

ARKANSAS ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY

ANNUAL REPORT

for fiscal year 2006–2007



A DIVISION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS SYSTEM



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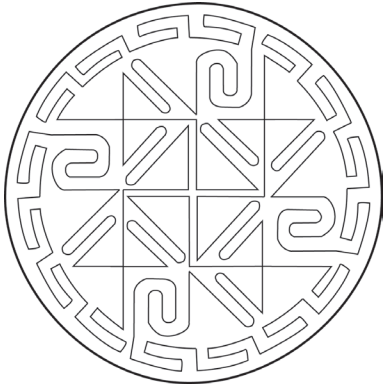
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The 2007 Annual Report was compiled and edited by Deborah Sabo. Layout, design and cover by Deborah Sabo. Cover illustration: Shovels, Photo by Jamie Brandon.
 Overleaf: SAU station archeologist Dr. Jamie Brandon with the Total Station at the Battle Mound in Lafayette County, Photo by Anthony Clay Newton.



University of Arkansas System

ARKANSAS ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY

ANNUAL REPORT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2006–2007 INTRODUCTION

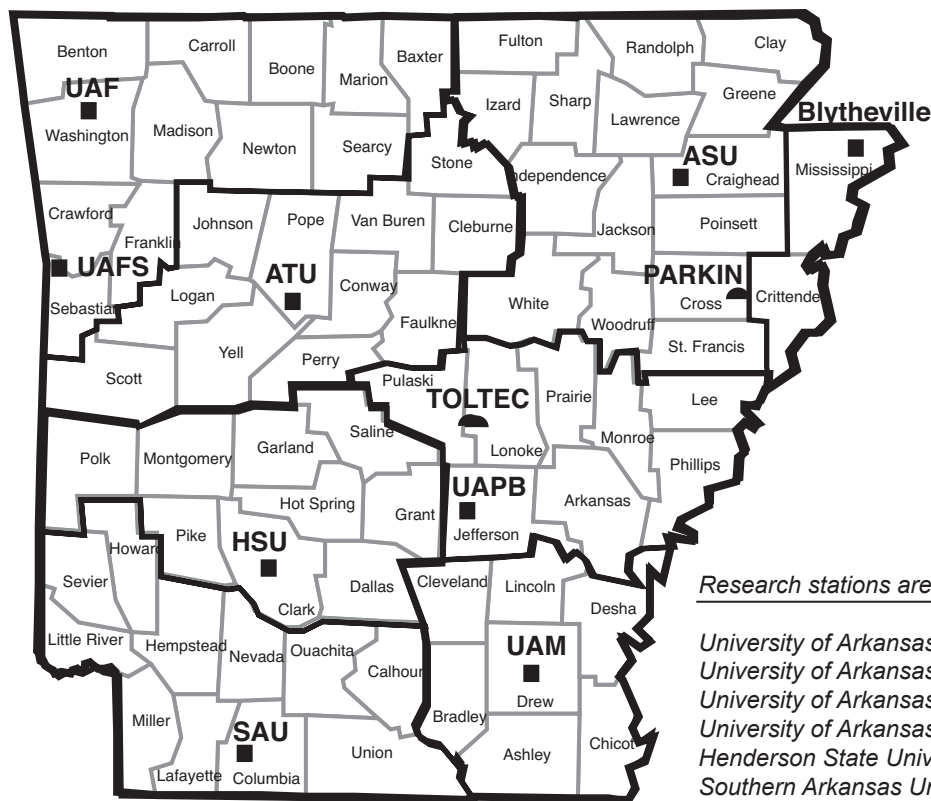
The Arkansas Archeological Survey is a part of the University of Arkansas System. Our mission is to study and protect archeological sites in Arkansas, to preserve and manage information and collections from those sites, and to communicate what we learn to the people of Arkansas. Cooperative agreements with 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



Research stations are located at:

University of Arkansas, Fayetteville
 University of Arkansas, Monticello
 University of Arkansas, Pine Bluff
 University of Arkansas, Fort Smith
 Henderson State University, Arkadelphia
 Southern Arkansas University, Magnolia
 FINAL YEAR – Arkansas Tech University,
 Russellville (moved to Winthrop Rockefeller
 Institute on Petit Jean Mountain, Morrilton, July
 1, 2007)
 Arkansas State University, Jonesboro
 Blytheville Aeroplex, City of Blytheville
 Toltec Mounds Archeological Park, Scott
 Parkin Archeological State Park, Parkin

The Arkansas Archeological Survey has 42 employees statewide. 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-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. 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 98.

THE DIRECTOR'S PAGES: HIGHLIGHTS FOR 2006–2007

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 university campuses. Our field and laboratory projects provide research opportunities for both undergraduate and graduate students. We distribute free curriculum enrichment materials and give dozens of speaker programs to public schools and other groups across the state each year.

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

Finally, the quality of life of all Arkansas citizens is enhanced by our outreach mission to disseminate what we learn about the 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. Some of our accomplishments and challenges in 2006–2007 are outlined below.

Winthrop Rockefeller Institute

The Survey continued its cooperative relationship with Winthrop Rockefeller Institute on Petit Jean Mountain, advising the Institute on developing exhibits about Arkansas River Valley history and archeology. The Eastern States Rock Art Research Association held their biannual conference at the Institute in March 2007, with UAF station archeologist George Sabo as keynote speaker. Survey archeologists worked with the Institute on plans for a film and lecture series, "Picture the Past," for 2007/08. Beginning in summer 2007, WRI became the new home of the former Russellville station, which closed its doors after 38 years on the ATU campus.

AHTD Grant for AMASDA Online

A three-year grant from the Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department provides over \$425,000 to expand and update the AMASDA computerized databases and make complete archeological site file information available online via the Internet to authorized researchers. This new system will be accessible to archeologists who obtain secure passwords from the registrar's office and will allow project managers and agency archeologists to perform records checks and research the state site files without the need to visit the Survey coordinating office. Project participants are Principal Investigators Lela Donat, Jami Lockhart, George Sabo III, and Deborah Weddle, plus Aaron Lingelbach, Crystal Masterson, and John Samuelson.

Act 217—Amendment Strengthens Arkansas’s 1967 Antiquities Act

The Arkansas Legislature passed, and Governor Beebe signed, Act 217 of 2007, amending the Arkansas Antiquities Act of 1967. Act 217 strengthens protection of archeological sites on private and State lands by prohibiting deliberate damage to sites, including removal of objects from sites on private land without landowner permission, and by classifying certain violations as felonies. Representative Roy Ragland of Marshall sponsored the legislation and shepherded it through the legislative process. James Johnston, Arkansas Archeological Society member from Fayetteville, was instrumental in securing Rep. Ragland’s support. State Archeologist Ann Early also worked closely on the issue, and many Society members voiced their support. Both Rep. Ragland and Mr. Johnston received the Arkansas Archeological Society’s McGimsey Preservation Award in recognition of their efforts on behalf of Arkansas archeology.



Governor Mike Beebe signs Amendment to the Arkansas Antiquities Act, Act 217 of 2007. Standing, left to right: Dr. Ann Early (State Archeologist for Arkansas); Rep. Roy Ragland, Marshall (who sponsored the legislation); Sen. Sue Madison; Dr. Tom Green (Arkansas Archeological Survey Director); Mr. James Johnston (Arkansas Archeological Society member).

Stations Benefit from General Improvement Funds

State Senator Steve Bryles introduced a bill on behalf of the Blytheville research station, and the Arkansas Legislature allotted \$35,000 in general improvement funds. This money will be used for specialized analyses and laboratory assistance to process the material recovered during three seasons of excavation at the Eaker site, which is owned by the City of Blytheville. The Survey is working closely with the City in long-range planning to develop a public interpretation program at the site as a Heritage Tourism attraction. A previous (2005) allotment of general improvement funds to the station was used for needed building repairs and construction of shelving to house artifact collections from Mississippi and Crittenden Counties.

***Raiders of the Lost Arkansas* Named “Exhibit of the Year”**

Robert C. Mainfort, Jr. (SRP Administrator) served as guest curator for *Sam Dellinger: Raiders of the Lost Arkansas*, an exhibit of prehistoric Native American artifacts from the UA Museum collections, at the Old State House Museum in Little Rock. The exhibit received an Award of Commendation from the Southeastern Museums Conference in October 2006 and was named Exhibit of the Year by the Arkansas Association of Museums. As of June 30, 2007, over 70,000 visitors had viewed the exhibit. The University of Arkansas Press has accepted Mainfort’s catalog of the exhibit for publication in 2008.



A visitor to the Dellinger exhibit contemplates the famous carved stone figure from Spiro thought to represent a mythical culture hero known as Red Horn or Morning Star. (Photo courtesy of Gail Moore, Exhibit Director, Old State House Museum.)

Staff News & Development

Two of our research station archeologists were promoted during the year. Dr. Claudine Payne and Dr. Mary Beth Trubitt moved from Assistant Archeologist to Associate Archeologist within the Survey. The Department of Anthropology at the University of Arkansas – Fayetteville and the Fulbright College of Arts and Sciences approved their corresponding promotions from Assistant Professor to Associate Professor.

Jami Lockhart, the Survey’s Computer Services Program Coordinator and Director of Archeogeophysical Research, was awarded the Ph.D. after successfully defending his dissertation *Prehistoric Caddo of Arkansas: A Multiscalar Examination of Past Cultural Landscapes* in the Environmental Dynamics Program.

Dr. Jamie Brandon completed his first year as station archeologist at SAU, replacing Dr. Frank Schambach who retired after 38 years. Dr. Brandon was successful in meeting most of his “Year 1” goals and dealt effectively with some unexpected challenges. His station hosted a long-running regional conference this year.

The Survey was sorry to lose valued employees who left in order to further their education. Robert Scott and Matt Reynolds each resigned to pursue their Ph.D. degrees after very productive stints as archeological assistants at the UAM and HSU stations, respectively. Amanda Brock was hired to the HSU position, but the job at UAM has not yet been filled.

UA Anthropology Department's 1st Ph.D. is a "Survey" Student

The Department of Anthropology at University of Arkansas – Fayetteville awarded its first Ph.D. degree to archeology student Alicia Valentino. Two Survey archeologists served on Valentino's dissertation committee: Dr. Leslie Stewart-Abernathy (ATU) and Dr. George Sabo III (UAF) as chair. Her dissertation, *The Dynamics of Industry as Seen from Van Winkle's Mill, Arkansas*, examined the industrial archeology of the Van Winkle Mill site in northwest Arkansas. Dr. Valentino accepted a position with a cultural resource management firm.

New Indians of Arkansas Website

UAF station archeologist George Sabo, working with Deborah Weddle and John Samuelsen of the Survey's Computer Services Program, launched a new educational website in winter of 2007. *Indians of Arkansas* provides information and resources for students, teachers, and life-long learners interested in Arkansas Indian archeology, history, and culture from 30,000 years ago to the present. One goal of the website is to help people understand how we learn about the past—what kinds of information we use and how we reach conclusions. A second goal is to provide both academic and traditional Indian perspectives for a more comprehensive view of the cultural heritage of Arkansas and the South. The new website expands upon our earlier *First Encounters* educational CD-ROM (no longer available) about early contact between Indians and Europeans in the Mississippi Valley. There is a new series of learning exercises covering Indian history from the earliest times to the present. *Indians of Arkansas* employs the active learning approach, giving students an opportunity to use historical and anthropological methods through direct study of original sources, including texts, maps, artworks, and archeological finds.

Theft at SAU Station

On August 3, 2006, SAU station personnel discovered that 27 whole and reconstructed late-period Caddo ceramic vessels had been stolen from the Cedar Grove collection. The loss of these vessels is a terrible blow not only to the SAU research station staff, volunteers, and the greater archeological community, but to the Caddo people. These pots were held in trust for the Federal Government and were eventually to be repatriated to the Caddo Nation.



The items were stolen from the new station facility in the Bruce Center on the SAU campus in Magnolia. The Bruce Center is currently under renovation to serve as home for a new museum as well as the Survey research station. The Cedar Grove collection was stored in a locked room separated from the rest of the station collections in preparation for shipping to Fayetteville.

