four American Indian sites that are listed on the National Register of Historic Places—Chickasawba Mound, Eaker, Nodena, and Zebree; Eaker and Nodena are also National Historic Landmarks. A site on Bradley Ridge is the probable location of the American Indian town of Pacaha, visited by Hernando de Soto in 1541. The air base property itself incorporates a number of significant, well-preserved archeological sites. One focus of the station is a program of cooperative research with geologists and seismologists to identify and date ancient earthquake features, resulting in a better understanding of the frequency and periodicity of earthquakes in this seismically active region, and their effects on archeological sites.

CURRENT RESEARCH

Mississippian Architecture and Community Patterns

Research on Late Mississippian community patterns along the Lower Pemiscot Bayou continued with the reporting of the results of investigations at the Tinsley 1 site in Mississippi County. The work there included mapping, remote sensing, and test excavation, and is part of a larger program to understand how architecture and spatial organization within sites reflects the social and political domains. Mississippian house floors and ancient earthquake features were found. Claudine Payne and Jami Lockhart (Survey archeogeophysics specialist) wrote and submitted a final report to the National Park Service, which funded the work at Tinsley 1.

Lockhart returned to station territory for geophysical survey at the Eaker site. This was the first step in determining whether there were fortifications at this site and if so their extent. No clear sign of fortifications was identified, but the remote sensing imagery did show house floors and earthquake features (“sand blows”), as well as “magnetically quiet” areas suggesting that the edge of the site was found.

The Nature of Small Chiefdoms

Linked to the community patterns research described above is Payne’s project to study small Mississippian chiefdoms. The typical political unit for this culture, according to Payne, was the small chiefdom; yet most research has focused on the larger units such as Cahokia and its surrounds. This project seeks to identify how small chiefdoms differ from large ones—what is the

“archeological signature,” and what analytical challenges are presented for archeologists studying small chiefdoms?

Looking at several categories of archeological information—monumentalized temples and houses, the organization of public space such as plazas, and the kinds and distributions of artifact genres used as burial goods—Payne compared two sites: Upper Nodena, a small mound center in northeast Arkansas, and Lake Jackson, a large mound center in Florida. Her comparison showed that the small or petty chiefdom reflects a different strategy of acquiring and legitimizing power, one probably based on kinship. This corporate strategy emphasizes community activities and rituals with relatively little differentiation of the chief’s prestige through material wealth. In the large chiefdom, prestige was strongly marked by exotic goods and wealth items used as burial goods, especially artifacts bearing Southeastern Ceremonial Complex symbols that connote divine support for the chief’s authority. These findings point to an archeological model that is more suitable for interpreting the smaller sites. Payne presented a paper on her ideas at the Southern Illinois University Center for Archaeological Investigations Visiting Scholar Conference in March.

Earthquakes and Archeology in Northeast Arkansas

Another ongoing long-term project seeks to understand the unique and complex geology of the area and how it affects archeology. This earthquake-prone region

within the New Madrid Seismic Zone is interesting to specialists of several earth science disciplines, as well as archeologists, and their coordinated research efforts produce results on many fronts.

Marion Haynes collaborated with Dr. Martitia Tuttle to identify earthquake features and archeological sites on Little River. He also worked with Dr. Tuttle and Dr. Robert Lafferty of Mid-Continental Research Associates, Inc., at the Towosahgy site in southwest Missouri.

Delta Area Outreach

A major focus of the Blytheville station is to work with local and regional leaders on development of heritage tourism and educational enrichment projects.

Payne and Haynes continued their cooperation with the Blytheville Public School District in "Linking the Past to the Future: Teaching Archeology with 21st Century Technology in the Mississippi Delta." This

project is funded by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities' Schools for a New Millennium program. The Blytheville District was awarded the grant in 2001 to integrate archeology into the 5th and 6th grade curriculum at their new middle school.

As archeological consultant to the grant project, Payne conducted a summer workshop for teachers. She and assistant Haynes staffed a booth at the school's Open House so parents could ask questions about the program. Payne also gave presentations in the 5th and 6th grade classrooms.

Another milestone this year was formation of the Delta Archeological Society. Payne presented the inaugural program on "High-Tech Archeology in the Delta" and served as program chair to arrange speakers for the monthly meetings. Haynes spoke on "Archeology and Earthquakes." The group will raise awareness of the Delta area's rich archeological heritage.



Claudine Payne (center) joins ATU station archeologist Skip Stewart-Abernathy (left) and student Brendan Daniels at the screen during the annual Training Program. AAS slide no. 2002-CO-136.

Blytheville Station Personnel

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

Marion Haynes is a lifelong resident of the Blytheville area. He attended Southern Baptist College and the College of the Ozarks before returning to family farm operations in northern Mississippi County. Over many years he volunteered with Survey archeologists to record and preserve sites in the county, and assisted U.S. Geological Survey studies of the New Madrid Seismic Zone. In 1995-97 he worked for Mid-Continental Research Associates, a private firm, on archeological survey within the Eaker air base property. He joined the Survey in 1999.

Academic Service and Activities

By agreement with the University of Arkansas System, Claudine Payne holds a non-teaching faculty title of Assistant Professor in the UAF Department of Anthropology. Like all station archeologists, she is available to assist students with research projects in station territory.

Payne contributed a lecture to the team-taught archeology core course (12 students) in the UAF Department of Anthropology's graduate (M.A. and Ph.D.) program.

Professional Service and Activities

Payne served on the Media Relations Committee of the Society for American Archaeology, and staffed the Press Room during the SAA annual meeting.

Payne was chair of the Survey's Publications Committee and reviewed three submitted manuscripts.

Payne was Secretary-Elect of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference and chaired a general session at the annual meeting of the Conference in Biloxi, Mississippi. She also reviewed two manuscripts submitted to the journal *Southeastern Archaeology*.

Payne prepared and submitted book reviews for *American Antiquity* and *American Indian Culture and Research Journal*.

Haynes assisted field projects for other Survey research stations at Lakeport Plantation and Wallace Bottom.

Public Service and Outreach

Payne presented talks on archeology to the Blytheville Rotary Club (65), Westminster Retirement Village's "Morning Coffee" (60), Delta Archeological Society (17), and a group of Entergy retirees in Blytheville (20). Combined audiences of 162.

Haynes presented talks to the Delta Archeological Society (21), Entergy retirees (20), and the Mississippi County Emergency Management Committee (15). Combined audiences of 56.

Payne and Haynes organized the new Delta Archeological Society, a local interest group. Payne acted as program chair to arrange guest speakers. Payne and Haynes each presented talks to the Society. Attendance at monthly meetings ranged from 15-30.

Payne and Haynes assisted Blytheville Public School District with various activities related to their NEH project, "Linking the Past with the Future." Payne conducted a two-part workshop on "The Challenges of Teaching about Archeology and Native Americans." Haynes and Payne staffed a booth at the Intermediate School's Open House. Payne presented talks at Blytheville Intermediate School—a total of seven sessions for 5th graders and three sessions for 6th graders (combined attendance about 700).

Payne also presented a talk to 5th and 6th graders at Immaculate Conception School (15).

Haynes and Payne continued to work with representatives of the Archaeological Conservancy to preserve important sites in station territory.

Payne and Haynes both attended the Arkansas Archeological Society's annual Training Program. Payne taught the Beginner's Orientation class. Haynes assisted in the field and in mapping.

Payne conducted an overall evaluation of the Society Training Program, which included research on evaluation method and theory, preparation and administration of a questionnaire for participants, interviews with staff, and observations of field, lab, and classroom activities during the 2003 Training Program at Grandview Prairie. She is analyzing and writing up the results.

Other service was rendered to Wildlife Day at Big Lake National Wildlife Refuge, Mississippi County Community College, Parkin Archeological State Park, and the "Springtime on the Mall" festival in Blytheville.

Payne and Haynes served on the Blytheville-Gosnell Chamber of Commerce's Archeology/Heritage Committee, and participated in a community meeting on the subject of a proposed National Park at the Eaker site.

