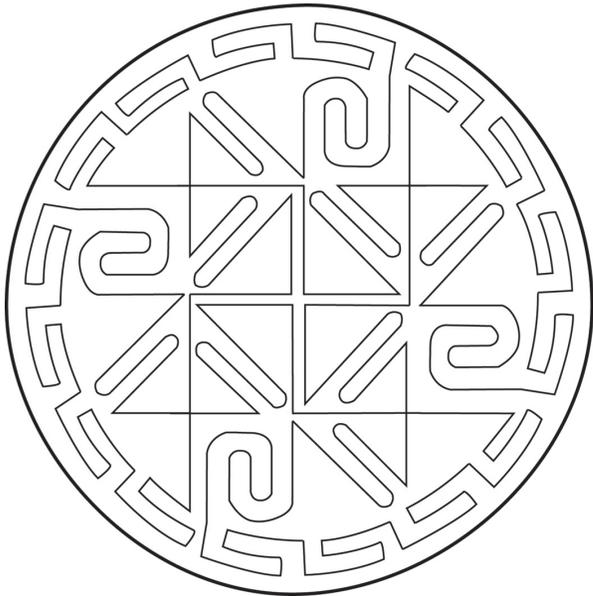


Annual Report

FOR FISCAL YEAR 2004-2005



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 design by Deborah Sabo. Cover photo by Marilyn Johnson.*



UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS SYSTEM

ARKANSAS
ARCHEOLOGICAL
SURVEY

ANNUAL REPORT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2004-2005

I N T R O D U C T I O N

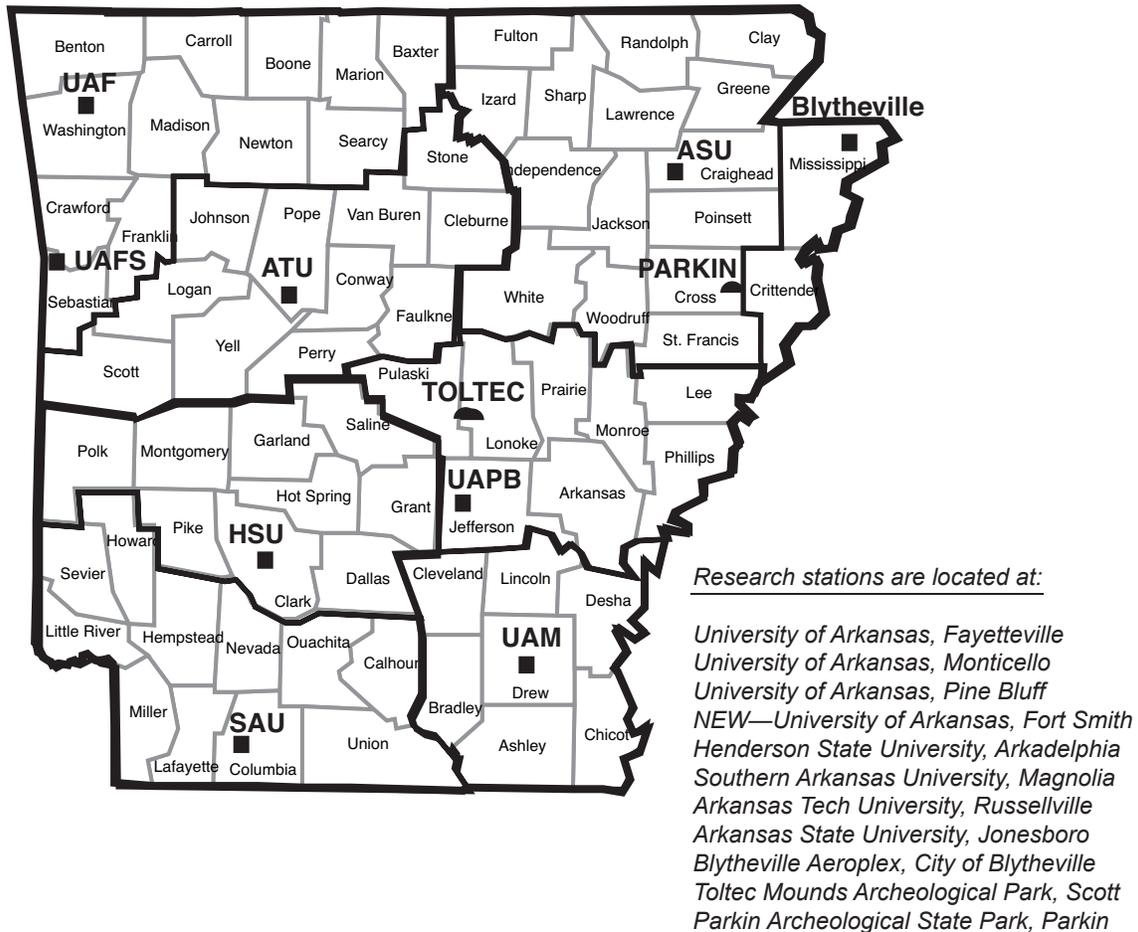
The Arkansas Archeological Survey is a part of the University of Arkansas System. Our mission is to study and protect archeological sites in Arkansas, to preserve and manage information and collections from those sites, and to communicate what we learn to the people of Arkansas. Cooperative agreements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

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

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

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

ARKANSAS ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY RESEARCH STATIONS



The Arkansas Archeological Survey has 43 employees state-wide. Cooperative agreements between the Survey, eight state university campuses, two state parks, and the City of Blytheville provide the eleven research stations with office, laboratory, and collection storage facilities. Each station is staffed by a Ph.D. archeologist and a full- or part-time archeological assistant. The station archeologists provide appropriate services to their hosts: teaching, student advising, committee work, museum support, and other campus service in the case of the universities; data collection and analysis for public interpretation, exhibit development for the Visitor Information Centers, and public contact in the case of the parks. At Blytheville, Survey personnel are working closely with community leaders to help develop area heritage tourism and a new archeology curriculum for the public schools. Staff at the coordinating office in Fayetteville support the stations and contribute to research and education across the state. All station archeologists and other Survey staff members are available to the public, providing information about prehistoric and historic archeology, American Indians, and early settlers of Arkansas to schools, civic groups, and many types of local, state, national, and international organizations. For contact information, see page 91.

THE DIRECTOR'S PAGES: HIGHLIGHTS FOR 2004–2005

Dr. Thomas J. Green

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

The Survey provides considerable educational, economic, and quality-of-life benefits to Arkansas citizens. Survey faculty teach at 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 2004–2005 are outlined below.

New Research Station at University of Arkansas Fort Smith

A new research station—the Survey's eleventh—was established at the University of Arkansas at Fort Smith in the spring of 2005. The office is located in the Echols Building on campus. UAFS initially contacted the Survey for help with future archeological investigations of the Drennen-Scott House, the 1836 house of the City of Van Buren founder, businessman, and Indian agent John Drennen. The University purchased the property in the summer of 2005 and plans to use it as a training center for their Historical Interpretation degree program. Archeological investigations will establish the locations of related outbuildings no longer extant, and provide other information about the property.

Tim Mulvihill, who has been the assistant archeologist at the Parkin Archeological State Park station for 14 years, was assigned to be the archeologist at the new UAFS station. Mr. Mulvihill will continue some of his responsibilities at Parkin, mainly the ongoing analysis and writing-up of 1990s excavations carried out at Parkin, and excavations at the Graves 3 site and Rose Mound in the Parkin area. His duties at the new station will include recording sites and collections in the Arkansas River Valley from Fort Smith to Clarksville, assisting with the formation of a new Western Arkansas chapter of the Arkansas Archeological Society, responding to public requests for information in the Fort Smith area, and helping with other research projects around the state.



Superintendent Shea Lewis speaks at the Parkin Archeological State Park Tenth Anniversary Commemoration on October 29, 2004. Seated on the dais (left to right): Greg Butts (Division Director, Arkansas State Parks); Richard Davies (Executive Director, Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism); Representative LeRoy Dangeau (District 57, Wynne); Dr. Thomas J. Green (Director, Arkansas Archeological Survey); and the Rev. Roy Dozier (New Sardis Baptist Church, Newcastle).

Parkin 10-Year Celebration

The Parkin research station helped celebrate the tenth anniversary of Parkin Archeological State Park during 2004. About 200 people attended the October commemoration ceremonies. Parkin is one of a few state parks interpreting a Mississippian culture archeological site in the Southeast.

Winthrop Rockefeller Center

The Arkansas Archeological Survey will play a significant role in the development of The University of Arkansas Winthrop Rockefeller Center on Petit Jean Mountain. The Survey will install exhibits about Arkansas River Valley archeology and history. Exhibit highlights will include the significant body of prehistoric American Indian rock art found on the mountain. Professional workshops and public educational programs about prehistoric and historic archeology are among other offerings being considered.

Contributions to Higher Education in Arkansas

- ◆ Survey archeologists taught 19 college classes to 357 undergraduate and graduate students at seven university campuses in Arkansas.
- ◆ The Survey provided part-time employment to 15 UAF and HSU students (see Appendix 4).
- ◆ The Survey sponsored the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville's 2005 archeological field school. Students excavated a blacksmith shop at Van Winkle's Mill site in Benton County. UAF Ph.D. candidate Alicia Valentino taught the course. Funding for the project comes from Arkansas State Parks.

- ◆ The Survey's Mary Beth Trubitt taught Henderson State University's 2004 summer field school, with excavations at the Lake Catherine site. Students uncovered remains of a Late Woodland period encampment and novaculite workshop.
- ◆ Courses taught by Survey archeologists fulfill basic education requirements and contribute to several undergraduate majors and graduate degree programs at seven Arkansas universities, including, for example, Anthropology, History, Geosciences, and Environmental Dynamics at UAF, History at ATU, Heritage Studies at ASU, and the new African Studies Program at UAPB.
- ◆ Survey archeologists contributed guest lectures to over 560 students at college and university campuses.
- ◆ Survey archeologists filled 37 thesis or internship committee positions for UAF graduate students in Anthropology and Environmental Dynamics, and one HSU graduate student.
- ◆ Survey archeologist George Sabo III is an assistant director of the interdisciplinary Environmental Dynamics Ph.D. program in the Fulbright College of Arts and Sciences at UAF.
- ◆ Survey archeologists served on one graduate student committee at University of Texas–Austin.
- ◆ Survey archeologists provided direct supervision of internships and/or assistance to research projects for four UAF graduate students.
- ◆ Survey archeologists at all research stations and the coordinating office provided opportunities for hands-on research experience in archeological fieldwork and laboratory analysis for undergraduate and graduate students.
- ◆ Additional service to Arkansas college and university campuses included:
 - participation in course and program development for host departments
 - committee membership and curatorial functions for campus museums
 - assistance with historic properties owned by the universities



Survey registrar Lela Donat explains the state site files to UAF anthropology students.

Contributions to Public Schools and K-12 Education

- ◆ The Survey distributed about 400 Teacher Packets containing information, activities, and lesson ideas for classroom use to Arkansas schoolteachers. These materials are also available as downloadable files on our website.
- ◆ Survey archeologists gave over 27 presentations on archeology, American Indians, and early Arkansas to K-12 students and their teachers at schools across the state, with combined audiences of more than 4447.
- ◆ The Survey provided materials about archeology and American Indians to the Teachers of Arkansas Studies Council (TASC), the Arkansas Conference on Teaching in Little Rock, and University Days on the UAF campus. Ninety-three teachers enrolled in workshops conducted by our education specialist at these events.
- ◆ UAPB station archeologist John House, with help from station assistant Mary Farmer and Arkansas Archeological Society President Diana Moxley, taught “Archeology for Kids,” a nine-day Summer Scholars program at the Arts and Science Center for Southeast Arkansas in Pine Bluff. Students aged 8–13 watched videos, studied artifacts, practiced with maps, and participated in a controlled surface collection at the Shell and Pointer Cemetery sites in Jefferson County, followed up by washing, sorting, tabulating and interpreting specimens from the fieldwork. A trip to Toltec Mounds capped the program.
- ◆ Survey staff members served as judges in several divisions at the Northwest Arkansas and Northeast Arkansas Regional Science Fairs.



UAPB station archeologist John House with a young helper at the annual Training Program. Photo by Marilyn Johnson.

Grants, Honors, and Awards

- ◆ \$74,709 granted by the National Park Service for NAGPRA-related inventories and documentation of pottery vessels in the University of Arkansas Fayetteville Collections Facility (Registrar's Office).
- ◆ \$1490 granted by the Ross Foundation for radiocarbon dating of the Arkadelphia dugout canoe (State Archeologist).
- ◆ \$1070 granted by the Arkansas Archeological Society's Archeological Research Fund, for radiocarbon dates at the Eaker site (Blytheville Station).
- ◆ \$500 granted by the Arkansas Archeological Society's Archeological Research Fund, for oxidizable carbon ratio dating at a Hot Spring County site (HSU Station).
- ◆ \$10,000 granted by the Arkansas Natural and Cultural Resources Council for analysis of animal bones from the Tom Jones site at Grandview Prairie (SAU Station).
- ◆ \$500 from Arkansas Game and Fish for analysis of pollen samples from the Tom Jones site at Grandview Prairie (SAU Station).
- ◆ \$15,000 from Department of Arkansas Heritage for creation of the Trail of Tears Atlas (State Archeologist and UAF station).

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
- ◆ Over 1000 copies of various leaflets and flyers produced by the Survey about Arkansas archeology and history were sent out in response to requests for information from members of the public.
- ◆ Over 70 public lectures and other presentations by Survey staff served audiences of more than 2675.
- ◆ Survey staff have contributed 38 articles to the Butler Library's *Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture* project.
- ◆ 102 members of the Arkansas Archeological Society attended our jointly managed annual Training Program for amateur archeologists. The 2005 program at the Eaker site in Blytheville was directed by Dr. Claudine Payne. Twenty-seven participants received technical certification in one or more areas.
- ◆ Our main website received, on average, 1439 visits per month, with a year-end total of 17,270.
- ◆ Our service website, *Archeological Parks*, had 13,029 visits in 2004–2005.
- ◆ Our interactive educational websites—*First Encounters* and *Rock Art in Arkansas*—had 13,538 and 3952 visits respectively during 2004–2005.
- ◆ Marion Haynes (Blytheville) continued his appointment by Governor Huckabee to the Arkansas Governor's Earthquake Advisory Council.

◆ 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 items of cultural patrimony. These objects must be returned to modern representatives of the appropriate culturally affiliated American Indian Tribe. NAGPRA tasks accomplished this year:

- With a \$74,709 grant from the National Park Service, the Survey began the process of determining cultural affiliation and ultimate disposition of Native American sacred objects, objects of cultural patrimony, and/or unassociated funerary objects in the control of the University of Arkansas Fayetteville Collections Facility. Of 1571 pottery vessels in these categories, 525 will be covered by the present grant. In 2004–2005, 100 of these vessels were documented.
- The Survey hosted a two-day conference in November 2004 attended by representatives of the Osage Nation of Oklahoma, the Tunica-Biloxi Tribe of Louisiana, the Quapaw Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, the Caddo Indian Tribe of Oklahoma, and the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes to discuss research parameters and disposition of the relevant artifacts.



Survey Director Tom Green (right) and Financial Officer Betty Grant at the NAGPRA conference. Seated are Robert Cast (left), the Caddo Tribal Historical Preservation Officer, and Jim Wojtala of the Memphis District U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Professional Service

- ◆ Survey staff provided consultation, advice, or other assistance to over 115 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 the Society for American Archaeology, Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Society for Historical Archaeology, South Central Historical Archeology Conference, Society for Bead Researchers, Arkansas Museums Association, Arkansas Historical Association, and Arkansas Humanities Council.
- ◆ Survey staff worked on the Southeastern Archeological Conference Planning Committee to bring the 2006 meeting to Little Rock.

Scientific Achievements & Archeological Mission

- ◆ The Survey opened its eleventh research station at the University of Arkansas Fort Smith, at the request of the Fort Smith campus.
- ◆ Survey professional staff authored or coauthored 43 publications and reports, and presented 26 papers and workshops at professional meetings in 2004–2005.
- ◆ Five Survey archeologists (Ann Early, Marvin Jeter, Robert Mainfort, Martha Rolingson, and George Sabo III) were invited authors of articles in the Smithsonian Institution’s prestigious *Handbook of North American Indians, Southeast* volume, which was published during 2004.
- ◆ 878 new archeological sites were recorded, bringing the total number of sites in Arkansas site files to 39,684.
- ◆ 192 new archeological projects were entered in the database, bringing the projects total to 5071.
- ◆ The Survey registrar facilitated 562 requests for information from the Arkansas site files by students, researchers, and project managers. Formal access to records by authorized researchers numbered 156.
- ◆ Our sponsored research program administered new grants and contracts with budgets totaling \$133,302 and submitted two final project reports.
- ◆ The Survey logged over 10,666 hours of volunteer help from students and citizens of Arkansas on various field and laboratory projects around the state.
- ◆ The Survey’s AMASDA database (Automated Management of Archeological Site Data in Arkansas) is one of the first and best computerized site file systems in the country. Our computer services program and registrar’s office personnel are constantly working to expand and upgrade the AMASDA system and to add new databases. This work is currently proceeding under grants or contracts from Mack-Blackwell Transportation Center, Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department, and the U.S. Forest Service.

Research Highlights for 2004–2005

- ◆ Archeological research projects at all 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 research project on imaginative and romanticized American Indian “histories” that were a part of the Arkansas tourism industry in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Read more on p. 17
 - Martha Rolingson continued work on a comprehensive report summarizing nearly 30 years of research at the Toltec Mounds site near Scott, Arkansas, which was Arkansas’ first archeological state park.

Read more on pp. 21–22
 - Jeff Mitchem reported on a rare, sheet copper artifact with an embossed spider design from the Parkin site whose whereabouts had been unknown for decades. He compared the object, now in a private collection, with the handful of other known sheet copper artifacts from Arkansas.

Read more on pp. 25–26

- George Sabo III's NEH-funded project to study prehistoric rock art in Arkansas continued with a redesigned educational website and the completion of a new book, *Rock Art in Arkansas*, for professional and general readers. The rock art team continued fieldwork and defined a new category of rock art images. Other UAF station projects included work at Civil War era sites and more excavations at the Van Winkle Mill complex.

Read more on pp. 29–31

- Marvin Jeter completed a chapter for a forthcoming University of Alabama Press book on Plaquemine culture, while the UAM station's new full-time assistant Robert Scott created a computer database for the station's collections. The two also resurrected a number of station projects that have been on hold for several years, including reports on the Gary and Saline-Fifteen sites, and analysis of material from Taylor, Eagle Lake Mounds, and the Tillar Farms site.

Read more on pp. 34–35

- John House (UAPB) continued working at the Menard Locality and sites related to Arkansas Post and the early French colonial presence in Arkansas.

Read more on pp. 38–39

- Mary Beth Trubitt (HSU) continued studying Arkansas' unique prehistoric novaculite quarries, with major field school excavations at the Lake Catherine site, and publication of a research design for quarry sites, coauthored with State Archeologist Ann Early and Survey Director Thomas Green.

Read more on pp. 42–43

- Frank Schambach (SAU) continued research at the Tom Jones site, with support from the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission and the Rick Evans/Grandview Prairie Conservation Area. He found additional evidence of deer ceremonialism at the Caddoan site.

Read more on pp. 46–47

- Leslie Stewart-Abernathy (ATU) combined his interests in riverine heritage and the Cherokee presence in Arkansas with a research project, public lectures, and portable exhibit showing how steamboats and river transport played a part in the Trail of Tears.

Read more on p. 50

- Juliet Morrow's (ASU) major edited volume on Paleoindians in North and South America will be published by the University Press of Florida. The book is titled *Paleoindian Migrations during the Late Pleistocene*. Morrow's own research on Paleoindian cultures spans the continental United States.

Read more on pp. 54–55

- Major excavations at the Eaker site in Blytheville continued for the second of three years planned, under the direction of Claudine Payne, who will use the data to define an archeological signature for small chiefdoms in the Mississippi Valley. The fieldwork comprised the Survey's annual Training Program for amateur archeologists, jointly sponsored with the Arkansas Archeological Society.

Read more on pp. 59–60 and p. 83

- Funded by Arkansas Natural and Cultural Resources Council, the Sponsored Research Program continued work at Old Davidsonville State Park to help with public interpretation as the park is developed. Another SRP project recorded new sites along a trail extension at Buffalo National River.

Read more on pp. 63–64

- Education Specialist Mary Kwas is working on a popular audience book summarizing several archeological excavations at Old Washington State Park, plus her own archival research on families who lived in the town. The book project is funded by Arkansas Natural and Cultural Resources Council.

Read more on p. 75

- ◆ 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 ground surface, to maximize labor, time, and dollars by planning their excavation units accordingly, and in some cases to interpret certain aspects of a site without any excavation at all. 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.
 - Archeogeophysical applications were part of nine field projects during 2004–2005.
 - Seven projects provided field training experience for university students.
 - Major projects were at Old Davidsonville State Park, the Eaker site in Blytheville, and several historic cemeteries around the state.

Read more on pp. 69–71

Challenges

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

- ◆ **Site Destruction.** Damage to and loss of archeological sites due to changing land use patterns and to vandalism was the major inspiration in creating the Arkansas Archeological Survey nearly 40 years ago. Even with public education programs and state and federal laws to protect cultural resources, site destruction remains an important issue.
 - Population increase and the pressure of land development threaten sites in the state’s growth regions, especially the northwest, central, and West Memphis areas. Land-leveling for agriculture in the river valleys also destroys large numbers of sites.
 - The Survey and the Arkansas Archeological Society have developed a Site Steward program to monitor important sites and to inform interested landowners about archeological sites and how to protect them.
 - We have conducted several successful salvage excavation projects, in cooperation with landowners, to recover information from sites that will be impacted by land use.
 - Rockshelters in the Ozarks have increasingly been exploited as illicit methamphetamine labs, with attendant vandalism of archeological deposits. The Survey has worked cooperatively with local law enforcement agencies to address this problem.
- ◆ **Curation Space and Management of Collections.** The Survey is obligated to curate archeological collections resulting from our own research and from projects done in Arkansas by government agencies and private contracting firms. We have formal agreements with several governmental entities to house and care for archeological collections from sites on public lands in Arkansas. All these collections need to be accessible for research and instruction, and for public interpretation of historic sites.
 - Several of our research stations have substandard storage facilities. Other stations have insufficient room for their collections or will soon run out of room.
 - The UA Collections Facility in Fayetteville will soon be out of room. Also, there is inadequate lab and research space at the Collections Facility.
- ◆ **Funding for Backlog of Reports.** It is often easier to obtain funding for the more “glamorous” field-work phase of an archeological project than for specialized laboratory analyses and the writing of reports. Yet, excavations mean little until what we learn from them becomes available to our colleagues, to students, and to the interested public.
 - Currently our Sponsored Research Program depends on outside grants and contracts which often support only “grey literature” reports.
 - We need to find ways to support the “lab and desk work” necessary to bring our research to full fruition.

- ◆ **Public Education and Heritage Tourism Opportunities.** Even after 38 years of efforts by the Survey, many Arkansans still do not know that Arkansas possesses unique and significant archeological sites recognized for their importance by professionals throughout the United States and around the world.
 - We need to improve how we tell the stories of Arkansas history and prehistory through the “voice” of archeology by expanding our website, providing more and better resources for classroom teachers, and writing more Popular Series books. Funding to hire more assistants is the main barrier to these goals.
 - Archeology-themed parks are popular and a great way to improve awareness. Arkansas has only a few interpreted archeological sites that can be visited by the public. We would like to work with State Parks, the Forest Service and the National Park Service to develop sites on state and federal lands. Our current program of research at the Van Winkle’s Mill site in Benton County, in cooperation with Arkansas State Parks and the Corps of Engineers, is a model for such efforts. Ongoing work at Old Davidsonville is another example.
 - There is presently no national park devoted to American Indian history in the Mississippi Valley—an outrageous situation considering the glorious cultures that flourished here. The Survey supports the efforts of the community of Blytheville to lobby for development of an archeology-themed national park in our state.