Archeologically, the stolen items are part of one of the best documented Caddoan whole vessel ceramic assemblages in Arkansas. Historic burials and a late-period prehistoric Caddo site (ca. A.D. 1650–1750) were discovered along the Red River in Lafayette County during the construction of the Field Revetment by the New Orleans District of the Corps of Engineers. Excavations were undertaken during 1980 with an Arkansas Archeological Survey Contract Program crew under the direction of Neal Trubowitz and a crew of volunteers led by Frank Schambach. The entire ceramic vessel assemblage consisted of 67 whole or partially reconstructable vessels recovered from 12 grave lots. These vessels have been photographed, drawn, measured, extensively analyzed, reported on and published.

As these vessels are from graves, they are subject to the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act. If the vessels were transported across state lines, they are also subject to the federal Archeological Resource Protection Act. Hence, the thieves can be prosecuted under two separate federal laws as well as state law. For these reasons the SAU Police Department is working with the El Dorado office of the FBI in the investigation.

One result of this unfortunate event was a heightened awareness at all the Survey's host institutions of the need to ensure security for collections housed on their premises. All Survey stations but one now are equipped with electronic alarm systems, as well as other security measures.



The Caddo Culture Club and Hasinai Dance Society perform traditional dances during the 49th Caddo Conference hosted by the SAU research station on campus in Magnolia. (Photo by Anthony Clay Newton.)

Survey Hosts Regional Conferences: SEAC and Caddo Conference

The Survey played host to two regional conferences this year. The 63rd Southeastern Archeological Conference (SEAC) took place in Little Rock at the Doubletree Hotel, November 8–11, 2006. Between 450 and 500 people attended the meeting. A planning committee made advance preparations throughout the previous two years. Claudine Payne (Blytheville station archeologist) was Program Chair and editor of the Conference Bulletin, which contains the meeting abstracts. Julie Markin (Toltec station) and Mary Beth Trubitt (HSU station) headed up the Local Arrangements. Numerous other Survey staff assisted to ensure the Conference was a success. Five Survey archeologists chaired symposia or sessions, and one served as a discussant. Ten Survey employees authored and/or coauthored papers delivered at the Conference. Two students of Survey faculty also presented papers or posters. Special events included a reception at the Old State House Museum, with a viewing of the *Sam Dellinger* exhibit, and a tour of the Toltec Mounds site at Toltec Mounds Archeological State Park.

The SAU research station hosted the 49th Caddo Conference, March 15–18, 2007, at the Reynolds Center on the Southern Arkansas University campus in Magnolia. Station research assistant David Jeane was Program Chair. There were 106 registered participants (and quite a few unofficial visitors), who listened to 22 formal papers and two moderated discussions about research in the traditional Caddo homeland. Survey archeologists accounted for six of the papers. The Caddo Conference is unique in bringing together professionals, avocational archeologists, and members of the descendant community to discuss current research and participate in cultural events. LaRue Martin Parker (Caddo Nation Chairperson) and Robert Gonzalez (Caddo Nation NAGPRA Representative) spoke at the conference. Members of the Caddo Culture Club and the Hasinai Society held a traditional social dance on the commons of the SAU campus, and the conference closed with tours of two important Caddoan archeological sites.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION IN ARKANSAS

- ◆ Survey archeologists taught 21 college classes to 633 undergraduate and graduate students at eight university campuses in Arkansas (UAF, UAPB, UAM, UALR, ATU, ASU, HSU, SAU).
- ◆ HSU station archeologist Mary Beth Trubitt directed the joint UAF/HSU archeological field school in conjunction with the annual Arkansas Archeological Society/Survey Training Program
- ◆ ASU station archeologist Julie Morrow mentored ASU McNair Scholars Shaun McGaha and Gina Billeaudeau.
- ◆ The Survey provided part-time employment to ten UAF, ASU, and HSU students (see Appendix 4).
- ◆ Courses taught by Survey archeologists fulfilled basic education requirements and contributed 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 students attending University of Arkansas – Fayetteville, Arkansas State University, Southern Arkansas University, Hendrix College, Mississippi State University, and Western Carolina University.
- ◆ Survey archeologists filled 26 thesis or internship committee positions for UAF graduate students in Anthropology and Environmental Dynamics
- ◆ UAF station archeologist George Sabo III serves as assistant director of the interdisciplinary Environmental Dynamics Program in the Fulbright College of Arts and Sciences.
- ◆ Survey archeologists provided direct supervision and/or assistance to research projects for UAF graduate students, HSU undergraduate students, ASU undergraduate and graduate students, and four out-of-state 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
 - membership on campus and departmental committees, and curatorial functions for campus museums
 - assistance with historic properties and collections owned by the universities

CONTRIBUTIONS TO PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND K-12 EDUCATION

- ◆ The Survey distributes its Teacher Packet containing information, activities, and lesson ideas for classroom use by Arkansas school teachers in printed form, as a CD-ROM, and as downloadable files available on our website.
- ◆ Survey archeologists gave 19 presentations on archeology, American Indians, and early Arkansas to K-12 students and their teachers at schools across the state, with combined audiences of about 929.
- ◆ 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 UAF University Days on the UAF campus.
- ◆ 138 Arkansas teachers attended workshops conducted by Survey staff.
 - Education specialist Mary Kwas presented “Trash Box Archeology” at University Days on the UAF campus (63 teachers)
 - George Sabo (UAF) conducted a workshop about the Survey’s online educational resources for the Rogers School District (40 teachers)

- Tim Mulvihill (UAFS) led a tour of archeological excavations at the Drennen-Scott House for local Fort Smith/Van Buren area teachers (35 teachers)
- ♦ Survey staff members served as judges in several divisions at the Northwest Arkansas and Northeast Arkansas Regional Science Fairs, and at the History Day Student Competition in Springdale, Arkansas.

PUBLIC SERVICE AND OUTREACH

- ♦ The Survey works closely with several state and federal agencies whose responsibilities under environmental and cultural preservation statutes include the management and protection of archeological sites:
 - Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department
 - Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism
 - Arkansas 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 90 public lectures and other presentations by Survey staff reached audiences of more than 2400.
- ♦ Survey staff have contributed about 40 articles to the Butler Library's *Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture* project; staff have also reviewed articles and volunteered as fact-checkers.
- ♦ Survey staff participated in a number of community festivals around the state, including the Texarkana Archeology and History Fair, Fayetteville Springfest, Grady Centennial Celebration, Frontier Fest in Fort Smith, and the Civil War Weekend at Washington State Park.
- ♦ 88 members of the Arkansas Archeological Society attended our jointly managed annual Training Program for amateur archeologists. The 2007 program at Caddo sites near Malvern was directed by Dr. Mary Beth Trubitt. Eleven participants received technical certification in one or more areas this year.



A Pleasant Setting: Arkansas Archeological Society members Lewis Huddle and Kristin Huddle wash artifacts in the Field Lab at Lake Catherine State Park during the 2007 summer Training Program.

- ◆ Our main website received, on average, 3068 visits per month, with a year-end total of 36,816
- ◆ We updated both of our interactive educational websites this year.
 - A new *Indians of Arkansas* website, launched in January 2007, absorbed the older *First Encounters* website as one part of a comprehensive resource covering archeology, history, and culture, and has averaged 6,400 unique visitors per month.
 - *Rock Art in Arkansas* was revised and updated to reflect new research, with the new version going online May 2007. *Rock Art* received 2,300 unique visitors per month.
- ◆ Marion Haynes (Blytheville) continued his appointment by Governor Huckabee to the Arkansas Governor's Earthquake Advisory Council.
- ◆ Dr. Ann Early (State Archeologist) served on the Department of Arkansas Heritage Historic Sites Review Board, an appointment by the Governor of Arkansas.
- ◆ Dr. Jamie Brandon (SAU) served on the Arkansas Civil War Sesquicentennial Commission, an appointment by the Governor of Arkansas.
- ◆ George Sabo (UAF) continued his service as a member of the Arkansas Humanities 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 remains and objects must be returned to modern representatives of the appropriate culturally affiliated American Indian Tribe. The Survey's activities are essential for the University's compliance with this federal law.

PROFESSIONAL SERVICE

- ◆ Survey staff provided consultation, advice, or other assistance to over 125 agencies, firms, museums, schools, parks, civic groups, and other bodies, in addition to service rendered to research station host institutions.
- ◆ Survey staff served as officers, members of various committees, or in other service capacities for the Society for American Archaeology, Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Society for Historical Archaeology, South Central Historical Archeology Conference, Society for Bead Researchers, Caddo Conference, Register of Professional Archeologists, and National Association of State Archeologists.
- ◆ The Survey staff hosted the 63rd annual meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, held at the DoubleTree Hotel in Little Rock, November 8–11, 2006.
- ◆ The SAU station hosted the 49th Caddo Conference at the Reynolds Center on the SAU campus in Magnolia, March 15–18, 2007.

GRANTS, HONORS, AND AWARDS

- ◆ \$425,456 from Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department for the AMASDA Online Project (Registrar, CSP, UAF)
- ◆ \$595 from Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department for AMS dates (UAM)
- ◆ \$73,769 from the National Park Service for Crenshaw site NAGPRA bioarcheological research (SAU, Registrar)
- ◆ \$19,655 from Department of Defense for Fort Chaffee, Camp Robinson, and National Guard Armories database (Registrar)
- ◆ \$111,500 grant from Arkansas Natural and Cultural Resources Council for archeological work at Old Davidsonville (SRP)

- ◆ \$82,450 from Arkansas Natural and Cultural Resources Council for the project to document collections from previously excavated bluff shelter sites (SRP, UAF)
- ◆ \$700 from the Arkansas Archeological Society Research Fund for radiocarbon dates (HSU)
- ◆ \$1250 from the Arkansas Archeological Society Research Fund for faunal analysis (SAU)
- ◆ \$1250 from the Arkansas Archeological Society Research Fund for neutron activation analysis (ASU)
- ◆ \$595 from the Arkansas Archeological Society Research Fund for radiocarbon dates (BLY)
- ◆ Mary Kwas received the Society for American Archaeology's Presidential Recognition Award
- ◆ E. Faye Futch and Jamie Brandon each were awarded a Director's Special Commendation from Arkansas State Parks Director Greg Butts

SCIENTIFIC ACHIEVEMENTS & ARCHEOLOGICAL MISSION

- ◆ Survey professional staff authored or coauthored 32 publications and reports, and presented 46 papers and workshops at professional meetings in 2006–2007.
- ◆ 1098 new archeological sites were recorded, bringing the total number of sites in Arkansas site files to 42,042.
- ◆ 214 new archeological projects were entered in the database, bringing the projects total to 5468.
- ◆ The Survey registrar facilitated 586 requests for information from the Arkansas site files by students, researchers, and project managers; 188 researchers visited the office to use the site records.
- ◆ Our sponsored research program administered new grants and contracts with budgets totaling \$303,494 and submitted 5 final project reports.
- ◆ The Survey logged over 8402 hours of volunteer help from students and citizens of Arkansas on various field and laboratory projects around the state.
- ◆ The Survey's AMASDA database (Automated Management of Archeological Site Data in Arkansas) is one of the first and best computerized site file systems in the country. Our computer services program and registrar's office personnel are constantly working to expand and upgrade the AMASDA system and to add new databases. This work is currently proceeding in part with the assistance of grants or contracts from Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department, and the Department of Defense (Camp Robinson and Fort Chaffee).