SPONSORED RESEARCH PROGRAM

Dr. Robert C. Mainfort, Jr., Administrator
Kathleen Cande and Randall Guendling, Project Archeologists
Michael Evans and Jared Pebworth, Archeological Assistants
Lindi Holmes, Editor and Office Manager

Developed in the 1970s as a statewide response to federal, state, and private agency requirements for the management of cultural resources in Arkansas, the Sponsored Research Program (SRP) conducts externally funded research based on grants, contracts, and cost-share agreements. Projects range in scope from documenting cultural resources within small local areas to resource overviews of large regions of the United States. To date, SRP has completed nearly 1000 studies within Arkansas and in adjacent states. Service to the university community is provided through teaching, graduate committee membership and advising, and providing employment to qualified students as field and laboratory technicians.

CURRENT RESEARCH

Upper Nodena

With funding provided by the Arkansas Natural and Cultural Resources Council, Kathleen Cande, Robert Mainfort, and students Maria Tavaszi and Diana Wilks prepared a detailed technical report on excavations at the Upper Nodena site conducted by former ASU station archeologist Dan Morse in 1973. That fieldwork was accomplished by participants in a joint ASU-UAF archeological field school and a small paid crew.

Located in Mississippi County, Upper Nodena represents the remains of a 15.5 acre town that was occupied between A.D. 1450 and 1550; it is the type site for the late prehistoric Nodena phase. The 1973 excavations focused on the northeast corner of the site. One block excavation exposed the remains of two superimposed houses representing initial construction and subsequent rebuilding of an open-corner wall-trench structure; this was significant as there are few published examples of late prehistoric houses from the region. In the southernmost excavation area, a remarkable concentration of charred maize was found. Morse's suggestion that this represents an above-ground granary that burned could not be definitely confirmed, but is still a possibility.

Perhaps the most important accomplishment of the analysis was obtaining the first reliable radiometric dates for Upper Nodena. Five samples of maize were selected for AMS radiocarbon dating and produced an average calibrated date of around A.D. 1445. Especially noteworthy in the stone tool assemblage were several snub-nosed end scrapers. This form is considered a key diagnostic element signaling a protohistoric period occupation in

the Central Mississippi Valley. No examples had been previously reported from Upper Nodena, leading researchers to suppose that the nearby Middle Nodena site—which does have the end scrapers—was a later development. We now see that the situation is more complex.

Birds are well represented among the animal bones. Especially common are passenger pigeon and various aquatic species. Not surprisingly, the most abundant animal species in terms of biomass is the white-tailed deer, but birds account for the largest number of individual animals killed by Upper Nodena hunters.

Lakeport Plantation

SRP and the ATU research station partnered with Arkansas State University in an ambitious historic preservation initiative to preserve and protect the last standing antebellum plantation house in the Arkansas Delta region. Located in Chicot County, Lakeport was one of many cotton plantations once found throughout the Mississippi Delta lands of eastern Arkansas. The Survey's contribution to the project included oral history, geophysical remote sensing, and archeological excavations directed by Randall Guendling.

The crew first performed topographic mapping and geophysical mapping of subsurface anomalies in areas adjacent to and near the plantation house. Excavations focused on the house foundation, which must be stabilized before other preservation efforts can proceed. The footers and foundation walls are massive structures of low-fired, handmade bricks that may have been produced at the site. A surprising discovery was a formal



LEFT: Lakeport Plantation. View from an upper floor window, looking down at the brick walkway discovered during excavations. The bricks are laid in a herringbone pattern with a "soldier course" of bricks laid on end lengthwise to mark the edge of the paving. AAS neg. no. 20025197.

BELOW: A "chimney fall" marks the site of an early homestead cabin in the Buffalo National River. Prescribed Burn Survey Project. AAS slide no. 2002-CO-908.

brick paving that completely surrounded the plantation house. Another unexpected find was a brick underground box drain system that collected water from the roof via wooden gutters and metal downspout and funneled it into two cisterns.

Additional fieldwork to be conducted during the coming year will focus on the geomorphology of the landform on which the house is located, remains tentatively interpreted as representing the earliest Euroamerican structure at the plantation, and several outbuildings.

Buffalo National River Prescribed Burn Survey

Under terms of a challenge cost-share agreement, Kathleen Cande and Jared Pebworth directed reconnaissance survey of approximately 2115 acres along the Buffalo National River in Marion, Newton, and Searcy counties. The goal of the project was to identify above-ground archeological sites prior to prescribed burns, which are required to reduce underbrush and the risk of wildfire hazard, and to maintain open fields for wildlife habitat in the park. Twenty-two new archeological sites were recorded, and 21 previously known sites were revisited. Many of the newly recorded sites are the



remains of late 19th and early 20th century farmsteads that existed in the area before it became a national park. The most unusual site was a group of Depression-era tourist cabins atop an old highway bridge.

SRP Personnel

Robert C. Mainfort, Jr. received his Ph.D. in 1977 from Michigan State University. He joined the Survey in 1994 as SRP administrator. His interests include mortuary studies, archeological systematics, historical archeology, and archeology and public education.

Kathleen Cande received her M.A. at UAF in 1984 and later entered the Ph.D. program in History. She joined the Survey in 1987. Her research interests include archeological textile analysis, archival research, the colonial Southeast, and historical archeology.

Randall Guendling received his M.A. at UAF in 1993. He has been employed by the Survey since 1981. His research interests include historical archeology, Arkansas history, and prehistoric lithic analysis.

Michael Evans and Jared Pebworth contribute varied skills to SRP and station research projects, including all phases of archeological fieldwork, survey and mapping, flotation, production of CAD and other graphics, and conservation of metal artifacts.

Lindi Holmes is SRP office manager and editor of the Survey's Research Reports. She has primary responsibility for production of all SRP reports and also handles publication reprints.

SRP Service Activities

Academic Service and Activities

By agreement with the University of Arkansas System, Mainfort has a non-teaching faculty title of Professor in the UAF Department of Anthropology. He teaches one donated course per year. In spring 2003 The Archeology of Death (ANTH 4093) had an enrollment of two undergraduate and six graduate students. He also taught three Independent Study courses, assisted with the graduate core course in archeology, chaired three graduate thesis committees and served on seven others, including one doctoral committee at the University of Texas-Austin.

Professional Service and Activities

Cande served as Gulf States current research editor for the Society for Historical Archaeology *Newsletter*, and as Arkansas current research editor for the Southeastern Archaeological Conference *Newsletter*.

Cande served as a consultant to the Historic Arkansas Museum and the U.S. National Park Service.

Cande reviewed a book manuscript for the New York State Museum.

Guendling served as a consultant to Arkansas State Parks and the Department of Arkansas Heritage.

Mainfort provided consultation and/or advice to the University of Arkansas Museum, Arkansas State Parks, the National Park Service, USDA Forest Service, and the NAGPRA representative of the Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma.

Mainfort served on the Editorial Board of *Midcontinental Journal of Archaeology*, and on the National Historic Landmarks Committee of the Society for American Archaeology.

Mainfort served as manuscript reviewer for the journals *Historical Archaeology*, *Southeastern Archaeology*, and *Midcontinental Journal of Archaeology*.

Mainfort reviewed a book manuscript and three book proposals for various university presses.

Mainfort served as Series Editor of the Survey Publications Program.

Public Service and Outreach

Mainfort served as lead judge for the Senior Behavioral Science section of the Northwest Arkansas Science Fair. Mainfort taught the Ceramics seminar at the Arkansas Archeological Society's annual summer Training Program (15 participants).

Mainfort assisted Arkansas Archeological Society member Dr. James Cherry with his long-term study of "head pots," a prehistoric American Indian art form unique to the northeast Arkansas region.

New Grants and Contracts in 2002-2003

Project Name	Firm or Agency	Budget
Ozark Highland Trail	Buffalo National River	2,500.00
Little Rock Airport Improvements	Garver Engineers	3,299.39
Lakeport Plantation	Arkansas State University	134,191.38
Heritage East Subdivision	Concord Consultants, Inc.	1,484.69
Van Winkle Mill	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	22,000.00
Outdoor World	Otter Creek Land Co.	5,816.66
Clinton Presidential Library	Phelps Program Management	5,768.64
Old Washington Synthesis	Arkansas Natural & Cultural Resources Council	75,000.00
BNR Pre-Burn Surveys	Buffalo National River	51,353.00
		<hr/> 301,413.76

SRP Titles for 2002-2003

Brandon, Jamie C., and James M. Davidson (with contributions by Jerry E. Hilliard, Jami J. Lockhart, George Sabo III, and Edward W. Tennant)

2003 Archeological Inventory and Testing of Cultural Resources at Van Winkle's Mill (3BE413) and Little Clifty Creek Shelter (3BE412), Beaver Lake, Benton County, Arkansas. Final Report, Project 03-04. Submitted to U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers, Little Rock District.