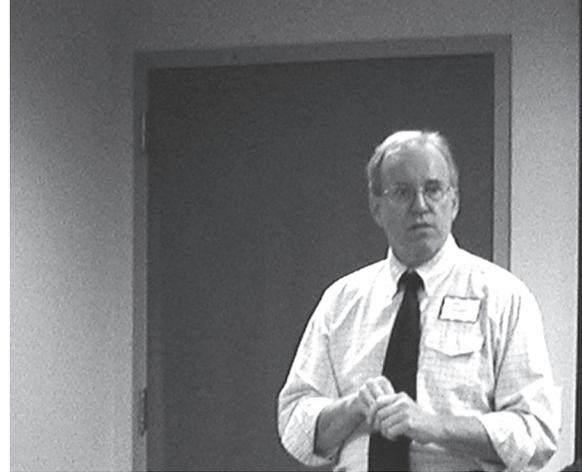
- ◆ **Budget Constraints and Institutional Issues.** Low salaries and an unpredictable budget-stream for capitol equipment have been our most consistent challenges over the years.
 - Survey employees earn significantly less than their comparably qualified colleagues at universities, federal agencies, and private Cultural Resource Management firms. This has made it difficult to recruit new station archeologists and to keep station assistants.
 - Several stations have gone without research assistants for a year or more at a time. This severely hinders our ability to fulfill our mission.
 - The coordinating office in Fayetteville has been unable to rehire a full-time person as liaison with the Arkansas Archeological Society. Other staff have taken up part of the slack, but this means we have to restrict other activities. Our cooperative relationship with the Society has been crucial to research projects and public education efforts, and provides a model that is admired and imitated nationwide.
 - We need to replace aging computers, vehicles, and other equipment. Modern archeology is a high-tech process. We need sophisticated computer software, computerized transits and mapping technologies, GPS devices, digital and film cameras, and upgrades for our archeogeophysical equipment, as well as more traditional field equipment and lab supplies.

The Director of the Arkansas Archeological Survey

Thomas J. Green joined the Survey as Director in 1992 after a nationwide search. He received his Ph.D. in anthropology in 1977 from Indiana University. He was State Archeologist for Idaho from 1976 to 1992, and Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer for Idaho from 1986 to 1992. His professional specializations are American Indian prehistory and ethnology, public archeology, and cultural resource management. By agreement with the University of Arkansas System, Dr. Green has a faculty title of Professor in the UAF Anthropology Department.

Selected Academic and Service Activities for 2004–2005

- Taught the Cultural Resource Management graduate seminar (ANTH 5443) for the Anthropology Department at UAF during Spring 2005 (10 students)
- Currently a member of four M.A. committees and four Ph.D. committees at UAF; Chair of two Ph.D. committees
- Taught a Cultural Resource Management class for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in Santa Fe, New Mexico (30 students)
- Presented guest lectures to anthropology classes at Hendrix College and University of Arkansas Fayetteville
- Invited discussant at a symposium on Idaho archeology at the Society for American Archaeology annual meeting in Salt Lake City
- Presented programs to the Kokoci and Tunican chapters of the Arkansas Archeological Society
- Invited presentation in honor of Dr. Patrick Munson's retirement at Indiana University



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 and works closely with the Survey Director. 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 (Mary Worton), Administrative Assistant (Barbara Scott), and the Custodial position (Kathy Alsobrook).

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 helps the Survey's education specialist prepare and distribute Teacher Packets and Archeology Month materials. When budget cuts prevented the Survey from filling its research assistant position for liaison with the Arkansas Archeological Society and publication sales, Ms. Scott took on a number of that person's duties as well, including logistical arrangements for the summer Training Program and the Society's Annual Meeting.

Martha Rolingson Retires

Dr. Martha Rolingson, station archeologist at Toltec Mounds Archeological Park, retired at the end of June 2005 after 37 years of service to Arkansas archeology. Dr. Rolingson's career was summarized in a chapter of *Grit-Tempered: Early Women Archaeologists in the Southeastern United States*, a 1999 book edited by Nancy Marie White, Lynne P. Sullivan, and Rochelle A. Marrinan (University Press of Florida).

A native of Wichita, Kansas, Martha Rolingson became interested in archeology as a girl. She was educated at the University of Denver (B.A., 1957) and University of Kentucky (M.A., 1960), and worked for a few years in Kentucky, concentrating on Paleoindian archeology, before going on to the University of Michigan to complete her Ph.D. (awarded in 1967) under James B. Griffin.

Martha was hired by the Arkansas Archeological Survey in 1968, just one year after its creation by the Arkansas Legislature. She was assigned to the Monticello station for her first four years with the Survey. Little was known



about archeology in southeastern Arkansas at that time.

As station archeologist, Martha surveyed, recorded sites, worked with amateurs and collectors, and developed a program of research for the area. Among her accomplishments in this part of the state, Martha defined the Bartholomew Phase as part of the Plaquemine tradition, rather than the Caddoan, conducted archeological surveys in the swampy Felsenthal region, and aggressively pursued salvage-oriented activities at sites threatened by agricultural land-leveling in the Delta.

In 1972 Martha moved to the Survey's coordinating office in Fayetteville, where she worked with then Survey Director Charles R. McGimsey and then State Archeologist Hester Davis on numerous projects and administrative duties, taught anthropology classes, served at the University Museum, and was the unofficial "station archeologist" for the northwest part of the state. At the same time she continued analysis and writing up of projects begun at Monticello. She was elected secretary of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference and helped draft that organization's constitution, and served on various boards for the Society of Professional Archaeologists. In addition, Martha began the research at Toltec Mounds that would define the rest of her professional career.

In 1979, after three seasons of fieldwork at Toltec Mounds, Martha Rolingson moved permanently to the new Toltec Mounds research station. Her fieldwork there continued off and on for the next quarter-century, with various combinations of field school students, Arkansas Archeological Society Training Programs, and hired crews. Martha's years of research established the site's unique place in southeastern prehistory and formed the basis for interpreting the site as Arkansas' first archeological state park. At A.D. 500–1000, Toltec is earlier than Mississippian mound centers. It is large and complex, with suggestions of astronomical orientations among the 18 mounds and central plaza, yet subsistence was diffuse with little maize agriculture, and social organization probably conformed to a Big Man model rather than an elaborate chiefdom. No elite burials have yet been found, and exotic "high status" artifacts are rare. Martha defined the Late Woodland Plum Bayou culture to describe the builders and users of this extraordinary site. Her work has resulted in a wealth of biotic material to understand relationships with the land and its resources, and a detailed picture of the sequential construction and use of the various mounds allowing for subtleties of interpretation that are rare and valuable in prehistory, such as the symbolism and cosmological significance of spatial planning at the site.

Martha Rolingson's titles are Archeologist with the Arkansas Archeological Survey and Professor in the UAF Department of Anthropology. A leader in southeastern archeology, and one of the pioneer women in the field, she has published numerous articles and book chapters and several monographs. In retirement, Martha will continue to work on her *magnum opus*—a comprehensive monograph summarizing her 30 years' work at Toltec Mounds.

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 advises the Arkansas Archeological Society, an active organization of amateur archeologists, on their various educational activities.

NEWS AND RESEARCH

Native Themes in Arkansas Popular History

The history of Arkansas Indians is recounted in many ways. Archeology, ethnohistory, oral traditions, and written or visual documents are the best sources. But there are also "popular history" accounts that provide another kind of story, often linked to the tourism industry. These stories thrived in the early decades of the 20th century. They may be less accurate than what professional historians and anthropologists offer, but they are also part of our culture and experience.

Hot Springs and Eureka Springs are two places in Arkansas that offer exceptionally colorful versions of American Indian history to the public. Stories presented in written and dramatic forms have been part of the tourist experience at these spa cities. These popular stories are often quite different from the accounts painstakingly pieced together by archeologists and ethnohistorians. Romanticized tales using Indian themes and actors were especially popular in American culture a century ago. Romantic stories of an imagined Indian history associated with springs, spas, and other natural features have been used by proprietors all across the country to attract visitors and customers.

Ann Early has been collecting information about this phenomenon, and this year began researching the roots of romanticized stories about Arkansas Indians. She visited archives in Boston to study the life of Hiram A. Whittington, a pioneer resident of Little Rock and Hot Springs, who was instrumental in promoting romantic myths and imagery about Indians in Arkansas. This will be part of a broader study comparing the romantic popular histories to those gleaned from academic sources.

Historic Cemetery Project

In 2003 Ann Early began a serious initiative to encourage local citizens, historical societies, and cemetery preservation groups to place historic cemeteries into the



This statue (which dates to around the 1920s) depicts a mythical, highly romanticized encounter between Hernando DeSoto and an Indian woman. It stands in the men's changing room of the Fordyce Bathhouse, now the National Park Service Visitor Center in Hot Springs, Arkansas. The heroic, fully armoured DeSoto and subservient female Indian embody cultural, racial, and gender stereotypes that were common elements of American popular culture in the early 20th century.

Survey's AMASDA database (AMASDA is our computerized archeological site file). Many historic cemeteries across the state remain at risk from development, agriculture, vandalism, and neglect. Early continued to promote the documentation effort and submitted several new site forms to the Survey registrar herself. As of June 2005, at least 650 cemeteries had been added to the database since the recording project began. Early worked with the Arkansas Humanities Council and others to continue outreach efforts of the Council's African-American Cemetery Documentation and Preservation initiative. She spoke at a regional workshop and before the Arkansas Legislature's Black Legislative Caucus to urge continuation of the program. The Legislature in 2005 provided \$60,000 to the Survey. This money will be distributed by the Arkansas Humanities Council as African-American Cemetery Preservation grants over the next two years.

Citizens frequently contact the Survey and the State Archeologist's office with requests for help with cemetery preservation problems. Ann Early answered 75 such requests during the year, providing information about preservation and management methods, legal codes affecting cemeteries, and contacts with individuals and organizations that can help.

The Trail of Tears

The forced Removal of Southeastern Indians—Cherokee, Choctaw, Seminole, Creek, Chickasaw, and several smaller Tribes and Nations—along the Trail of Tears had a significant but little-appreciated impact on Arkansas history. With popular and scholarly interest in the Removal growing, Ann Early became involved in several related projects this year. She served as advisor and participant in a film, currently under production and financed in part by the Arkansas Humanities Council and the Rockefeller Foundation of Arkansas, about the Cherokee removal through Arkansas. She worked with the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program to add archeological and historic sites linked to the Removal into the Survey's AMASDA database.

One of the little-known facts about Removal is that there was no single Trail of Tears; several routes were followed. This year, Dr. Early and Dr. George Sabo (UAF station archeologist) were awarded a \$15,000 grant from the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program to produce an atlas of Indian Removal corridors across the state. Amber Horne, graduate student in the UAF Anthropology Department, was hired to gather the data and create the atlas, which will depict, in book form and on a website, the routes taken by parties of the five principal Southeastern Tribes on their forced marches across

Arkansas. Accompanying the maps will be narrative summaries of the Removal parties, details about their composition and the routes taken, and bibliographic resources. The atlas should be nearing completion by the end of 2005 and will be available to cultural resource managers, county and state officials, members of American Indian Tribes and Nations affected by the Removal, and interested members of the public.

Arkansas Poor Farms

Long before the federal government provided social assistance and insurance programs for the needy in the United States, state and local governments struggled with ways to help the destitute and the infirm in their own communities. In Arkansas, by the late nineteenth century, counties had developed institutions and assistance programs to house, clothe, feed, and sometimes bury their neediest residents. These places were known as Poor Farms or Poor Houses. Nearly every county in Arkansas supported such a place between the 1880s and the 1940s. The residents who died were often buried in a cemetery established by the Poor Farm.

Poor Farms and their associated cemeteries are one category of at-risk archeological site representing an important part of state history. This year Ann Early began working with the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program's National Register team, and with local and county historical societies, to locate and record these sites. She also began searching for other social welfare institution sites such as boys' industrial schools, psychiatric hospitals, and other places no longer in operation. By the end of the fiscal year, Early had gathered information on Poor Farms and related cemeteries in 22 counties as a first step in documenting these historically important places.

Two Contributions to Caddo Research

Ann Early found time to continue her long-term interests in Caddoan archeology. In 1999, she and three colleagues co-edited a comprehensive bibliography of contract reports and publications dealing with Caddoan studies in the four-state region. It was published by the Survey as Technical Paper No. 10. This year the four editors gathered references to update the bibliography. The revised edition will be published during 2006.

Thanks in part to Ann Early's efforts, the Arkadelphia canoe is now on display at the Clark County Historical Museum in Arkadelphia. A \$1490 grant from the Ross Foundation funded radiocarbon dating of this prehistoric dugout canoe from the Caddoan area, which was found to be about 1000 years old. A report on the canoe will be published within the next year.

SERVICE AND PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

Ann M. Early received her Ph.D. in anthropology 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 Henderson State University. Early is the author of numerous books and articles on Arkansas archeology. Her research has focused on human ecology in the uplands of the Trans-Mississippi South, Caddoan Indian cultural traditions and relationships, Caddoan pottery design and typology, and the effects of Euroamerican cultural perceptions on popular images of the past. As State Archeologist, she has been active in historic cemetery preservation initiatives, among many other projects.

Grants, Honors, and Awards

- \$1490 from the Ross Foundation of Arkadelphia for radiocarbon dating of the Arkadelphia dugout canoe
- \$15,000 from the Department of Arkansas Heritage for creation of the Trail of Tears Atlas

Academic Service and Activities

By agreement with the University of Arkansas System, Dr. Early has a faculty title of Associate Professor in the UAF Department of Anthropology. Activities this year:

- supervised the Survey graduate assistant, Amber Horne, in her work on the Trail of Tears Atlas
- performed a promotion review for another institution of higher learning in the region

Scholarship and Research

- contributed 13 articles for the Butler Library's *Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*
- presented an invited paper "Masters in a Land of Salt: Caddo Saltmakers in Prehistory and History" at the Southeastern Archaeological Conference/Midwest Archaeological Conference in St. Louis, MO

Records and Collections Management

- prepared AMASDA database paperwork for historic cemeteries, Civil War sites, and Trail of Tears sites
- reviewed and granted requests from scholars and publishers for permission to use images and figures from Survey publications

Review of Projects

- reviewed 83 Corps of Engineers permit applications with respect to archeological impacts
- read Section 106 compliance paperwork generated by Arkansas Historic Preservation Program staff and various agencies and individuals
- read and reviewed contract reports submitted to the State Historic Preservation Officer and Survey Registrar upon completion of work in Arkansas

Professional Service

- reviewed a book manuscript submitted to Louisiana State University Press and article manuscripts for two professional journals
- responded to 92 requests from professional archeologists and cultural resource management specialists about archeological issues in Arkansas
- State Review Board of Historic Preservation; Arkansas Historical Association; Chair, Awards Committee, Arkansas Museums Association; Chair, Lifetime Achievement Award Committee, Southeastern Archaeological Conference; Nominations Committee, Southeastern Archaeological Conference; Editorial Advisory Board, *Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*; Personnel Committee, Arkansas Archeological Survey
- participated in four consultation meetings with federal agencies regarding management of archeological resources: USACE Memphis District, Tribal Consultation Meeting, Memphis; Buffalo National River, Cultural Resources Plan Meeting, Fayetteville; FERC-White River Transmission Line Project 106 meeting, Batesville; USACE/NRCS Consultation, Grand Prairie Project, Stuttgart

Service to the Arkansas Archeological Society

- acting Survey liaison with the Arkansas Archeological Society
- planning and preparations for the annual Training Program
- taught six sessions of Beginner Orientation and a Stewards' Workshop at the Training Program
- assisted with Tribal consultations and NAGPRA compliance when human remains were encountered during the Training Program
- presented program to the Ko-ko-ci Chapter in Fayetteville

Other Public Service and Outreach

- responded to 75 requests for information and assistance on historic cemeteries
- responded to at least 62 requests from the general public for information on archeological sites, artifacts, and American Indians

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 have been plowed down or mined for fill dirt, several remain visible today, along with remnants of the embankment. The mostly square and flat-topped mounds were aligned according to astronomical observations. The two largest are 39 and 49 feet high. The site had a small permanent population of religious and political leaders and their families; most people lived in scattered villages and hamlets in the surrounding countryside, gathering at the site for religious and community activities. The Plum Bayou people grew a variety of native domesticated crops, harvested nuts, hunted, and fished. The Toltec Mounds site is a National Historic Landmark and has been protected and developed as a state park since 1975. The Survey's research program at Toltec Mounds began in 1976.

NEWS AND RESEARCH

Comprehensive Report Nearing Completion

Martha Rolingson's multi-year project to produce a comprehensive report combining the results of numerous small excavations and other research carried out at Toltec Mounds over the past 28 years is finally nearing completion. Massive amounts of artifacts and other archeological remains have been collected over nearly three decades of coordinated work at the site. The long-term research design focused on several of the mounds and the plaza. The comprehensive report will detail how the mounds were built, what activities took place at each of them, what the plaza was used for, and how the site's function as a religious center changed through time.

Mound S Details

The largest of many excavation projects took place at the site's smallest mound, Mound S. The 32,000 fragments of pottery and 775 stone tools collected from Mound S during eight weeks of excavations between 1979 and 1990 now have all been sorted and counted. Raw material of stone artifacts was identified for a 32% sample (which amounts to 18,700 grams). The presence of stone from distant sources indicates some of the trade and communication networks of the Plum Bayou people who built and used the site. The analyzed sample of animal bone from food waste is 30% of the total excavated animal bone and amounts to 16,500 frag-

ments representing 378 individual animals. These bones are probably the remains of feasts held when people gathered together at the site for ceremonies and to build the mounds.

Getting the Big Picture at Toltec Mounds

The site had a large rectangular open space or plaza, about 1240 by 620 feet, that was used for communal gatherings and ceremonies by people who lived in small farmsteads and hamlets in the surrounding countryside. Ten mounds of various sizes border the plaza. We know the plaza was intentionally kept clean because only a thin scatter of artifacts was discovered in this area. Modern American Indians in the Southeast sweep clean their plaza areas or dancing grounds before a ceremony, and this practice appears to have been true over 1000 years ago as well.

Six of the ten mounds at the edges of the plaza were partly excavated. While none of the mounds was totally destroyed, all had been severely damaged by recent farming activities. Some of the excavated material tells us about activities that took place before mound construction, rather than actual use of the mound. All the mounds were built over a 250-year period. The modern configuration of plaza and mounds was established late in that period. Use of the ten mounds varied, and also changed through time.



Martha Rolingson speaks to the Arkansas River Valley Chapter of the Arkansas Archeological Society at Russellville about her 28 years of research at Toltec Mounds.

Mound S, for example, had no buildings on or beneath it. Animal bones include species not normally used for food by Southeastern Indians—hawk, eagle, bear, and fox—but these species were significant in ritual. We also found smoking pipes and bits of hematite and galena, minerals used to make red and white paint. All this suggests ceremonial activity at Mound S.

Mound G, in contrast, had a circular building below it. This building was dismantled before construction of the mound began. The excavators found few artifacts in or around the structure, indicating it was purposefully kept clean and must have had some special use other than as a house. We know this because houses typically contain many domestic artifacts and often are surrounded by discarded household refuse.

Mound C also had a ritual purpose, as a burial place.

Compiling information for the site as a whole, one interesting result is the discovery that Toltec Mounds continued in use as a ceremonial center long after construction of the mounds had stopped. People who lived in the area 200 to 500 years later still occasionally went to the mounds to bury their dead or for other ritual needs. Clearly they continued to think of the site as a sacred place.

Cemetery Recording Project

Rolingson continued to collect information about historic period cemeteries in response to State Archeologist Ann Early's 2003 initiative. She and Whitlow visited 43 cemeteries in western Lonoke County, and another 11 cemeteries in Pulaski County (bringing the total so far recorded for Pulaski County to 74). Rolingson helped several individuals and groups concerned with preservation of African-American cemeteries, and served as a humanities scholar on two Arkansas Humanities Council grants for preservation and documentation of African-American cemeteries.

General Station Management

Marilyn Whitlow continued to care for records and collections at the Toltec Mounds station. A project to transcribe the many years' handwritten field notes into computer files is nearly completed. Ms. Whitlow also reboxed collections with a standardized labeling system and organized the station's records and library. She contributed to Rolingson's book project by organizing materials and entering data into the computer. She made notebooks for the Historic Cemetery records and plotted the recorded cemeteries onto aerial maps.

Toltec Mounds Station Personnel

Martha A. Rolingson received her Ph.D. in anthropology 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 reboxing 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 assists students with projects related to Toltec Mounds, Plum Bayou culture, and archeology of the Central Mississippi Valley and Midsouth regions. This year Dr. Rolingson provided:

- a guided tour of the archeology lab for visiting students from the UA Monticello campus
- information about the Toltec Mounds site for an ATU student's project
- a guest lecture in Dr. Alison Hall's Museum Anthropology class at UALR, 11 students

Professional Service and Activities

- reviewed a book manuscript submitted to the University of Alabama Press
- Personnel Committee, Arkansas Archeological Survey

Service to Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism

Rolingson is the primary resource person for development of interpretive programs at the park. She is consulted by park staff on maintenance and operations activities that might affect the site and all matters pertaining to archeology. This year's specific needs included:

- resources and information for a video on the Toltec Mounds site produced by Seattle-based Camera One, from the first outline and script draft to the final product, which is now shown to park visitors and is available for purchase
- dismantling and reinstallation of some exhibits during repairs in the exhibit hall
- consultation, planning, and supervision of the restoration of Mound S for the park's interpretive program
- assistance to park staff on various issues including definition of park boundaries, ideas for temporary exhibits, photographs and other graphics for special programs, review of materials for visitor handouts, and general site interpretation
- assistance to the Superintendent at Hampson Archeological Museum State Park on interpretive programs and exhibits

Public Service and Outreach

- presented Fall and Spring Equinox programs at Toltec Mounds, combined audiences of 58
- presented Summer Solstice program at Toltec Mounds, audience of 36
- responded to 53 requests from the public for information about archeology, artifacts, American Indians, and Toltec Mounds

- served as humanities scholar on two Arkansas Humanities Council grants to document and preserve historic cemeteries (Ellis Cemetery and Campbell Cemetery, Pulaski County)
- provided a statement on Toltec Mounds to author Frances Kennedy for a book she is developing called *American Indian Places*, a guide to sites open to the public
- contributed two articles for the Central Arkansas Library Butler Center's *Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture* project
- granted an interview for KTHV Channel 11, broadcast on February 4, 2005

Service to the Arkansas Archeological Society

- presented two evening programs to the Arkansas River Valley Chapter and one for the Ko-ko-ci Chapter of the Arkansas Archeological Society, combined audiences of 63
- assisted production of the Archeology Month poster
- delivered a paper at the 2004 annual meeting of the Arkansas Archeological Society

PARKIN ARCHEOLOGICAL STATE PARK

Dr. Jeffrey M. Mitchem, Station Archeologist

Timothy S. Mulvibill, Station Assistant

E. Faye Futch, Secretary/Laboratory Assistant

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

NEWS AND RESEARCH

Processing and Analysis of Artifacts

Station personnel continued to focus on washing, sorting, and cataloging the backlog of excavated material from the Parkin site. Major excavations in the 1990s (with Survey crew, UA field school students, and volunteers) yielded great quantities of artifacts and debris from centuries of occupation. The sheer volume of material is taking years to process. But the ongoing analysis of these remains has already helped refine our understanding of the site and its occupants, yielding revisions to some of the permanent exhibits in the Visitors' Center.

Hawks and Spiders

Exotic artifacts used as status markers by elite persons are a hallmark of the late prehistoric/protohistoric Mississippian period in the Southeast and Midwest. Jeff Mitchem has reported on examples from Parkin and related sites to explore how the Parkin phase people participated in the political and ceremonial systems which gave meaning to these artifacts. Such studies are difficult because the number of artifacts is small, and many were excavated unscientifically long ago and are now dispersed around the country in private ownership.

The whereabouts of a copper gorget (ornamental plate) with an embossed spider design, found at the Parkin site in the 1960s, was unknown for many years, but recently an Arkansas amateur archeologist followed clues to the artifact's present owner. The gentleman has generously agreed to allow Mitchem to photograph the

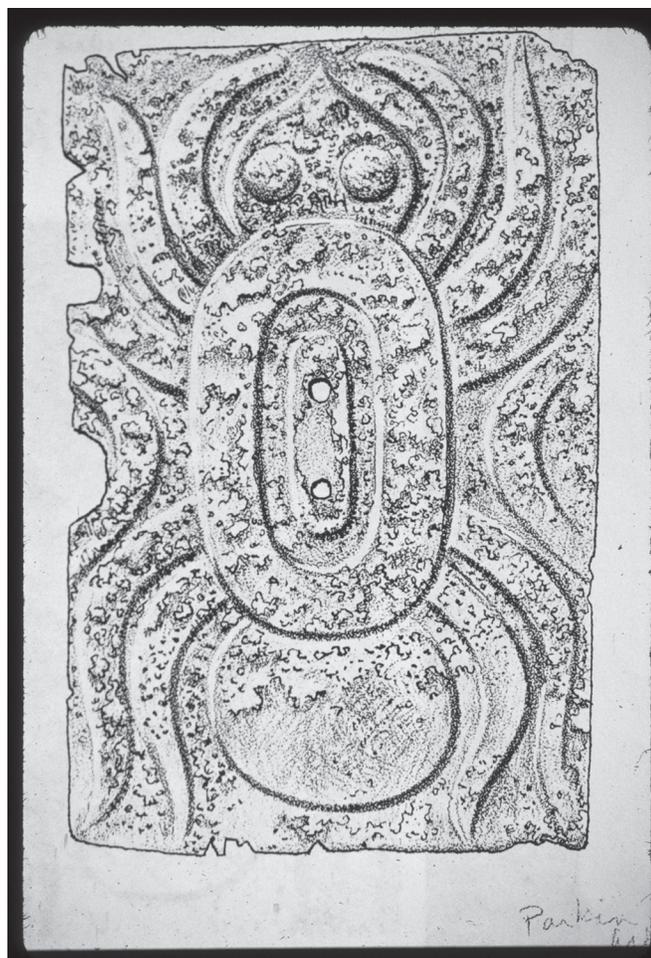
artifact in the near future. Meanwhile, records of the artifact exist in the form of notes, drawings, and a somewhat distorted photograph taken decades ago shortly after the artifact was found.