RESEARCH HIGHLIGHTS FOR 2006–2007

- ◆ 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, and with the help of volunteers from across the state.
 - What kind of social and political landscape surrounded Toltec Mounds, the largest prehistoric civic/ceremonial center in central Arkansas? Archeologists use mapping with GIS layers to try to find out.
Read more on pp. 22–25
 - What really happened to the Indians of the Southeast after Hernando de Soto and his men made contact in 1539–1543? Comparing the archeology of the Parkin site in NE Arkansas with the Tatham Mound in Florida reveals striking contrasts.
Read more on pp. 26–29

- Artifacts long at rest in the UA Museum collections return to light. New projects at the UAF research station reexamine ancient textiles preserved in the dry rockshelters of the Ozarks and finely made decorated pots from the Central Arkansas River Valley to see what they can tell about prehistoric cultural dynamics.
Read more on pp. 30–34
- What could be the driving forces that distinguished Plaquemine culture (ca. A.D. 1000–1600) from its more dominant neighbors to the north and east? Marvin Jeter’s chapter in a new book on *Plaquemine Archaeology* discusses how the “outer limits” of Plaquemine culture on its northern borders in SE Arkansas is expressed in four archeological phases.
Read more on pp. 35–38
- Do mingled historic and Native American artifacts represent the probable location of the earliest Arkansas Post? Laboratory analysis of material from the Wallace Bottom site continued at the UAPB station, identifying a French Colonial and Quapaw presence bracketed by the LaSalle party’s entrada to the region and the Chickasaw attack of 1749.
Read more on pp. 39–42
- Excavation at the historic Drennen-Scott House owned by UAFS revealed features that may aid future landscaping and rehabilitation of the structure. With volunteer help, archeologists have discovered a drainage system on the grounds and chimney foundations of a previously unknown outbuilding.
Read more on pp. 43–46
- The HSU station hosted the annual Training Program for amateur archeologists, combined with the joint UAF/HSU archeological field school. Prehistoric novaculite quarries and stone workshops offer some of archeology’s most challenging excavation scenarios, but may tell us much about toolmaking and trade by the region’s ancient inhabitants.
Read more on pp. 47–50
- The SAU station’s new research archeologist tackled a range of projects in his first year, from hosting the Caddo Conference, to continuing the station’s long-term program of Caddo archeology, to a new emphasis on historic archeology of the Black experience in the South. All this, plus Dr. Jamie Brandon moved ahead with plans to develop a new museum at SAU.
Read more on pp. 51–56
- Numerous research projects at ATU were juggled by staff busy with preparations to close the station at that campus by the end of the fiscal year and move to new headquarters at Winthrop Rockefeller Institute on Petit Jean Mountain. Larry Porter and Dr. Skip Stewart-Abernathy still found time to record historic cemeteries, study an antebellum homestead in Logan County, contribute to the Cherokee Trail of Tears and Lakeport Plantation projects, and lecture across the state on boat wreck sites in Arkansas and a cultural exchange program with China on heritage preservation.
Read more on pp. 57–60
- Dr. Julie Morrow’s co-edited book on *Paleoindian Archaeology* was published by University Press of Florida, and Morrow set to work developing ideas for two more books on Quaternary topics: one dealing with Ice Age fauna in Arkansas and the other with the Clovis Paleoindian culture in the New World. Morrow also published a brief assessment of all known Paleoindian finds in the state. She and her students continued to study the King Mastodon from Craighead County.
Read more on pp. 61–65
- Dr. Claudine Payne is beginning to put together the results of three seasons of excavation at the Eaker Mississippian site in Blytheville. Was Eaker a large town with fortifications? Or a series of smaller villages disturbed by earthquakes?
Read more on pp. 66–69
- SRP archeologists continued a program of research at Old Davidsonville State Park, adding archeology’s findings to the story of how folks lived at this frontier county seat in the early nineteenth century.
Read more on pp. 70–72

- Archeogeophysical surveys assisted prehistoric and historic research projects across the state, from studies of Archaic stone quarries, to mapping of unmarked graves in African American cemeteries.

Read more on pp. 73–76

CHALLENGES—AND SOME SOLUTIONS

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.
 - Rockshelters in the Ozarks have increasingly been exploited as illicit methamphetamine labs, with attendant vandalism of archeological deposits.
 - ✧ 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.
 - ✧ The Survey has worked cooperatively with local law enforcement agencies to address the problem of vandalism at sites associated with drug use and meth labs.
 - ✧ Passage of Act 217 of 2007, an Amendment to the 1967 Arkansas Antiquities Act, strengthens protection of archeological sites by reclassifying certain violations as felonies.
- ◆ **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.
 - Despite good efforts by our host institutions, security is an issue. The theft of 26 prehistoric Caddo Indian pottery vessels from the Survey's SAU station collection last year remains unsolved.
 - ✧ Security upgrades at the stations include electronic alarm systems (at all stations but one), as a response to the theft at SAU.
 - ✧ General Improvement Funds allotted by the Arkansas Legislature have benefitted the Blytheville station by allowing necessary building repairs, purchase of shelving to house research collections, and funds to hire laboratory assistants to process materials from three seasons of excavation at the Eaker site, owned by the City of Blytheville.
- ◆ **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.
 - We need to find ways to support the "lab and desk work" necessary to bring our research to full fruition.
 - ✧ Grants from the Arkansas Natural and Cultural Resources Council are helping with this effort.

- ◆ **Public Education and Heritage Tourism Opportunities.** Even after 39 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.
 - ✧ Our new *Indians of Arkansas* website enriches our internet delivery of information and educational resources for learning and teaching about archeology and anthropology in Arkansas and the South.
 - 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.
 - For the past several years, we have needed 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.
 - ✧ General Improvement Funds aided two of our research stations with building repairs and needed equipment purchases during 2006–2007.
 - ✧ The Higher Education Bond Issue significantly helped the Survey with some technology needs, enabling purchase of computers and peripherals for our research stations and the coordinating office, as well as updated archeogeophysical hardware and software.

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.

Selected Academic and Service Activities for 2006–2007

- “Quapaw History in Arkansas.” Presentation to the Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma, April 12, 2007
- taught ANTH 5443, Cultural Resource Management, for the Department of Anthropology at UAF, Spring 2007 (8 students)
- Chair of two Ph.D. student committees at UAF
- taught two Cultural Resource Management classes for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Santa Fe, New Mexico, May 2007 (each class, 30 students)
- taught the “Establishing Time” seminar at the Arkansas Archeological Society/Survey Training Program in Malvern, Arkansas, June 2007 (3 students) and helped with excavations
- Chair, Professional Development Committee, Society for American Archaeology
- member, Standards Board, RPA (Register of Professional Archaeologists)



Dr. Green at the Training Program excavation site in Malvern, June 2007.

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

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 (Lisa Davison), 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. At the CO she divides her time between administrative duties for the Survey, and as liaison with the Arkansas Archeological Society. Ms. Scott coordinates communications throughout the Survey's statewide organization and performs numerous tasks for other staff members. Among these, she helps the Survey's education specialist prepare and distribute Teacher Packets and Archeology Month materials. As Society Liaison, she keeps the Membership database up to date, assists the Society's officers, and works on logistical arrangements for the summer Training Program, acting as Field Secretary. Ms. Scott also assists with preparations and logistics for the Society's Annual Meeting.

THE SURVEY ACCOUNTING TECH I/PUBLICATIONS ACCOUNTANT

Lisa Davison joined the coordinating office staff in November of 2006. Prior to this she had been with the University of Arkansas – Fayetteville for nine years. She serves as Accounting Tech I for the CO and as Accountant for the Publications Program. As Accounting Tech I her duties include processing travel claims, hourly payrolls, monthly leave, p-card transactions, receiving, vehicle reports, and numerous other accounting functions. As Accountant for Publications she is responsible for all accounting functions, book orders, shipping, receiving, reports, and billing issues. She was instrumental in establishing some new procedures to streamline day-to-day operations for the business end of the Publications Program, corrected errors in the Publications accounting and inventory computer programs, and has worked aggressively to obtain payment on delinquent invoices.

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

Administrative projects dominated the State Archeologist's agenda this year, although Ann Early also found time for research, preservation efforts, and public outreach.

Amended Antiquities Act

In early 2007, the Arkansas Legislature passed, and Governor Beebe signed, legislation amending the Arkansas Antiquities Act of 1967. Act 217 of 2007 strengthens protections of archeological sites on private and state lands (see the Highlights section of this Annual Report). Ann Early worked on the issue at various times throughout the year, testified in the House Agriculture, Forestry and Economic Development hearings, and was present when Governor Beebe signed the Bill into law.

New State Plan Guidelines

Another major project was to prepare updates for the Guidelines for Fieldwork and Report Writing, Appendix B, in the *State Plan for the Conservation of Archeological Resources in Arkansas*. Every four years the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program submits a new Historic Preservation Plan to the National Park Service. *The State Plan for the Conservation of Archeological Resources* is part of this larger Preservation Plan, and the Archeological Survey is legally responsible for the archeological part of the Plan. With the new Historic Preservation Plan due in Washington at the end of 2007, this was an opportunity to update information in the Guidelines that had not been modified since 1994. Ann Early worked with Survey Director Tom Green to draft the updated Guidelines during the latter half of the year.

Arkansas Indian History

When time was available, Early continued research on topics she has been pursuing for several years. One of these is the story of French Colonial life in the Mississippi Valley, in particular the role of Arkansas in the

second Chickasaw War of 1738–1740.

This year she began expanding her research geographically to include French Colonial settlements and affairs in the Vincennes area of present-day Indiana, and in the Illinois Country. People traveled back and forth between “the Arkansas” and the Vincennes region throughout the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Some of Arkansas's pioneer era settlers had their roots in the French settlements sprinkled between Montreal and the Lower Mississippi River valley.

Arkansas Indian history, both real and imagined, is a research area that has relevance to a number of archeological management issues. Early also continued her studies of late eighteenth and early nineteenth century Indian presence in Arkansas, particularly with respect to Cherokee history before and during the Trail of Tears. This information is applicable to several projects.

For instance, Early served as an advisor to Arkansas Educational Television Network, and to a private company based in New York City, that were both developing films about historic Indians in Arkansas at the time of the Trail of Tears.

Early also wrote and reviewed articles on historic Indian subjects for the online *Encyclopedia of Arkansas History & Culture*, and provided information about pre-Removal Cherokee settlements in Arkansas to the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, and to private citizens.

Lastly, Early began some research in advance of expected industrial developments at various places in Arkansas. Background investigations into historic settlement in localities that are likely industrial sites will help determine if important historic archeological sites, yet undiscovered, may be at risk of destruction. Most communities built along waterways in Arkansas have plans to rehabilitate or create commercial and industrial areas close to the waterfront. For the most part, there have

been no historic landscape studies of these vulnerable areas to establish whether important historic places may have existed there. Many new developments may not require investigation in advance of construction. During the year, Early undertook background research for areas near Fort Smith, Osceola, and Little Rock, in response to rumors of development plans.

Historic Cemeteries

Ann Early continued to foster research, documentation, and preservation efforts for cemeteries in Arkansas. She had 55 contacts with constituent groups, concerned

individuals, descendant groups, and others regarding cemetery issues. Her involvement ranged from a telephone call to extended periods of research and administrative effort. Early also compiled a brochure with advice and resources for persons and groups interested in cemetery preservation and study. She participated in a Preserve African American Cemeteries organization workshop and gave information about available assistance to persons in the state. Finally, Early completed paperwork to place cemeteries that have been nominated to the National Register of Historic Places into the Survey's site database.

SERVICE AND PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

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

Academic Service and Activities

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

- advised UAF Ph.D. candidate Barbara Farley on her dissertation project
- tutored University of Oklahoma graduate student Elspeth Dowd on Caddo pottery
- assisted graduate student Matt Carter with sources for his dissertation project

Records and Collections Management

- prepared site forms and AMASDA database entry paperwork for historic cemeteries, National Register nominated sites, and others
- reviewed and managed requests for permission to re-publish images and figures from Survey publications

Review of Projects

- reviewed 46 permit applications posted by U.S. Corps of Engineers districts for projects in Arkansas
- read Section 106 compliance paperwork generated by Arkansas Historic Preservation Program staff and various agencies and individuals
- reviewed Arkansas Historic Preservation Program correspondence regarding development and possible impacts on archeological sites
- read contract reports and other limited distribution reports submitted to the State Historic Preservation Officer and Survey Registrar upon completion of work in Arkansas
- attended Archeological Resources Preservation Act workshop, Fort Smith

Professional Service

- co-organized a symposium ("Archeology in the Land of Heat, Mud, and Mosquitoes: Papers in Honor of Martha Ann Rolingson") at the 2006 Southeastern Archeological Conference in Little Rock
- Vice President, National Association of State Archeologists

- Secretary, State Review Board for Historic Preservation
- Editorial Advisory Board, *Encyclopedia of Arkansas History & Culture*
- reviewed a draft of a CRM study solicited by the Memphis District Corps and made comments for the District Archeologist
- provided professional assistance to 94 individuals, organizations, and agencies seeking information and help of various kinds regarding archeological sites and historic properties in Arkansas
- arranged a data-sharing agreement between the Survey and Potlatch Corporation that gave Potlatch information about archeological sites on their lands for management and preservation purposes—the first such agreement between an industrial timberland owner and the State of Arkansas

Service to the Arkansas Archeological Society

- supervised the Site Stewards Program
- developed brochure content for the Site Stewards Program
- taught Stewardship Program workshop at the annual Training Program, Malvern
- taught Beginner's Orientation at the annual Training Program, Malvern

Other Public Service and Outreach

- responded to 56 private citizens seeking information and assistance with archeological issues
- presented a talk on cemetery preservation programs in Arkansas to the Washington County Genealogical Society (audience, 20)
- presented a talk on Caddoan ceramic design to the Saline County Library History Enrichment Program (audience, 35)
- judged essays submitted for the Gingles and Westbrook Awards bestowed by the Arkansas Historical Association
- advised Historic Arkansas Museum on development of a permanent American Indian gallery
- participated in History Day Student Competition, Springdale, AR

TOLTEC MOUNDS ARCHEOLOGICAL STATE PARK

Dr. Julie Markin, 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

Plum Bayou Survey

Station research continued to focus on the Plum Bayou culture by studying sites in the surrounding area that were associated with the builders and users of Toltec Mounds. Students from Hendrix College and volunteers from the Toltec Chapter of the Arkansas Archeological Society and the Central Arkansas Master Naturalists Program walked fields along Indian and Baker Bayous in Lonoke County and Plum and Cross Bayous in Jefferson County. Through systematic survey of these bayous around Toltec, the teams hope to locate new sites and better assess the distribution, size, and co-relationships of Plum Bayou culture settlements occupied at any one time. The research plan will then move to excavation of Plum Bayou sites that might have earthworks, middens, or subsurface features such as house remains.