Cande, Kathleen H.

2003 A Cultural Resources Survey of the Heritage East Phase II Subdivision, Washington County, Arkansas. Final Report, Project 03-10. Submitted to Concord Consultants LLC, Barling, Arkansas.

2003 Management Summaries for the Pre-Burn Cultural Resources Surveys of the Buffalo Point Historic Cabins, Buffalo Point Campground, Gene Rush #1, Pruitt Complex, Ozark House, Point Peter Mountain, Sod Collier, Hasty, Loafer's Glory and Loafer's Morning Prescribed Burn Units, Buffalo National River, Newton, Marion and Searcy Counties, Arkansas. Preliminary Reports, Project 03-09. Submitted to the U.S. National Park Service, Buffalo National River, Harrison, Arkansas.

Green, Thomas J., and Kathleen H. Cande

2002 Block 84 Investigations, West Helena, Phillips County, Arkansas, July 9 and 10, 2002. Final Report, Project 00-13. Submitted to the Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Mainfort, Robert C., Jr. (editor)

2003 Archeological Investigations at Upper Nodena: 1973 Field Season. Final Report, Project 03-01. Submitted to the Arkansas Natural and Cultural Resources Council, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Mainfort, Robert C., Jr., Michael M. Evans, and Jared S. Pebworth

2002 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed City of Fayetteville Wastewater Treatment Facility Site, Associated Water Lines and Lift Stations, and the Proposed Extension of Broyles Road, Washington County, Arkansas. Final Report, Projects 02-14 and 02-16. Submitted to McGoodwin, Williams and Yates, Inc., Fayetteville, Arkansas.

COMPUTER SERVICES AND ARCHEOGEOPHYSICAL RESEARCH

Jami J. Lockhart, CSP Coordinator and Director of Archeogeophysical Research
Deborah Weddle, Information Technology Support and Internet Applications

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 involved with cultural resource management in Arkansas. Our educational web sites 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 prospection on prehistoric and historic archeological sites.

CURRENT RESEARCH

Data Management

Improvements to the Survey's databases proceed on a regular basis, helped by various grants to the Registrar's Office. Weddle and Lockhart assist with all database upgrades, with transfer to new platforms, and security measures. As part of a Mack Blackwell Transportation Center grant, Weddle began building a new site to enable customized web-based searches of various Survey databases for research and project management. The databases are Radiocarbon Assays (all chronometric dates from Arkansas), Citations (a bibliography), Archeological Sites and Artifact Photos (image files), and Archeological Study Units (definitions of the cultural phases and other taxonomic units used in Arkansas archeology).

The majority of Weddle's time in 2002-2003 was dedicated to general CSP operations. System security and end-user support were major concerns, along with Web Server administration, computer repairs and upgrades, and acquisition and deployment of new equipment and software. Considerable time was also spent on research and training in the software technolo-

gies that will be used to expand the Survey's educational resources and research materials via the World Wide Web.

Lockhart's major time investments were in the Survey's archeogeophysical research program; these projects are summarized in the following pages.

The Survey on the Web

The Survey's main web site averaged over 1377 hits per month for fiscal year 2002-2003, with a year-end total of 16,527. New content included the *State Plan's* "Guidelines for Cultural Resources Fieldwork and Report Writing in Arkansas" as well as the Survey's official archeological records forms. These materials make it easier for all parties—from land and project managers and government agencies to amateur archeologists—to gather the necessary data for reporting archeological sites.

Deborah Weddle also added new research summaries to the web site, including illustrations and articles on archeogeophysical work at the Parkin and Grandview Area sites, and at the Walker Cemetery.

Information for Archeology Month 2003 was supplied by Mary Kwas (Survey Education Specialist) and formatted for the web by Weddle. Educational materials contained in the Survey's popular Teacher Packets were published this year in the form of downloadable PDF documents for easy access. Teachers can use these materials for lesson plans and classroom activities about American Indian tribes, archeology, and early Euroamerican settlement of Arkansas.

The *First Encounters* web site, produced in conjunction with the Survey's NEH-funded interactive CD-ROM, was visited 9316 times during 2002-2003. The *Archeological Parks* web site had 8837 visits. The Survey's

newest web site, *Rock Art in Arkansas*, was created last year as part of George Sabo's grant project funded by the Arkansas Humanities Council. There were 6835 visits to the site in 2002-2003.

Weddle also maintains a web site for the South Central Historical Archeology Conference, which will include electronic publication of Conference Proceedings (edited by Leslie Stewart-Abernathy). A web site for the Southeastern Archaeology Conference was created by Weddle in 1997 and maintained by her as a service activity until late in 2002, when a volunteer from another organization agreed to take over. Weddle assisted with the transfer of responsibilities.

Archeogeophysical Applications Program

Among the Survey's newest developments is the addition of a comprehensive program of archeogeophysical remote sensing applications. **Jami Lockhart** manages and directs this program, in addition to his other responsibilities as manager of the Survey's database systems, GIS, and data processing operations. As a non-destructive reconnaissance technique that can save time and expense by focusing excavation efforts for the most beneficial result, archeogeophysical remote sensing will become an integral part of cultural resource management and has the potential to revolutionize archeological methodology. The Survey endeavors to remain at the forefront of this development.

Wallace Bottoms

Lockhart worked with UAPB station archeologist John House, Dr. Ken Kvamme (UAF anthropology professor), Dr. Jay Johnson (Ole Miss anthropology professor), and their students to collect data at the Wallace Bottoms site. Lockhart interpreted the geophysical data to recommend locations for excavation. Early 18th century French and Indian artifacts were recovered at the site, which may be one of the early locations of Arkansas Post. House directed the excavations, which were supported by a cooperative grant to the Quapaw Tribe.

Menard-Hodges Mound

Lockhart, John House (UAPB), and Survey Director Tom Green presented a contract proposal to the National Park Service for geophysical survey of an area at the Menard-Hodges locality where NPS will build a Visitor Information Center. The proposal was successful and work will be completed in 2004.

The Hayfield Site

The Hayfield site, about 5 km north of the Tom Jones site at Grandview, was examined as part of the Arkansas Archeological Society's 2003 Training Program. Lockhart directed archeogeophysical survey there prior

to the excavations. He was assisted by Survey staff and Society members. Areas recommended for excavation turned out to contain at least four prehistoric Caddo houses.

The Eaker Site

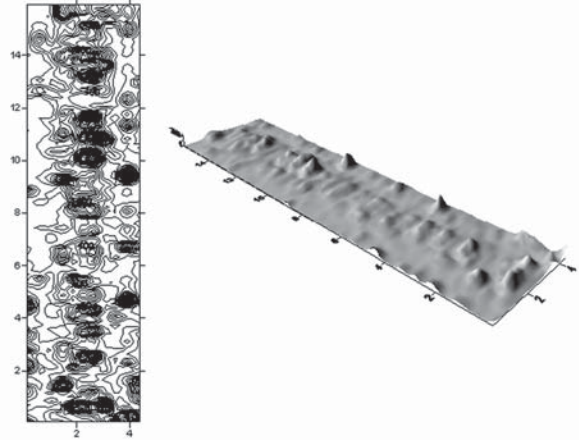
The 20-25 acre Eaker site is a Mississippi period town inhabited about 400-800 years ago. The site lies adjacent to the present-day Pemiscot Bayou and is a National Historic Landmark. With Blytheville station archeologist Claudine Payne and her assistant Marion Haynes, Lockhart directed archeogeophysical surveys to establish site boundaries and to select areas for future excavation.

Lakeport Plantation

The Lakeport Plantation is the site of the only extant antebellum plantation mansion in Arkansas. After Arkansas State University obtained funding to stabilize the house foundation, the Survey's SRP was subcontracted to conduct necessary excavations prior to the renovations. Lockhart directed geophysical survey as part of that effort, and produced graphics and interpretations for the footprint area immediately around the mansion. Survey staff assisting Lockhart were Randy Guendling, Mike Evans, and Jared Pebworth of SRP.