The spider design is distinctive and does not fit well with most of the shell spider gorgets that have been found in the Southeast and Midwest. It is most similar to a wood carving from Moundville in Alabama and a stone carving from the Landrum site in Mississippi.

The rediscovered copper gorget is not the only spider object known from Parkin. Excavation crews in 1996 found a small shell gorget with an unfinished spider engraving. The shell itself may have come from as far away as Florida, but the engraving is most likely local. The image was left unfinished when the edge of the gorget broke, but the ornament was probably worn anyway. The broken edge had been cut away and there are two drilled holes for attaching it to a neckband or article of clothing. Because the spider image on the shell gorget is incomplete, comparing it to the copper gorget is difficult; however, the two designs are definitely *not* identical.

Sheet copper artifacts are rare in Arkansas and other parts of the central and lower Mississippi Valley. One presumed reason has been distance from the source of native copper in the Lake Superior area. But analysis of copper artifacts reported by Claire Goodman shows that copper deposits in Georgia, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Virginia were also used in this time period.

Copper gorget with spider design, found at the Parkin site in the 1960s. The drawing was made at the Peabody Museum, Harvard University.



Aside from the spider gorget discussed above, only a few sheet copper artifacts are known from Arkansas. One, reported in 1958, was a copper plate impressed with a design in the shape of a hawk or eagle. Another, from Independence County and now in private ownership, is broken but has an image probably representing a dancer decked out in bird costume.

Copper plates from three other sites are especially interesting because they all seem to have been made by the same artisan or workshop. The design is remarkably similar for these three plates. All are cut out in the shape of a stylized raptorial bird, probably a hawk, though some researchers suggest the image is a composite creature, part snake and part hawk. Either of these alternatives fits the iconography of the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex, a widespread late prehistoric and protohistoric religious system. Interestingly, a nearly identical hawk-shaped copper plate, accompanied by shell masks very like known Arkansas examples, comes from eastern Tennessee.

If all these copper hawk cut-outs were made by the same craftsman, archeologists need to think about how they ended up in sites of three distinct archeological phases representing cultural groups that, according to De Soto expedition accounts, probably were at war with one another at the time.

Mulvihill Moves to New UA Fort Smith Station

In spring of 2005, Tim Mulvihill was reassigned to head the Survey's new station at UA Fort Smith. Though he will continue with various artifact analyses for Parkin station projects, these will be accomplished, for the most part, long-distance.

Mulvihill's station research activities included digital archiving of excavation records, development of a GIS for the Parkin site, and continuing work on a detailed computer-generated topographic map of the site using a total station transit and the UA Center for Advanced Spatial Technology's robotic transit. Locations of former structures and other geographic information were added,

and gaps filled in the existing map.

Projects outside the Parkin site included work at two historic cemeteries in Barling and Camden. Mulvihill also assisted with Blytheville and ATU station projects, worked with Sponsored Research Program crews at Lakeport Plantation and the Historic Arkansas Museum, and collected (under contract) archeomagnetic dating

samples from northeast Arkansas sites for SPEARS, Inc. and Midcontinental Research Associates.

Mulvihill's reassignment of course will have a major impact on operations at Parkin. Dr. Mitchem and Ms. Futch had to take over many of his day-to-day functions, especially those involving interaction with visitors to the park and station.

Parkin Station Personnel

Jeffrey M. Mitchem received his Ph.D. in anthropology 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, Florida archeology, 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. Near the end of this fiscal year, Mulvihill was reassigned to the Survey's new UA Fort Smith station.

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. She also helps process artifacts in the laboratory and greets visitors to the park and station. Ms. Futch is working toward a teaching degree at Arkansas State University.

Academic Service and Activities

By agreement with the University of Arkansas System, Dr. Mitchem holds a faculty title of Associate Professor in the UAF Department of Anthropology. He has taught past UAF archeological field schools.

Mr. Mulvihill worked with UA Fort Smith to set up a new Survey research station, in response to that campus's request for Survey assistance with archeological work at the Drennen-Scott house, a pre-Civil War property acquired by the University.

Professional Service and Activities

- Publications Committee, Arkansas Archeological Survey (Mitchem, Mulvihill); Editorial Review Board, Florida Anthropological Society and *The Florida Anthropologist* (Mitchem); Chair and judge, Student Paper Committee, Florida Anthropological Society (Mitchem); Editorial Advisory Board, *American Archaeology* (Mitchem); Secretary-Treasurer, Society of Bead Researchers (Mitchem)
- reviewed manuscripts submitted to journals: *The Florida Anthropologist*; *BEADS: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers*; *Ethnohistory*; and *Southeastern Archaeology* (Mitchem)
- reviewed entries on Florida sites for the book *Guide to American Indian Places* (Mitchem)

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, and advise park staff on any maintenance and operations activities that might affect the archeological remains. Issues addressed this year included:

- postcard captions and display text for Ted Morris artworks displayed in the Visitor Center (Mitchem)
- script review for a new introductory video shown to park visitors (Mitchem)
- new text and redesign of exhibit of Spanish artifacts (Mitchem)

- exhibit changes and planning for Parkin’s Ten-Year Commemoration (Mitchem, Mulvihill)
- advice to Hampson Museum Superintendent on collection storage during renovations (Mitchem)

Public Service and Outreach

- presented talks, led tours, and hosted open house events for visiting colleagues, Arkansas State Parks secretaries, members of P.A.S.T., visitors to Artifact Identification Day, and the Parkin Archeological State Park Ten-Year Commemoration; combined audiences of 135 (Mitchem, Mulvihill)

Service to the Arkansas Archeological Society

- preparations for the annual Training Program (Mitchem and Mulvihill)
- supervision of excavations at the Training Program (Mitchem)
- taught Basic Excavation seminar at the Training Program (Mulvihill)
- assisted formation and promotion of a new Western Arkansas Chapter at Fort Smith (Mulvihill)
- presented program to Western Arkansas Chapter, audience of 19 (Mulvihill)

Service to the Parkin Archeological Support Team (P.A.S.T.)

- served as humanities scholar for a project “From Sharecropping to Sawmilling: An Oral History of African-American Life in Parkin,” funded by an Arkansas Humanities Council grant (Mitchem)

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 rockshelters along the White and Illinois rivers. Rock art, both painted and carved, 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 projects have emphasized historical sites left by pioneer Arkansans, and environmental history. The station's newest initiative is a comprehensive study of prehistoric and historic rock art in Arkansas.

NEWS AND RESEARCH

Arkansas Rock Art Project

This was Year Two of the Survey's three-year NEH-funded project "Rock Art and the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex" for which Sabo is principal investigator. During the year, Sabo (and co-editor Deborah Sabo) completed final revisions for the Popular Series volume *Rock Art in Arkansas*, which went to press just after the end of the fiscal year.

Project collaborators Jon Russ (Rhodes College), his student Sarah Spades, and Karen Steelman (Texas A&M) analyzed pigment samples collected the previous year. Russ and Spades detected calcium oxalate, a substance that can be radiocarbon dated, in a black pigment used at The Narrows site. They also developed a new method of gas chromatography-mass spectrometry to detect organic lipids (fat) used as pigment binders, and set up the lab equipment to perform this analysis. If successful, the lipids could be radiocarbon dated to provide direct dates of specific rock art images.

One of the project's main goals is to compare rock art imagery with art expressions of the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex (SECC), a widespread late prehistoric religious system that generated many elaborate artifacts, such as engraved shell and decorated pottery. The UA Collections Facility houses large numbers of these artifacts.

Graduate student Leslie Walker is pursuing this as part of her M.A. thesis research, with Dr. Robert Mainfort (SRP) as her advisor. Ms. Walker created an attribute database for nearly 500 whole ceramic vessels from seven sites in the Central Arkansas River Valley. These

sites are located within a cultural landscape that includes some important rock art sites as well. Ms. Walker's work provides a comparative framework to understand stylistic variability in the rock art imagery.

SECC motifs so far observed in rock art include Bird Man and the Winged Serpent. Both are associated with ancient mythic traditions. Various cross-shaped and cross-within-circle symbols represent the three layers (Above World, This World, and Below World) of ancient and traditional Southeastern Indian cosmologies.

The research team also identified a new category of "allegorical" motifs. One example is an image of a Dobson fly larva. The life cycle of this insect, which includes aquatic, terrestrial, and winged phases, may be read as an allegory of the transformational relationships between the three cosmological realms.

Fieldwork on the project this year included visits to 29 sites at which 268 rock art elements and 115 panels were documented using the new standards developed by Sabo and his team. At the end of June 2005, project totals were 58 sites visited, with 769 elements and 267 panels recorded.

The new data support broad style zones proposed by Gayle Fritz and Robert Ray in 1982, but with subtle internal variations. Within the Western Ozark Highland, this variation occurs between major river valleys. In the Central Arkansas River Valley, it is expressed across several Ozark outlier mountains, especially Carrion Crow, Dardanelle, Manitou, and Petit Jean.

Fieldwork also entails detailed mapping of individual site settings with a Geographic Information System



This rock art image, identified as a hellgrammite, or Dobson fly larva, suggests a category of “allegorical” subject matter. The Dobson fly life cycle includes terrestrial, aquatic, and winged stages. In American Indian belief systems, such boundary-crossings are recognized as symbols of spiritual power. The stippled drawing (by Jerry Hilliard) duplicates an exact tracing made in the field.

(GIS) to see whether certain terrain features were preferred for rock art production in the different regions. Viewshed and travel cost surface analysis showed that most rock art sites were visible or readily accessible from nearby ceremonial and residential centers. Some of the rock art sites seem to have been exclusively for ceremonial use, but others were also domestic habitations, at least seasonally. At domestic sites, rock art more likely had a storytelling function that was both informative and recreational. Only a few sites seem to have functioned as boundary or trail markers.

Finally, UA graduate student/Survey graduate assistant John Samuelson built an entirely new database-driven web application for the rock art project this year. Browsers may use the website as an educational tool to learn about Arkansas rock art. There are sections especially for students and for teachers, who can incorporate the material into lesson plans dealing with Arkansas archeology, Arkansas Indians, art history, and how to use a computer database.

Shell Art and Morning Star

In June 2005 Sabo again joined Drs. James A. Brown, Robert Hall, and Sam Wilson at the SECC Iconography Workshop at Texas State University–San Marcos. Attendance is by invitation. The group explored transformations in the style of engravings on marine shell items of the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex, and related these to key story lines in ancient American

Indian mythological traditions. Workshop scholars feel that much of the shell art portrays events in the life of Morning Star, a mythological culture hero. Narratives concerning Morning Star were preserved by some groups into historic times. This research on the connections between art, religious belief, and ritual practice feed into Sabo’s main theoretical framework for the Arkansas rock art project.

Hilliard Continues Civil War Period Research in Northwest Arkansas

In September 2004 the station began a systematic survey of a major Civil War camp in Benton County. Known as Lindsey’s (or Lindsay’s) Prairie in the Official Records of the Civil War, the site might be Camp Babcock, General Blunt’s large Union camp of November 1862. Over 5000 Union troops were at Camp Babcock for several weeks before the engagements at Cane Hill and Prairie Grove.

The site was divided into a grid of units to keep track of finds. Hilliard and his crew so far have recovered several Civil War era artifacts using a metal detector. Each item is mapped in place with an electronic digital total station transit. This level of mapping precision is critical to understand the camp layout and activities conducted there by the soldiers. Mr. Sam Littrell, an amateur archeologist and member of the Arkansas Archeological Society’s Ko-ko-ci Chapter, is a major contributor to this project in the field and lab.



Students excavate at the Van Winkle Mill site in Benton County during the UAF archeological field school.

Field School at Van Winkle's Blacksmith Shop

In the 1850s, Peter Van Winkle built a sawmill at Van Hollow in the western Arkansas Ozarks. The business was successful, and a self-sufficient community developed around the mill, including a plantation style residence with formal terraced gardens for the Van Winkle family, housing for 12 slave laborers, and support facilities such as a blacksmith shop. The UAF station has worked at Van Hollow since 1997, in cooperation with Hobbs State Park and Conservation Area.

This summer, students in the UAF Archeological Field School spent six weeks excavating the blacksmith shop and forge area at the site. This is the only formal blacksmith shop ever to have been excavated in Arkansas. The crew established the layout of the building, collected objects made by the blacksmith to assess his skill

level, and uncovered the entire forge box. The thorough excavation showed that magnetic fractioning performed in 2001 (i.e., a technique which calculates the percentage of metal such as hammer scale or iron shavings in a soil sample) accurately identified specific work areas.

One interesting result of this year's fieldwork was the discovery of antebellum occupation layers. Confederate forces burned the entire mill complex, including the blacksmith shop, when they passed through the area. The excavations revealed a switch in the main fuel source from charcoal before the Civil War to coal after the War, requiring a different type of forge.

The field school was taught by UAF graduate student Alicia Valentino. The excavation contributes to the history of industry in northwest Arkansas, and will be used for interpretive development within Hobbs State Park.

UAF Station Personnel

George Sabo III received his Ph.D. in anthropology 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 moved to the position of UAF station research associate in 1994 after 15 years with the Survey doing public archeology, records management (he is a former Survey registrar), and research on prehistoric and historic sites in the Ozarks. His specializations include American Indian rock art and historic archeology in northwest Arkansas. He also manages the Arkansas Archeological Society's Training and Certification Program.

Grants, Honors, and Awards

The station continued a multi-year rock art research project funded by Sabo's \$175,000 grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Academic Service and Activities

By agreement with the University of Arkansas System, Sabo has a faculty title of Professor in the UAF Anthropology Department, where he teaches one course per year and serves on numerous student committees. Sabo also serves as Assistant Director of the interdisciplinary Environmental Dynamics Program. Service to the UAF station host institution this year:

- taught ANTH 4813, Ethnographic Approaches to the Past, 13 students (Sabo)
- taught ANTH 682V, Archeology Proseminar, three students (Sabo)
- supervised graduate student Alicia Valentino, who taught ANTH 4256, Archeological Field Session, five students (Sabo)
- chaired two M.A. committees and three Ph.D. committees in Anthropology; chaired two Ph.D. committees in Environmental Dynamics; served on seven additional graduate student committees in Anthropology and Environmental Dynamics (Sabo)
- participated in the search and hiring process for a new Anthropology faculty member (Sabo)

Professional Service and Activities

- reviewed one book manuscript for the University of Alabama Press and two article manuscripts for professional journals (Sabo)
- reviewed a tenure and promotion case for Indiana University (Sabo)
- Arkansas Humanities Council Board of Advisors (Sabo)
- Survey Personnel Committee (Sabo)

Public Service and Outreach

- seven presentations at public schools, combined audience 400 students (Sabo, Hilliard)
- presentation at Wilderness Writers educational summer camp at Ozark Natural Science Center, 25 high school students (Sabo)
- directed excavations at a historic farmstead site, 46 parochial school students (Hilliard)
- Artifact ID Day at Shiloh Museum in Rogers, audience 40 (Hilliard)
- contributed one major article to the *Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture* (Sabo)
- Caddo Heritage Museum Board of Trustees (Sabo)
- consultation with Arkansas State Parks on archeological and historic resource development at Hobbs State Park-Conservation Area (Sabo, Hilliard)

- assistance to the Carroll County Sheriff's Office and Springdale Police Department in crime scene investigations at archeological sites (Hilliard)
- fieldwork to assist Joan Gould's project (funded by Arkansas Humanities Council) on early Arkansas settlement (Hilliard)
- guided tour at The Narrows site, and preparation of accompanying brochure, for Region Six park interpreters; event coordinated by Kelly Mulvihill of Arkansas Game & Fish, 20 attendees (Hilliard)
- three site investigations at the request of landowners: a historic rock art site in Bentonville perhaps associated with Civil War soldiers (Sabo, Hilliard); a historic cemetery in Washington County (Hilliard, with Jami Lockhart of CSP); a prehistoric site on the White River (Hilliard)

Service to the Arkansas Archeological Society

- hosted monthly workshops for the Ko-ko-ci Chapter (Hilliard)
- participated in organization of a new chapter in Fort Smith (Sabo, Hilliard)
- co-directed excavations at Immaculate Conception Church in Fort Smith, with Society volunteers (Hilliard)
- coordinator of the Arkansas Archeological Society Certification Program (Hilliard)
- taught the seminars Lab Methods (Hilliard) and Research Design (Sabo) at the Society's annual Training Program



Jerry Hilliard creates an ink version of a field-tracing of images from an Arkansas River Valley rock art site.

UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS AT MONTICELLO

Dr. Marvin D. Jeter, Station Archeologist
Robert J. Scott, Station Assistant

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

NEWS AND RESEARCH

New Computer Database for UAM Collections

This year Marvin Jeter supervised Robert Scott in creating a computerized inventory of the UAM station's artifact collections. This long-awaited project replaced the station's old "shoebox" file on index cards and includes a complete cross-referencing of all site numbers, collection accession numbers, site names and alternative names, plus an inventory of the artifact categories in each collection. Scott accomplished the task in little more than a month of concentrated effort.

Plaquemine Culture Research

Marvin Jeter completed his chapter, "The Outer Limits of Plaquemine Culture: A View from the Northern Borderlands," for a University of Alabama Press book edited by Dr. Mark Rees (University of Louisiana-Lafayette) and Dr. Patrick Livingood (University of Michigan). Plaquemine is a major cultural expression in the Lower Mississippi River Valley after about A.D. 1200. The Gary and Mangum site projects (see below) provided new insights for this research.

The Gary Site

The Gary site in Ashley County was excavated in the 1980s by two veteran members of the Arkansas Archeological Society, Ed and Patsy White, who recently donated their collection, along with detailed excavation notes, to the UAM station. The artifacts include more than 10,000 pottery fragments and hundreds of stone items, as well as animal bone.

Under Jeter's supervision, station assistant Robert Scott began the task of analyzing this collection, creating an attribute list to supplement established classificatory systems for the pottery. Scott made rapid progress, essentially completing work on the pottery and stone artifacts, animal bone, and mussel shell. Distribution maps for different artifact types and features showed distinct activity areas at the site. Scott was able to discern the locations of two possibly contemporaneous houses.

The pottery styles indicate occupation during the Cypress Swamp (Coles Creek culture) and Gran Marais (Plaquemine culture) phases and a minor Caney Bayou phase occupation. Bob Scott, Patsy White, and Jeter will coauthor a report on this interesting Middle to Late Mississippi period site.

The Saline-Fifteen Site

Brief salvage excavations at this site in the northeast corner of Bradley County in 1990 produced the first maize (corn) ever found in the Felsenthal region. Jeter continued to communicate with UAF graduate student Amber Horne, who is compiling and analyzing data from General Land Office surveyor's notes on the landscape and vegetation in the site's vicinity.

Ms. Horne's results will round out the information needed for a complete report on the site. Jeter has already written sections on artifacts and excavations. Chapters by specialists on the animal bone and plant remains are also complete, and Scott will analyze the mussel shells.



Station archeologists in a row. Left to right: Frank Schambach (SAU), Marvin Jeter (UAM), Mary Beth Trubitt (HSU), and John House (UAPB) gather for a visit to some Grant County sites as part of the Jeter-initiated Borderlands Project to upgrade archeological information along the Saline River and Moro Creek drainages, where the four station territories meet. Photo by Jim Rees.

The Bethlehem Church “Mound”

Scott and Jeter, helped by Society volunteers Bob Cooper, Chester Shaw, and others, conducted test excavations at the Bethlehem Church “Mound” site in Lincoln County. They had the enthusiastic support of the landowner, who has done an exemplary job of preserving the site and protecting it from erosion. However, UAPB station archeologist John House had expressed some doubt whether the site was actually an Indian mound, or a natural feature. Jeter enlisted the aid of colleagues Dr. Joe Saunders (Louisiana Regional Archeology Program) and Thurman Allen (soils scientist with the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service) to examine excavated soil profiles and solid core samples. They have used these techniques to document very early built mounds in northeast Louisiana.

The work established that the “mound” had not been built by people, but was indeed a natural feature, a remnant of ancient Pleistocene uplands isolated from its parent landform over 2 km away by the major river erosion episodes of the Holocene (post-Ice Age) period. The crew did discover some artifacts left by prehistoric American Indians, who would have found the higher ground of the “mound” a useful camping area.

The Mangum Site

Jeter is working with his Mississippi colleagues and others to publish new information on this important but little-known Plaquemine culture mortuary site in southwest Mississippi excavated in the 1960s. Jeter contacted the excavator, Charles F. Bohannon (now retired), and a former University of Oregon student, Misty Penton, who wrote her 1995 master’s paper on the bioanthropology of the burials Bohannon unearthed. A special issue of the journal *Mississippi Archaeology* is planned, to include a revised version of Bohannon’s 1964 in-house report to the National Park Service, the bioanthropological results, and new articles by Jeter and others.

Other Projects

Jeter and Scott revived additional projects that were on hold for several years when the station was without an assistant, including the Taylor site and Eagle Lake Mounds, excavated in the 1990s, and the Tillar Farms site, excavated as a salvage project in 1972. Stone tools and pottery were completed for Eagle Lake, and maps and other field records were digitized. Scott also analyzed animal bone and mussel shell from Lake Enterprise Mound, and visited sites in the “Borderlands” area.

UAM Station Personnel

Marvin D. Jeter received his Ph.D. in anthropology 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, proto-historic, and historic/contact periods in the Lower Mississippi Valley, but he has also studied the history of archeological exploration in that region and various aspects of African-American culture in the Southeast.

Robert J. Scott earned his M.A. degree in anthropology at the University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, in 2004. He has previously worked for the Illinois State Museum, the Center for Archaeological Investigations at Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, and Panamerican Consultants, Inc. of Tuscaloosa. He was a teaching assistant at the University of Alabama, and taught the archeological field school there. His past experience includes work with WPA-era museum collections, studies of historic artifacts including glass trade beads, and faunal analysis. He joined the Survey in July 2004.

Academic Service and Activities

By agreement with the University of Arkansas System, Dr. Jeter has a faculty title of Associate Professor in the UAF Anthropology Department and teaches in the UAM School of Social and Behavioral Sciences. Service to the UAM station host institution this year:

- taught ANTH 2213, North American Indians, 14 students (Jeter)
- taught ANTH 2233, Arkansas Regional Archeology, four students (Jeter)
- taught ANTH 479V, Forest Anthropology and Archeology, one student (Jeter)
- conferred with Dr. Eric Heitzmann of the UAM School of Forest Resources to develop a readings course for one of Heitzman's graduate students, taught as ANTH 479V (Jeter)
- served on the UAM Museum Committee and planned a new exhibit of fossil hominid casts (Jeter)
- acted as Teaching Assistant and supervised students in field and lab work (Scott)

Professional Service and Activities

- consulted with employees of Michael Baker Jr., Inc. on UAM station territory sites excavated by the firm as part of survey and mitigation projects along the Interstate Connector and I-69 rights-of-way (Jeter)
- reviewed articles submitted to *The Arkansas Archeologist* and *Mississippi Archaeology* (Jeter)
- provided extensive commentary on draft papers sent to him by Arkansas historian Tom DeBlack, and former ASU station archeologist Dan Morse (Jeter)
- invited participant in a conference on Middle and Late Archaic artifacts held at Poverty Point, and in a symposium on Alabama archeology at the joint Southeastern Archaeological Conference/Midwest Archaeological Conference in St. Louis (Jeter)
- invited to participate in a symposium on "Indian Slavery" at the 2005 American Society for Ethnohistory meeting in Santa Fe (Jeter)

Public Service and Outreach

- continued to share research on Mosaic Templars of America tombstones with the Mosaic Templars of America Building Preservation Association and Museum Project in Little Rock (Jeter)
- invited to advise the O'Kane Gallery (University of Houston–Downtown) on an exhibit titled "Drawing the Line: The Emergence of Editorial Cartoons by African-American Artists in *The Freeman* and *The Richmond Planet*," which featured works by Henry Jackson Lewis, a Black artist and political cartoonist who made drawings of Arkansas mound sites during the late 19th century (Jeter)
- presented a lecture and panel discussion on Henry Lewis' life and works in conjunction with the O'Kane Gallery exhibit, audience of 100 (Jeter)

- presented a talk on Lake Enterprise Mound to the Ashley County Genealogical Society, audience of 12 (Jeter)
- contributed two articles to the Butler Library's *Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture* project (Jeter)

Service to the Arkansas Archeological Society

Jeter and Scott support the Tunican Chapter of the Society by acting as officers, planning programs and field trips, responding to reports of archeological sites, and providing opportunities for volunteers to work in the field and lab.