Working with Artifact Collections

Former station archeologist Martha Rolingson has defined the motif assemblage for Plum Bayou ceramics—the range of decorative styles and techniques used for pottery—in previous publications. Analyzing the ceramics in collections from recorded Plum Bayou sites across Central Arkansas is a way to build on Rolingson's work and further develop the Plum Bayou motif assemblage. This is important to understand the origins of Plum Bayou and its relationship to other cultures.

We define the Central Arkansas study region by a 100-km radius from the Toltec site. This year we

completed analysis of ceramics and lithics from the Steve Hoffman site (3PU34), west of Little Rock and about 30 km from Toltec. This large site was excavated in 1971 by the Arkansas Archeological Society and has both Plum Bayou and Caddo components. The Plum Bayou types Baytown Plain, Larto Red, and Coles Creek Incised *var. Keo* were represented here in the expected frequencies.

Mapping Plum Bayou in Central Arkansas

Mapping of previously unrecorded Plum Bayou sites in a 40-km circle around Toltec is critical to understand how this culture distributed itself on the Central Arkansas landscape. Julie Markin added the new site plots to a GIS database in order to show relationships of sites to environmental variables such as soil types and distance to a water source.

The study area fits a model for areas with temperate climates and adequate rainfall, where agricultural settlements are often on or near the wide floodplains of large rivers because these offer generous tracts of arable land. Loams—a mixture of sand, silt, and clay—are ideal agricultural soils. They are deposited by over-bank flooding, directly next to streams. Thus, natural levees on large river floodplains provided desirable prehistoric settlement locales. The easily tilled soils were annually replenished with nutrient-rich floodwaters, but there were stretches of higher ground that stayed dry for building houses. With nearby oxbow lakes, levees gave easy access



Left to right: Diana Moxley, Frank Skinner, Mark Hartmann, Mary Farmer, Camille Hartmann, and Eric Mills finish walking a cotton field as part of the Plum Bayou Survey project.

to protein resources such as fish and waterfowl.

A preliminary assessment of the new map layers indicates that Plum Bayou people took advantage of all these conditions, locating their settlements near large waterways, especially the Arkansas and White rivers, as well as Bayou Meto, a large abandoned channel of the Arkansas. Settlements strongly favored the natural levees and narrow floodplains along these main streams. The White and Arkansas river lowlands had better-drained soils than along the Mississippi River itself, highly productive for corn and small grain cultivation.

The maps also help to assess social connections between sites, by allowing us to see how far each site is from its neighbors and what types of interaction may have been possible. This information adds to our limited understanding of the social and political landscape of the period, and the relationship between the large Toltec site and surrounding farms and villages.

The maps have the potential not only to impact future archeological research, but also public policy in the region, and to encourage preservation of Arkansas's cultural heritage. Eventually we will be able to tell a much fuller story of the Plum Bayou culture that once flourished in Central Arkansas to the school children,

farmers, highway planners, and residential developers who live, learn, and work on the same land today.

Graduate Student Mapping Projects

Two ongoing graduate student research projects are under the supervision of the Toltec station archeologist Julie Markin. Okba Al-kadi, Applied Science doctoral candidate at UALR is using GPR (ground penetrating radar) to locate and define the shapes of mounds that were leveled on the northern portion of the Toltec site (Mounds C, G, H, and K). Henry Thomason, a master's student from UCA (and former park superintendent) is creating a GIS map of the Toltec site, with data layers for hydrography, soils, GLO maps, aerial photographs, microcontours, and past excavation units. The completed map will be a valuable research tool, especially as there is no existing synthetic map for the numerous post-1980s excavation units.

General Station News

Marilyn Whitlow continued to care for records and collections at the Toltec Mounds station. Ms. Whitlow has nearly completed scanning all the slides in the Toltec collection to convert them to digital images. This

project also involves creation of a searchable database of the images by artifact type, provenience, and year of excavation. When completed, over 9000 slides will have been scanned and cataloged.

A major upgrade was realized in April when the station finally gained access to high-speed internet. Cable or DSL have not been available in Scott, Arkansas. Through an arrangement with the Arkansas Department of Information Services (DIS) and the Department of Parks and Tourism, the station was “piggy-backed” off a hard-wired high-speed internet connection with a wireless router. Communications, research, and many management functions are much easier now.

Community Involvement

The newly revived Toltec Chapter of the Arkansas Archeological Society received its official charter in March. The Chapter meets monthly with a strong attendance.

Julie Markin served as humanities scholar on four Arkansas Humanities Council grants for documentation and preservation of African-American cemeteries. Ms. Whitlow completed site forms for historic cemeteries that she and Markin visited. The AHC program awards funds to help community groups preserve their local cemeteries.

TOLTEC MOUNDS STATION PERSONNEL

Julie Markin (Ph.D., University of Georgia, 2007) joined the Survey in July 2005. Her research interests focus on the Late Woodland to Mississippian period transition and the emergence of chiefdom political organization in the American Southeast. Besides fieldwork in Alabama and Georgia, she has classroom and field school teaching experience, and worked for four years as Director of Educational Programs for The Coosawattee Foundation in Calhoun, Georgia.

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

Grants, Honors & Awards

- Certificate of Appreciation, Arkansas Archeological Society

Academic Service and Activities

- taught ANTH 2316, Cultural Anthropology, at UALR, Spring 2007 (17 students)
- supervised fieldwork at the Toltec Mounds site for thesis projects by UALR Department of Applied Science doctoral candidate Okba Al-kadi, and UCA Master’s student Henry Thomason
- lecture and guided tour of the site and lab for Dr. Brett Hill’s Hendrix College archeology class
- lecture and guided tour of the site and lab for students from Dr. Jane Eastman’s archeology class at Western Carolina University
- UALR Anthropology Advisory Council

Professional Service and Activities

- Local Arrangements Co-chair, 2006 Southeastern Archeological Conference, November 8–12, Little Rock
- site tour and interview about Toltec Mounds and Central Arkansas prehistory with Mark Wilken of AETN, for an educational program on Arkansas history and prehistory

Service to Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism

Markin 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.

- participated in a career day hosted by the park with a talk “What do archeologists do?” and hands-on lab experience for fifth graders (150 students)
- hosted Archeology Lab Day for the general public, when visitors learned how to wash, sort, and identify artifacts collected from nearby sites (attendance, 19)

- lecture for the Central Arkansas Master Naturalists Program (attendance, 50)
- assistance to park staff on definition of park boundaries, ideas for temporary exhibits, photographs and PowerPoint presentations for special programs, review of materials for visitor handouts and exhibits, and general site interpretation

Public Service and Outreach

- presentation to the Young at Heart Club, Little Rock (attendance, 40)
- Spring and Fall Equinox programs at Toltec Mounds (combined attendance, 120)
- Summer Solstice program at Toltec Mounds (attendance, 53)
- hosted two Artifact Identification Days at Toltec Mounds
- served as humanities scholar on five Arkansas Humanities Council grants for documentation and preservation of historic cemeteries in Pulaski County (Ellis Cemetery, Campbell Cemetery, Union Cemetery, Hickman/New Dora Cemetery, Woodson Community Cemetery)
- responded to requests from the public for information about archeology, artifacts, and the Toltec Mounds

Service to the Arkansas Archeological Society

- advisor and contact person for the Toltec Chapter
- taught Basic Excavation seminar at the annual Training Program and assisted excavations
- Local Arrangements Chair for the 2006 Annual Meeting in Little Rock, September 21–23
- presented programs to the Ouachita (Hot Springs) and Toltec (Little Rock) chapters (combined attendance, 40)

Volunteer Hours

- volunteers contributed 897.25 hours in the field or laboratory to station research projects
- former station archeologist Dr. Martha Rolingson continued to work on a comprehensive report covering nearly three decades of archeological research at Toltec Mounds



Left to right: Shannon Kardiak, Marilyn Whitlow, and Camille Hartmann analyze artifacts in the Toltec station lab.

PARKIN ARCHEOLOGICAL STATE PARK

Dr. Jeffrey M. Mitchem, Station Archeologist
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 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

Consequences of the de Soto Expedition

Dr. Mitchem has been drawing on his knowledge of the archeology of the de Soto expedition as a context to understand Parkin and related sites. Encounters between Indians and Spaniards had different effects in different regions of the Southeast. Hernando de Soto and his men landed in Florida in 1539 and traveled throughout much of the southeast region of the United States, entering Arkansas in 1541.

In the 1980s, Mitchem directed excavations at a Florida site, the Tatham Mound, which yielded graphic evidence of violent and catastrophic clashes between the Spaniards and the people living along the west coast of Florida. Some human bones from the mound had wounds produced by metal swords, and around 94 people had been buried within a short time, apparently victims of a disease accidentally introduced by the Spaniards. Nearly continuous Spanish contact over the next two centuries led to the virtual annihilation of the original Floridians.

The Florida archeological evidence is in contrast to that from Parkin, which does not reveal any hostile interaction. The contexts of Spanish artifacts excavated at the Parkin site are not those of violence, nor is there evidence of mass burials. These results are in line with the expedition narratives, which state that the Spanish entourage was welcomed by the people of *Casqui* (as Parkin was known at that time).

The meeting of the de Soto expedition and the

people of Casqui is the first recorded instance of European/Native American interaction in Arkansas. After the expedition moved on, we have no further written evidence of the people living in the Parkin vicinity. Their ultimate demise was probably largely related to a prolonged drought in the region, indicated by studies of tree rings.

Ongoing Research and Writing on Parkin

Hard work by Parkin station personnel, volunteers, and hourly employees in recent years has helped to work through the backlog of excavated material from the Parkin site. The major excavations in the 1990s (using Survey crews, University of Arkansas field school students, Arkansas Archeological Society members and other volunteers) yielded huge quantities of artifacts and samples from the centuries of occupation. The sheer volume of material threatened to overwhelm us, but completion of basic tasks of washing and rough sorting has already freed up a great deal of curation space in the laboratory.

The first of several new written reports on Parkin is near completion. Excavation data are continuously used in oral presentations and scholarly papers. Excavation results broaden our understanding of Parkin and related Parkin phase sites. These advances in knowledge are continually returned to the public, as we work them into the exhibits and artworks in the Visitor Information Center and in wayside exhibits around the site.

Restoration of the Northern Ohio School at Parkin

In October of 2007, Arkansas State Parks dedicated the restored Northern Ohio School at Parkin State Park. The schoolhouse was built around 1910 by workers at the Northern Ohio Cooperage and Lumber Company sawmill, most of whom lived on the Parkin site, then known as Sawdust Hill. The one-room structure was, for 38 years, the school for children of African American mill employees.