Walker Cemetery

In association with Arkansas Archeology Month, the Washington County Historic Preservation Association and the Arkansas Archeological Survey conducted an archeogeophysical remote sensing and mapping survey at historic Walker Cemetery to help locate unmarked graves. The work assists local preservationists in their efforts to conserve and protect the cemetery, while simultaneously providing a guided demonstration of the geophysical technologies. The demonstration was well attended, with about 40 visitors in a two-hour period on Saturday, October 5. Lockhart led the geophysical demonstration, while UAF archeologist Jerry Hilliard demonstrated laser-driven land survey equipment for topographical mapping. Hilliard and a group of volunteers then collected data for an accurate map of the cemetery. The images at right show two different views of ground penetrating radar data for a row of 19th century graves at Walker Cemetery.



Walker Cemetery: Data from ground-penetrating radar, depicted graphically in two formats. The anomalies show up as dark spots in the left-hand image. On the right, these data are transformed to a topographic style. The anomalies represent a row of graves.

Old Davidsonville

Lockhart helped present a successful grant proposal to Arkansas State Parks for geophysical survey and archeological work at historic Old Davidsonville State Park. This project will be completed in 2004.

Historic Choctaw Sites

In support of work being conducted near Broken Bow, Oklahoma by Ouachita National Forest Archeologist Meeks Etchiesen, Lockhart conducted three days of geophysical survey on an early 19th century Choctaw farmstead and a suspected unmarked cemetery. The imagery, interpretation, and suggested excavation units were used in a federally funded Passports in Time (PITP) training program. The units suggested for excavation on the basis of remote sensing results have yielded artifacts indicating occupation as early as the 1830s.

Parkin Archeological State Park

For a second year, Lockhart carried out archeogeophysical survey at the Parkin site. Working with Parkin archeologists Jeff Mitchem and Tim Mulvihill, and Blytheville archeological assistant Marion Haynes, multiple remote sensing technologies were used at several locations within the site boundaries. Work in 2002-2003 focused on the northern area near the moat, and on the mounds themselves.

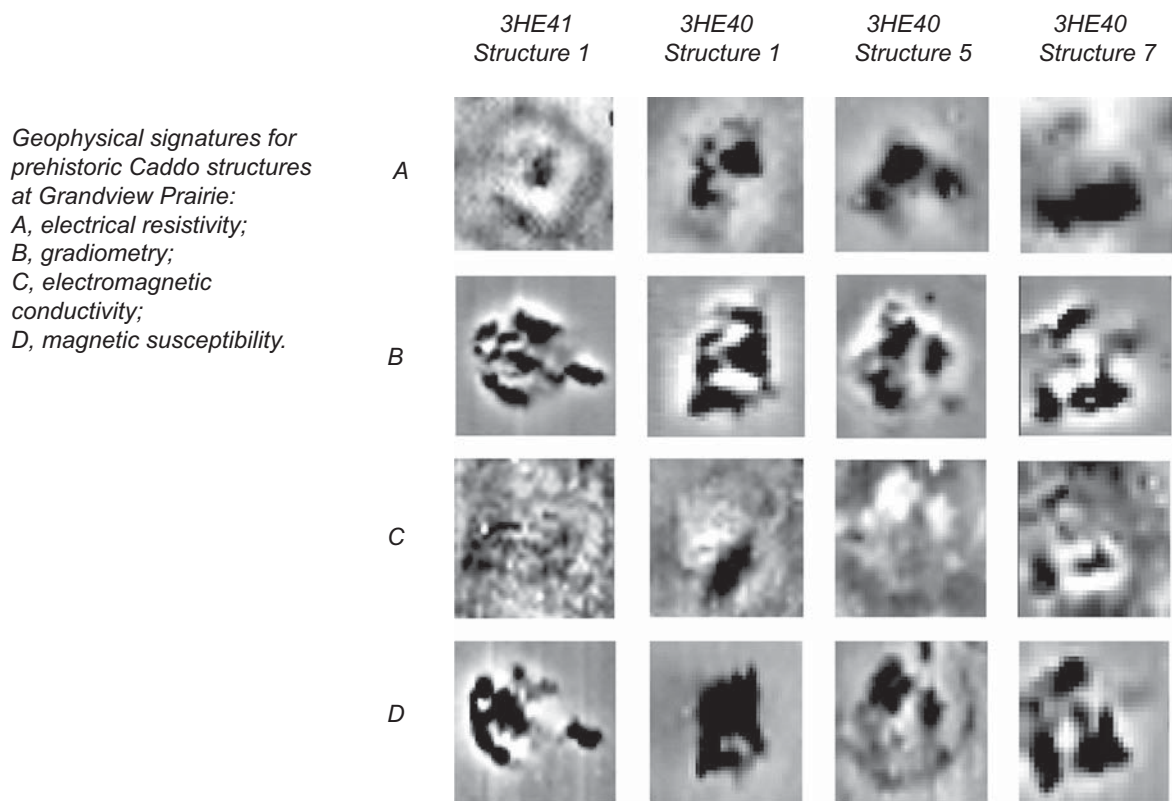
Grandview Prairie Wildlife Management Area

For three years, the joint Arkansas Archeological Survey and Arkansas Archeological Society's summer

Training Program was held at a Caddo ceremonial mound center called the Tom Jones site within the Grandview Wildlife Management Area. The Arkansas Game and Fish Commission has cooperated to allow research at this and other sites within the Management Area. Lockhart's archeogeophysical surveys revealed 17 buried anomalies that were interpreted as Caddo houses. Eleven have been excavated and confirmed as such by Training Program participants. Three structures were excavated completely, revealing artifacts, architectural features, and other details of Caddo life 600 years ago. Lockhart continues to work with SAU station archeologist Frank Schambach, his assistant David Jeane, and UAF station archeologist George Sabo to study the cultural landscape of the Grandview area.

Cross Hollows Civil War Site

Lockhart continued to work with Jerry Hilliard (UAF station), University of Texas-Austin doctoral student Jamie Brandon, and University of Nebraska undergraduate Carl Drexler to locate Civil War period features at this well-preserved cultural landscape which includes a Confederate encampment and sentry post.



Remote sensing at the Cross Hollows Civil War site in Benton County inspires friendly curiosity in the field's equine inhabitants. University of Nebraska student Carl Drexler positions the electrical resistivity meter with help from University of Texas–Austin doctoral candidate Jamie Brandon. Jami Lockhart (in dark glasses) directs the work. UA student volunteer Richard Donat (far right) observes and learns. Donat later decided to major in the geophysical sciences.

CSP Personnel

Jami J. Lockhart received his M.A. degree in Geography at UAF in 1988, the same year he joined the Survey. He is currently pursuing a Ph.D. in Environmental Dynamics at UAF. His research specializations include integrated data management, GIS, archeogeophysics, and human-environmental relationships through time.

Deborah Weddle received a B.A. degree in Anthropology at UAF in 1993. She began working for the Survey as a student archeological laboratory and field technician before moving permanently to the CSP. Her specializations include Web application development, GIS, and the use of multimedia technologies for education.

CSP Service Activities

Student Support

- Data sets, demonstrations, and training in digital applications and geophysical techniques for undergraduates, graduate students, and interns in the UAF Anthropology Department and the Environmental Dynamics Program

Public and Professional Service

- Walker Cemetery surveys with the Washington County Historic Preservation Association during Archeology Month, including public demonstrations and volunteer participation
- Support for a cooperative cultural resource management project between UAF and the Kingdom of Jordan
- Connectivity, training, and data access for users of the Survey's archeological databases representing numerous state and federal agencies
- Learning opportunities for more than 100 amateur archeologists during many of the research projects to which Lockhart contributed

Internet Service

- Maintenance of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference (SEAC) and South Central Historical Archeology Conference (SCHAC) web sites

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR

Lela Donat, Registrar
Marian Kunetka, Assistant Registrar
Roula Khawam, NAGPRA Grant Coordinator

The Registrar's Office is responsible for review, processing, and curation of 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 contributes to the Survey/UA Department of Anthropology student internship program.

CURRENT ACTIVITIES

General Operations

The Registrar's Office spends most of its time reviewing and encoding site forms, reports, and images for the various electronic databases, reviewing paper-work and curating new archeological collections, and assisting contractors and students.

The AMASDA database is a potent research tool that can be linked to various GIS programs. The staff work daily to keep this resource current. This year 1055 new sites were added, bringing the total for the state of Arkansas to 37,288. In addition, new information for 335 previously known sites was added. New archeological projects numbered 122.

Approximately 155 researchers visited the office during 2002-2003. With growth in the Anthropology Department and Environmental Dynamics Program at UAF, the number of students using the archeological site files for various class and research projects has steadily increased.