- served as the Tunican Chapter's Corresponding Secretary and Program Chair (Jeter)
- served as Treasurer of the Tunican Chapter (Scott)
- presented two programs at Tunican Chapter meetings (Jeter)
- presented one program at the Tunican Chapter and one at the Ouachita Chapter (Scott)
- attended the annual Training Program; helped teach Beginner Excavation class and taught Site Survey seminar (Scott)

UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS AT PINE BLUFF

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

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

NEWS AND RESEARCH

New Course is Part of UAPB's African Studies Program

During Spring 2005, John House taught "Peoples and Cultures of Africa South of the Sahara" to 11 students as part of UAPB's new African Studies Program, developed with assistance of a 2003 grant from the U.S. Department of Education. This class had not been offered at UAPB for more than 20 years. House spent two years revising and updating the syllabus and preparing to teach the course. Class activities included guest lectures by three members of the UAPB community with African backgrounds representing the Yoruba, Ibo, and Hausa peoples of Nigeria.

House-Cleaning and Curation Activities

John House and Mary Farmer are in the process of reshelving the archeological collections from counties in station territory using a system that will allow easy retrieval of materials for research. This process includes replacing damaged and deteriorated specimen boxes and updating accession records. Farmer also has begun photocopying all the field notebooks from survey and excavation projects going back to the establishment of the UAPB station in the 1960s. Copies will be curated at the Coordinating Office in Fayetteville to provide a backup set of these essential records.

The Menard Complex and Arkansas Post

Since 1997, the Menard Locality—at the southern tip of the Little Prairie in Arkansas County—has been the main focus of research for the UAPB station. This

area is believed to contain the late 17th century Quapaw village Osotouy and the first Arkansas Post established by Henri de Tonty in 1686. Within the Menard Locality are the Menard-Hodges mound site and its outlier the Lake Dumond site (together the Osotouy Unit of Arkansas Post National Memorial), and the closely related Wallace Bottom site in White River National Wildlife Refuge. Work at these sites is ongoing in cooperation with the National Park Service, White River National Wildlife Refuge, the Arkansas Archeological Society, and the Quapaw Tribe.

This year, House and Farmer assisted Arkansas Post National Memorial Superintendent Ed Wood, Buffalo National River archeologist Cavan Clark, and Dan Madrid, a National Park Service special investigator, to document damage that was done at the Menard-Hodges site by unauthorized road-widening and culvert installation.

Laboratory analysis continued of materials collected when House directed excavations at Menard-Hodges and Lake Dumond in the late 1990s. With grant funds awarded in 2003 by the Arkansas Archeological Society's Research Fund, House obtained radiocarbon dates for samples from the Lake Dumond site. The resulting dates—averaging around A.D. 1280—help align the cultural sequence at the Menard Locality with that of the better-known lower Yazoo Basin in Mississippi. The beginning of mound construction and the development of a Native American ceremonial center at Menard-Hodges possibly occurred around this time.

Wallace Bottom is the prime candidate for the actual

location of 17th century Osotouy and the early Arkansas Post. Fieldwork at Wallace Bottom in 2003 and 2004 was made possible by a National Park Service historic preservation grant to the Quapaw Tribe. Near-surface remote sensing produced geophysical maps that show possible cultural features below the plowzone. Excavations verified these features.

The archeological collection from Wallace Bottom contains both American Indian and French Colonial artifacts. A fine-tuned assessment of the French artifacts shows that they likely date to the interval between the Marquette-Joliet voyage of 1673 and the abandonment of Arkansas Post following an attack by the Chickasaws in 1749.

House and Farmer devoted much time during 2004–2005 to laboratory analysis and follow-up to the 2003 excavations. House continued coding artifacts for the database. Archeobotanist Gayle Fritz of Washington University in St. Louis is studying the botanical remains. House and Farmer prepared the sample fractions for microscopic and macroscopic examination by Dr. Fritz and her students.

Farmer also worked on heavily rusted metal objects in the collection. She arranged to have them x-rayed at Central Maloney Transformer Components Division in Pine Bluff, and recorded the radiographic images with a digital camera. These images revealed outlines of artifacts, including a hinge and musket parts.

The archeologists have enjoyed the partnership of White River National Wildlife Refuge, the National Park Service, the Quapaw Tribe, and Arkansas Archeological Society volunteers—as reflected in the project's name, "Cooperation Then and Now."

The Dobrovitch Site

House joined John Riggs, archeologist for the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service, and others in a controlled surface survey at the Dobrovitch site near Bayou Two Prairie in Prairie County. Riggs had discovered the site in 2001 as part of the application process for NRCS assistance. The crew placed a grid of 30

ten-by-ten meter units over the site area and collected all the surface material within these units. Pottery with grog and sand as temper in the clay, Gary dart points, corner-notched arrow points, and quartz crystal flakes indicated Marksville (ca. A.D. 100–400) through Coles Creek (ca. A.D. 700–1100) occupations at the site, with small amounts of earlier Archaic period material.

This project exemplifies scores of small projects undertaken by Survey archeologists over the years that help landowners achieve compliance with environmental and cultural resource regulations.

Plant Remains from Kuykendall Brake

Dr. House began collaboration with Dr. Gayle Fritz on a journal article related to the Kuykendall Brake site, excavated by House and Arkansas Archeological Society volunteers from 1990 through 1994. They discovered a burned late prehistoric ceremonial structure at the site. Fritz analyzed the preserved plant remains with support of a National Science Foundation grant awarded in 1995. Botanical evidence helps archeologists understand how the people were using their local environment and what kinds of activities went on at specific sites.

Ongoing Site Reconnaissance

House made brief visits throughout the year to archeological sites, landowners, and collectors in Arkansas, Desha, Jefferson, Lincoln, Monroe, Phillips, and Prairie counties. He recorded several new sites, updated information about previously known sites, and photographed sites and collections.

Highlights were survey in the archeologically little-known vicinity of Elaine in southern Phillips County, a reconnaissance by boat to examine archeological sites exposed by bank erosion on White River, and a visit to a mound in a wooded tract near the Mississippi River that is reportedly the location where, in the 1960s, collectors found the stone "Corn Goddess" figurine/pipe that was displayed in the Art Institute of Chicago's 2005 "Hero, Hawk and Open Hand" exhibition of ancient American Indian artworks.



Diana Moxley, president of the Arkansas Archeological Society, and landowner Joyce Shell examine finds from the Shell site in Jefferson County with young scholars in the Arts and Science Center for Southeast Arkansas' "Archeology for Kids" class, a Summer Scholars program taught by John House.

UAPB Station Personnel

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

Mary Farmer returned to the Survey in a half-time position as UAPB station assistant in 1999 after a five-year hiatus. She had retired from her previous Survey position as UAPB station secretary in 1994 after 17 years of service. She is a 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, Dr. House has a faculty title of Professor in the UAF Anthropology Department, and teaches in the UAPB Department of Social and Behavioral Sciences. Service this year to the host institution:

- taught SOCI 2330, Introduction to Anthropology, 53 students (House)
- taught SOCI 3360, People and Cultures of Africa South of the Sahara, 11 students (House)
- developed content for Introduction to Anthropology and Peoples and Cultures of Africa websites as part of UAPB's distance and web-enhanced education initiatives (House)
- attended WebCT training sessions (House)

- served on one Ph.D. committee in the Environmental Dynamics Program at UAF (House)
- presented an Anthropology Department Colloquium at UAF (House)

Professional Service and Activities

- reviewed two manuscripts submitted to the journal *Southeastern Archaeology* (House)
- invited lecturer at the University of Mississippi Field School in Archeology, 14 students (House)
- invited Series of Discovery lecturer for opening of the exhibit “Colonial Arkansas Before the Louisiana Purchase,” Arkansas Tech Museum of Prehistory and History, audience of 40 (House)

Public Service and Outreach

- consultant to Arkansas Post National Memorial (House)
- consultant to White River National Wildlife Refuge, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Southeast Regional Archaeologist Rick Kanaski with regard to management of the Wallace Bottom site and other cultural resources in the Refuge (House)
- taught “Archeology for Kids” at a nine-day Summer Scholars program at the Arts and Science Center for Southeast Arkansas in Pine Bluff, 11 students (House, Farmer)
- Exhibits Committee, Arts and Science Center for Southeast Arkansas (House)
- consultant to the Archaeological Conservancy (House)
- Acquisitions Committee, Pine Bluff-Jefferson County Historical Museum (House)
- participated in a meeting convened by Jefferson County Judge Jack Jones to consider creation of an outdoor Quapaw village exhibit adjacent to the Pine Bluff-Jefferson County Historical Museum (House)
- presentations at Phillips County Community College Career Fair, Pine Bluff-Jefferson County Historical Museum, and Coleman Elementary School 6th Grade Career Day, combined audiences of 92 (House)
- wrote one article for the Butler Library’s *Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture* (House)
- coauthored report on “Cooperation Then and Now” project for the Quapaw Tribe (House)

Service to the Arkansas Archeological Society

- presented programs to the Ouachita Chapter and Tunican Chapter, combined audiences of 60 (Farmer)
- presented program to the Central Mississippi Valley Chapter, audience of 50 (House)
- taught seminar on Dating at the annual Training Program and assisted excavations (House)
- assisted supervision of students in Basic Excavation and laboratory at the Training Program (Farmer)

HENDERSON STATE UNIVERSITY, ARKADELPHIA

*Dr. Mary Beth Trubitt, Station Archeologist
Amanda DeMichele & Jeffrey Gaskin (part-time lab assistants)*

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. Novaculite mining and salt-making are represented in station territory by important archeological sites.

NEWS AND RESEARCH

Station Moved to Reassigned Facilities, Awaited a New Assistant

The HSU station was settled into new office and laboratory facilities at the renovated Huneycutt House. A nearby building provides storage. The new space is clean, climate controlled, and secure.

Last year station assistant Kate Wright resigned from the Survey to accept employment with the Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department. That left the HSU station short-staffed for the 2004–2005 fiscal year. The Survey provided temporary funding to hire two HSU students as part-time lab assistants (Jeffrey Gaskin for nine months and Amanda DeMichele for two months). Their efforts helped to fill the gap during the search for a new station assistant.

Novaculite in the Ouachita Mountains

Most station research this year again focused on studying how prehistoric peoples obtained and used novaculite, a very hard and fine-grained silicious rock that was valued for making chipped stone tools. There are large deposits of novaculite in the Ouachita Mountains. Quarries, where the stone was mined and worked into preliminary “blanks” that could later be transformed into different tool types, make up some of the largest and most complex prehistoric archeological sites. Novaculite was also widely traded in ancient times.

Trubitt, working with Survey Director Tom Green and State Archeologist Ann Early, recently completed a research design for the study of novaculite quarry sites. One problem faced by investigators is that many of these mountain sites are difficult to get to; on the other hand, this has tended to protect them from unauthorized digging. Other sites are not so lucky.

In 2004 Trubitt directed major excavations at the Lake Catherine site, a novaculite workshop and habitation in Garland County, as part of HSU’s archeological field school. This site had been damaged by years of nonscientific collecting and vandalism, but field school students discovered some intact deposits and collected samples for dating. Trubitt spent part of the year organizing all the notes and records from the field school, processing flotation samples, and supervising part-time student workers who washed and cataloged artifacts in the lab. Early analysis of the novaculite workshop debris was compared with material from another workshop and



Dr. Trubitt examines novaculite debitage with a binocular microscope in the station lab on the HSU campus.



Mary Beth Trubitt (left) with students in HSU's Summer 2004 Archeological Field School.

habitation site in Polk County and reported in a paper at the 2005 Society for American Archaeology meeting in Salt Lake City.

A Hot Spring County site in the Ouachita River floodplain (3HS195) also contained novaculite debris, and a buried Archaic period deposit. Fieldwork at this site depended on the help of volunteers from the Ouachita Chapter of the Arkansas Archeological Society and HSU students. Trubitt completed a brief preliminary report summarizing the results, and obtained a grant from the Arkansas Archeological Society's Research Fund to pay for oxidizable carbon ratio dating.

Analysis and report preparation continued on several other projects. A final report on the Lake Ouachita Project, coauthored with former station assistant Kate Wright, is in preparation. Lab work is ongoing for sites in the Manning Project. And the written report on site mapping at 3GA22, a large novaculite quarry, was revised for publication as an article.

Trubitt visited quarry sites on several occasions with Forest Service archeologists and Society of Ouachita Chapter members. Volunteers helped accomplish further documentation and mapping at 3HS603.

Saline River Borderlands Project

A joint HSU/UAF archeological field school excavation at the Hughes Mound in 2002 contributed to the Borderlands Project, a cooperative effort of several Survey research stations to investigate the middle Saline River and Moro Creek drainages, an area where archeological site records are slim. Lab work continued on the material from Hughes. In addition, Trubitt joined her Survey colleagues Frank Schambach (SAU), John House (UAPB), and Marvin Jeter (UAM) on visits to sites in the Borderlands study area.

Cahokia Palisade Project

Trubitt continued her multiyear involvement with the Palisade Project at Cahokia (near East St. Louis, Illinois), which contains the largest Indian earthwork in North America. The program of excavation is uncovering evidence of fortifications around the central precinct at the premier prehistoric American Indian site in the eastern United States. Trubitt prepared conference papers on the excavations and on her study of Mississippian period production and use of marine shell ornaments at Cahokia.

HSU Station Personnel

Mary Beth Trubitt received her Ph.D. in anthropology 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. In Arkansas her research focuses on the production and exchange of other kinds of materials, including novaculite.

Grants, Honors, and Awards

- \$500 from the Arkansas Archeological Society's Research Fund for oxidizable carbon ratio dating

Academic Service and Activities

By agreement with the University of Arkansas System, Dr. Trubitt has a faculty title of Assistant Professor in the UAF Anthropology Department, and teaches in the Sociology and Human Services Department at HSU. Service this year to the host institution:

- taught ANT 3034, North American Indians, 27 students
- taught ANT 3053/SOC 3063, World Cultures, 42 students
- taught ANT 3096, Archeological Field School, during Summer Session II, nine students
- taught ANT 5083, Readings and Research in Anthropology, as a graduate level Independent Study, one student
- member of one Master of Liberal Arts (MLA) thesis committee at HSU
- assisted two students completing Independent Study research
- curation of artifacts and records from HSU Museum collections and the Joint Educational Consortium's Hodges Collection
- designed and installed exhibits at HSU's Huie Library and at Ouachita Baptist University's Art Department
- updated class and station web pages
- participated in search and hiring process for a new faculty member in the HSU Sociology Department
- reviewed a paper submitted to the Arkansas Undergraduate Research Conference proceedings

Professional Service and Activities

- Survey Publications Committee
- participated in Survey search and hiring process for new Toltec Mounds station archeologist
- reviewed manuscripts submitted to *Southeastern Archaeology*
- Planning Committee for 2006 Southeastern Archaeological Conference, to be held in Little Rock

Public Service and Outreach

- consultant to the Archaeological Conservancy on management plans for four Caddo sites in Texas
- lectured on Arkansas prehistory at U.S. Forest Service Heritage Resource Technician training session, 30 attendees
- worked with several local cemetery committees as part of the Arkansas Humanities Council/Arkansas Archeological Survey initiative to document and preserve historic African-American cemeteries
- wrote two articles for the *Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*
- installed exhibit (Arkadelphia Canoe) at the Clark County Historical Museum
- presented lectures and/or demonstrations at Cossatot River State Park, Hot Springs Archeology Day, Saline County History and Heritage Society, and the Dunbar-Hunter Expedition bicentennial commemoration at Hot Springs National Park, combined audiences of about 150

- presented three school talks to 6th-graders in the Academic Talent Search program at Lake Hamilton school, 60 students

Service to the Arkansas Archeological Society

- newsletter editor for the Ouachita Chapter; attended monthly meetings
- taught Basic Excavation at the annual Training Program
- mapping and documentation of an historic cinnabar smelting site in Clark County as part of fieldwork initiated by the Ouachita Chapter
- hosted lab sessions and fieldwork opportunities for Ouachita Chapter and other Society volunteers, who contributed 409 volunteer hours to station projects



Arkansas Archeological Society volunteers Mildred Grissom and Elaine Smith during test excavations at 3HS195 in July 2004.

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 many important sites in SAU station territory is Crenshaw, the earliest known Caddoan ceremonial center.

NEWS AND RESEARCH

New Quarters at the Bruce Center

During the year the SAU station moved its offices, lab, and collections into the Bruce Center on the SAU campus. Much time was devoted to the move and to organizing and shelving the research collections in the new space. Volunteers (students and Arkansas Archeological Society members) contributed many hours to this effort. Mr. Clay Newton deserves particular mention and thanks.

Grandview Prairie Project Continues

Frank Schambach's major research activity continued to be analysis of materials and data collected from the Tom Jones site at Grandview Prairie during 2001–2003 fieldwork. The three seasons of excavation were part of the annual Training Program for members of the Arkansas Archeological Society. The entire project has been made possible by the generosity and cooperation of the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission (with special thanks to Ms. Linda Goodner, Facilities Manager for the Rick Evans/Grandview Prairie Conservation Education Center). Society volunteers in the field and lab must also be thanked; their enthusiasm and skill are vital to the station's research program.

Specialized analysis of plant and animal remains from the site depend on the expertise of various colleagues. Dr. Bruce Albert is the project palynologist, who completed his report of pollen samples from one house floor. Schambach secured funds from Arkansas Game and Fish for additional counts of these samples. He and Albert are working on a joint publication of the results. Preserved pollen can provide a detailed picture of past vegetation communities, and thus climate and general environment, in the immediate site vicinity and the surrounding region.

Volunteer workers sorted the faunal remains (animal bone and shell) in the station lab and the collections

were then delivered to Dr. H. Edwin Jackson at Southern Mississippi University for analysis. Plant remains also were sorted and prepared for study by Dr. Gayle Fritz and her students at Washington University in St. Louis. Meanwhile, Schambach began analysis of pottery and other artifacts from the excavated house floors.

Caddo Deer Ceremonialism Revealed

A high point of this year's work was the discovery, during laboratory analysis, of four thoroughly burned and shattered deer scapulae that had been lying together near one corner of a rectangular house on Mound B at the Tom Jones site. The bones apparently had been buried as a small cache at the edge of the mound, but the students who uncovered them in the field did not at first realize their significance. The excellence of the field notes and records allowed Schambach to reconstruct this small deposit as a feature probably representing an example of deer ceremonialism by the prehistoric Caddo Indians who lived at the site. Comparative context for these burned deer bones comes from Schambach's previous descriptions of ritually placed deer scapulae elsewhere at the site, and of a ritually placed deer mandible at the Ferguson site. The most spectacular example is at Crenshaw, the earliest known Caddo ceremonial center, where the antlers of more than 1000 white-tailed deer were piled in an "antler temple."

The exact role of deer ceremonialism in ancient Caddo society is not yet known. Possibilities might include hunting or totemic rituals, reenactments of important myths, or shamanic performances.

Additional Tom Jones Fieldwork

Schambach and David Jeane led a crew of volunteers in a brief excavation during spring 2005 that focused on the south slope of Mound B at the Tom Jones site. The objective was to make sense of a welter of postmolds

uncovered in this area during the 2001–2003 major excavations.

Postmold patterns now reveal part of a large rectangular building and as many as six small circular buildings, some overlapping and superimposed. The rectangular building was at least 5 m on a side, with posts up to 18 cm in diameter. Orientation of this building remains unknown, as the doorway has not been found, but Schambach suspects it faced south, as did other houses at the site. No sign of a central fireplace remains, but erosion may account for this.

Four of the six circular patterns were closely superimposed, indicating that a small building, about 2 m in diameter, had been repeatedly rebuilt on the same spot. This may have been one of the elevated, thatched-roofed storage buildings documented historically for the Caddo.

Some additional large, deep postmolds look like interior support posts of still more buildings. Or they might represent free-standing poles erected for some special purpose. A complex architectural history is clearly indicated for the site.

Palynologist Dr. Bruce Albert came up from Texas to collect samples from a small pond on the site, to see if it is a recent stockpond or an ancient “borrow pit”—the place where the Indians dug out the soil needed to build Mound A. Analysis so far indicates the pond could have been dug as much as 500–600 years ago, but additional samples taken from levels with associated charcoal for radiocarbon dating will tell for sure.

Big Creek Culture

Schambach’s short article on Big Creek culture in *Field Notes* (the Arkansas Archeological Society’s newsletter) provides an up-to-date concise summary of what is known about this Middle Archaic culture of ca. 4000 to 3000 B.C. The article drew responses from several individuals with information about possible Big Creek sites—one in Grant County, one in east Texas, and another along Little Bodcau Creek near Hope, Arkansas.

Caddo Elders Visit Battle Mound

On May 10 Frank Schambach led a group of Caddo elders on a tour of Battle Mound and other sites in the Red River Valley. The Caddos’ trip to Arkansas was funded by the Lopez-Garcia Group of Dallas, which has the contract for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers’ Bowie County Levee Realignment Project. Also present were the Caddo Nation’s historic preservation officers (Mr. Bobby Gonzales and Dr. Robert Cast) and individuals involved with the Realignment project (Dr. Dayna Lee, Dr. Timothy Perttula, Mr. Mark Walters, and Mr. Bo Nelson).

This visit was an historic occasion, much appreciated by the Caddos who were able to attend. Battle Mound, according to present evidence, is the largest mound ever built by the Caddo people and may have been the last mound built by them in the Red River Valley in Arkansas. This was the first official visit to the site by members of the Caddo Nation since their ancestors left the area about two centuries ago.

Elders of the Caddo Nation visit Battle Mound during a tour of ancient Caddo sites led by Frank Schambach. Caddos participating in the tour: Mr. Thurman Parton, Mrs. Madeline Hamilton, Mrs. Marilyn Threlkeld, Mrs. Lucy Wabaunasee, Mrs. Mary Botone, Mr. Doyle Edge, and Mr. Lyman Kionute, all of the Caddo Nation’s Repatriation Committee. Also attending were Caddo historic preservation officers Mr. Bobby Gonzales and Dr. Robert Cast.



SAU Station Personnel

Frank Schambach received his Ph.D. in anthropology 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

- \$500 from Arkansas Game and Fish for specialist analysis of pollen samples from the Tom Jones site
- \$10,000 from the Arkansas Natural and Cultural Resources Council for specialist analysis of faunal samples from the Tom Jones site
- \$5000 from Arkansas Game and Fish for specialist analysis of floral samples from the Tom Jones site (additional \$5000 to be awarded for the following year, and perhaps two years)

Academic Service and Activities

By agreement with the University of Arkansas System, Dr. Frank Schambach has a faculty title of Professor in the UAF Department of Anthropology and teaches in the School of Liberal and Performing Arts at SAU. Both Schambach's classes this year exceeded the SAU enrollment limits. Indians of North America is accepted as a "for credit" course for History and Sociology majors. This year's service to the host institution:

- taught SOC 1003, General Anthropology, 32 students (Schambach)
- taught SOC 3143/HIST 3143, Indians of North America, 25 students (Schambach)
- member of one Ph.D. committee for a UAF student in the Environmental Dynamics program (Schambach)
- advised two incoming UAF Ph.D. students on possible dissertation projects in the station area (Schambach)
- presented invited lecture to the Southern Mississippi University Archeological Field School at the Winterville site, 21 students (Schambach)

Professional Service and Activities

- Personnel Committee, Arkansas Archeological Survey (Schambach)
- Publications Committee, Arkansas Archeological Survey (Schambach)
- reviewed an article submitted to *Archaeologies, Journal of the World Archaeological Conference* (Schambach)
- corresponded and shared research results with colleagues: Dr. David La Vere (Professor of History, University of North Carolina–Wilmington); Michael B. Dougan (Arkansas historian); Dr. Larry Loendorf (Department of Sociology and Anthropology, New Mexico State University); Dr. Jan Jeffrey Hoover (Research Fishery Biologist, U.S. Army Research and Development Center, Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg); Mr. Tom Evans (National Museum of the American Indian); Mr. Steve Driver (Professor of Art, Breccia University, Owensboro, Kentucky); Dr. Thomas E. Albrecht-Schmitt (Associate Professor of Chemistry, Auburn University); and Dr. Alan Skinner (AR Consultants, Inc., Dallas)

Public Service and Outreach

Schambach and Jeane presented no public or school lectures in Arkansas this year, a very unusual circumstance for the SAU station which normally serves combined audiences of several hundred. This was the first time in 37 years when no requests were received. The most likely reason is that the station had no phone service in its new quarters at the Bruce Center until August 2005.