Restoration of the building, which is on the Parkin Archeological State Park property, was accomplished in 2005 and 2006. Dr. Mitchem spent many hours monitoring construction, collecting associated artifacts, and advising on other aspects of the project. Ms. Faye Futch, the Parkin station Secretary, aided the project by arranging and carrying out oral history interviews with former students and making audio recordings for some of the exhibit panels at the schoolhouse site. For her extraordinary efforts, Arkansas State Parks Director Greg Butts awarded Ms. Futch a Director's Special Commendation at the dedication ceremony.



Above, Faye Futch holds her Director's Special Commendation Award, presented by Arkansas State Parks Director Greg Butts in honor of her contributions to the Northern Ohio Schoolhouse project. (Photo by Jeff Mitchem.)

Below, Jeff Mitchem (seated, with back to camera) identifies artifacts brought by visitors to Parkin during an "Artifact ID Day" on March 17, 2007, as part of Archeology Month. (Photo by State Parks employee Mary Anne Parker.)



PARKIN STATION PERSONNEL

Jeffrey M. Mitchem (Ph.D., University of Florida, 1989) joined the Survey in 1990 to establish the Parkin research station after brief appointments at Florida State University and Louisiana State University. His specializations include late prehistoric and early historic archeology of the Southeast and the Mississippi Valley, early Spanish contact sites in the New World, ceramic technology, glass bead studies, Florida archeology, and the history of archeology in the Southeast.

E. Faye Futch earned an Associate of Arts degree in 2002 from Mid-South Community College and a B.S. in Interdisciplinary Studies with a Minor in African-American Studies from Arkansas State University in 2005. 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 Master's degree in History, with an emphasis in Public History, at Arkansas State University.

Grants, Honors & Awards

- Faye Futch received a Director's Special Commendation from Arkansas State Parks Director Greg Butts for her work on the Northern Ohio Schoolhouse project and related oral history interviews

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.

- provided data and advice to a University of Georgia doctoral student
- site and lab tour for archeological field school students from Mississippi State University (attendance, 13)
- provided materials for a University of Central Arkansas student exhibit

Professional Service and Activities (Mitchem)

- Secretary-Treasurer, Society of Bead Researchers (through February 2007)
- Editorial Review Board, Florida Anthropological Society (*The Florida Anthropologist*)
- Chair, Nominating Committee, Southeastern Archaeological Conference
- appointed to the Scholarly Advisory Committee, The Bead Museum, Glendale, Arizona
- peer reviewed a book manuscript submitted to the University Press of Florida; two article manuscripts submitted to *Southeastern Archaeology*; one article manuscript submitted to *American Archaeology*
- reviewed draft of Cultural Affiliation Overview Study for the Memphis District Corps of Engineers
- organized and chaired a symposium ("Jerry's Kids: Papers in Honor of Jerald T. Milanich") at the 2006 Southeastern Archaeological Conference in Little Rock
- Survey Personnel Committee
- professional archeological assistance and advice to the U.S. Natural Resources Conservation Service; the Archaeological Conservancy; the South Florida Museum; filmmaker Jaye Evangelista for a documentary; filmmaker Mark Wilcken for an educational television program; textbook publishers; a book author; and professional colleagues

Service to Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism

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

- Futch recorded voice-overs for the Northern Ohio Schoolhouse exhibits
- Mitchem monitored sign installation in various locales
- Mitchem set up an Open Storage Area in the Visitor Information Center
- Mitchem monitored boat ramp construction

- Mitchem conducted on-site “Introduction to Archeology” for three State Parks Interpreters
- Mitchem and Futch attended the dedication of the Northern Ohio Schoolhouse at Parkin State Park
- Futch attended the dedication of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union Museum

Public Service and Outreach (Mitchem)

- site and lab tour for annual meeting of the Ecological Society of America (attendance, 18)
- site, lab, and exhibit tour for personnel from UA Museum, ASU, and The Hermitage (attendance, 4)
- site and lab tour for visiting scholars from Washington University (attendance, 2)
- site and lab tour for USACE archeologists (attendance, 2)
- hosted Artifact Identification Day for Arkansas Archeology Month (attendance, 39)
- presentation to the Cahokia Mounds Museum Society and general public at Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site, Illinois (attendance, 42)

Service to the Arkansas Archeological Society (Mitchem)

- presentation to the Arkansas River Valley Chapter, Russellville (attendance, 11)
- taught Human Osteology Seminar at the annual Training Program (attendance, 5)
- helped supervise excavations during the annual Training Program
- worked with Society member Don Lee to record the Bay Bottom Cemetery (now destroyed)

Volunteer Hours

- volunteers contributed 46.5 hours in the station laboratory

UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS AT FAYETTEVILLE

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

The UAF station territory covers 12 counties and lies almost entirely within the Ozark Mountain region of northwest Arkansas; only the extreme southwestern portion dips down into the Arkansas River Valley. The archeology of the Ozarks is justly known for the excellent preservation of organic material such as basketry, textiles, woven sandals, and plant food remains in dry 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 latest initiatives are a comprehensive study of prehistoric rock art and analysis of museum-curated archeological collections from the Central Arkansas River Valley.

NEWS AND RESEARCH

Rock Art in Arkansas: NEH Project Completed

The three-year NEH-funded Arkansas Rock Art project was completed this year and project director George Sabo submitted the final report in March 2007. The team conducted field surveys at 61 sites, producing maps, photographs, and thorough documentation of 802 rock art elements and 260 panels at these sites. Results include new information about rock art chronology, production techniques, style, and landscape context of rock art sites.

One major series of research questions for the project concerned the role of rock art as one of several decorative media used for expressive purposes by pre-Columbian Indians in Arkansas and the Southeast. Many rock art images are found as elements of Southeastern Ceremonial Complex iconography. The project team also found instances of rock art used as a narrative device at several scales of resolution, from single image, to image group (panel), to the ways in which certain kinds of images are distributed across a landscape.

Project participants are now working on a book and hope to complete a draft in 2008. A revised and greatly expanded website <http://arkarcheology.uark.edu/rockart/index.html> was launched in late April with the assistance of the Survey's CSP staff members Deborah Weddle and John Samuelsen.

AMASDA Online

The Survey was awarded over \$425,000 by the Arkansas Highway & Transportation Department to expand the computerized site file databases (AMASDA)

and provide online access and support for authorized researchers, including AHTD archeologists. As one of the principal investigators, George Sabo devotes four months per year to this project. During Year 1, his tasks were editing and revising the Historical Context and Site and Artifact Photos database content, and working with other project participants to implement the online access system.

Museum Collections Research

The UAF station continued two new projects involving analysis of materials in the University of Arkansas Museum Collection.

Late prehistoric artifacts from sites in the Central Arkansas River Valley between the Toltec (SE of Little Rock) and Spiro (eastern Oklahoma) mound sites are the focus of a project to develop new interpretations of the role of art, iconography, and religious beliefs in the development of Mississippian cultures. Special emphasis is placed on the archeologically important Carden Bottom locality. UAF Ph.D. candidate Leslie Walker, and UAF graduate Gregory Vogel, now at the Center for American Archeology in Kampsville, Illinois, are examining material from the Point Remove site for this project. Point Remove was excavated in 1967 and never completely analyzed.

Dr. Sabo completed an inventory and evaluation of materials from additional sites in the study area. Ms. Walker recently finished her M.A. thesis on whole pottery vessels from Carden Bottom sites in the UA Museum collections. Sabo and Walker presented a paper at the 2006 Southeastern Archaeological Conference



UAF student Kristen Scarr measuring artifacts from the UA Museum collections as part of the station's Ozark rockshelter project.

outlining a research prospectus for reexamining late prehistoric/protohistoric cultural dynamics in the Central Arkansas River Valley. A key issue is the presence of artifacts reflecting Central Mississippi Valley (Quapaw) and Trans-Mississippi South (Caddo) cultural affiliations. This coincidence of stylistic associations has intrigued generations of archeologists but has yet to be satisfactorily explained.

The second project is analysis of collections from Ozark rockshelter sites excavated in the 1930s by University Museum crews working under Samuel C. Dellinger. This project also concentrates on Mississippian cultural developments, particularly the relationships between mortuary programs associated with the rockshelters as compared with mortuary programs documented at regional mound centers during the same time period.

Sabo, Jerry Hilliard, and the Survey's Jami Lockhart began this project with a GIS analysis to compare the locations and distribution of rockshelters that contain Mississippian mortuary activity with other site types, including other rockshelters, rock art sites, residential sites, and ceremonial centers.

As part of an SRP project for the Arkansas Highway & Transportation Department, Hilliard completed an inventory and report of the UA Museum's 1932 excavations at the Brown Bluff site, including a detailed analysis of excavation records and artifacts. One important result of this work was to provide a context for rock art pictographs at the site.

Other sites currently under study as part of this project are Eden's Bluff, Allred, and Putnam Shelter.



A woven grass bag from the Eden's Bluff site.

Iconography Workshop

Once again Dr. James A. Brown (Northwestern University) invited George Sabo to participate in the Mississippian Art and Iconography Workshop held in May at Texas State University–San Marcos. This year, Dr. Robert Hall also attended. The workshop has been investigating the transformation of the Braden School of artistic representation, found on objects at the Spiro site in eastern Oklahoma, into its successor Craig School style. The Braden style is thought to have originated in the Cahokia (St. Louis) region around A.D. 1200. Braden style objects were traded in a wide network, and regional styles, such as Craig, developed later.

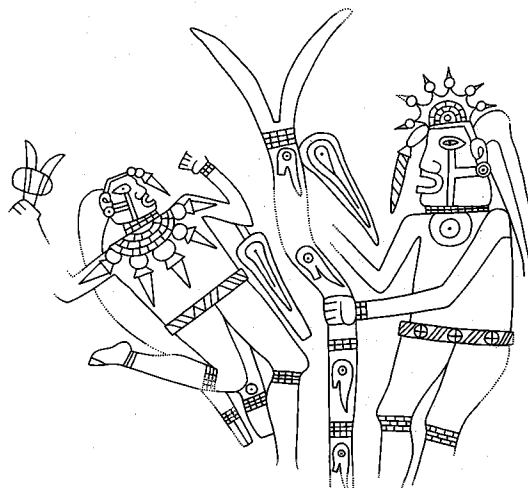
This year workshop participants continued their examination of the Craig School of Southeastern Ceremonial Complex shell art within the context of Southeastern Indian mythology, language, and social organization. The Craig School objects appear to represent a synthesis of Spiroan and Cahokian artistic traditions. Specific hero characters and episodes from recorded ethnographic traditions are represented in both Braden and Craig decorated shell objects, with different elements being emphasized.

By studying the images in the art, workshop participants hope to be able to identify the key “story lines” of ancient American Indian myth cycles, opening a window onto the mental life of prehistoric American civilizations. By understanding how narrative/artistic traditions evolved in the centuries before European contact, we can extend our understanding of ancient Indian cultures ever deeper into the past. Project participants are now working on chapters for a book that will present their Craig School interpretations.

Other Projects and Forthcoming Reports

Jerry Hilliard completed analysis of over 500 artifacts from the Cross Hollow Civil War site in Benton County and submitted an article to the *Arkansas Historical Quarterly*.

Hilliard and Robert Mainfort (SRP) submitted an article on the Late Woodland period cemetery at the Ira



Depiction of a mythological scene as engraved on a shell cup from the Spiro site in Oklahoma. The scene forms part of a larger narrative that can be pieced together from other prehistoric graphic representations and compared with recorded myth cycles from ethnographic sources.

Spradley site in Newton County to *Southeastern Archaeology*. It was accepted for publication in 2008.

Hilliard’s monograph on the Mt. Comfort Church excavations in Washington County was accepted for publication in the Survey’s Research Series.

In June this year, Hilliard analyzed 1154 artifacts from the Old Home site, an Ozark farmstead in Washington County. Hilliard led the 2004 team of Arkansas Archeological Society volunteers, graduate students Leslie Walker and Carl Drexler, and colleague Jamie Brandon, along with 5th and 6th graders from St. Joseph’s Catholic School who helped excavate the site. A report is under preparation for submission to *The Arkansas Archeologist*.

UAF STATION PERSONNEL

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

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

Grants, Honors, and Awards

- Dr. Sabo is a principal investigator in the Survey's \$425,456 grant from the Arkansas Highway & Transportation Department to develop the AMASDA database system for online access and support

Academic Service and Activities (Sabo)

By agreement with the University of Arkansas System, Dr. Sabo has a faculty title of Professor in the UAF Anthropology Department, where he normally teaches one course per year and serves on numerous student committees.