Grants and Contracts

The Registrar's Office pursues outside funding to support several projects for upgrading and improving database delivery for various agency users.

Ozark-St. Francis Cost-Share. Budget constraints within the U.S. Forest Service prevented a new contract award for 2002-2003. By the end of the fiscal year there were over 90 outstanding National Forest projects waiting to be digitized.

Cell Tower Records Checks. The office performed records checks for three cell tower companies. Staff determined whether archeological sites were known near

Who Reports New Sites? 2002-2003

Survey Staff	
Stations	225
SRP	14
Private CRM Firms	351
State & Federal Agencies	313
AR Archeological Society	152
	1055

proposed tower locations, at a minimum charge per request. Site locations and details remained protected, as this procedure does not satisfy normal review requirements.

Scanning Site Forms. A 2001 grant from Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department provided \$88,218 to scan digital images of all paper site forms and add them to the main site database. This allows convenient online access to the full range of information on known sites without the need to visit the Survey Coordinating Office—a big savings in time and expense for major agency users of the site files such as AHTD.

Work-study and graduate students were hired to perform the work. Nine UA students obtained needed financial support in this way, at the same time gaining

valuable experience in database management skills. This project will continue through May 2004.

Mack-Blackwell Transportation Grant. The Registrar's Office was awarded a 2-year \$53,042 grant from the Mack-Blackwell Transportation Center to develop and update AMASDA (Automated Management of Archeological Site Data in Arkansas). This coordinated system of computer databases was one of the first in the country for the management of archeological site records. The databases are used by Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department (and other agencies) as part of the environmental review phase of new construction and highway improvement projects. The grant also benefits UAF students by providing funds for a graduate assistantship for two years. Molly Kerr was awarded the Survey assistantship for 2002-2003. Three other students also contributed to the project by encoding data, proofreading database entries, cross-checking the different databases for consistency, and scanning slides for the image database. Dr. and Mrs.

Charles R. McGimsey III worked as volunteers to complete detailed records and a list of keywords for the photographic slide files. Dr. McGimsey is Director Emeritus of the Survey and his wife Mary was a former photographer for the UA Museum.

The end goal of this project is to provide all eight AMASDA databases—site files, site forms, archeological projects, site images, artifact images, cultural phases, radiocarbon dates, and bibliographic citations—as part of an upgraded object-oriented database system accessible via the Internet to authorized users for research, management, and project planning.

Fort Chaffee Project Curation. Artifact collections from surveys and test excavations on Fort Chaffee property during the 1980s and 1990s are presently curated by the UA Museum under agreements with the U.S. Army. The Survey was contracted to oversee re-boxing of the collection to meet federal curation standards. About half the project was finished this year, fulfilling the first part of the contract, with an additional \$10,000 requested to complete the second part in 2003-2004.

NAGPRA for NPS. Under a grant from the National Park Service, the Survey conducted a study to determine the cultural affiliation of certain items in its collections, as required by the federal Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act. The artifacts included pottery vessels, pipes, and beads that originally were included with burials. The Survey prepared a CD-ROM with an inventory, descriptive database, and photographs of the objects. This work was carried out in consultation with the tribal representatives. Copies of the CD were also distributed to the tribes.

Arkansas Archeological Survey Site File Activity, 2002-03		
New Sites Recorded	1055	Total no. of sites in Arkansas site files = 37,288
New Data Recorded for Known Sites	335	
No. of Requests for Access to Site Records	155	
No. of Collections Accessioned	14	
No. of New Projects Entered in AMASDA	122	Total no. of projects in AMASDA = 4711

Registrar's Office Personnel

Lela Donat became Survey Registrar in 1994, after three years as Assistant Registrar and a 17-year career in nursing. She earned her master's degree in 1992 at UAF with a specialization in bioanthropology. Donat is proficient in the use of several database applications and has archeological and bioanthropological field and laboratory experience in Arkansas and Chile.

Marian Kunetka joined the staff as Assistant Registrar in 1994 after working part-time in the office while pursuing her B.A. and M.A. degrees in anthropology as a nontraditional student at UAF. She completed the M.A. degree in 1999.

Roula Khawam, anthropology graduate student, works as the NAGPRA Grant Coordinator. She prepares inventories and Notices of Completion for objects and collections curated by the Survey in compliance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act. She is working on her master's degree.

PUBLIC EDUCATION

Mary L. Kwas, Education Specialist

The Survey has always been a leader—in the state, nationally, and worldwide—in public education. To make this effort more effective a half-time position was dedicated in 1999, and Mary Kwas was appointed Education Specialist, working under the State Archeologist. Kwas develops and disseminates materials about Arkansas archeology for the general public and for use by professional educators. These outreach materials include print media, hands-on classroom activities, exhibits and presentations at workshops and resource fairs, and the Internet. Kwas also manages Arkansas Archeology Month.

CURRENT ACTIVITIES

Arkansas Archeology Month

A major effort every year is management of Arkansas Archeology Month, a designated period for concentrated educational outreach. Kwas works with the Arkansas Archeological Society to determine a theme for the year and to create a list of ideas for local events. She coordinates all program submissions from the different state agencies, museums, parks, professional archeologists, and Society members and Chapters, and publishes an Events Brochure. She also designs and writes a teacher handout with information, activities, suggested readings, and lesson plan ideas to fit the year's theme. Both the teacher handout and the Events Brochure are posted to the Archeology Month pages on the Survey's web site.

Archeology Month 2002 was held in October, with 47 events at 26 venues. The theme was "Made from Clay: Cooking and Craftsmanship." An estimated 5000 people attended the programs. An outdoor Archeology Fair in Texarkana contributed to this higher than average audience.

In 2003 Archeology Month was moved to March. The theme was "Arkansas and the Louisiana Purchase,"

tying in with the state's bicentennial celebration of that historic event. No teacher handout was prepared because of the large amount of material available from the Department of Arkansas Heritage. The Survey web site provided links to DAH and other web sites of interest, as well as some specific content for the bicentennial commemoration. Despite the short turn-around between October 2002 and March 2003, 49 programs were scheduled at 30 venues, with collective audiences estimated at greater than 3000 people.

SAA Public Education Committee

Kwas has maintained the Survey's active presence in the public education movement on the national scene as a member of the Society for American Archaeology's Public Education Committee (PEC). Since December 1999 she has edited the PEC's electronic newsletter, *Archaeology & Public Education*, and also serves as the Arkansas representative in the Network of State and Provincial Archaeology Education Coordinators. She helped develop content for the PEC web site and participates in the Heritage Tourism work group.

Mary L. Kwas received her M.A. degree in Anthropology in 1980 at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. She has over 20 years' experience in public education and archeology. Before joining the Survey in 1996, she worked as collections archeologist for the Mississippi Department of Archives and History, site manager of Pinson Mounds State Archeological Area in Tennessee, and curator of education at Chucalissa Museum, University of Memphis. Her research interests include historical archeology and archeological parks.

Service to the Arkansas Archeological Society

Kwas contributed a regular column on Public Education to the Society's newsletter *Field Notes*. She worked with the Society's Archeology Month chairperson, and assisted the northwest Arkansas Ko-ko-ci Chapter in distribution of program announcements.

Kwas assisted the Survey's Administrative Assistant Barbara Scott with management of the Society's annual meeting, helping to prepare programs and registration materials and to distribute registration packets. Beginning in 2003, Kwas will serve as Program Chair.

Kwas revised and rewrote content for the Society's web pages.

Professional Service and Activities

Kwas was appointed to the Public Outreach Grant Committee of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference.

At the request of the Society for American Archaeology president, Kwas attended a meeting of ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites) to discuss a new charter. She wrote an article for the *SAA Archaeological Record* on the charter.

Kwas is a member of the Society for American Archaeology's Public Education Committee and editor of its electronic newsletter. She also contributes to the Heritage Tourism work group.

Service to Arkansas Public Schools

Each year the Survey distributes hundreds of teacher packets containing information, activities, and lesson ideas for teaching about archeology, American Indians, and early settlers of Arkansas. Kwas helps update the content for these packets and develops new content for the Archeology Month theme.

Kwas organized table displays at Teachers of Arkansas Studies Council (TASC) resource fairs in Monticello and Jonesboro.

Kwas conducted a workshop at the Louisiana Purchase Teachers' Workshop held at Old Davidsonville.