- presented invited lecture to 275 participants at the Texas Archeological Society's Field School, Paris, Texas (Schambach)

- answered requests for information on archeology and American Indians (Schambach, Jeane)
- assisted Dr. Jay Miller (Department of Anthropology/Sociology, Ole Miss University) in arranging a visit to Battle Mound by members of the Creek Nation (Schambach)
- provided information on Osage orange and the Spiroan bow trade to a Dallas amateur archeologist and bow-maker (Schambach)

Service to the Arkansas Archeological Society

- hosted Wednesday “lab days” for volunteers of the Kadohadacho Chapter (Schambach, Jeane)
- published three articles in the Society newsletter *Field Notes* (Schambach)
- the station provided field and lab work opportunities for interested Society volunteers, who contributed 1098 hours to station curation and research projects



Station assistant David Jeane speaks with curious students during SAU Preview Day.

ARKANSAS TECH UNIVERSITY, RUSSELLVILLE

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

Larry Porter, Station Assistant

Theresa Johnson, 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 rockshelters and rock art sites—including Indian Rock House in Van Buren County and numerous pictographs and petroglyphs at Petit Jean State Park in Conway County that are listed on the National Register—to finely made prehistoric ceramics from Carden Bottom in Yell County, to the early 19th century town of Cadron in Faulkner County, also on the National Register of Historic Places.

NEWS AND RESEARCH

Arkansas Riverine Heritage

In line with youthful dreams of an adventurous career as an underwater archeologist, Skip Stewart-Abernathy has maintained a long-term interest in river-related archeology. Research projects in and out of station territory allow him to get his feet wet from time to time. Most noteworthy was the West Memphis Boat Wrecks salvage project during the drought year of 1988, when wooden steamboat and barge wreckage was exposed on the bottom of the Mississippi River.

This year Stewart-Abernathy gave his presentation on the project in Monticello, Jonesboro, Russellville, and Little Rock as part of Archeology Month.

For several years the station has conducted surveys by boat to check the condition of archeological sites affected by riverbank and lakeshore erosion. They continued to provide various assistance as Mid-Continental Research Associates began fieldwork related to the Pope County Intermodal Transportation Project.

Arkansas Trail of Tears

River and river travel interests crossed paths with the station's Cherokee Project as Stewart-Abernathy continued his contributions to the Arkansas Trail of Tears Association. Portions of the routes traveled as the Cherokee and other tribes were forcibly removed to Indian Territory by the U.S. Army in the 1830s were waterways. Stewart-Abernathy researched the role of steamboats and other watercraft during Removal. Databases of steamboats in use on the Ouachita, Red, White, and Arkansas rivers formed one starting point. There were

various routes in the Trail of Tears, and different tribes had different experiences.

Stewart-Abernathy presented a talk, "Cherokee on the Water: From the Homeland to Oklahoma, 1830–1840," at several venues, including the Arkansas Trail of Tears Association's meeting in Little Rock and the Arkansas Governor's Conference on Waterborne Transportation. Terry Johnson and Larry Porter assembled a portable poster exhibit to accompany the talks. When not on the road, the poster is on display at the ATU Museum.

Historic Archeology

Stewart-Abernathy was a team member on the Historic Preservation Alliance of Arkansas' "Early Arkansas Settlement" project that was funded by the Arkansas Humanities Council. Fieldwork was in 2003. Stewart-Abernathy continued work on site forms and surface collections for 33 historic sites, including antebellum farmsteads, mill sites, and a Civil War recruitment camp. He agreed to be part of a second EASP effort led by Joan Gould, who sought additional funding from the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program.

Stewart-Abernathy also continued as a member of the Lakeport Research Team, working to support the preservation and renovation of the antebellum Lakeport Plantation house in Chicot County. The property is now owned by Arkansas State University. Stewart-Abernathy was in charge of documenting historic family photographs related to the plantation and collecting oral histories. He was included as a team member in grant

proposals to the Arkansas Natural and Cultural Resources Council (\$1 million) and the National Endowment for the Humanities (\$750,000) by Ruth Hawkins and Claudia Shannon for further work at Lakeport and elsewhere. Both projects were funded in 2005.

Larry Porter continued work on the station's Arkansas River Valley GLO Project. He searched homestead patent records in Logan County and compared their dates to dates of notice on GLO (General Land Office) maps. The goal is to match patent records and other documentary evidence with archeological sites.

Historic Cemeteries

As at other Survey research stations, ATU staff are participating in the effort to visit and document

potentially endangered historic cemeteries throughout the state, filling out site forms so each cemetery can be entered into the Survey's computerized database of archeological sites. Cemetery fieldwork this year was mainly in Faulkner and Pope counties, where Old Lake Cemetery, Flag Pond Cemetery, and Ida Bell Cemetery were documented. Fieldwork was begun at the Galla Rock town site, where a large intrusive pit dug by vandals/looters was found at the cemetery. These sites are within the ATU station territory.

Stewart-Abernathy also documented two African-American cemeteries in Pulaski County and participated in a workshop at the African-American Union Cemetery as part of a project funded by the Arkansas Humanities Council.

Gravestone of Mr. Wilson Burke, an African American who served with the 11th Colored Heavy Artillery, attached to the 11th Rhode Island Heavy Artillery during the Federal occupation of New Orleans in the Civil War. The marker is in the Ida Bell Cemetery in Faulkner County and was photographed by Larry Porter during a mapping project.



ATU Station Personnel

Leslie Stewart-Abernathy received his Ph.D. in anthropology in 1981 from Brown University. He is also a graduate of Jonesboro High School and Arkansas State University. His archeological specialities 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 for various private firms, mostly in the Ouachita National Forest, before joining the Survey in 1999 as a half-time assistant at ATU. He was appointed full-time assistant in 2004. His interests include the prehistoric Woodland and Mississippi periods of the northern Ouachita Mountains and Petit Jean River Valley area, as well as early historic settlement in Arkansas, especially southern Logan County. He is an accomplished artist and has created many original depictions of archeological subjects, some of which have appeared in publications and museum displays.

Academic Service and Activities

By agreement with the University of Arkansas System, Dr. Stewart-Abernathy has a faculty title of Associate Professor in the UAF Department of Anthropology and teaches in the Behavioral Sciences Department at ATU. The Cultural Anthropology course is part of ATU's Basic Education curriculum. This year's service to the host institution:

- taught ANTH 2003, Cultural Anthropology, 72 students (Stewart-Abernathy)
- taught ANTH 3223, North American Archeology, 23 students (Stewart-Abernathy)
- served on three Ph.D. committees for graduate students at UAF in the Anthropology and Environmental Dynamics programs (Stewart-Abernathy)
- served as Curator of Anthropology, member of the Museum Acquisitions Committee, and advisor on policies and grant applications for the ATU Museum of Prehistory and History (Stewart-Abernathy)
- assisted three Series of Discovery events at the ATU Museum (Stewart-Abernathy, Johnson, Porter)
- participated in design committee for World War II exhibit "Home Front and Battlefront" which opened at the ATU Museum in September 2005 (Stewart-Abernathy, Johnson)
- served as acting Teaching Assistants for Stewart-Abernathy's classes (Johnson, Porter)

Professional Service and Activities

- assistance to Mid-Continental Research Associates and Intermodal Transportation Facility project (Stewart-Abernathy, Johnson, Porter)
- assistance to the State Historic Preservation Officer, Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department, Arkansas State Parks (especially Old Davidsonville and Old Washington), and Ozark-St. Francis National Forests on historical archeology (Stewart-Abernathy)
- added content to the South Central Historical Archeology Conference website (Johnson)
- reviewed submissions to the journal *Mississippi Archaeology* (Stewart-Abernathy)
- contributed four articles to the *Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture* (Stewart-Abernathy)

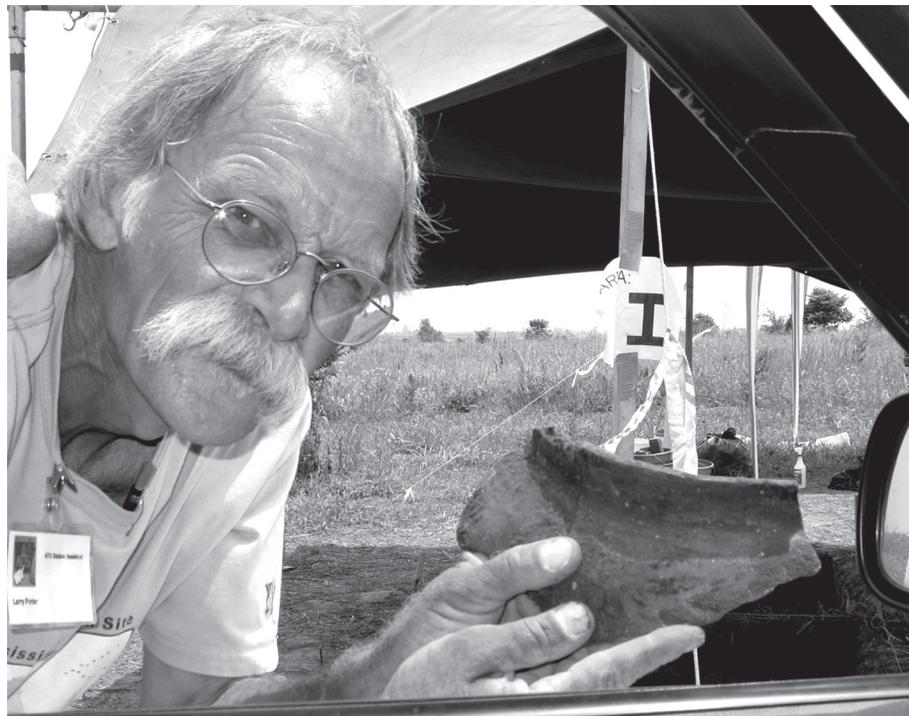
Public Service and Outreach

- hosted a joint Open House with the ATU Museum and the Arkansas River Valley Chapter of the Arkansas Archeological Society for Archeology Month, attendance 70
- about 20 packets of informational flyers mailed out by request
- received visitors to the station from Johnson, Pope, and Yell counties

- presented programs to Perryville Lions Club, Pottsville Middle School, ATU Museum Discovery Series, USACE Little Rock District, Arkansas Trail of Tears Association, Arkansas Governor's Conference on Waterborne Transportation, Northwest Arkansas Genealogy Society (Bentonville), and Searcy County Historical Society, combined audiences of 292 (Stewart-Abernathy)

Service to the Arkansas Archeological Society

- the ATU station hosts the Arkansas River Valley Chapter of the Society, with 11 monthly meetings and seven lab nights per year
- ARV Chapter Secretary/Treasurer, meeting arrangements, newsletter preparation, and publicity manager (Johnson)
- ARV Chapter Program Chair (Stewart-Abernathy)
- presented program to the ARV Chapter, audience of 15 (Porter)
- presented programs to the Kadohadacho (Magnolia), Tunican (Monticello), Central Mississippi Valley (Jonesboro), Ko-ko-ci (Fayetteville), and Ouachita (Hot Springs) chapters, combined audiences of 245 (Stewart-Abernathy)
- excavation area supervisors at the annual Training Program (Stewart-Abernathy, Porter)
- aerial photography of the Eaker site for the annual Training Program (8 mm video and digital) (Stewart-Abernathy)



ATU station assistant Larry Porter at the Eaker site, Blytheville, during the annual Training Program—a field school for amateur archeologists.

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.

NEWS AND RESEARCH

Paleoindian Research

Julie Morrow has been studying Paleoindian sites across the country for years, concentrating on artifacts owned by private collectors as well as those from scientific excavations and in museums. Her special emphasis is on the technology for making the distinctive fluted stone projectile points characteristic of this earliest period of occupation in the Americas.

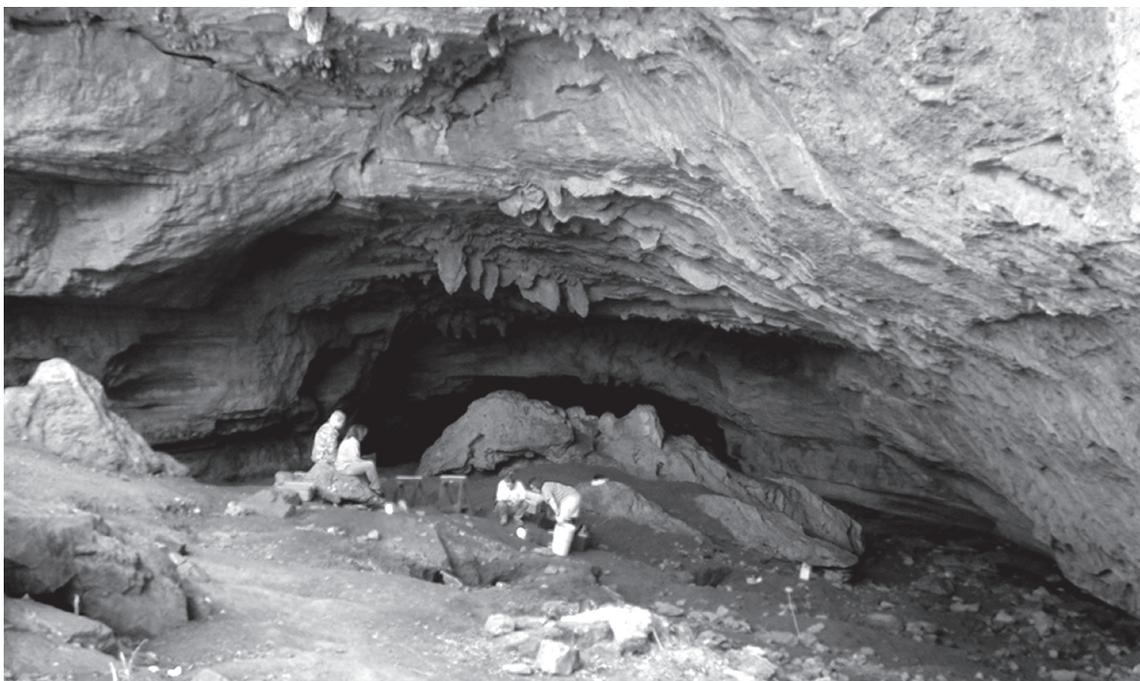
The Clovis Paleoindian culture flourished from around 11,600 to 10,900 years ago. It has been studied for many decades, yet there are still many unknowns and many areas of dispute concerning the distribution of Clovis and the way-of-life represented by its remains. Morrow's studies point to corrections of some of the common misconceptions about Clovis, in particular the myth that Clovis is only found in western North America, and that Paleoindian adaptations were vastly different east and west of the Mississippi River. She has shown that the east/west differences noted for Clovis have more to do with the circumstances of site preservation and how sites have been studied—with east/west variations of climate and geography, modern population densities and land use, and entrenched ways of pursuing research about stone tool technology. This latter issue is extremely important for the Paleoindian period, since stone tools are typically the only remains that are preserved.

Western Paleoindian research has been dominated by large excavations at deep, stratified sites where the stone

tools can be understood within their total archeological contexts. Relatively fewer such sites are known in the east, in part due to the longer history and greater density of European and American occupation that has disturbed the land. Many fluted Paleoindian points from the east are recorded as isolated surface finds, but Morrow thinks it likely that deeply buried sites could



Julie Morrow measuring Paleoindian artifacts in Montana.



A brief salvage excavation at Blowing Cave was in response to disturbances caused by unauthorized digging. Here, Dr. Morrow and volunteers assess the damage.

be discovered in the east with more careful attention to geomorphology guiding the search.

Environment is another major factor. Animal bones, fish, and plant parts from this ancient time period are more likely to be preserved in the arid west than in the moist and heavily forested landscapes east of the Mississippi. This has led to speculation about differences of adaptation that may or may not be valid.

Finally, Morrow's comparative studies of the many "styles" of fluted points show that many differences are due to techniques of manufacture and resharpening or reworking spent points into other tool forms. The availability and quality of raw material is a big influence. The more extreme varieties of fluting more frequently led to breakage during manufacture, and thus a waste of raw material (and time invested). If home range territories were smaller, or suitable stone outcrops harder to find, this would have inspired more conservative tool-making practices.

Morrow's general conclusions are that Clovis existed from coast to coast, south of the Great Lakes and northeast regions. In the later part of the Paleoindian period, an east/west distinction does become apparent, with Gainey points dominant in the eastern two-thirds of the U.S. and Folsom points concentrated in the Great Plains and Prairie Peninsula. There are still many details of dating, subsistence, and cultural relationships that need to be worked out.

Blowing Cave

Blowing Cave is located in the heavily wooded and dissected terrain of northeastern Independence County. It is a large cave with easy access and has a long history of exploration by spelunkers and curiosity seekers. The site has been visited several times by amateur archeologists, whose observations are recorded in the Survey's site files. Small artifact collections show that the cave was used by American Indians of many different pre-contact cultures.

A report of human bone fragments discovered at the cave this year led to an emergency salvage project by the ASU station. In Arkansas, unmarked burials of all time periods are protected by law. When such remains are exposed, local law enforcement officials usually need an archeologist's help to determine the age of the remains and eliminate the possibility of a crime scene. If the remains are ancient, they usually need to be excavated to protect them from further disturbance. The bones are then handled in accordance with state or federal laws and repatriated to the appropriate Indian Tribe for reburial. No artifacts were found with the burial at Blowing Cave. Analysis of the human remains revealed an adult female between 20 and 25 years old at death.

Grave Wars in the Delta

Two years ago Arkansas State Archeologist Ann Early called for a special effort to document endangered

historic cemeteries throughout the state as archeological sites and include them in the state site files. This project was in part a response to the huge number of requests received from local preservation groups and individuals concerned about the ongoing destruction of small cemeteries threatened by development, neglect, or vandalism.

A perfect example of this is the ASU station's Judd Hill Heritage Project. Julie Morrow, with her students and volunteers, studied the small Judd Hill cemetery, where African-American sharecroppers who worked the Judd Hill Plantation were buried. Local residents desiring to preserve the cemetery wanted to determine its boundaries and find the locations of unmarked graves.

As an outgrowth of the project, Morrow began to plot the "cemetery landscape" of northeast Arkansas, starting with USGS topographic maps dating from the 1930s–1950s. These maps do not show all the known cemeteries; but by visiting the locations of cemeteries recorded on the maps, researchers get an idea of how many cemeteries have been damaged or destroyed in the intervening decades.

The patterns Morrow finds for northeast Arkansas are a microcosm of the entire Delta region. Small family cemeteries disappear as demographic patterns change and descendants move away from the area, leaving no one to care for the cemetery. Cemeteries in towns are erased by development. Rural land use such as logging and agriculture also take a tremendous toll. In short, small historic cemeteries are fast disappearing from the cultural landscape and will only be preserved by the concerted efforts of individuals and groups to raise social awareness of these historic and sacred places. A willingness to enforce current protection laws and to strengthen legislation protecting cultural resources is needed.

Morrow summarized her experiences visiting "lost" cemeteries and her views about preserving them in a paper titled "Grave Wars in the Delta" at the Delta Symposium at Arkansas State University last spring.



One displaced gravestone marks the possible location of a "lost" cemetery near Jonesboro. Other graves may still exist, heavily overgrown by weeds and brush.

ASU Station Personnel

Juliet Morrow received her Ph.D. in anthropology 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 helps 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 regularly contributes guest lectures to other classes at ASU. Thomas also works with the Central Mississippi Valley Chapter of the Arkansas Archeological Society.

Grants, Honors, and Awards

- service award from the Judd Hill Scholarship Committee, in gratitude for the ASU station's work at the Judd Hill Cemetery

Academic Service and Activities

By agreement with the University of Arkansas System, Dr. Juliet Morrow has a faculty title of Assistant Professor in the UAF Department of Anthropology. During 2004–2005 Dr. Morrow was excused from her normal teaching load of two classes per year in the Department of Criminology, Sociology, Geology and Social Work at ASU as compensation for the heavier load of six classes the previous year. Service to the host institution this year:

- aided two ASU students with "Incomplete" grades from the previous year (Morrow)
- instructed ASU students in basic archeological laboratory procedures and provided opportunities for lab experience as volunteers (Thomas, Morrow)
- guest lecture during Summer Session at ASU for the Center for English as Second Language, 57 students (Thomas)
- guest lectures during Fall semester at ASU for Dr. Mary Donaghy's sociology classes: two lectures, 61 students; and Dr. Richard Burn's anthropology classes: two lectures, 96 students (Thomas)
- guest lectures during Spring semester at ASU for Dr. Mary Donaghy's sociology classes: two lectures, 75 students; and Dr. Richard Burn's anthropology classes: two lectures, 96 students (Thomas)
- granted interviews to five students in ASU college strategies classes (Morrow, Thomas)
- participated in departmental discussion on creation of a new Forensic Science major (Morrow)
- identified artifacts for the ASU Museum for a "traveling trunk" (Morrow)

Academic Service Beyond ASU:

- guest lectures to an Archeological Method and Theory class at Southeast Missouri State University, a "Food for Thought" group at the Holiday Inn Training Center of the University of Memphis, and an Ice Age Symposium at Southeastern Illinois College (Morrow)
- assisted one student with a Master's thesis proposal (Morrow)

Professional Service and Activities

- reviewed articles submitted to the journals *Current Anthropology*, *Plains Anthropologist*, and *Latin American Antiquity* (Morrow)
- reviewed a proposal submitted to the National Science Foundation (Morrow)
- reviewed two manuscripts submitted to the International Union for Quaternary Research (Morrow)
- participated in the Survey's search process for a new Toltec Mounds station archeologist (Morrow)

Public Service and Outreach

- presented talks at the grand opening and dedication of the Crowley's Ridge Nature Center in Jonesboro, and at the Paragould Community Center (Morrow)
- talk and site tour at Judd Hill Cemetery for the Arkansas Humanities Council (Morrow)
- presented a school talk in Koshkonong, Missouri, 157 students (Thomas)
- seven talks presented at public schools, including Brookland Elementary (Morrow); Westside School, Hoxie School, Strawberry School, Hillcrest School, and MacArthur School (Thomas); combined audiences 855 students and teachers
- six talks presented at Parker Homestead, Whitehall, Arkansas, combined audiences 2800 students, parents, and teachers (Thomas)
- talk presented at Parkin Archeological State Park's Archeology Days, 179 public school students (Thomas)
- helped Boy Scouts from Piggot, Arkansas with archeology merit badges (Thomas)
- advised the Old State House Museum on an exhibit about Samuel Dellinger (Morrow)
- contributed two entries to the *Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture* project (Morrow)
- provided information about an Arkansas artifact to the Fort Worth Museum of Science and History (Morrow)
- served on the Board of the Missouri Archaeological Society and presented a workshop on how to record archeological sites to 30 members of the Society (Morrow)
- assisted various groups and individuals involved with cemetery preservation projects, including Judd Hill Cemetery, Scott Bond Cemetery in Forrest City, Scott Cemetery in Walnut Ridge, Nettleton Cemetery, a Jesse James family cemetery in IZARD County, and many others (Morrow)
- created a website for historic cemeteries in IZARD and SHARP counties, and web pages for the Schugtown Mounds project (Morrow)
- advised and assisted various agencies on archeological matters, including the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission, the Natural Resources Conservation Service, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and the Jonesboro Department of Parks, Recreation and Cemeteries (Morrow)
- the station responded to dozens of requests for information from individuals about artifacts and archeological sites

Service to the Arkansas Archeological Society

- advisor, program chair, and meeting organizer for the Central Mississippi Valley Chapter in Jonesboro (Morrow)
- presented four programs at CMV chapter meetings, combined audiences 160 (Morrow)
- facilitated local arrangements for the Arkansas Archeological Society 2004 annual meeting in Paragould (Morrow)
- taught workshop/seminar on Human Osteology at the 2005 Training Program, 5 students (Morrow)

BLYTHEVILLE AEROPLEX RESEARCH STATION

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

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

NEWS AND RESEARCH

The Eaker Site: Research and Public Education Combined

Major research at the Blytheville station continued to center on the Eaker site excavations. Eaker is a Mississippian period town site on the banks of Pemiscot Bayou. The multi-year research plan has three main goals: to learn more about life in American Indian towns of this period, to aid in the management and interpretation of the site for the public, and to provide information to the Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma, whose ancestors were the likely inhabitants. The site is a National Historic Landmark and a Quapaw Sacred Site. It is owned by the City of Blytheville, and was protected from harm by development or looting for 50 years within the boundaries of the now decommissioned Eaker Air Force base.