- Dr. Sabo is Assistant Director of the interdisciplinary Environmental Dynamics Program, Fulbright College of Arts and Sciences
- taught ANTH 3263, Native People of Arkansas and the South, Spring 2007 (35 students)
- taught ANTH 5263, Indians of Arkansas and the South, Spring 2007 (7 students)
- member or chair of 12 UAF graduate student committees: Anthropology M.A. committees: 3 (2 as chair); Anthropology Ph.D. committees: 5 (3 as chair); Environmental Dynamics Ph.D. committees: 4 (2 as chair)
- presented a program at the ENDY Colloquium, April 6, 2007

Professional Service and Activities

- reviewed one manuscript submitted to *The Arkansas Archeologist* (Sabo)
- Board of Advisors, Arkansas Humanities Council (Sabo)
- Survey Publications Committee (Sabo)
- outside reviewer for a tenure and promotion application at a university in a neighboring state (Sabo)

Public Service and Outreach

- Sabo, Hilliard, and UAF graduate student Leslie Walker served as guest curators of the rock art exhibit "Above and Below This World" at the Museum of Prehistory and History at Arkansas Tech University; Walker gave a public lecture at the exhibit opening (lecture audience, 25)
- Hilliard provided information and reviewed panels for a Native American exhibit at the Rogers Museum
- Hilliard presented a public lecture at the Family Life Center, Fort Smith (audience, 35)
- Hilliard and Jared Pebworth (SRP) presented "Artifact ID Day" at Shiloh Museum in Springdale (attendees, 20)
- Leslie Walker presented a program on rock art at the annual meeting of the Rogers Historical Museum volunteer board (audience, 15)
- Sabo presented a public program to the Ozark Society at Petit Jean State Park (audience, 50)
- Sabo and UAF graduate student Mary Brennan led a field trip to several archeological sites in the Ozark National Forest for the Northwest Arkansas chapter of the Ozark Society (participants, 25)
- Sabo presented programs for the Washington County Library System at West Fork and at Prairie Grove (combined audiences, 50)

- Sabo or Hilliard presented talks to Arkansas public schools: Benton Middle School, Rogers; Benton County School of the Arts, Rogers; Rogers School District, at Hobbs State Park; Northside School, Rogers; Lingle Middle School, Rogers; Mathias Elementary School, Rogers; Flippin Middle School, Flippin; Springdale Public Library, program for 8–13 year-olds (combined audiences, 552).
- Sabo conducted a workshop about the Survey's online educational resources for Rogers public school teachers; in preparation, he worked with the Survey's CSP staff members Deborah Weddle and John Samuelson to create a new *Indians of Arkansas* website (workshop participants, 40)
- Sabo continued as Vice-Chairman of the Caddo Heritage Museum Board of Trustees
- Sabo presented results of the rock art project to the chairman and officers of the Osage Nation of Oklahoma
- Sabo and/or Hilliard consulted with Arkansas State Parks on archeological and historic resource development at Hobbs State Park–Conservation Area, and with the Janet Huckabee Arkansas River Valley Nature Center regarding museum displays on Arkansas Indians
- The UAF station assisted the Carroll County Sheriff's Office and the Van Buren County Sheriff's Office in investigations of looting and other unlawful activities at archeological sites
- Hilliard consulted with the Washington County Attorney, a Lincoln City Council member, and attorneys representing Benton County, on issues concerning archeological sites
- Hilliard assisted Joan Gould with an Arkansas Humanities Council grant project to document historic properties in northwest Arkansas (Mike Evans, Jared Pebworth, Aaron Lingelbach, and Aden Jenkins helped with the mapping of three sites in Washington and Benton counties)
- Sabo, Hilliard, Walker, and other staff assisted Monte Harris of the Rogers Museum document a historic rock art site on the proposed Crystal Bridges Art Museum property in Bentonville
- Hilliard (with Mike Evans, Jared Pebworth, and Aden Jenkins of SRP) assisted Glenn Jones of the City of Lowell Museum map and record their recently acquired historic property, the L.P. Davis Place
- Hilliard and a Survey crew assisted a property owner/developer with the removal of an unmarked historic grave, under a Burial Permit approved by AHPP (Lela Donat analyzed the human remains)
- Hilliard responded to seven requests from property owners to record archeological sites on their land, resulting in documentation of 15 previously unknown sites; Hilliard also documented a UA Museum collection from a Benton County site, working with Deborah Londigan Goff, who had assisted Museum archeologists in the 1967 excavations at the site

Service to the Arkansas Archeological Society (Hilliard)

- hosted monthly workshops for the Ko-ko-çi Chapter
- coordinator of the Arkansas Archeological Society Certification Program
- presented programs to various Chapter meetings: Ko-ko-çi Chapter, Fayetteville, two talks (Sabo, Hilliard and Walker; Hilliard); Central Mississippi Valley Chapter, Jonesboro (Sabo); Kadohadacho Chapter, Magnolia (Hilliard); Ark-Homa Chapter, Fort Smith (Walker) (combined audiences, about 140)
- Hilliard mentored Society volunteer Sam Littrell, who worked on the Beaver Lake Shoreline Survey and submitted data for the sites he visited; forms and artifacts collected were turned in to the Survey Registrar

Volunteer Hours

- Arkansas Archeological Society volunteers provided 180 hours of service to station research projects in the field and lab

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, and Lakeport Plantation in Chicot County, the sole remaining pre-Civil War plantation house in the Arkansas Delta.

NEWS AND RESEARCH

An Uncommon Life in *Common-Place*

Jeter coauthored (with Dr. Mark Cervenka, University of Houston) a biographical article on H. J. Lewis that was published in the April 2007 issue of the online journal *Common-Place* ("The Interactive Journal of Early American Life"). Lewis was a self-educated black man, born a slave and handicapped by burns early in life. He was an artist and later a political cartoonist who spent part of his career in Pine Bluff, Arkansas. In the 1880s he was hired by Dr. Edward Palmer to make drawings of Indian mounds and their surroundings as part of Palmer's survey for the Smithsonian Institution. Engravings based on some of these sketchings appeared in Cyrus Thomas's 1894 report, although Lewis did not receive credit.

Jeter was invited by Dr. Joshua Brown, Executive Director of the American Social History Project at the City University of New York, to contribute the article. Jeter had earlier written about Lewis in his edited volume *Edward Palmer's Arkansas Mounds* (UA Press, 1990), and also was a guest speaker at an exhibit on Lewis in Houston in 2005.

The Outer Limits of Plaquemine

Jeter's chapter on the northern borderlands of the Plaquemine culture was published in *Plaquemine Archaeology* (University of Alabama Press, 2007). Plaquemine culture was described in the early 1940s

as a manifestation in the Lower Mississippi Valley that was distinct from both the Caddo culture to its west and the Mississippian culture to the north and east. Since that time, archeologists have sought to explain how and why Plaquemine was distinct from these more dominant traditions.

Jeter's chapter presents a thorough overview of Plaquemine as it is expressed in archeological sites in southeast Arkansas, which represents the northernmost extent of the culture. He discusses the evidence for four phases of Plaquemine represented in Arkansas: Bellaire, Bartholomew, Gran Marais, and Cypress Swamp, and their relationships to other archeological cultural units. He finishes with discussion of possible sociopolitical and environmental processes that might have been the driving forces behind Plaquemine development and transformations.

Other Publications

Jeter completed a final draft of his chapter for a book on Indian Slavery, edited by Dr. Robbie Etheridge (University of Mississippi), to be published during 2008 or early 2009 by the University of Nebraska Press.

Jeter and Scott published a brief report in *Field Notes* on excavations at a purported "Indian mound" in Lincoln County, which turned out to be an erosional remnant with some prehistoric occupation remains on top of it.

The Taylor Mounds, continued...

Bob Scott continued organizing the huge collections from the Taylor Mounds site in Drew County, excavated during the early 1990s. Scott may use this collection for his Ph.D. dissertation project at Southern Illinois University. Jeter plans a preliminary report for *The Arkansas Archeologist*, possibly in 2008.

Saline-Fifteen Site, continued...

This important late prehistoric/protohistoric site overlooking the Saline River in Bradley County was damaged by highway construction in 1990, after which Jeter conducted small-scale excavations that produced the first maize ever found on an archeological site in that region. Jeter this year obtained one AMS radiocarbon date on a sample from the site, which was calibrated to A.D. 1280–1300. Bob Scott completed his report on the freshwater mussel shells from the site. Jeter conferred with Dr. Donald Bragg, an ecologist with the USDA Forest Service's Southern Research Station on the UAM campus (and a member of the SE Arkansas Tunican Chapter of the Arkansas Archeological Society), who volunteered to make a study of the General Land Office (GLO) surveyors' notes about trees and other vegetation in the vicinity of the site. By the end of June, Dr. Bragg's analysis was nearly complete and he was working on a report. Susan Scott (University of Southern Mississippi) worked on final revisions to her report of the faunal analysis. Jeter will put together a final report based on all the collected results.

And More ...

Other past projects that continued include the Mangum site and the Gary site. Mangum is a Plaquemine culture necropolis in southwest Mississippi that was excavated in the 1960s. Jeter is working with several colleagues to publish the material in a special issue of the journal *Mississippi Archaeology*. This year Bob Scott completed digitized versions of the 1960s drawings of the excavated burials.

The Gary site was excavated by amateur archeologists

in the 1980s. Bob Scott has analyzed the material and gave a paper on the project at the 2006 Southeastern Archaeological Conference in Little Rock. His report, when finalized, will be submitted to *The Arkansas Archeologist*.

Plum Bayou & Coles Creek Cultures

Jeter and Scott collaborated on a paper for a symposium in honor of Dr. Martha Rolingson's retirement at the 2006 Southeastern Archaeological Conference in Little Rock. This paper was subsequently revised for a collection to be published as a special issue of *The Arkansas Archeologist* honoring Rolingson's career.

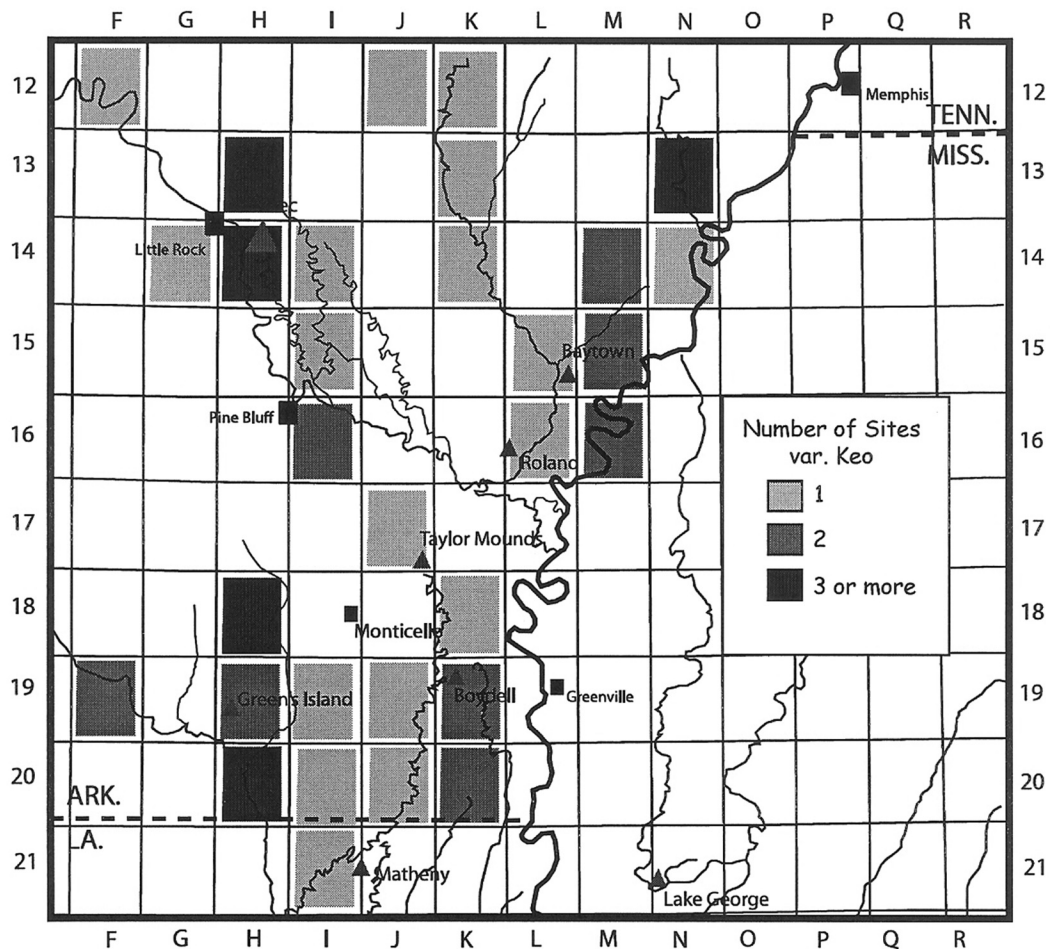
Jeter organized a spatial comparison of artifact types and varieties of the (ca. A.D. 700–1000) Plum Bayou culture (defined by Rolingson on the basis of her work at Toltec Mounds and related sites), and the contemporary Coles Creek culture of Louisiana and southwest Mississippi. Scott implemented the study by analyzing artifact collections housed at the UAM and UAPB stations. Results were shown in a series of maps. In the example shown here (p. 37), it was found that Coles Creek Incised, *var. Keo*, the most common decorated pottery found at Toltec and usually equated with Plum Bayou culture, actually has a much wider distribution. It is found well to the south of the area covered by the map, down into the Coles Creek heartland. Other artifact types and varieties turn out to be better diagnostics of the Plum Bayou and Coles Creek cultures.