Kwas staffed a table display and conducted a workshop on the "Trash Box Archeology" activity at the Arkansas Conference on Teaching in Little Rock. Some 1400 teachers attended the Conference on Teaching.

Kwas taught three sessions of "Trash Box Archeology" for teachers attending a workshop during University Day on the UAF campus.

Kwas regularly sends information to the newsletter of the Arkansas Museums Association, the Department of Parks and Tourism's *Interpretation News*, and the TASC Newsletter, and posts information to listservs of the Arkansas Council for Social Studies (ACSS) and Science teachers.

Other Outreach Service

Kwas served as lead judge at the Northwest Arkansas Science Fair, Behavioral/Social Science junior division, at the UAF campus.

Kwas explored the possibility of bringing the Project Archaeology program to Arkansas. She is coordinating the Surveys' participation with the Arkansas Encyclopedia project.

Kwas provided content for several of the Survey's web sites, working with the Internet Applications specialist, Deborah Weddle.

PUBLICATIONS AND EDITORIAL OFFICE

Mary Lynn Kennedy, Editor
Robert C. Mainfort, Series Editor
Deborah Sabo, Popular Series Editor
Lindi Holmes, Research Reports and Reprints
Michelle Berg Vogel, Sales and Distribution

The Survey's Publication Program consists of four series. The Research Series, Research Reports, 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 for the Research Series. Staff of the Publications Program are part-time employees, or full-time employees with additional responsibilities in other capacities at the Survey. The Publications Program generates its own revenue and is entirely self-supporting.

New Publications

Three new books were issued in 2002-2003. Technical Paper 11, *A Handbook of Soil Description for Archeologists*, written by UAF Environmental Dynamics graduate student Gregory Vogel, was a surprise best-seller, thanks in part to aggressive Internet advertising which focused on archeological field schools. The inexpensive volume provides a useful guide for beginners and experienced fieldworkers alike.

Research Reports 30, *A Mortuary Analysis of the Vernon Paul Site (3CS25): Sociopolitical Organization at a Late Mississippian Site in Cross County, Arkansas*, was written by Thomas Nelson Gannon and is based upon his master's thesis. The Vernon Paul site is a late prehistoric site on the St. Francis River in northeast Arkansas. A University of Arkansas Museum field crew excavated 127 burials from its two mounds in 1933. Gannon studied details of the excavators' burial records and associated artifacts to look for evidence of a chiefdom-like political organization. He found little evidence of social ranking at the site.

Ghost Boats on the Mississippi: Discovering Our Working Past, Popular Series No. 4, was written by ATU station archeologist Leslie Stewart-Abernathy, with contributions from several other authors. It departs from the usual format of the Popular Series, combining some aspects of the more academically oriented Research Series with abundant illustrations and accessible narrative designed for general readers. The book describes 1988 emergency work at an underwater boat wreck site near West Memphis, Arkansas, that was temporarily exposed on dry land by drought. The remains of a wooden-hulled stern-wheel steamboat, several barges, and other wooden vessel wreckage are described, with detailed background chapters about steam-powered river transport on the Mississippi River in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Reprints and Other Products

Survey titles are reprinted in response to demand. This year, Research Series 1 (1970), *Archeological and Historical Resources of the Red River Basin*, by Hester A. Davis et al., and Research Series 31 (1988), *Human Adaptation in the Ozark and Ouachita Mountains*, by George Sabo III, et al., were reissued. Also reissued were VHS and new DVD versions of *Crossroads of the Past*, a 38-minute film suitable for junior high and older students or the general public. The Survey's *Crossroads* media series also includes a portable exhibit, slide sets, and 59-page handbook. An editorial office project to digitize all titles in the Survey catalog for publication on demand is in progress.

Sales and Distribution

Sales increased by about 28% in terms of number of books as compared to the last two years. This was largely due to the extraordinary demand for Technical Paper 11 (the *Soils Handbook*). College bookstore and individual orders accounted for most sales during the year. Sales through Internet outlets fell, mainly due to changes in requirements for listing. Some Internet outlets remained available, including the Survey's own web site.

Publication Sales and Distribution for 2002-2003

	Research Series	Research Reports	Popular Series	Technical Papers	Total
No. of Titles	58	30	2	14	104
Sold	1181	27	359	678	2245
Free	51	111	4	16	182
Total	1232	138	363	694	2427

Staff Activities

As Series Editor, Robert Mainfort reviewed all submitted manuscripts and directed the review process. He also solicited several manuscripts for potential publication.

Mary Lynn Kennedy devoted much of her time to preparing *Mississippian Transitions at John's Lake*, by Andrew Buchner for the Research Series. She also assisted former Survey Director Charles R. McGimsey III in preparing his book *CRM on CRM* for submission, and provided various editorial and graphics assistance on other projects.

Michelle Berg Vogel successfully pursued a number of overdue accounts. She was largely responsible for the advertising campaign that pushed the sales of Technical Paper 11 (the *Soils Handbook*). She also initiated a "bargain bin" for sales at meetings to reduce the inventory of older titles.

Lindi Holmes prepared Research Series 1-9, 16, 17, 31, 35, and 37 for the digitizing project. Half of all the Research Series titles are now in digital format and ready for printing on demand. In CD form, these books can now be searched electronically by keywords.

Deborah Sabo edited, designed, and produced the *Ghost Boats* volume, which was printed at the end of the fiscal year, and began work on Popular Series 5, with the working title *Rock Art in Arkansas*. She also produced the Survey's *Annual Report* and contributed to several service and outreach projects.

PHOTOGRAPHIC AND GRAPHIC ARTS SUPPORT

M. Jane Kellett, Graphic Artist

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

Ms. Kellett develops and prints black and white film for all the stations and SRP, duplicates slides for outreach and professional meeting presentations, and maintains a digitized archive of 35 mm black and white negatives and digital camera images. She prepares maps, figures, illustrations, and photographic plates for Survey publications, SRP contract reports, and staff publications in professional journals and books. She does layout and graphics for a variety of outreach materials produced by the Survey, and has designed t-shirts and posters for the Arkansas Archeological Society summer Training Program and for past Archeology Weeks.

2002-2003 Activities

- ◆ 141 rolls of film and 2721 black and white negatives processed
- ◆ 550 image scans and 87 photographic prints made from negatives, hard copy, or slides for various media, including Survey publications, Arkansas Archeological Society newsletters, SRP reports, outreach materials, newspapers, various professional journals, book and article manuscripts, and National Register nominations
- ◆ 600 slides for use in public presentations
- ◆ 30 graphic works for slide presentations, book cover designs, CD label designs, exhibits, and promotional materials
- ◆ 131 photographic plates of pottery vessels, lithic artifacts, and skeletal specimens for various projects, including NAGPRA inventories
- ◆ Ms. Kellett taught a photography class to participants in the summer Training Program in Archeology

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

PARTNERS IN PRESERVATION

THE ARKANSAS ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Arkansas River Valley Chapter, Russellville
Kadohadacho Chapter, Magnolia
Tunican Chapter, Monticello
Ko-ko-ci Chapter, Fayetteville
Ouachita Chapter, Hot Springs
Central Mississippi Valley Chapter, Jonesboro

NEWLY FORMING:

The Delta Archeological Society, Blytheville

Many of the Survey's outreach activities are in cooperation with the Arkansas Archeological Society, a non-profit educational organization for interested people of all ages. 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' past, and to present that knowledge to the public. The Society elects a Board of Advisors who conduct yearly evaluations 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 knowledgeable volunteers without whose help this mission would be much less efficiently carried out. To make the best of this energetic volunteer support, the Survey and Society jointly manage a Training and Certification Program for amateur archeologists. It was the first such program in the country and has served as a model for archeological organizations in other states and around the world.

New Developments in Survey/Society Arrangements

Severe reductions in budget affected Survey operations during 2002-2003 in several ways. For the first time in many years, the Survey was unable to support a half-time person at the Coordinating Office to help run the various Survey/Society cooperative programs and activities. These duties had to be portioned out among already overloaded employees, with the hope that funds can be reinstated for the position in the next biennium. The present situation, if it continues, will necessarily result in curtailment of some activities.

AAS Chapters

The Arkansas Archeological Society's current membership is near 600. There are now six active chapters across the state, working closely with the Survey research archeologists in their areas. Chapters have monthly meetings during the academic year. Survey archeologists frequently serve as chapter officers or as program chairpersons to arrange for guest speakers. Most stations also host volunteer work sessions in the

laboratories, as well as several field projects throughout the year.