This year, Dr. Payne and assistant Marion Haynes worked on analysis of material collected during the first excavation season, and prepared for the second, which was carried out in June 2005 as part of the annual Training Program jointly operated by the Survey and the Arkansas Archeological Society. Thus, the first-class primary research being done at the Eaker site is also a public educational outreach initiative—most of the excavators are amateur archeologists of all ages, trained and supervised by Survey archeologists, other professionals, and qualified amateurs.

Eaker and Small Chiefdoms

Results of the Eaker site excavations feed into Dr. Payne's general research interest in the small chiefdoms

of the Mississippian world. The Mississippian culture developed roughly a thousand years ago and lasted more than 700 years, stretching throughout the Midwest and Southeast. Its people depended on farming and built large earthen mounds at ceremonial centers, topped with the residences of hereditary chiefs who were identified with sacred ancestors. But this picture of Mississippian life comes from the largest sites, especially Cahokia, which have attracted the most attention from archeologists and the general public over the years.

Dr. Payne wants to round out the picture by concentrating on what she calls "the real Mississippian"—the smaller towns and villages that dotted the landscape and formed the homes of the bulk of the population. In these smaller communities, leadership may have been less marked by high-status possessions and monumental earthworks. Research at the small chiefdom centered on Eaker will help define the "archeological signature" in the ground to identify this type of social and political organization.

2005 Fieldwork: Preliminary Results

Excavation units were placed in several areas on the site in part based on remote sensing that showed subsurface anomalies believed to represent prehistoric house floors. In most cases, the remote sensing (carried out by the Survey's Jami Lockhart) has been a reliable indicator of cultural features. Several house remains spanning Middle to Late Mississippian have now been explored. Signs of ancient earthquakes are also visible as anoma-

lies on the remote sensing maps. The 2005 fieldwork found at least three cases where cultural features—house remains or pits—had been affected by earthquakes. It is not yet known whether the earthquakes occurred after the site had been abandoned.

One detail of note is that houses in different portions of the site were oriented in the same way, angled northeast-southwest. This could indicate consistency in community planning over time. Also, the large number of post holes associated with the houses suggests episodes of rebuilding in the same spot—in one case as many as four times.

Some plans for next year's fieldwork are to explore the meaning of some of the less spectacular geophysical anomalies. Dr. Payne also hopes to continue remote sensing surveys on the western side of the site to look for signs of a palisade.

Mississippian Art Styles

Dr. Payne began a study of two important precolumbian Southeastern art styles that flourished during the Mississippian era. She looked at contrasts between the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex (SECC) style and the Nodena style in terms of medium, subject matter, and the emotional impact of the art on viewers. SECC art is found over a broad area and could be described as an “international style” because its attributes are shared across cultures. Nodena, on the other hand, is a regional

style found in the middle and lower St. Francis Basin of the Mississippi Valley.

The Nodena style is expressed primarily in ceramics, especially modeled effigy forms that depict animals and humans in a naturalistic way. The pottery—mainly bowls and bottles that would have been used to serve food—was put into graves, and presumably contained food for the deceased's use in the afterlife. Studies have shown that this was not restricted to any special category of people. It was an egalitarian art style, available to everyone.

SECC art, in contrast, focused on supernatural motifs, with conventionalized poses of flamboyant mythological characters, repeated symbols, and complex linear patterns arranged in elaborate designs. Also, SECC art was rendered in exotic raw materials—copper and marine shell—to make highly prized objects that were owned only by the nobility and served as emblems of their high status, and perhaps of their more exclusive connections to the sacred world.

Dr. Payne hopes that by combining detailed style analysis and cross-cultural comparisons, she will be able to show how these different art styles reflect the different intentions of the artists and also drew different kinds of emotional responses from people who used and viewed the decorated objects in their primary cultural setting. Dr. Payne presented some of her preliminary ideas at the Southeastern College Art Conference in 2005.



Claudine Payne at the Eaker site.

Blytheville Station Personnel

Claudine Payne received her Ph.D. in anthropology 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 1995–1997 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.

Grants, Honors, and Awards

- \$1070 from the Arkansas Archeological Society's Archeological Research Fund for radiocarbon dates at the Eaker site
- Dr. Payne and Mr. Haynes received Certificates of Appreciation from the Arkansas Archeological Society

Academic Service and Activities

By agreement with the University of Arkansas System, Dr. Claudine Payne has a faculty title of Assistant Professor in the UAF Department of Anthropology. She has no regular teaching duties but may advise and assist students with research projects.

Professional Service and Activities

- secretary, Southeastern Archaeological Conference (Payne)
- Public Outreach Committee, Southeastern Archaeological Conference (Payne)
- Program Chair, SEAC 2006 Annual Meeting to be held in Little Rock (Payne)
- Chair, Survey Publications Committee; reviewed two book submissions (Payne)
- Editorial Advisory Board for *American Archaeology*, a magazine published by the Archaeological Conservancy (Payne)
- assisted writer Jay Feldman's research for a book titled *When the Mississippi River Ran Backwards*, about the New Madrid earthquakes (Haynes)
- assisted historian Conavery Valencius's research for a book on the New Madrid earthquakes (Payne, Haynes)

Service to the Host Communities

- Arkansas Governor's Earthquake Advisory Council (Haynes)
- Blytheville-Gosnell Chamber of Commerce, Archeology/Heritage Committee (Payne, Haynes)
- Mississippi County Great River Road Committee (Payne, Haynes)
- letter in support of Blytheville's application for designation as a Preserve America Community (Payne)
- wrote text for historic marker along a Blytheville walking trail (Payne)

Public Service and Outreach

- contributed one article to the *Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture* (Payne)
- Program Chair, Delta Archeological Society (Payne)
- presented two programs to the Delta Archeological Society, combined audiences of 20 (Payne, Haynes)
- staffed a booth for the Blytheville station and Delta Archeological Society at Big Lake Wildlife Day at the Big Lake National Wildlife Refuge in Manila, attendance about 60 (Haynes)
- hosted a Gosnell Middle School student "shadow" during Career Day (Haynes)

- assisted at Parkin Archeological State Park 10th Anniversary Celebration and “Artifact Identification Day” (Payne, Haynes)
- granted nine media interviews concerning the Blytheville station, the Training Program, and Northeast Arkansas archeology (Payne)
- presented talks to the Blytheville Rotary Club and Blytheville Kiwanis Club, combined audiences of 70 (Payne)
- presented talks to the Blytheville Lions Club and Westminster Retirement Village, combined audiences of 90 (Haynes)
- presentation to the Ozark Foothills Chapter of the Missouri Archeological Society, audience of 25 (Payne)
- presented talk and tour of the station to a Blytheville Boy Scout troop (Haynes)

Service to the Arkansas Archeological Society

- hosted and directed the 2005 annual Training Program at the Eaker site, 102 participants (Payne, Haynes)
- three lectures presented at the Training Program, combined audiences of 90 (Payne)
- presented program at the Central Mississippi Valley Chapter, audience of 30 (Payne)

SPONSORED RESEARCH PROGRAM

Dr. Robert C. Mainfort, Jr., Administrator

Kathleen Cande and Randall Guendling, Project Archeologists

Michael Evans and Jared Pebworth, Archeological Assistants

Aden Jenkins, Technical Assistant

Lindi Holmes, Report Editor and Office Manager

Developed in the 1970s as a 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 areas to resource overviews of large regions of the United States. To date, SRP has completed nearly 1000 studies within Arkansas and neighboring states. SRP also provides service to the university community through teaching, graduate committee membership and advising, and employment opportunities for qualified students as field and laboratory technicians.

NEWS AND RESEARCH

Old Davidsonville State Park

SRP continued working at Old Davidsonville State Park, near Pocahontas in Randolph County. The goal of the project is to expand and enrich public interpretation at the park. Jami Lockhart directed new geophysical surveys and Kathleen Cande directed archeological excavations. The Arkansas Natural and Cultural Resources Council funded the 2004–2005 research.

Old Davidsonville is the site of a town platted in 1815. The town was a county seat and commercial center until it was abandoned around 1830. No buildings survive above ground. Most of the town site is within Old Davidsonville State Park, which was created in 1957 and is managed by the Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism.

In October 2004 Survey crews partially excavated a large trash pit in Block 35. An extraordinary artifact assemblage was recovered, including over two dozen whole or nearly whole ceramic vessels—a platter, plates, a soup bowl, saucers, a pitcher, a stoneware bottle, and teacups. Decoration on the vessels includes transfer prints and hand painting. There was also a leather pouch containing eight Spanish and American coins. Organic materials included the remarkably well preserved, decorated bone handles of several kitchen implements.

The artifact assemblage reflects a date of around 1820, which is early for historic period sites in Arkansas. Over 1700 bones and teeth of deer, turkey, pigs, and fish will provide important information about foodways on the frontier.

Brown Bluff Mitigation Report

Randall Guendling spent part of the year analyzing excavation records from two projects conducted at Brown Bluff Shelter by two different organizations in the early 1990s, prior to construction of I-540. Brown Bluff, at that time, was already listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The Arkansas Department of Highway and Transportation therefore contracted for a two-part mitigation strategy: Step I was testing of the overall site area, and Step II was mitigation of impacts to the archeological deposits. The Step I contract was awarded to SPEARS, Inc., a local research firm, and Step II was performed by the Survey's SRP. Unfortunately, the supervising archeologists of both phases left their jobs for other employment before completing the analyses and the final reports.

Analysis, interpretation, and reporting of complex rockshelter sites is a daunting task in the best of circumstances; working from someone else's notes and records adds another layer of difficulty. Since techniques and record-keeping procedures differed between the two phases of fieldwork, Guendling's task sometimes presents the challenges of a jigsaw puzzle with missing pieces. Nevertheless, results of this archeological detective work have been rewarding. Brown Bluff is one of a very few of the many shelters originally excavated in the 1920s and 1930s to be reexcavated with modern techniques and to become the subject of a full report.

An astounding variety of leather, textile, feather, wood, and plant fiber artifacts and organic food remains

was recovered in the early 20th century excavations at dry rockshelters in Arkansas. These types of remains are rarely preserved in open-air sites, making them all the more significant for the clues they provide to past lifeways. Many museum collections from early 20th century excavations have been the subject of master's theses and doctoral dissertations, but often the materials have simply been described and classified without careful evaluation of their context.

Among the many scientific benefits of this project is a new and better understanding of the dynamic biological and geological environments within these rockshelters. Gradual accretion of floor sediments and catastrophic collapse of overhanging cliffs can create protected areas or expose previously dry areas to water. Sediments are disturbed by roots, burrowing animals, and insects. Soil accumulates in the crevasses between fallen roof slabs. All these processes affect the preservation of archeological remains.

In concert with Guendling's work, Jerry Hilliard of the UAF station has been analyzing the collections from the 1932 excavations at Brown Bluff. His results show a near-modern level of care was exercised in excavation and recording methods. This makes it easier to integrate the 1930s results with those of the 1990s. Most of the perishable artifacts in the collections appear to date from the late prehistoric period and may represent the ancestors of the modern Osage Nation.

As an offshoot of the Brown Bluff experience, Guendling is preparing a handbook of basic standards of site documentation and report writing for research in Arkansas, to be published in the Survey's Technical Series. The final report of the Brown Bluff mitigation will be completed sometime in 2005–2006.

Old Washington Historic State Park

Since the early 1980s, the Survey and the Arkansas Archeological Society have conducted a number of excavations at Old Washington Historic State Park. While the excavators have produced a number of technical reports and professional journal articles, no one, until recently, had written a synthesis for the general public.

With funding from the Arkansas Natural and Cultural Resources Council, Mary Kwas has now completed the text for a popular publication on the Survey's and Society's work at Old Washington. The manuscript incorporates the archeological results and draws heavily on Kwas's own archival research on the Block and Sanders families. These two families contributed greatly to the town's history. Houses associated with both families are preserved at the park. During the coming year, Kwas will work with the Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism to prepare the manuscript, with numerous illustrations, for publication.

Buffalo National River Trail Extension

Funding from the U.S. National Park Service supported a reconnaissance-level cultural resources survey of the proposed Buffalo National River Trail Extension in the Buffalo National River in Searcy County. Kathy Cande led Mike Evans and Jared Pebworth in the fieldwork and evaluations. The planned construction will extend the existing trail by 26.4 miles. The archeologists surveyed on foot within a 20 m corridor along the trail extension route. They visited five previously known archeological sites and recorded 12 new sites. With a few adjustments to the proposed route, Cande and her crew determined that no further archeological investigation would be needed.

New Grants and Contracts in 2004–2005

Project Name	Firm or Agency	Budget
Zachary Taylor House	Immaculate Conception Church	2,325.44
HAM Testing	Historic Arkansas Museum	10,941.72
Fort Smith ANCS	National Park Service	10,035.43
Old Davidsonville Year 2	ANCRC *	90,000.00
Parkin Artifact Processing	ANCRC	15,000.00
Tom Jones Site Subsistence	ANCRC	5,000.00
		133,302.59

* ANCRC = Arkansas Natural & Cultural Resources Council

SRP Titles for 2004–2005

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

2005 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Portions of the Buffalo River Trail Extension, Buffalo National River, Searcy County, Arkansas. Revised Draft Report, Project 03-05. Submitted to Caven Clark, Ph.D., Buffalo National River, National Park Service, Harrison.

Guendling, Randall L.

2005 Test Excavations at 3BE760 and 3BE762 along the Springdale Sewerline Extensions, Benton and Washington Counties, Arkansas. Final Report, Project 05-02. Submitted to McGoodwin, Williams & Yates, Fayetteville, AR.

Kwas, Mary L.

2005 Digging for History at Old Washington. Final manuscript, Project 04-09. Submitted to the Arkansas Natural and Cultural Resources Council, Little Rock, AR.

SRP Personnel

Robert C. Mainfort, Jr. received his Ph.D. in anthropology in 1977 from Michigan State University. He joined the Survey in 1994 as SRP administrator. He also serves as the Survey's Publication Series Editor and has a faculty title of Professor in the UAF Department of Anthropology. He is a member of the Register of Professional Archaeologists. His research interests include mortuary studies, archeological systematics, historical archeology, and archeology and public education.

Kathleen Cande received her M.A. in anthropology at UAF in 1984 and is pursuing a Ph.D. in History. She joined the Survey in 1987 and is a member of the Register of Professional Archaeologists. Her research interests include archeological textile analysis, archival research, the colonial Southeast, and historical archeology.

Randall Guendling received his M.A. in anthropology at UAF in 1993. He has been employed by the Survey since 1981 and is a member of the Register of Professional Archaeologists. 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, Dr. Mainfort has a faculty title of Professor in the UAF Department of Anthropology, where he teaches one donated course per year. Service to the UA in 2004–2005:

- taught ANTH 4093, The Archeology of Death, 10 graduate students (Mainfort)
- taught Independent Study, two students (Mainfort)
- chaired two graduate committees and served on eight others, including one doctoral committee at the University of Texas–Austin (Mainfort)
- led tours of the SRP Laboratory/Curation Room for two UAF anthropology classes (Historical Archeology and Archeological Field School) and the UALR archeological field school class (Cande)
- taught a seminar in excavation documentation to UAF summer field school students (Guendling)

Professional Service and Activities

- Current Research–Arkansas editor for the *Southeastern Archaeological Conference Newsletter* (Cande)
- Current Research–Gulf States editor for the *Society for Historical Archaeology Newsletter* (Cande)
- prepared written peer review of a historic site excavation report for a private cultural resource management consulting firm (Cande)
- Editorial Board, *Midcontinental Journal of Archaeology* (Mainfort)
- National Historic Landmarks Committee, Society for American Archaeology (Mainfort)
- book reviewer for *Arkansas Historical Quarterly* (Mainfort)
- Series Editor, Survey Publications Program (Mainfort)

Public Service and Outreach

- presented three public lectures at Old Davidsonville State Park, and prepared accompanying artifact exhibit and brochure, combined audiences of 86 (Cande)
- led tours of SRP Laboratory/Curation Room for Ray Hamel (Arkansas Post National Park), Kevin Eads and Steve Smith (Pea Ridge National Military Park), Emily Lovick and Nancy Stimson (Fort Smith National Historic Site), and two U.S. Forest Service “Passport in Time” groups (Cande)
- external reviewer for the archeology program at the University of Kentucky (Mainfort)
- judge, Senior Behavioral Section, Northwest Arkansas Science Fair (Mainfort)
- consultant: UA Collections Facility, Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism, Department of Arkansas Heritage, and the Quapaw Tribe’s NAGPRA representative (Mainfort)
- disseminated material on Arkansas archeology at the annual Arkansas Teacher’s Conference, Little Rock (Mainfort)
- guest curator for “Raiders of the Lost Arkansas,” an exhibit on the legacy of Samuel C. Dellinger, at the Old State House Museum (Mainfort)
- prepared exhibit on prehistoric ceramic vessels for Archeology Month (Mainfort)

Service to the Arkansas Archeological Society

- presented lecture to the Ko-ko-ci Chapter in Fayetteville, audience about 20 (Cande)
- presented lecture at the annual Training Program in Blytheville, audience of 65 (Cande)
- taught seminar on prehistoric ceramics at the annual Training Program (Mainfort)

COMPUTER SERVICES AND ARCHEOGEOPHYSICAL RESEARCH

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

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

NEWS AND RESEARCH

Computer Equipment and Support

Most of Weddle's time is dedicated to computer systems security, end-user support, web server administration, computer repairs and upgrades, and acquisition and deployment of equipment and software. These activities support the entire Survey organization—eleven research stations and the coordinating office.

Grant funds (Mack Blackwell and Rock Art NEH) paid for four of the six new computers purchased this year, and these machines are dedicated to the grant projects. The other two computers were for the self-supporting Publications Program. Most of the Survey's computers are five or six years old. Shortfalls in funding over several years have delayed needed replacements.

The Survey maintains a UNIX-based database server (available to authorized users) and a Microsoft Windows-based web server hosting the "Rock Art in Arkansas" website and databases (<http://rockart.uark.edu>). A new Apache-based web server capable of delivering more graphics-intensive applications was purchased with grant funds in the spring of 2005, and will replace the Windows server after beta-testing of the redesigned Rock Art website is completed in winter 2005.

The Survey on the Web

The Survey's World Wide Web site provides information on state laws that protect archeological resources, a catalog of Survey publications, news about recent excavations and projects, and points of contact throughout Arkansas via our research stations.

Also available are various materials and activity ideas for teaching archeology in the classroom. The Survey's "Standards for Fieldwork and Report Writing" provides guidelines for private research firms and agency archeologists. Information about the annual Training Program tells how any interested citizen can participate in Arkansas archeology under the guidance of Survey professionals (see the Partners in Preservation chapter of this Annual Report).

In 2004 Weddle worked with UAF station archeologist George Sabo and graduate assistant John Samuelsen to develop a "Crossroads of the Past" web portal which will integrate all the educational materials and several databases (Archeological Study Units, Radiocarbon Assays, and Citations) into one cohesive and easily accessible product. Content from the "First Encounters" CD-ROM will be included as well.

The Survey's main website (<http://www.uark.edu/campus-resources/archinfo>) had 17,270 homepage visits in 2004–2005, with a monthly average of 1439. "Rock Art in Arkansas" (<http://rockart.uark.edu>), which includes articles, galleries, kids' pages, and a searchable database, had 3952 homepage visits, monthly average 329. "First Encounters: Native Americans and Europeans in the Mississippi Valley" (<http://www.uark.edu/depts/contact>), which includes original source documents and interactive educational material, had 13,538 homepage visits, monthly average 1128. "Archeological Parks in the U.S." (<http://www.uark.edu/misc/aras>) had 13,029 homepage visits, monthly average 1086. Maintenance of the South Central Historical Archeological Conference website is a service activity; traffic records for this site are not recorded.

NEH Rock Art Grant: Rock Art and the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex

In June 2003 the Survey was awarded a \$175,000 grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities to study the production and use of rock art as an element of the Mississippian culture's religion and cosmology. The CSP works with principal investigator George Sabo and other grant participants to achieve these research goals. Part of this grant is a cultural landscape analysis using Geographic Information Systems. The grant also supports expansion of the current Rock Art website to include interactive 3D models of selected

rock art sites, providing virtual tours of the sites within their overall landscape settings. New information gathered during the project's fieldwork component will be added to the website's searchable online database, as well as new educational materials, activities, and lesson plans for teachers.

During 2004–2005, John Samuelsen redesigned the original Rock Art website to provide more robust access to the newly acquired fieldwork data. He also completed a web-based administrative utility that permits authorized users to edit or add data directly to the website from their own desktops. This administrative interface allows for more timely updates and greater information accuracy, plus it reduces the workload on the Survey's web development staff by allowing each member of the grant team to contribute.

Mack Blackwell Transportation Grant: Cost Efficient Management Tools for Assessing Cultural Resources

The CSP developed a new website that enables database users to perform customized web-based searches of the Survey's radiocarbon assays database, citations records, archeological site and artifact photos, and archeological study units. A secure web-based update utility was also created for the Survey registrar's office, ensuring that our end-users will always have access to the most current information. John Samuelsen was the principal web developer on this project.



Jami Lockhart gives a presentation about his archeogeophysical research to UAF archeology students touring the Survey facility.

Archeogeophysical Applications Program

Among the Survey's newest developments is the addition of a comprehensive program of archeogeophysical remote sensing applications. Jami Lockhart directs this program, in addition to his other responsibilities as manager of the Survey's database systems, GIS, and data processing operations. As a nondestructive reconnaissance technique that can save time and expense by focusing excavation efforts for the most beneficial result, archeogeophysical remote sensing has the potential to revolutionize archeological methodology and is already becoming an integral part of cultural resource management. The Survey endeavors to remain at the forefront of this development. Some of our archeogeophysical research projects for the 2004–2005 fiscal year are summarized below.

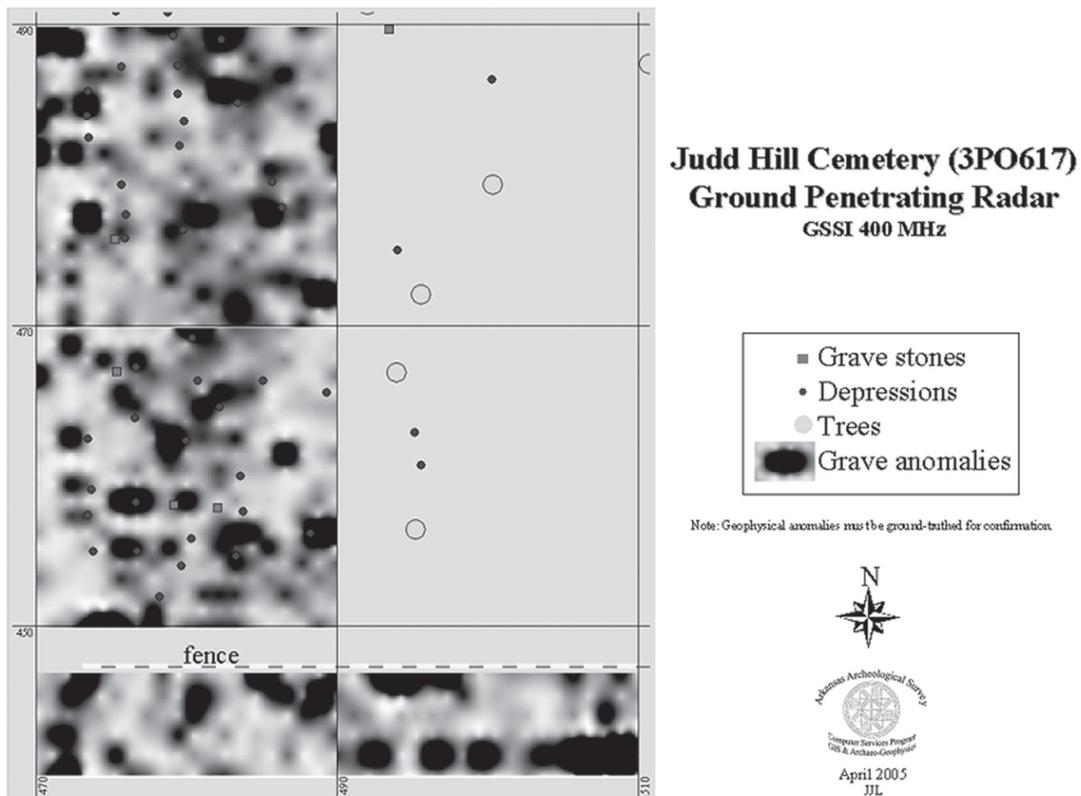
Judd Hill Cemetery Geophysical Survey

In April 2005 Jami Lockhart and other Survey personnel conducted a geophysical survey as part of the ASU station's research at Judd Hill Plantation Cemetery. The purpose of the survey was to look for unmarked graves. Ground penetrating radar (GPR) proved particularly effective at this site.

GPR is an active technology in which continuous pulses of radar energy are emitted into the ground and are then reflected by buried features and recorded at the surface. The data consist of profiles, or sections, which

can be further processed as horizontal time slices for map views at varying depths. The continuous pulses, in combination with recent software advances, provide for very high resolution data sets at multiple depths.