Prescott (Arizona) Archaeological Conference

Jeter was invited to deliver the keynote address and act as discussant at the "decadal" Prescott Archaeological Conference in Prescott, Arizona on November 3–4, 2006. As fate would have it, the conference coincided with the 30th anniversary of his dissertation fieldwork in the same region. Jeter has since been revising his two conference presentations for inclusion as the first and last chapters of a "Proceedings" volume to be published by Sharlot Hall Museum Press in Prescott.



Coles Creek Incised, var. Keo, is the most minimally decorated pottery type in Arkansas. It has only one or two lines incised in the vessel lip, on otherwise plain pots. The distribution range of this pottery, as shown on the map below, goes far beyond the Toltec–Plum Bayou heartland in the Little Rock vicinity. It is also found up the Mississippi and White river valleys, all over southeast Arkansas, and beyond. (Each of the small rectangles on the map represents a 15-minute “quad” map, about 14 miles E-W by 17 miles N-S.)



UAM STATION PERSONNEL

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

Robert J. Scott (M.A., University of Alabama, 2004) 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, both in the classroom and the archeological field school. 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, and left the position in July 2007, after three very productive years, to pursue his Ph.D. at Southern Illinois University – Carbondale.

Grants, Honors & Awards

- \$595 from AHTD for an AMS radiocarbon date on maize from the Saline-Fifteen site (3BR119)

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.

- taught ANTH 2213, North American Indians (29 students)
- Jeter served on the UAM Museum Committee and planned a new exhibit of fossil hominid casts
- Scott acted as Teaching Assistant and supervised students in field and lab work

Professional Service and Activities

- Jeter worked with Dr. Curtis Merrell of Monticello and the Bayou Bartholomew Alliance, and with The Archaeological Conservancy concerning efforts to preserve the Taylor Log House and the Taylor Mounds site
- Jeter continued to provide assistance as needed to Michael Baker Jr., Inc. regarding archeological projects in southeast Arkansas, including I-69 development and the Yellow Bend Port on the Mississippi River near the Desha-Chicot county line
- Scott and Jeter continued contacts with the Potlatch Corporation with respect to the UAM station's ongoing "Borderlands Project," and Scott did fieldwork at several Potlatch-owned sites

Public Service and Outreach

- Jeter wrote a letter of support to assist UAM librarians in their efforts to have Taylor Library designated a Host Institution for the "Lewis and Clark and the Indian Country" traveling exhibit; UAM was selected and will host the exhibit in 2010

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.

- Tunican Chapter Corresponding Secretary and Program Chair (Jeter)
- Tunican Chapter Treasurer (Scott)
- Jeter and Scott presented two talks to the Tunican Chapter (combined audiences, 30)

Volunteer Hours

- Arkansas Archeological Society member Chester Shaw volunteered approximately 16 hours in the field as part of the Site Stewards Program

UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS AT PINE BLUFF

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

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

NEWS AND RESEARCH

The Menard Locality & Arkansas Post

Since 1997 the Menard Locality—at the southern tip of the Little Prairie in Arkansas County—has been 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 and White River National Wildlife Refuge, with the help of Arkansas Archeological Society volunteers and the interest and support of the Quapaw Tribe.

Menard-Hodges

Excavations at Menard-Hodges and Lake Dumond in 1997–98 included collection of hundreds of bulk samples of sediment—in many cases, entire cultural features—that were processed by water flotation. Last year Mary Farmer began size-grading the heavy fractions from Menard-Hodges Northern Periphery, using standard procedures developed in consultation with Dr. Gayle Fritz, paleoethnobotanist at Washington University, St. Louis.

Lake Dumond

Research at this site has focused on colonial era Indian graves excavated in 1997. Jeffrey Mitchem (Parkin station archeologist) completed his analysis of 1,427 glass beads from the graves; his final report will be submitted to the Quapaw Tribe in 2007/08. Mitchem and House are working on a journal article reporting these results along with analysis of beads from Wallace Bottom.

Wallace Bottom

Based on Native American and French artifacts, this site appears to date to the early Colonial period, corresponding to the interval between the Marquette-Joliet voyage of 1673 and the abandonment of the Arkansas Post at Little Prairie following an attack by the Chickasaws in 1749. Wallace Bottom is a likely candidate for the actual location of the village of Osotouy and the 1686–1749 Post. Fieldwork and analysis have continued at the site in several phases since its discovery in 1998. In May and June of 2006, fieldwork followed up on the “Cooperation Then and Now” project by extending the 2003 excavation units for “ground truthing” of earlier geophysical survey maps, additional controlled surface collecting, and pilot studies of the site's physical context using bucket auger sampling and water-screen recovery of systematic plowzone samples.

This year, laboratory work continued on the 2003 “Cooperation Then and Now” project. House up-

dated the computerized database for artifacts and other specimens by coding and entering data records for the flotation specimens that had been size-graded by Mary Farmer over the preceding year. He also coded about 103 metal artifacts from the 2003 project. Conservation of metal, including objects of iron, cuprous metal, and pewter, was by Jared Pebworth at the Survey's coordi-

nating office. Jeff Mitchem (Parkin station) contributed analysis of 157 glass beads from the site.

Mary Famer supervised Society members and other volunteers who spent 98 hours at scheduled "lab days" processing material from the May-June 2006 fieldwork. House then turned his attention to coding these specimens.



Lab day at the UAPB station, 5 August 2007. Left to right: Mary Little, Diana Moxley, Shannon Kardiak, Mildred Grissom, John Riggs, Mary Farmer, and Chester Shaw.

Madonia Collection

Towards the end of calendar 2006, the UAPB station accepted the donation of a large and meticulously documented prehistoric artifact collection from long-time Arkansas Archeological Society member Joe Madonia of Helena. The collection includes pottery sherds, chipped stone dart and arrow points, preforms, blanks and cores, ground stone celts, cobble tools, and other artifact categories, and is the fruit of more than forty years of avocational archeology in Phillips and adjacent counties. House has worked closely with Mr. Madonia, inventorying specimens and verifying the locations of more than 100 sites where the artifacts were collected. Many of these sites have been severely impacted, if not completely destroyed, by agriculture since Mr. Madonia collected at them. The Madonia collection will become part of the UAPB station's research collection, where it will be an irreplaceable resource for archeological studies for generations to come.



Mr. Joe Madonia at his museum in Helena.

Historic Quapaw Villages

Reconnaissance along Belcoe Lake in Desha County was on hold in spring 2007 while local landowners focused on sorting out the aftermath of a February tornado that affected much of the area. In May, House surveyed a field in eastern Jefferson County that corresponded to portions of a possible Quapaw field recorded by United States General Land Office surveyors in 1826. He found evidence of a mid to late nineteenth century occupation, but no indications of Louisiana Purchase-era Quapaw settlement.

Miscellaneous Research

Throughout the year, House visited archeological sites, landowners, and collectors, recording new sites and preparing supplement forms for previously known sites, and photographing or otherwise documenting

sites and collections. Highlights include: (1) controlled surface collection, with John Riggs (of the Natural Resources Conservation Service), at site 3LN215 in Prairie County, (2) reconnaissance in the Bayou Des Arc/White River area in Prairie County, (3) reconnaissance, with volunteer Chester Shaw, in the Beaverdam Slough/Grand Cypress locality in Bayou Meto Wildlife Management Area in Arkansas County, (4) preparation of an updated site form for the Willard Stewart Mound 3PR1 in Prairie County, (5) photographing artifacts collected by a private individual in the 1960s excavation of a mound in Desha County, and (6) recording site 3CV133 near Pansy in Cleveland County and recording the owner's collection from the site. Also, over several spring weekends, Mary Farmer joined Arkansas Archeological Society volunteers in assisting the Toltec station with surface collecting at a large site in Lonoke County.

UAPB STATION PERSONNEL

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

Mary Farmer returned to the Survey in a half-time position as UAPB station assistant in 1999 after a five-year hiatus. She had retired from her previous Survey position as UAPB station secretary in 1994 after 17 years of service. She is a 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 (House)

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.

- taught SOCI 2330, Introduction to Anthropology (41 students)
- taught SOCI 3360, Peoples and Cultures of Africa South of the Sahara (8 students)

Professional Service and Activities

- Farmer assisted other Survey staff in managing the 2006 Southeastern Archaeological Conference, November 9–11, in Little Rock
- House served as Discussant to a symposium ("Landscape Structure, Scale, and Complexity in the Interior Coastal Plain") at the 2006 Southeastern Archaeological Conference in Little Rock
- House reviewed manuscripts submitted to the journal *Southeastern Archaeology*

Public Service and Outreach

- House acts as consultant to Arkansas Post National Memorial, National Park Service; he assisted Dawn Bringleon of the NPS Midwest Archeological Center prepare a proposal for field studies in the Osotouy Unit; on May 11 he joined the Southeast Arkansas Interpretive Team to lead a tour of the Osotouy Unit

- House acts as consultant to the Archaeological Conservancy
- House works with Arkansas Game and Fish Commission, Southwest Regional Office, to assist cultural resource conservation efforts within Bayou Meto Wildlife Management Area
- House conducted cultural resource studies of tracts scheduled for development at Pine Bluff Harbor by the Alliance for Economic Development for Jefferson County, obtaining information that helped AHPP advise the Alliance on compliance
- House assisted local groups and individuals seeking Arkansas Humanities Council grant funds for preservation projects at Davis Creek Cemetery (Prattsville, Grant County), Walters Chapel Cemetery (Lonoke County), Sand Hill Cemetery (Prairie County), and St. Olive Cemetery and Wofford Chapel Cemetery (Arkansas County)
- House assisted James Popham, Natural Resources Manager for Little Rock Air Force Base, in recording an archeological site on the base
- House serves on the Pine Bluff-Jefferson County Historical Museum acquisitions committee.
- Farmer cleaned and reconstructed vessels included in a long-term loan to the Pine Bluff-Jefferson County Historical Museum by the family of the late Hudgins Jeter; House will work with museum director Sue Trulock to develop an exhibit based on these vessels
- House prepared documentation to nominate the Wallace Bottom site to the National Register of Historic Places, on behalf of the Quapaw Tribe (this evaluation fulfills one of the goals of the 2003 “Cooperation Then and Now” project)
- Farmer presented a talk to the Jefferson County Genealogical Society at the Pine Bluff-Jefferson County Museum (audience, 30)
- House presented talks at Clarendon Public Library, Summer Reading Program; Dallas County Museum Guild, Fordyce; Phillips Community College, UA Dewitt Campus Career Fair; Pine Bluff-Jefferson County Historical Museum; Southside Baptist Church Senior Citizens Potluck, Pine Bluff (combined audiences, 92); and Coleman Elementary School Sixth Grade Career Day, Pine Bluff (40 students)
- House conducted an Artifact ID Day as part of the Centennial Celebration at Grady in Lincoln County
- House joined other UAPB colleagues as a judge of student exhibitions at a regional Science Fair hosted by UAPB

Service to the Arkansas Archeological Society

- Farmer assisted planning and execution of the 2007 Training Program at Malvern; she helped Program director Mary Beth Trubitt (HSU station archeologist) and local Ouachita Chapter members set up the laboratory and directed operations in the lab during the first week of the Training Program
- House taught Basic Excavation Seminar at the Training Program (14 students)
- House participated in the Society’s Site Stewardship program by arranging a meeting between Society member Chester Shaw, Potlatch Corporation representatives, and UAM station assistant Bob Scott, who had worked at Potlatch sites, followed by orientation visits to the sites

Volunteer Hours

- Volunteers contributed 158 hours in the field and laboratory to station research projects

UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS AT FORT SMITH

Mr. Timothy S. Mulvihill, Station Archeologist

The UAFS research station was established in spring 2005 at the request of the University of Arkansas Fort Smith campus. The University purchased the Drennen-Scott House, 1836 home of the City of Van Buren founder, businessman, and Indian Agent John Drennen, with plans to use the property as a museum and training center for their Historical Interpretation degree program. The station's responsibilities include archeological investigations at the Drennen-Scott House and other assistance to the program at UAFS, working with the newly formed Ark-Homa Chapter of the Arkansas Archeological Society and other outreach activities in the Fort Smith area, and archeological research in the Arkansas River Valley between Fort Smith and Clarksville in cooperation with the UAF and ATU/WRI stations.