Delta Archeological Society Formed

In fall 2002, station archeologist Claudine Payne and her assistant Marion Haynes helped organize the Delta Archeological Society in Blytheville. Monthly meetings were held between October and May, with guest speakers arranged by Payne. She and Haynes also presented programs. By spring 2003, the Delta Archeological Society had 23 dues-paying members. Payne would like to see DAS become a chapter of the AAS in future.

Archeological Research Fund

The Society began awarding grants from its Archeological Research Fund (ARF) in 1989. ARF is composed of donations and money obtained in fund-raising raffles. Interest on the account is distributed as grants to projects in which Society members have participated. The 2002 awards went to Rebecca Harris, for analysis of materials from the Archaic period Hicks site in Scott

County, and to Frank Schambach and David Jeane of the SAU station, for chronometric dating of samples from the Tom Jones site at Grandview Prairie in Hempstead County. The awards totaled \$2250.

Society Annual Meeting

The Society's 2002 annual meeting was held at the Pines Best Western in Pine Bluff, September 27-29. Approximately 130 people attended. Six of the 14 papers were authored or coauthored by Survey archeologists (Jerry Hilliard, Marvin Jeter, Jami Lockhart, Jeffrey Mitchem, Claudine Payne, George Sabo, Frank Schambach, and Mary Beth Trubitt). Dr. Greg Waselkov of the University of South Alabama delivered the keynote address.

Society Publications

Hester Davis (Emerita State Archeologist) continued as editor of the Society's newsletter *Field Notes*, which is published six times a year. In 2002, editorship of the annual Bulletin (*The Arkansas Archeologist*) was taken

over by long-time Society member, Dr. Glen Akridge. Ms. Davis had served as Bulletin editor since 1986.

Society Volunteers

Many station projects in the field and laboratory depend on volunteers, most of whom are Society members. Also, this year State Archeologist Ann Early published a call for Society help in her effort to get Arkansas' historic cemeteries in the Survey's site files.

Another major role for Society volunteers is the Stewardship Program. Early taught a workshop for interested members at the summer Training Program. The Stewardship Program enlists individuals to monitor important archeological sites that may be threatened by looting and/or development. Stewards periodically visit their assigned site(s) and report on any changes in condition. Stewardship is conducted in cooperation with landowners. Stewards visit with interested landowners and tenants to discuss ways to protect the sites and offer advice. The Survey helps provide training for potential stewards.



Mr. Julian Cranfill, a long-time Society member and volunteer at the SAU research station, works on restoration of a large ceramic vessel from the Tom Jones site at Grandview Prairie. Volunteers contribute thousands of hours to archeological research projects in Arkansas each year.

“Society Dig”: The Training and Certification Program

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

The 2003 Training Program at Grandview Prairie

Fieldwork

The 2003 Training Program was again held at Grandview Prairie Wildlife Management Area in Hempstead County and directed by SAU station archeologist Frank Schambach. This was the third year of fieldwork at Grandview with Society help. More than 30 prehistoric and historic sites within the Management Area have been recorded (either revisits to known sites or newly discovered). Three prehistoric sites have mounds; the largest of these—the Tom Jones site—was the focus of Training Program excavations. A series of archeogeophysical remote sensing surveys, with very successful results, have guided the excavations. In addition to Tom Jones, test excavations have been carried out at three other prehistoric sites and four historic sites.

Results of the 2003 Training Program are still under analysis. (See the SAU station chapter in this Annual Report for more information.) New details about Caddo Indian houses and other structures at Tom Jones were discovered, including long door passages and possible indications that carved door posts resembling “totem poles” were used. By interpreting the pattern of house wall posts and their depths in another part of the site, archeologists gained a lesson in how much the terrain has been altered by erosion since the Caddo left. Modern landforms are not necessarily reliable indications of what the topography was like 600 years ago.

One of the historic sites investigated is believed to be the remains of the early nineteenth century plantation house at Grandview. The brick chimney and wooden foundation blocks are still visible. Artifacts from the period 1820 to the 1850s are the earliest substantial

evidence of post-Indian occupation so far discovered in the Grandview area.

There were 100 participants from Arkansas and across the United States registered in the 2003 Training Program. Total enrollment in the various seminars was 70.

Seminars

Classroom instruction at the Training Program consists of five-day seminars that meet four hours each day. The Basic Excavation seminar is an exception; it meets all day for five days, with four hours in the classroom and four hours in the field. Seven Survey archeologists taught seminars at the 2003 Program: Juliet Morrow and Tom Green (Basic Excavation); Martha Rolingson (Basic Lab); Jeffrey Mitchem (Human Osteology); Jerry Hilliard (Site Survey); Robert Mainfort (Ceramics); and George Sabo (Research Design). Claudine Payne and Tom Green also taught Beginner Orientation (a requirement for all new participants).

Other Survey staff who helped at the Training Program included Ann Early, David Jeane, Barbara Scott, Kate Wright, Jami Lockhart, Leslie Stewart-Abernathy, and Larry Porter.

Certification Program

Jerry Hilliard, UAF Station Associate, manages the Society’s database for the Training and Certification Program. There were 13 new participants in 2003 and 26 Certificates awarded in five of the seven possible categories. About 100 Society members are currently active in the Certification Program.



Arkansas Archeological Society volunteers and Arkansas Archeological Survey staff excavate the burned remains of a 15th century Caddo house (the "Area 7 house"), adjacent to the large platform mound at the Tom Jones site. Pictured are (left to right) Marion Haynes (Survey, Blytheville station); Bobby Braley (kneeling) and Danny Crumbliss (Society volunteers); Jerry Hilliard (Survey, UAF station); Richard Marshall (seated) and Bill Jordan (Society volunteers). AAS neg. no. 20033264.



Society member Dr. Beverley Rowe excavating sherds of cooking pots from a large ash bed next to the central fireplace inside the "Area 7 house." AAS neg. no. 20033187.

Appendix 1. Reports and Publications by Survey Staff during 2002-2003

Arkansas Archeological Survey

- 2003 Documentation of Sacred Objects, Objects of Cultural Patrimony, and Unassociated Funerary Objects at the Arkansas Archeological Survey: Vessels, Pipes, and Beads. CD-ROM. Arkansas Archeological Survey Project No. NPS-05-01-GP-292. Fayetteville.

Davis, Hester A.

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 2002 Radiocarbon Dates from the 2001 Arkansas Archeological Survey/Archeological Society Excavations at the Tom Jones Site (3HE40). *Field Notes, Newsletter of the Arkansas Archeological Society* 309:13.

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- 2003 Current Research: Lakeport Plantation. *SHA Newsletter* 36(2, Summer):31–32.
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- 2003 Review of *Excavations at Wickliffe Mounds* by Kit W. Wesler. *Arkansas Review: A Journal of Delta Studies* 34(1):57–58.
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- 2002 Preliminary Results of the Cahokia Palisade Project's 2002 Field Season. Report to the Cahokia Mounds Museum Society on excavations conducted under the auspices of the Central Mississippi Valley Archaeological Research Institute.

Appendix 2. Papers, Symposia, and Workshops by Survey Staff during 2002-2003

- Farmer, Mary V.
- 2002 Sweep It Under the Rug. South Central Historical Archeology Conference. Jackson, Mississippi.
- Green, Thomas J.
- 2002 The Importance of Standards and Guidelines in the Management of Archeological Heritage Resources. Curso-Taller sobre Sistemas de Documentacion e Inventarios de Recursos Culturales en Sitios de Patrimonio Mundial, Instituto Nacional de Antropologia e Historia. Oaxaca, Mexico.
- 2002 Paleoindians or Paleoamericans? Science and Politics. Banquet speech, 28th Great Basin Anthropological Conference. Elko, Nevada.
- 2002 Amateur and Professional Cooperation in Arkansas. 28th Great Basin Anthropological Conference. Elko, Nevada.
- House, John H.
- 2002 Wallace Bottom: A Colonial Era Archeological Context on the Lower Arkansas River. The French Colonial Ceramics Conference. Marksville, Louisiana.
- Jeter, Marvin D.
- 2002 Mosaic Templars of America Tombstones and Symbolism in Arkansas, the Southeast, and Beyond. Annual Meeting of the South-Central Historical Archeological Conference. Jackson, Mississippi.
- 2002 Shatter Zone Shock Waves along the Lower Mississippi. 59th Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference. Biloxi, Mississippi.