The Judd Hill GPR image shown here combines comparable time slices from individual geophysical grids. The darkest anomalies represent the interface between the disturbed soil of graves and the natural undisturbed soil around and below the graves. A number of these anomalies within each geophysical grid indicate the locations of unmarked graves.



Geophysical Survey at the Eaker Site in Blytheville

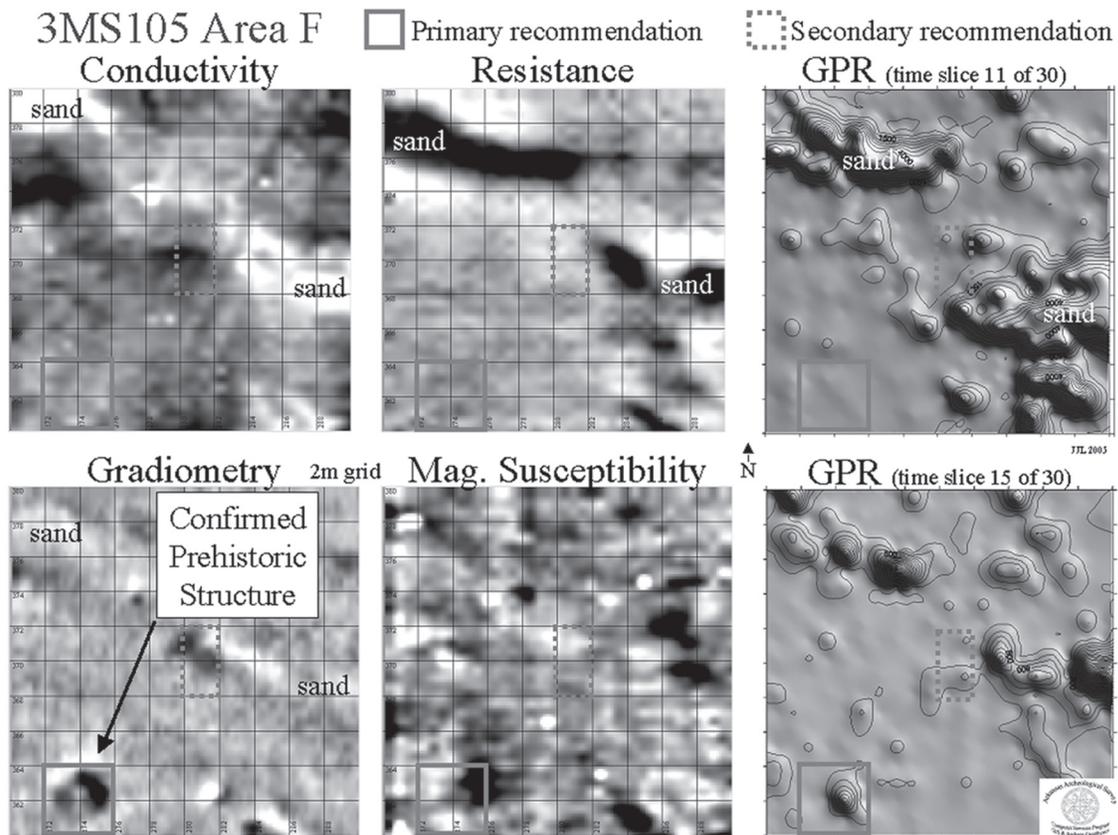
Another major project this year was preparation for the annual Training Program at the Eaker site, a Mississippi period American Indian town site located in Blytheville. Lockhart directed other Survey personnel in geophysical surveys at the site to help the Eaker project director, Claudine Payne (Blytheville station archeologist), determine the best placement of excavation units. This strategy was used in preparation for last year's excavation season at Eaker with good results. The spring 2005 survey again found underground anomalies representing multiple buried prehistoric structures.

At the Eaker site, Lockhart used several remote sensing technologies. Because each technology produces different results in different soil conditions, the combi-

nation allows for the most accurate predictions about underground features. This strategy is especially important at the beginning of a project. As more units are excavated, archeologists can better assess which remote sensing technology is the most useful.

Geophysical survey at Eaker also produced evidence of buried earthquake features. The combination of archeological finds and radiometric dating of archeological features will not only establish a time frame for the prehistoric occupation; it will also provide dates for the ancient earthquakes and help seismologists understand the frequency and periodicity of quakes in the New Madrid Zone.

So far, about 18,000 square meters have been surveyed with multiple technologies at Eaker. More geophysics is planned for the 2006 field season at the site.



Results of different remote sensing technologies used at the Eaker site. The linear sand deposits are earthquake features known as “sand blows.”

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 a doctoral candidate in the Environmental Dynamics program 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.

John Samuelsen has a B.A. degree in anthropology and a B.S. in computer science. He is currently working on a master's degree in anthropology at UAF. His specializations include web application development, database management, GIS, 3D visualizations, and southeastern archeology.

CSP Service Activities

Student Support

- provided 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 (Lockhart, Weddle)
- supervised UAF graduate student John Samuelsen who worked on the NEH Rock Art and Mack Blackwell database grant projects (Weddle)
- directed internships for UAF geosciences graduate students Michael Sarhan and Crystal Phillips (Lockhart)
- assisted UAF anthropology graduate students Amber Horne and Terri Bruce with thesis projects (Lockhart)
- provided facility tours and demonstrations for UAF anthropology classes (Lockhart)

Campus Service

- participant in the Information Technology Support Program of the UA Computing Services division (Weddle)

Public and Professional Service

- gave demonstrations of Survey computer facilities, resources, and current projects to K-12 students, visiting scholars, research professionals, and various agencies including Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department, National Park Service, and Buffalo National River (Lockhart)
- computer hardware upgrades and repairs for Arkansas Archeological Society workstations (Weddle)
- technical support, instruction, and graphics assistance for projects by several Arkansas Archeological Society members (Weddle)
- connectivity, training, and data access for users of the Survey's archeological databases representing numerous state and federal agencies (Weddle, Lockhart)
- learning opportunities for amateur archeologists during field research projects (Lockhart)
- archeogeophysical investigation of crime scenes for Washington and Benton County Sheriff Departments (Lockhart)

Internet Service

- maintenance of the South Central Historical Archeology Conference (SCHAC) website (Weddle)

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR

Lela Donat, Registrar

Marian Kunetka, Assistant Registrar

Roula Khawam, NAGPRA Grant Coordinator (through March 2005)

The Survey registrar 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.

NEWS AND ACTIVITIES

Managing the State's Site Files

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

The AMASDA (Automated Management of Archeological Site Data in Arkansas) computerized database is a potent research tool with over 100 data fields that can be linked to various GIS programs. The staff work daily to keep this resource current. This year 878 new sites were added, bringing the total for the state of Arkansas to 39,684. New information for 487 previously known sites was added. New archeological projects numbered 192, bringing the projects total to 5071. Finally, 17 archeological collections were accepted for curation.

Approximately 176 researchers working on contract projects visited the office. In addition, the office received over 562 requests for site information. These calls primarily came from the Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department, the State Historic Preservation Officer, the Memphis, Little Rock, and Vicksburg Corps of Engineers, and the National Forests. Responses were by email, fax, phone, or post.

Teaching Service

The registrar's office participates in the UA Department of Anthropology's graduate level Archeology Internship by providing active learning opportunities in archeological site data management. Interns learn how the Survey's computerized databases are constructed and used by working on ongoing projects. There was one intern this year, Amber Horne.

The registrar's office conducted guided tours of its facilities for students in the fall and spring semester

2004-05: Arkansas Archeological Survey Site File Activity

New Sites Recorded	878	Total no. of sites in Arkansas site files = 39,684
New Data for Known Sites	487	
Access to Site Records	176	
Collections Accessioned	17	
New Projects Entered in AMASDA	192	Total no. of projects in AMASDA = 5071

2004-05: Who Reports New Sites?

Survey Staff Stations	130
SRP	13
Private CRM Firms	144
State & Federal Agencies	517
AR Archeological Society (amateur archeologists)	74
	<hr/>
	878

“Approaches to Archeology” classes at UAF, and worked with numerous undergraduate and graduate students. The number of students using the site files for class projects has increased steadily due to growth in the Anthropology Department and Environmental Dynamics Program at UAF. The Survey registrar’s office also employed five students working on degrees in anthropology and geography, four in the work-study program and one on hourly payroll.

Grants and Contracts

The registrar’s office pursues outside funding to support several projects for upgrading and improving database delivery for various agency users. Total grant funds during 2004–2005 were \$215,969.

Scanning Site Forms

A multi-year grant awarded in 2001 by the 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 students Amber Horne, Dusti Stephens, and Holly Humrich worked on this project. By the end of 2004–05, records for 72 of Arkansas’ 75 counties had been scanned, copied to CD-ROMs, and transferred to the SUN server as tif files. Updates were begun for the counties previously scanned. This project will extend through May 2007.

NAGPRA for NPS

With a \$74,709 grant from the National Park Service, awarded summer 2004, the registrar’s office conducted a study to determine the cultural affiliation and ultimate disposition of certain items in artifact

collections controlled by the University of Arkansas Collections Facility. This activity supports the University’s compliance with the federal Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act. The grant covers 525 of the 1571 pottery vessels requiring documentation. So far, about 100 of the vessels have been documented. Additional grants will be sought for the remaining vessels.

A two-day conference with representatives of the Osage Nation of Oklahoma, Quapaw Tribe of Indians, Tunica-Biloxi Tribe of Louisiana, Caddo Indian Tribe of Oklahoma, and Wichita and Affiliated Tribes was held in November 2004 to determine research and repatriation parameters. Representatives of the Vicksburg Corps of Engineers and AHTD also attended. An interim report for the grant was submitted and accepted in March 2005.

Mack-Blackwell Transportation Center Grant

UAF station archeologist George Sabo and registrar Lela Donat co-directed the “Cost Efficient Management Tools for Assessing Cultural Resources” project under a \$53,042 grant awarded in 2002. Several databases were consolidated within a single integrated web application that permits users such as the Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department efficient access to a wealth of information about archeological sites. Graduate assistant John Samuelsen wrote the web program. Graduate assistant Crystal Masterson compiled information on archeological study units (time periods, cultural phases, etc.) and slides of artifacts and key sites for each phase. Dr. Sabo will verify and supplement the information before making the data accessible via the web.

Kathy Alsobrook and volunteers Dr. and Mrs. Charles R. McGimsey worked on the photographic documents database, which will be incorporated in this project. The McGimseys have been compiling data to provide identifying captions for slides and photographs. This year they finished slides dated through 2001.

Registrar’s Office Personnel

Lela Donat became Survey registrar in 1994, after three years as assistant registrar and a previous 17-year career in nursing. She earned her M.A. degree in anthropology 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 previously was an executive secretary for a major corporation, and owned and operated a rare books and graphics store in Chicago. She completed the M.A. degree in 1999.

Roula Khawam worked at the registrar’s office since 1998 while pursuing graduate studies. She completed her M.A. in anthropology at UAF in 2003. She resigned from the Survey in March 2005 to move to another city.

EDUCATION SPECIALIST

Mary L. Kwas, Research Associate

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

NEWS AND RESEARCH

Old Washington Book Project

Kwas continued a two-year project funded by the Arkansas Natural and Cultural Resources Council to produce a popular publication on the Survey's 20 years of archeological work at Old Washington State Historic Park. The project represents both creative research and public education. Using existing technical reports and professional journal articles as a starting point, Kwas also did new studies of the artifact collections, and initiated her own research on the Block and Sanders-Meredith families in order to provide an engaging context for the field archeology results.

The manuscript was completed by the June deadline. Kwas will work with Arkansas State Parks to gather illustrations for the book and iron out publication details. Because the manuscript does not use citations, and because original research was conducted, she plans to submit two companion articles, more useful for the professional audience, to the *Arkansas Historical Quarterly*.

Arkansas Archeology Month

March is Archeology Month in Arkansas, with a variety of activities, programs, and exhibits scheduled by different state agencies, museums, parks, professional archeologists, and members of the Arkansas Archeological Society. As manager of Archeology Month, Mary Kwas coordinates the planning and promotion of these events across the state. More information on Archeology Month can be found in the Partners in Preservation chapter of this Annual Report.

Arkansas Encyclopedia Project

Kwas served as coordinator of the Survey's contributions to the Butler Library's *Encyclopedia of Arkansas His-*

tory and Culture project. She contacted authors, handled reminders, and served as liaison to the encyclopedia editor. She wrote one entry and reviewed several others.

SAA Public Education Committee

Kwas is a member of the Public Education Committee (PEC) of the Society for American Archaeology, which has been the leading forum for public education issues in the profession. This activity continues the Survey's presence in the public education movement on the national scene, following the lead of retired Arkansas State Archeologist Hester Davis. Kwas edits the PEC's quarterly electronic *Archaeology & Public Education* newsletter.

As a member of the PEC's Heritage Tourism Work Group, Kwas co-edited (with Teresa Pinter) the Fall 2004 issue of *The SAA Archaeological Record* with 12 articles on the theme of "Archaeology and Heritage Tourism." Kwas also contributed an article on the World Heritage Program. Next year's plans for the work group include a possible book on heritage tourism and developing a session for the 2006 SAA conference.

The PEC's Internet Work Group project to develop a new "Archaeology for the Public" website was plagued by technical problems this year, delaying its launch. The *Archaeology & Public Education* newsletter eventually will be rolled into the new website. Kwas continued to gather the information needed for content and will edit those sections once the new website is launched.

In spring 2003, Kwas was appointed to the SAA Excellence in Public Education Award Committee. She reviewed 12 submission packages for this year's Award. She also participated in committee discussions to restructure the award categories.

SEAC Public Outreach Grant Committee

Kwas served as Chair of the Public Outreach Grant Committee of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference. The committee revised grant guidelines and disseminated the new information via the SEAC website, journal, and newsletter. Four grant submissions were received for review this year.

Helping Arkansas Educators

Much of the Survey's outreach effort helps Arkansas teachers bring information and activities relating to Arkansas history, prehistory, archeology, and American Indians into the classroom. This includes preparation and distribution of a Teacher Packet, and developing new material for the Survey's educational websites.

Kwas attended the Arkansas Conference on Teaching in Little Rock, where she distributed educational materials to teachers in the exhibit hall and taught a workshop on "Trash Box Archeology," a hands-on classroom activity. The "Trash Box" workshop is consistently popular at the UA's University Days, an outreach activity for K-12 teachers and students sponsored by the UA Center for Math and Science Education on the Fayetteville

campus. Kwas taught five sessions of the workshop at University Days this year.

Working with the Arkansas Archeological Society

Aside from her work on Archeology Month, Kwas's skills have been tapped to help fill the role of the Survey's "Society liaison" person (a position that has not been rehired due to budget constraints). Kwas writes regular news items for the Society's bimonthly newsletter and is editor of the northwest Arkansas Ko-ko-ci Chapter's newsletter.

Kwas works with Survey administrative assistant Barbara Scott to coordinate the Society's fall annual meeting. She consults with the arrangements chair to prepare programs and registration materials and oversees mailing of the registration packets. Kwas also acts as program chair for the annual meeting, which involves enlisting presenters, gathering abstracts, and preparing the program.

The Society awarded Kwas a Certificate of Appreciation this year for her efforts in developing the Society website.

Service Activities

Mary L. Kwas received her M.S. degree in anthropology in 1980 at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. She has over 25 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

- regular contributions to the Society's newsletter *Field Notes*; proofreader for *Field Notes*
- editor of northwest Arkansas Ko-ko-ci Chapter newsletter
- co-manager (with the Survey's administrative assistant Barbara Scott) of the Society's annual meeting
- Program Chair for the annual meeting
- manager of Archeology Month
- publicist for Society events and contributor to the Society website

Professional Service and Activities

- Chair, Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Public Outreach Grant Committee
- member and newsletter editor, Society for American Archaeology, Public Education Committee
- member, Society for American Archaeology, Excellence in Public Education Award Committee
- book reviewer for the *Arkansas Historical Quarterly*

Service to Arkansas Public Schools

- judge for the Behavioral/Social Science category, junior division, Northwest Arkansas Science Fair
- contributor: newsletter of the Arkansas Museums Association; the Department of Parks and Tourism's *Interpretation News*; listservs of the Arkansas Council for Social Studies (ACSS) and Arkansas Science Teachers

- table displays of teaching resources at the Arkansas Conference on Teaching in Little Rock (total attendance about 1000)
- presented “Trash Box Archeology” workshops at the Arkansas Conference on Teaching in Little Rock (26 participants) and at UA University Days in Fayetteville (67 participants)

Other Outreach Service

- coordinator of the Survey’s participation in the Butler Library’s *Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture* project
- provided content for the Survey websites
- member of the Review Committee, Samuel C. Dellinger Exhibit, Old State House Museum, Little Rock

PUBLICATIONS AND EDITORIAL OFFICE

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

The Survey's Publications 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 and Popular 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 self supporting.

New and Forthcoming Publications

Research Series 61, *CRM on CRM*, by Charles R. McGimsey III, was published in March 2005. Dr. McGimsey is the former Director of the Survey and a pioneer figure in public archeology. The volume is a compendium of published and unpublished papers, letters, and other material McGimsey wrote during 30 years of activity. New commentaries and annotations place these papers in their historical context.

Research Report 31, *The Archeology of Rock Art at The Narrows Rock Shelter, Crawford County, Arkansas*, by Jerry E. Hilliard, was published in 2004. The 55-page report summarizes Hilliard's 1995 excavations at The Narrows site.

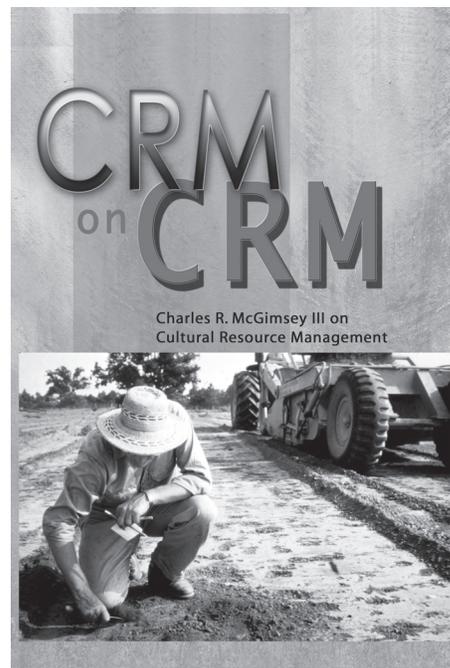
Final revisions were made for Popular Series 5, *Rock Art in Arkansas*, edited by George Sabo III and Deborah Sabo. This overview of Arkansas' rich heritage of prehistoric rock paintings and engravings was ready to go to press as the fiscal year ended.

Another forthcoming title was Research Report 32, *Ceramic Variability within the Parkin Phase: A Whole Vessel Metric Analysis*, by Teresa Lynn Brown. The volume is a revision of Ms. Brown's master's thesis.

Reprints and Other Products

Research Reports 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, and 23 and Research Series 2 and 22 were reprinted in small numbers. Research Series 31 (1988), an overview of archeology in the Ozark and Ouachita Mountains, went into its seventh printing. Research Series 44 (1994), *Standards for Data Collection from Human Skeletal Remains*, went into its sixth printing and continues to be widely used in university classes around the country.

Research Series 12, 13, and 20 were prepared for reprinting. In this process, care is taken to correct typographical errors that appeared in the original versions.



Sales and Distribution

Publication sales were up slightly over the previous fiscal year. Printing problems required replacement runs for two new titles, which decreased net profits. The Publication Program also purchased needed computer upgrades.

Survey archeologists sold books at the annual meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, the Caddo Conference, the Arkansas Archeological Survey/Society Training Program, and the Arkansas Archeological Society's Annual Meeting. Our catalog is available, and books may be ordered, via the Survey's website (www.uark.edu/campus-resources/archinfo/).

Publication Sales and Distribution for 2004–2005

	Research Series	Research Reports	Popular Series	Technical Papers	Total
No. of Titles	61	30	4	11	106
Sold	1510	167	310	340	2327
Free	138	5	42	0	185
Total	1648	172	352	340	2512

Survey Books Get Good Reviews

Ghost Boats on the Mississippi (2002, edited by Leslie Stewart-Abernathy, Popular Series 4) was favorably reviewed by Don Gray Thurman of Little Rock in the Autumn 2004 issue of the *Arkansas Historical Quarterly*. Thurman called the book “a well written and thoroughly documented study ... of considerable interest to Arkansas historians” and praised the numerous line drawings and photographs. *Ghost Boats* was an unusual offering for the Popular Series, so Thurman’s approval of the extensive appendices, and his assurance that the “scientific style of professional archeologists” could indeed be absorbed by a lay audience were especially gratifying.

Staff Activities

Series Editor **Robert Mainfort** reviewed all submitted manuscripts, directed the review process, and worked with several authors whose books are in various stages of production. Mainfort and Survey Director Tom Green discussed publication and inventory issues with Larry Malley, Director of the University of Arkansas Press.

Mary Lynn Kennedy completed production of Research Series 61 (*CRM on CRM*), updated Research Series 44 (*Standards for Data Collection from Human Skeletal Remains*), and edited digital copies of older publications. She provided editorial and graphics assistance on other projects.

Lindi Holmes prepared digital copies of Research Series 12, 13, and 20 for reprinting. She spent considerable effort resolving software compatibility issues. Ms. Holmes also finished scanning hundreds of photographs of objects housed at the Hampson Museum; Mainfort and Stephen Williams (Professor Emeritus, Harvard University) are preparing to publish these in folio format.

Deborah Sabo completed the *Annual Report for 2003–2004* and Popular Series 5, *Rock Art in Arkansas*. She is co-editor and coauthor of several chapters of *Rock Art*, which was published just after the fiscal year ended.

Mary Worton was assigned the responsibility for publication sales and accounting at the end of the last fiscal year (2003–04). Sales were up and she was successful in collecting some long overdue bills.

The Survey’s publications committee—**Mary Beth Trubitt** (chair), **Ann Early**, **Jeff Mitchem**, **Tim Mulvihill**, and **Frank Schambach**—received four submissions during the fiscal year. Three were accepted pending minor revisions and are now in production. One was rejected. The Publications Program greatly appreciates the efforts of the committee.

PHOTOGRAPHIC AND GRAPHIC ARTS SUPPORT

M. Jane Kellett, Graphic Artist

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

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

2004–2005 Activities

- ◆ 100 rolls of black-and-white film and 200 negatives processed and catalogued
- ◆ 1050 image scans from negative film, color slides, digital images, and prints for research, teaching aids, Survey publications and reprints, Arkansas Archeological Society and professional society newsletters, SRP contract reports, journal articles, books and book chapters, outreach materials, NAGPRA, museum exhibits, and National Register nominations
- ◆ 600 slides duplicated for use in public presentations, collections records, NAGPRA requirements, and the historic cemetery project
- ◆ 14 graphic works (maps, graphs, designs for presentations, educational flyers, and publications)
- ◆ 3 book cover designs
- ◆ 350 photographic plates for National Register nominations, research projects, publications, and various museum requests
- ◆ 660 items photographed: pottery vessels, other artifacts, and skeletal specimens for NAGPRA grant requirements, Old Washington, Toltec, SRP contracts, and other projects

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

New for 2005:

Western Arkansas Chapter, Fort Smith

REGIONAL:

The Delta Archeological Society, Blytheville

Many of the Survey's activities are in cooperation with the Arkansas Archeological Society, a nonprofit educational organization for interested people of all ages and vocations. The Survey and the Society have a unique and productive relationship based upon common interests of professional and amateur archeologists to protect the archeological heritage of the state, to learn about Arkansas' 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 skilled volunteers without whose help this mission would be much less efficiently carried out. To make the best of this energetic volunteer support, the Survey and Society jointly manage a Training and Certification Program for amateur archeologists. It was the first such program in the country and has served as a model for archeological organizations in other states and around the world.

AAS Chapters

The Arkansas Archeological Society's membership is around 500. Active chapters across the state work closely with the Survey research archeologists in their areas. A new Western Arkansas Chapter was in the planning stage as of spring 2005, supported by the Survey's new research station at the University of Arkansas Fort Smith. The Delta Archeological Society, formed in 2002 in Blytheville, may eventually become a chapter of the AAS.

Chapters have monthly meetings during the academic year. Survey archeologists often serve as chapter officers, newsletter editors, and program chairpersons to arrange for guest speakers. Survey stations also host volunteer work sessions in the laboratories, and Society members participate in station field and lab projects throughout the year.

Archeological Research Fund

The Society began awarding grants from its Archeological Research Fund (ARF) in 1989. The fund is composed of donations and money obtained in fund-raising raffles. Each year, interest in the account is distributed

as grants to projects in which Society members have participated. This year Mary Beth Trubitt (HSU station archeologist) and Claudine Payne (Blytheville station archeologist) received grants for dating analyses.