- 2002 The Oldest Little Mound in Arkansas: A Third-Generation Preliminary Report on the Lake Enterprise Mound Site (2AS379), Southeast Arkansas. Annual Meeting of the Arkansas Archeological Society. Pine Bluff.
- Kelly, Lucretia S., and **Martha A. Rolingson**
- 2002 Mound S at the Toltec Mounds Site: A Locus of Special Activity. 59th Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference. Biloxi, Mississippi.
- Lockhart, Jami J., and Thomas J. Green
- 2002 Archeogeophysics and Cultural Resource Management. 59th Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference. Biloxi, Mississippi.
- 2002 Current and Potential Role of Archeogeophysics in Cultural Resource Management. The 2002 Summer Meeting of the Archaeology and Historic Preservation in Transportation Committee, USDOT Transportation Research Board. Kansas City.
- Mainfort, Robert C., Jr.
- 2002 Comments on Woodland Taxonomy and Systematics in the Middle Ohio Valley. Invited symposium discussant's comments, Midwest Archaeological Conference. Columbus, Ohio.
- 2003 Comments on Woodland Taxonomy and Systematics in the Middle Ohio Valley. Invited symposium discussant's comments, Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology. Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
- 2003 Comments on Spatial Analysis of Sacred Spaces, Landscapes, and Places of Special Significance. Invited symposium discussant's comments, Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology. Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
- Mainfort, Robert C., Jr.**, Marvin Kay, and Donald O. Henry
- 2003 Use-Wear Assessment of Prismatic Blades from Jordan and Tennessee: They're Mostly Doing the Same Thing. Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology. Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
- McGimsey, Charles R. III
- 2003 Is the Register of Professional Archaeologists Relevant to Academic Archaeologists? Invited forum comments, Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology. Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
- Mitchem, Jeffrey M.
- 2002 Painting the Past at Parkin. Annual Meeting of the Arkansas Archeological Society. Pine Bluff.
- 2002 Some Thoughts on the Development and Evolution of the Parkin Phase. 59th Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference. Biloxi, Mississippi.
- 2003 The Florida Historical Society's Committee on Archaeology: Forerunner to the FAS. 55th Annual Meeting of the Florida Anthropological Society. Tallahassee.
- Morrow, Juliet**, and S. J. Fiedel
- 2002 New Dates for the Anzick Clovis Burial. 60th Plains Anthropological Conference. Oklahoma City.
- Payne, Claudine
- 2003 The Foundations of Leadership in Mississippian Chiefdoms: Perspectives from Lake Jackson and Upper Nodena. Center for Archaeological Investigations Visiting Scholar Conference. Carbondale, Illinois.
- Payne, Claudine, and Jami J. Lockhart
- 2002 Archeological and Geophysical Investigations at the Tinsley 1 Site, Mississippi County, Arkansas. Annual Meeting of the Arkansas Archeological Society. Pine Bluff.
- 2002 Cultural and Natural Landscapes at a Late Mississippian Site in the St. Francis Basin, Arkansas. 59th Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference. Biloxi, Mississippi.
- Sabo, George III
- 2003 Preserving the Full Circle of Caddo History. 45th Annual Caddo Conference. Arkadelphia.
- 2003 Early Experiences and Extended Difficulties: Native Americans before and after the Louisiana Purchase. Butler Center for Arkansas Studies, Conference on The Louisiana Purchase and the Transformation of Arkansas. Little Rock.

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

- 2002 The Forest as Resource: From Prehistory to History in the Arkansas Ozarks. Conference on Upland Oak Ecology: History, Current Conditions, and Sustainability. Fayetteville.
- 2002 The Forest as Resource: From Prehistory to History in the Arkansas Ozarks. Annual Meeting of the Arkansas Archeological Society. Pine Bluff.

Schambach, Frank F.

- 2002 The 2002 Investigations by the Arkansas Archeological Survey and the Arkansas Archeological Society at the Grandview Wildlife Management Area, Columbus, Arkansas. Annual Meeting of the Arkansas Archeological Society. Pine Bluff.
- 2002 The 2002 Investigations by the Arkansas Archeological Survey and the Arkansas Archeological Society at the Grandview Wildlife Management Area, Columbus, Arkansas. 10th Annual East Texas Archeological Conference. Texarkana, Texas.
- 2002 Fourche Maline Culture and the Problem of "Formative Caddo in East Texas." 10th Annual East Texas Archeological Conference. Texarkana, Texas.

Schambach, Frank F., and Jami J. Lockhart

- 2003 The 2001-2002 Investigations by the Arkansas Archeological Survey and the Arkansas Archeological Society at the Tom Jones Site (3HE40), a Late 14th, Early 15th Century Caddo Mound Group in Southwest Arkansas. 45th Annual Caddo Conference. Arkadelphia.

Shortridge, Ann M., and **George Sabo III**

- 2002 *First Encounters: Using Educational Media as a Learning Tool in the Traditional Classroom*. E-Learn 2002: World Conference on E-Learning in Corporate, Government, HealthCare, & Higher Education. Montreal, Quebec.
- 2003 Enhancing Student Engagement and Critical Thinking in E-Learning using Micro-worlds, Role Playing and Collaborative Electronic Tools. Conference on Computer Support for Collaborative Learning. Bergen, Norway.

Stewart-Abernathy, Leslie C.

- 2003 Looking for Cherokee in Arkansas. South Central Historical Archeology Conference. Jackson, Mississippi.
- 2003 Getting Started at Lakeport (3CH90), Chicot County, Arkansas. South Central Historical Archeology Conference. Jackson, Mississippi.
- 2003 Ghost Boats on the Mississippi: The Archeology of the Working River. Beckwith Memorial Lecture, University Museum. Southeast Missouri University, Cape Girardeau, Missouri.

Trubitt, Mary Beth D.

- 2002 Report on 2002 Field School Work at 3SA11. 10th Annual East Texas Archaeological Conference. Texarkana, Texas.
- 2003 Focusing Research on the Ouachita Mountains Novaculite Quarries. 45th Annual Caddo Conference. Arkadelphia.

Wright, Kate, and Mary Beth D. Trubitt

- 2003 Archeological Testing at Lake Ouachita: A Descriptive Summary of Lithics Recovered. 45th Annual Caddo Conference. Arkadelphia.

Appendix 3. SRP Titles for 2002-2003

Brandon, Jamie C., and James M. Davidson (with contributions by Jerry E. Hilliard, Jami J. Lockhart, George Sabo III, and Edward W. Tennant)

- 2003 Archeological Inventory and Testing of Cultural Resources at Van Winkle's Mill (3BE413) and Little Clifty Creek Shelter (3BE412), Beaver Lake, Benton County, Arkansas. Final Report, Project 03-04. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Little Rock District.

Cande, Kathleen H.

- 2003 A Cultural Resources Survey of the Heritage East Phase II Subdivision, Washington County, Arkansas. Final Report, Project 03-10. Submitted to Concord Consultants LLC, Barling, Arkansas.
- 2003 Management Summaries for the Pre-Burn Cultural Resources Survey of the Buffalo Point Historic Cabins, Buffalo Point Campground, Gene Rush #1, Pruitt Complex, Ozark House, Point Peter Mountain, Sod Collier, Hasty, Loafer's Glory and Loafer's Morning Prescribed Burn Units, Buffalo National River, Newton, Marion and Searcy Counties, Arkansas. Preliminary Reports, Project 03-09. Submitted to the U.S. National Park Service, Buffalo National River, Harrison, Arkansas.

Green, Thomas J., and Kathleen H. Cande

- 2002 Block 84 Investigations, West Helena, Phillips County, Arkansas, July 9 and 10, 2002. Final Report, Project 00-13. Submitted to the Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Mainfort, Robert C., Jr. (editor)

- 2003 Archeological Investigations at Upper Nodena: 1973 Field Season. Final Report, Project 03-01. Submitted to the Arkansas Natural and Cultural Resources Council, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Mainfort, Robert C., Jr., Michael M. Evans, and Jared S. Pebworth

- 2002 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed City of Fayetteville Wastewater Treatment Facility Site, Associated Water Lines and Lift Stations, and the Proposed Extension of Broyles Road, Washington County, Arkansas. Final Report, Projects 02-14 and 02-16. Submitted to McGoodwin, Williams and Yates, Inc., Fayetteville, Arkansas.

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