Archeology Month 2005

The theme of Arkansas Archeology Month for 2005 was "Life on the Rivers." Fifty-three programs were scheduled at 33 venues, including nine museums, 13 state parks, and other locations such as libraries and college campuses. Survey archeologists were directly involved in at least 21 of the scheduled programs. The Survey education specialist Mary Kwas produced the Events Brochure which was available as a printed pamphlet and on the Internet. Articles about Archeology Month appeared in the *Morning News of Northwest Arkansas* and the *Arkansas Democrat-Gazette*.

Society Annual Meeting

The 2004 annual meeting was held September 24–26 in Paragould. Mary Kwas (Survey education specialist) was the Program Chair. Survey archeologists authored or coauthored nine of the 16 papers; their students or

former students authored another five papers, plus a special workshop on “Soils for Archeologists.” About 120 people attended the meeting. Survey staff members Mary Kwas, Marion Haynes, and Claudine Payne received Certificates of Appreciation at the meeting for their service during 2004.

Society Publications

Hester Davis (Emerita State Archeologist) continued as editor of the Society’s newsletter, *Field Notes*, which is published six times a year. Mary Kwas served as proof-reader. Survey staff contribute many articles and features to the newsletter every year. The Society also publishes an annual Bulletin, *The Arkansas Archeologist*. Volume 43 appeared in 2004, with all four articles authored or coauthored by Survey archeologists. The Survey provides office space and computer support for producing Society publications.

Society Volunteers

Many Survey station projects in the field and laboratory depend on volunteers, mostly Society members. Over 10,600 hours were contributed by volunteers to archeological projects around the state in 2004–2005. These projects included (among others): excavations at the Eaker site, a Mississippian village on Pemiscott Bayou; geophysical exploration and test excavations at

Old Davidsonville State Park; laboratory analysis of material from three years’ excavations at the Greenbrier site in Independence County; excavations at a Hot Spring County site that uncovered buried Archaic period deposits that are possibly 6000 years old; continued mapping and documentation of novaculite quarries in the Ouachita National Forest; laboratory analysis of artifacts from the Menard Locality representing the French Colonial period; test excavations to determine whether the Bethlehem Church Mound site was an Indian construction or a natural feature; excavations at Lindsey’s Prairie Civil War Camp site in Benton County; excavations at the Tom Jones site, a Caddo mound site at Grandview Prairie; and work at numerous historic cemeteries.

The Site Stewards Program

Another major role for Society volunteers is the Site Stewards Program, which enlists individuals to monitor important archeological sites. 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 provides training for potential stewards. State Archeologist Ann Early taught a day-long workshop—the fifth so far—for interested members at the 2005 summer Training Program in Blytheville.



A not-so-ancient inscription discovered at the Training Program reveals enthusiasm for Arkansas archeology. Photo by Arkansas Archeological Society Vice President, Marilyn Johnson.

“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 2005 Training Program at the Eaker Site

Fieldwork

In June 2005, 102 Society members attended the annual Training Program, which was again held at the Eaker site in Blytheville and directed by Dr. Claudine Payne and her assistant Marion Haynes. This was the second of three Training Programs planned for Eaker, a medium-sized American Indian town or village site that includes components from several late prehistoric time periods.

The research is designed to flesh out our picture of Mississippian life, balancing what is known from the biggest mound centers such as Cahokia. Some of the questions to be answered include: Was the town fortified? What are its boundaries? How was the space used in different time periods? How did earthquakes in this seismically active area affect the ancient inhabitants?

The 2005 excavations followed up on work from the previous summer. Houses and earthquake features in several parts of the site were explored. One house appears to have been rebuilt as many as four times in the same location. Another house, oriented in the same northeast/southwest direction as the first one, had two distinct building levels but appeared to be somewhat later in date.

In a third area of the site, remote sensing showed many anomalies that could be cultural features, but dense poison ivy forced the excavators to place their units over weaker anomalies. Nevertheless, another house floor was revealed, again with the same northeast/southwest orientation.

Other excavation areas at the site found numerous post holes, pits, and midden deposits (soil rich in artifacts and organic debris left by the occupation). One area produced a “surprise” earthquake feature that did not show up in the remote sensing.

Seminars

Classroom instruction at the Training Program consists of five-day seminars that meet four hours each day. The Basic Excavation seminar also requires four hours per day in the field. Eight Survey archeologists taught seminars at the 2005 Training Program: Mary Beth Trubitt and Tim Mulvihill (Basic Excavation), Jerry Hilliard (Basic Laboratory), Robert Scott (Basic Site Survey), Robert Mainfort (Ceramics), George Sabo (Research Design), Julie Morrow (Human Osteology), and John House (Establishing Time in Prehistory). UAF student/Survey research assistant Leslie Walker taught Photography.

Other instruction and supervision was provided by Survey staff members Jared Pebworth (flotation); Leslie Stewart-Abernathy, Larry Porter, Jeff Mitchem, and Mary Farmer (fieldwork); and Ann Early (Orientation). Society members Marilyn Johnson, Mary Pyles, and Maryann Goodman also supervised fieldwork. Barbara Scott (Survey administrative assistant) was Training Program Office Manager. Forest Service archeologist Smoke Pfeiffer supervised the lab. Four guest speakers, including SRP’s Kathy Cande, presented evening lectures.

Certification Program

Jerry Hilliard, UAF station associate, manages the Society’s database for the Training and Certification Program. There were 12 new participants and 27 certificates awarded at various levels. Mrs. Anna Parks became the third Society member to complete all requirements of the Certification Program, which include having an article accepted for publication, in this case by *The Arkansas Archeologist*. Mrs. Parks has recorded more than 1100 sites over the years. About 75 Society members are currently active in the Certification Program.



**SCENES FROM THE 2005
TRAINING PROGRAM**

Contemplating the right soil color designation, using the Munsell soil charts. Photo by Marilyn Johnson.



Concentrating on the details: Society excavators use wooden sculptor's tools to uncover delicate pottery fragments. Photo by Skip Stewart-Abernathy.

Appendix 1. Reports and Publications by Survey Staff during 2004-2005

Davis, Hester A.

- 2004 Review of *Thinking about Cultural Resources Management: Essays from the Edge*, by Thomas F. King. *Historical Archaeology* 38(4):119–120.
- 2005 Review of *Delivering Archaeological Information Electronically*, Mary Carroll, editor. *Historical Archaeology* 39(2):141–143.
- 2005 Review of *Legal Perspectives on Cultural Resources*, Jennifer R. Richmond and Marion P. Forsyth, editors. *Historical Archaeology* 39(4):173–174.

Early, Ann M.

- 2004 Prehistory of the Western Interior after 500 B.C. In *Handbook of North American Indians: Volume 14, The Southeast*, edited by Raymond D. Fogelson, pp. 560–573. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

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

- 2004 A Ceramic Replica of an Astragalus Die. *The Arkansas Archeologist* 43:71–73.

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

- 2004 Hillabee Greenstone in Arkansas. *Journal of Alabama Archaeology* 50(1):50–57.

Goddard, Ives, Patricia Galloway, **Marvin D. Jeter**, Gregory A. Waselkov, and John E. Worth

- 2004 Small Tribes of the Western Southeast. In *Handbook of North American Indians: Volume 14, The Southeast*, edited by Raymond D. Fogelson, pp. 174–190. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Hally, David, and **Robert C. Mainfort, Jr.**

- 2004 Prehistory of the Interior Southeast East of the Mississippi after 500 B.C. In *Handbook of North American Indians: Volume 14, The Southeast*, edited by Raymond D. Fogelson, pp. 265–285. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Haynes, Marion

- 2004 After Dig Depression, or What Happened after Smoke Cleared Out. *Field Notes, Newsletter of the Arkansas Archeological Society* 320:8.

Hilliard, Jerry E.

- 2004 *The Archeology of Rock Art at The Narrows Rock Shelter, Crawford County, Arkansas*. Arkansas Archeological Survey Research Report 31. Fayetteville.

Hilliard, Jerry E., Jamie Brandon, and James Davidson

- 2004 The Peel Icehouse: Excavations of a Residential Ice Storage Facility in Bentonville, Arkansas. *The Arkansas Archeologist* 43:1–16.

House, John H., and Jami J. Lockhart

- 2004 Archaeogeophysical Mapping at the Wallace Bottom Site, White River National Wildlife Refuge, Arkansas. Submitted to the Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Southeast Regional Archeologist's Office.

Kwas, Mary L.

- 2004 Review of *High, Wide and Frightened*, by Louise Thaden. *Arkansas Historical Quarterly* 63(4):448–450.
- 2005 The World Heritage List: Going for the Gold. *The SAA Archaeological Record* 5(3):42–44.

Kwas, Mary L., and Teresa L. Pinter (Guest Editors)

- 2005 Special Issue: Archaeology and Heritage Tourism. *The SAA Archaeological Record* 5(3).

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

- Lockhart, Jami J.
- 2005 Archaeogeophysical Surveys at Mission San Luis De Apalachee, Florida, 2004. Arkansas Archeological Survey Project 05-05. Submitted to Mission San Luis De Apalachee, Tallahassee, FL.
- Lockhart, Jami J., Michael E. Evans,** and Dorothy G. Neely
- 2004 Archaeogeophysical Mapping at Historic Arkansas Museum. Submitted to Historic Arkansas Museum, Little Rock.
- Lockhart, Jami J.,** and Dorothy G. Neely
- 2005 Archaeogeophysical Surveys at Letchworth Mounds, Florida, 2004. Arkansas Archeological Survey Project 05-05. Submitted to Bureau of Archaeological Research, Tallahassee, FL.
- Mainfort, Robert C., Jr., and Mary L. Kwas
- 2004 The Bat Creek Stone Revisited: A Fraud Exposed. *American Antiquity* 69(4):761–769.
- Mainfort, Robert C., Jr.,** and Charles H. McNutt
- 2004 Calibrated Radiocarbon Chronology for Pinson Mounds and Middle Woodland in the Midsouth. *Southeastern Archaeology* 23(1):12–24.
- 2004 Dating the Hazel Site. *The Arkansas Archeologist* 43:63–69.
- McGimsey, Charles R., III
- 2004 *CRM on CRM: One Person's Perspective on the Birth and Early Development of Cultural Resource Management*. Arkansas Archeological Survey, Research Series 61. Fayetteville.
- Morrow, Juliet
- 2005 The Myth of Clovis, Part One: East vs. West. *Central States Archaeological Journal* 52(1):51–54.
- 2005 The Myth of Clovis, Part Two: The Evolution of Paleoindian Projectile Point Styles. *Central States Archaeological Journal* 52(2):79–82.
- 2005 Radiocarbon Dates for the Buffalo Head Slough Site, 3GE6, Greene County, Arkansas. *Field Notes, Newsletter of the Arkansas Archeological Society* 324:3–7.
- Payne, Claudine
- 2004 Preliminary Report of Archeological Testing at Walnut Mound (3MS2), October, 2003 and March, 2004. Limited Distribution Report.
- 2004 Investigations at the Eaker Site, 2004: Preliminary Report. Submitted to Arkansas State Historic Preservation Office, Little Rock.
- 2004 An Archeologist's Diary: Two Weeks at the Eaker Site. *Field Notes: Newsletter of the Arkansas Archeological Society* 321:3–5.
- 2005 Excavations at the Eaker Site in 2004. *Field Notes, Newsletter of the Arkansas Archeological Society* 323:3–5.
- 2005 Return to Eaker, June 10–26, 2005. *Field Notes, Newsletter of the Arkansas Archeological Society* 323:6.
- Rogers, Daniel, and **George Sabo III**
- 2004 Caddo. In *Handbook of North American Indians: Volume 14, Southeast*, edited by Raymond D. Fogelson, pp. 616–631. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- Rolingson, Martha A.
- 2004 Prehistory of the Central Mississippi Valley and Ozarks after 500 B.C. In *Handbook of North American Indians: Volume 14, The Southeast*, edited by Raymond D. Fogelson, pp. 534–544. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- Rose, Jerome C., Nizar Turshan, H. Kory Cooper, Ina Kehrberg, and **Jeffrey M. Mitchem**
- 2005 Chapter 5. Artifacts. In *Sa'ad: A Late Roman/Byzantine Site in North Jordan*, edited by Jerome C. Rose and Dolores L. Burke, pp. 115–148. Deanship of Research and Graduate Studies, Yarmouk University. Irbud, Jordan.

Sabo, George III

- 2004 Review of *Native Peoples of the Olympic Peninsula: Who We Are*, by the Olympic Peninsula Intertribal Cultural Advisory Committee. *Journal of the West* 43(3):104.
- 2004 Review of *The Indian Slave Trade: The Rise of the English Empire in the American South, 1670–1717*, by Alan Galloway. *Arkansas Historical Quarterly* 63(4):437–439.
- 2005 Dancing into the Past: Colonial Legacies in Modern Caddo Indian Ceremony. In *A Whole Country in Commotion: The Louisiana Purchase and the American Southwest*, edited by Patrick G. Williams, S. Charles Bolton, and Jeannie M. Whyne, pp. 149–168. University of Arkansas Press, Fayetteville.
- 2005 Studying Rock Art in Arkansas Provides Clues about Ancient Cosmologies. *Anthropology News* 46(5):25.

Schambach, Frank

- 2004 Arkansas History and Prehistory in Review: Big Creek Culture. *Field Notes, Newsletter of the Arkansas Archeological Society* 319:9–13.
- 2004 Arkansas History and Prehistory in Review: The Gran Marais Phase. *Field Notes, Newsletter of the Arkansas Archeological Society* 320:9–14.
- 2004 Dr. Harrison and Crenshaw. *Field Notes, Newsletter of the Arkansas Archeological Society* 321:2.
- 2005 Gulf Coast Shell and the Poverty Point Interaction Sphere. In *The William G. (Bill) Haag Honorary Symposium*, edited by P. Farnsworth, C. McNutt, and S. Williams, pp. 42–54. The University of Memphis Anthropological Research Center, Occasional Paper No. 26. Memphis.

Scott, Robert J., Jon B. Marcoux, and Kendall Rich

- 2004 An Intensive Cultural-Resources Survey of Selected Areas Covering 3447 Acres of Fort Benning Military Reservation, Georgia. Volume II, Final Report, Intensive Survey of Training Area Y1, Fort Benning, Russell County, Alabama. Submitted to the Department of the Army, Headquarters United States Army Infantry Center, Fort Benning, Georgia. Panamerican Consultants, Inc., Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

Scott, Robert J., and Jon B. Marcoux

- 2005 *Archaeological Damage Assessment of Site 1RU132, Fort Benning, Russell County, Alabama, Final Report*. Submitted to Department of the Army, Headquarters United States Army Infantry Center, Fort Benning, Georgia, Contract No. DABT10-01-0017 (Delivery Order No. 14). Panamerican Consultants, Inc., Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

Stewart-Abernathy, Leslie C.

- 2005 Review of *The Louisiana and Arkansas Expeditions of Clarence Bloomfield Moore*, University of Alabama Press, 2004, edited by Richard A. Weinstein, David B. Kelley, and Joe W. Saunders. *Arkansas Historical Quarterly* 64(1):86–88.
- 2005 “Farmstead Archaeology.” Sidebar contribution in *Unlocking the Past: Celebrating Historical Archaeology in North America*, by Lu Ann De Cunzo and John H. Jameson, pp. 8–9. Society for Historical Archaeology. University Press of Florida, Gainesville.

Trubitt, Mary Beth

- 2004 Archeological Testing at 3GA854, a Site on Lake Catherine in the Ouachita River Valley. Limited Distribution Report.
- 2004 Archeology at the Hyten House. *Field Notes, Newsletter of the Arkansas Archeological Society* 319:3–8.
- 2005 Mapping a Novaculite Quarry in Hot Springs National Park. *Caddoan Archeology Journal* 14:17–33.

Trubitt, Mary Beth, Thomas Green, and Ann Early

- 2004 A Research Design for Investigating Novaculite Quarry Sites in the Ouachita Mountains. *The Arkansas Archeologist* 43:17–62.

Appendix 2. Papers, Symposia, and Workshops by Survey Staff during 2004-2005

Altizer, V., R. Machiran, and **M. B. Trubitt**

2004 Following the Wall: Cahokia's Western Palisade Investigations, 1998–2004. Southeastern Archaeological Conference/Midwest Archaeological Conference. St. Louis.

Early, Ann M.

2004 Masters in a Land of Salt: Caddo Saltmakers in Prehistory and History. Southeastern Archaeological Conference/Midwest Archaeological Conference. St. Louis.

Farmer, Mary

2004 Wallace Bottom, 3AR179, or What Is In That Rusty Lump? Arkansas Archeological Society. Paragould.

2005 Wallace Bottom, 3AR179, or What Is In That Rusty Lump? South Central Historical Archeology Conference. Selma, AL.

Hilliard, Jerry E.

2004 If Stones Could Talk: Landscape and Arkansas Rock Art. Arkansas Archeological Society. Paragould.

House, John H.

2004 Discussant Comments. Symposium, "Interstate 69 in Mississippi: A Regional Archaeological Perspective." Southeastern Archaeological Conference/Midwest Archaeological Conference. St. Louis.

Jeter, Marvin D., and C. Roger Nance

2004 Late Woodland (Plus or Minus) East of Selma, Central Alabama. Southeastern Archaeological Conference/Midwest Archaeological Conference. St. Louis.

Lockhart, Jami J.

2004 An Analysis of the Distribution of Caddo Mound Sites in the West Gulf Coastal Plain of Arkansas. Southeastern Archaeological Conference/Midwest Archaeological Conference. St. Louis.

2004 Near-Surface Remote Sensing and Archeological Results at Old Davidsonville. Arkansas Archeological Society. Paragould.

2004 Environmental Similarity and Archeological Site Potential Modeling in Arkansas. Arkansas Archeological Society. Paragould.

2005 An Integrated Approach for Reconstructing Past Cultural Landscapes Using GIS. Society for American Archaeology. Salt Lake City.

2005 GIS and Geophysics in Temporal, Spatial and Organizational Landscape Analysis. Fourth Annual "To Bridge a Gap" Conference, Native American Cultures of the Southeast and National Forest Service. Norman, OK.

2005 The Prehistoric Caddo: A Multiscalar Cultural Landscape Analysis. Invited presentation, "Access Grid," First Virtual Archeological Seminar in Computing and Technology, sponsored by the Department of Anthropology, the Environmental Dynamics Program, and the Center for Advanced Spatial Technology (University of Arkansas), and the Institute of Archaeology and Antiquity, HP Visual and Spatial Technology Center (University of Birmingham, England). Fayetteville.

Mainfort, Robert C., Jr., James M. Davidson, and Maria Tavaszi

2004 Hidden Differences Beneath a Surface Equality: Mortuary Variability in Two Excavated Cemeteries in Crawford County, Arkansas. Society for Historical Archaeology. St. Louis.

Mitchem, Jeffrey M.

2004 Copper from Parkin Phase Sites in Northeast Arkansas. Southeastern Archaeological Conference/Midwest Archaeological Conference. St. Louis.

2004 Parkin Spiders and a Copper Headband from the Vernon Paul Site. Arkansas Archeological Society. Paragould.

- 2005 J. Clarence Simpson and the Early Days of State-Sponsored Archaeology in Florida. Florida Anthropological Society. Gainesville.
- Morrow, Juliet
- 2005 Grave Wars in the Delta. Delta Blues Symposium. Arkansas State University, Jonesboro.
- Payne, Claudine
- 2004 Recent Investigations at the Eaker Site. Arkansas Archeological Society. Paragould.
- 2004 Investigations at Eaker, a Mississippian Site in the Middle St. Francis Basin. Southeastern Archaeological Conference/Midwest Archaeological Conference. St. Louis.
- Rolingson, Martha A.
- 2004 Pipes, Pins, and Paint—the Continuing Saga of Mound S at the Toltec Mounds Site. Arkansas Archeological Society. Paragould.
- Sabo, George III
- 2004 The Teran Map and the Seventeenth Century Caddo World. American Society for Ethnohistory. Chicago.
- 2004 Arkansas Light and Magic: 3D Models of Rock Art Sites in Arkansas. Arkansas Archeological Society. Paragould.
- 2005 The Southeastern Ceremonial Complex and Caddo History. Caddo Conference. Norman, Oklahoma.
- Schambach, Frank, Jami J. Lockhart, and David Jeane
- 2004 The Pottery from the Area 7 House at the Tom Jones Site (3HE40). Arkansas Archeological Society. Paragould.
- Stewart-Abernathy, Leslie C.
- 2005 Baptized, Bar Mitzvahed, and Bible Belted: Scaling and the Search for the Spiritual. South Central Historical Archeology Conference, Selma, Alabama, and Arkansas Archeological Society, Paragould.
- Stewart-Abernathy, Leslie C., Teresa Johnson, and Larry Porter
- 2004 Cherokees on the Water: Vessel Types Used During Indian Removal, 1830–1840. Poster presentation. Arkansas Trail of Tears Association, Little Rock, and Arkansas Governor’s Conference on Waterborne Transportation, Little Rock.
- Trubitt, Mary Beth
- 2004 Marine Shell Prestige Goods at Cahokia. Southeastern Archaeological Conference/Midwest Archaeological Conference. St. Louis.
- 2005 Understanding the Organization of Novaculite Tool Production. Society for American Archaeology. Salt Lake City.

Appendix 3. SRP Titles for 2004-2005

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

2005 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Portions of the Buffalo River Trail Extension, Buffalo National River, Searcy County, Arkansas. Revised Draft Report, Project 03-05. Submitted to Caven Clark, Ph.D., Buffalo National River, National Park Service, Harrison.

Guendling, Randall L.

2005 *Test Excavations at 3BE760 and 3BE762, along the Springdale Sewerline Extensions, Benton and Washington Counties, Arkansas*. Final Report, Project 05-02. Submitted to McGoodwin, Williams & Yates, Fayetteville, Arkansas.

Kwas, Mary L.

2005 *Digging for History at Old Washington*. Arkansas Archeological Survey Project 04-01, ANCRC Project 04-009, submitted to Arkansas Natural and Cultural Resources Council, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Appendix 4. Student Employment during 2004-2005*

Survey Graduate Assistantship:

Amber Horne (UAF anthropology graduate student)..... (State Archeologist's office)

Work-study Students:

Amber Horne (UAF anthropology graduate student).....(registrar's office)

Holly Humrich (UAF undergraduate)(registrar's office)

Casey Rainer (UAF undergraduate) (office & clerical)

Daron Sanderson (UAF undergraduate)..... (office & clerical)

Dusti Stephens (UAF undergraduate)(registrar's office)

Grant Funds:

Audrey Baker (UAF anthropology graduate student)(registrar's office)

Crystal Phillips Masterson (UAF geography graduate student).....(registrar's office)

Angie Payne (UAF anthropology graduate student)(UAF station)

John Samuelsen (UAF anthropology graduate student)..... (CSP & UAF station)

Leslie Walker (UAF anthropology graduate student).....(UAF station)

SRP Project Funds:

Elsa Heckman (UAF anthropology graduate student)

Jason Herrmann (UAF anthropology graduate student)

Michael Sarhan (UAF geosciences graduate student)

Survey State Budget, Hourly Employees at Research Stations

Amanda DeMichele (HSU undergraduate) (HSU station lab)

Jeffrey Gaskin (HSU undergraduate) (HSU station lab)

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

How to Contact the Arkansas Archeological Survey

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

Arkansas Archeological Survey
Coordinating Office
2475 N. Hatch Ave.
Fayetteville, AR 72704
479.575.3556

Research Stations:

Arkansas Archeological Survey
Parkin Archeological State Park
P.O. Box 241
Parkin, AR 72373-0241
870.755.2119

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

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

Arkansas Archeological Survey
Blytheville Research Station
2520 Friday Spur
Blytheville, AR 72315
870.532.9104

Arkansas Archeological Survey
UAPB, Mail Slot 4814
Pine Bluff, AR 71601
870.535.4509

Arkansas Archeological Survey
UAM, P.O. Box 3087
Monticello, AR 71656-3087
870.460.1090

Arkansas Archeological Survey
SAU, P.O. Box 9381
Magnolia, AR 71754-9381
870.235.4230

Arkansas Archeological Survey
HSU, P.O. Box H-7841
Arkadelphia, AR 71999-0001
870.230.5463

Arkansas Archeological Survey
ATU, P.O. Box 8706
Russellville, AR 72801-8706
479.968.0381

Arkansas Archeological Survey
UAF Research Station
2475 N. Hatch Ave.
Fayetteville, AR 72704
479.575.3556

Arkansas Archeological Survey
UAFS, P.O. Box 3649
Fort Smith, AR 72913-3649
479.788.7812

www.uark.edu/campus-resources/archinfo