NEWS AND RESEARCH

Station Development

Shortly into the new fiscal year, a mutually beneficial decision between the Survey and the University of Arkansas Fort Smith brought about a relocation of the station facilities on the UAFS campus. The College of Arts and Sciences needed additional office space for new faculty, and the station needed a slightly larger space for archeological laboratory work (washing, sorting and analysis of artifacts). It was agreed that the Survey station would give up the two small offices it had originally been assigned in exchange for one larger room that has a sink, counter, and space for tables. This room (Echols 204), which the station had been using for lab work on a temporary basis during the previous year, would also serve as the station office. The UAFS College of Arts and Sciences and the Arkansas Archeological Survey split the cost of installing telephone and network lines into the new office. The arrangements and move occupied much of August 2006.

Drennen-Scott House Project

Archeological research is ongoing at the UAFS-owned Drennen-Scott property. Excavations continued on a foundation discovered last year by geophysical surveys in the backyard of the house, which turned out to be just the chimney box and hearth of a larger structure. We do not yet know what sort of building this represents. It was preserved due to terracing of the backyard. Many artifacts, some dating to the nineteenth century, had been deposited in the fill surrounding this foundation, including broken ceramics, a crockery ink well, buttons, bottle fragments, and more.

During the backyard excavations, the crew also encountered a portion of a brick drain. Its alignment

suggests it may have been a drain that started somewhere near the main house.

We also carried out new test excavations along the brick porch in front of the house in preparation for rehabilitation work set to begin this year. The brick porch will be removed and replaced with a wooden porch similar to the one that was attached to the house during the late nineteenth century. These excavations recovered little in the way of artifacts, but revealed important architectural details concerning the old wooden porch, including several large stone supports that were still in place. These slabs show that, unlike the modern brick porch, all sections of the old wooden porch extended the same distance out from the front of the house. Also, along the central part of the porch, a brick border probably defined a flowerbed. This feature seems to predate any photographs of the front of the house. After the modern porch was removed, we dug some test units into the buried surface below the old wooden porch, obtaining a sample of artifacts that had been sealed by the brick porch.

Also uncovered by construction crews during the house rehabilitation work was another brick drain, similar to the one discovered earlier, coming out from underneath the back basement wall and heading into the backyard. This drain may have functioned to carry water away from the front wall of the basement. We should be able to identify its exact purpose as rehabilitation work continues.

The archeologists monitored all disturbances to the ground as repair work began on the house foundations, and screened soil that was removed from below the house due to termite and moisture problems. Soil samples taken when footings were dug for new foun-



Two views of excavation units at the Drennen-Scott House. Above, the exposed chimney box and hearth foundation in the backyard. Below, crew members contemplate the brick drain feature discovered during excavation of this foundation. (The drain can be seen in the background of the top photo as well.) Pictured below are (from left) volunteers David Perry and Jay Gill, ATU station assistant Larry Porter, and volunteer Susan Hollyday.



dation piers were also screened. Throughout the year, washing, sorting, and analysis of the artifacts obtained in all this work has been ongoing in the station lab.

Other tasks completed on the Drennen-Scott project this year include: (at the request of the architect) excavations along two concrete sidewalks, to see if brick sidewalks were preserved underneath; assisting Dr. David Stahle (UAF Department of Geology) with collection of dendrochronology samples from the original room of the house, which indicate construction in 1838; monitoring of installations of fencing; and (at the request of the architect) investigations of the basement floor area.

Many volunteers and Survey staff from other stations assisted in the work at the Drennen-Scott property. Without their aid, the project could not have gone forward.

Kibler Site Testing

During the week of November 7, the station carried out test excavations at the Kibler site (3CW77) in southern Crawford County. A crew composed of volunteers and Survey personnel from other stations and the CO collected artifacts from the surface, opened two test units, and used coring to look for undisturbed areas of the site. Landowner Mr. Martin Arnold graciously allowed access to the property between crops.

Site records indicated that Kibler could be part of the Gober Complex, a Late Woodland period group of sites identified by Dr. Michael Hoffman and described in *Ozark Reservoir Papers* (Survey Research Series No. 10).

Several possible Gober Complex sites are in this part of the Arkansas River Valley, but little is known about them.

The Kibler testing project was designed to find out whether the site could be a candidate for larger scale excavations. The crew found much of the site has been disturbed, but there are remnants of intact midden. Learning more about the Gober Complex is essential to understand prehistoric cultural development in this part of Arkansas.

Other Projects

Mulvihill assisted other Survey stations with several projects during the year. In October he and Larry Porter (ATU) completed a map of a Logan County site using the total station. Also that month, Mulvihill submitted a report to Jack Cothren of CAST (the UA's Center for Advanced Spatial Technology) on the use of their Robotic Total Station to map sites during the previous June's Arkansas Archeological Society Training Program.

In December Mulvihill and Larry Porter visited an unrecorded site near Booneville. Artifacts and features suggest this late prehistoric site may be important for further research. Arrangements with the landowner will allow for fall or winter testing at the site.

Mulvihill assisted with geophysical survey and mapping projects at two historic cemeteries: Ellis Cemetery in the North Little Rock area, and Old Lake Cemetery near Russellville.



Test excavations at the Kibler site in Crawford County. Volunteer Jay Gill and the Survey's Aden Jenkins search the screen for small artifacts, while Phil Hayden excavates the test unit. Larry Porter (ATU) and Jerry Hilliard (UAF) do likewise in the background, with Bob Dalton behind them in the unit.

UAFS STATION PERSONNEL

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

Academic Service and Activities

- Mulvihill completed a semester course on Cherokee Nation History offered by the Cherokee Nation on the UAFS campus
- Mulvihill wrote a letter of support for the Upward Bound program proposed by UAFS and confirmed the UAFS Survey station's participation in the program

Public Service and Outreach

- led tours of the Drennen-Scott property excavations for a group of local teachers (35), ANCRC members (16), and the U.S. Marshall's Museum Search Committee (10) (combined audiences, 61)
- presentation to ANCRC members (audience, 16)
- six 20-minute presentations at Alma Middle School Career Days (combined audience, 110)
- responded to a call from Sebastian County Sheriff's Office concerning disturbance of unrecorded grave markers, and documented this and another nearby unrecorded cemetery
- assisted with selection of artifacts from the Sisters of Mercy/Immaculate Conception excavations for display during Frontier Fest in Fort Smith; answered questions at the display and advertised the Ark-Homa Chapter of the Archeological Society both days of the festival (approximately 200 visitors)
- responded to private citizens who brought artifacts for identification throughout the year, and to calls from residents concerned about possible destruction of prehistoric sites
- attended Archeology Day at Spiro Mounds in Oklahoma and assisted with the Artifact ID station (attendance, 5)

Service to the Arkansas Archeological Society

- assisted the local Ark-Homa Chapter of the Society by arranging monthly meetings, inviting guest speakers, and sending out press releases through UAFS
- Treasurer of Ark-Homa Chapter beginning 2007
- hosted monthly lab sessions for Ark-Homa Chapter members
- provided lab and field opportunities for Society members and other volunteers
- presentations to the Arkansas River Valley (Russellville) and Ko-ko-çi (Fayetteville) Chapters of the Society (combined audiences, 27)

Volunteer Hours

- Volunteers contributed 682 hours in the field and laboratory to station research projects

HENDERSON STATE UNIVERSITY, ARKADELPHIA

Dr. Mary Beth Trubitt, Station Archeologist
Matthew Reynolds, Station Assistant (through 2/07)
Amanda Brock, Station Assistant (beginning 5/07)
Jeffrey Gaskin, Laboratory Assistant (part-time, through 5/07)

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 toolmaking and trade, is a resource that affected early settlement and land use in the upland areas. In the river basins, salt-making was an industry pursued by American Indians and later by settlers. Novaculite mining and salt-making are represented in station territory by important archeological sites.

NEWS AND RESEARCH

Novaculite Tool Production and Exchange in the Ouachita Mountains

The HSU station continued investigating the procurement, use, and exchange of novaculite, an important raw material for stone toolmaking by ancient inhabitants of this region. Work on the project included planning for and undertaking major excavations at the Jones Mill site (3HS28), a multicomponent workshop and habitation site along the Ouachita River.

We prepared by doing background research on Archaic period site distributions in the region using the Survey’s computerized AMASDA database and site files, reviewing previous collections from 3HS28 curated at the HSU station, mapping the site (Trubitt and SAU station archeologist Jamie Brandon), and conducting geophysical survey (directed by Jami Lockhart, the Survey’s geophysical specialist, with assistance from Mike Evans, David Jeane, Trubitt, Amanda Brock, and several volunteers). All work was coordinated with the Caddo Nation and representatives from Entergy Arkansas, Inc., for access to the site.

The excavations were planned for the annual Training Program co-sponsored by the Survey and the Arkansas Archeological Society, in conjunction with the UA/HSU Archeological Field School. Amanda Brock assembled equipment and familiarized herself with preparations for these events. The Training Program/Field School was held in June 2007, directed by Trubitt and supervised by Brock, John House (UAPB), Julie Markin (Toltec), Mary Farmer (UAPB), David Jeane (SAU), Jamie Brandon (SAU), and several Society volunteers. Excavations during the Program were at 3HS28 and

3HS195, another site along the Ouachita River with Middle Archaic deposits. Crews also did more limited testing and made site visits to several other locations in Hot Spring County.

Trubitt submitted a manuscript for publication in *Caddo Archeology Journal* comparing novaculite debitage from two sites (3PL349 and 3GA23). She also rewrote a grant proposal and submitted it to the National Science Foundation. The proposed project would analyze chemical characterizations of stone from the various novaculite quarries. This would enable archeologists to study how the stone was distributed across the landscape: as raw material, as partially finished “blanks,” or as finished tools; through trade, or extraction by individual groups traveling to the sites for that specific purpose. Although the grant was not funded, plans for a pilot project to analyze samples from several quarries are under way as part of master’s thesis research by UA graduate student Kristen Scarr. Preliminary work included field visits to some of the quarry sites.

Trubitt communicated with radiocarbon dating labs and the Arkansas Archeological Society’s ARF grant committee after dates from 3GA48 (the Spanish Diggings novaculite quarry site) came back as modern.

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

Analysis of collections from old and new archeological fieldwork at Caddo period sites is adding to our understanding of Caddo history, settlement patterns, pottery production, and regional chronologies. Trubitt wrote a follow-up letter to Bobby Gonzalez (the



University of Arkansas/Henderson State University archeological field school students at the Jones Mill site (3HS28), June 2007. Mary Beth Trubitt taught the field school in conjunction with the Survey's annual Training Program for amateur archeologists (see the "Partners in Preservation" chapter of this Annual Report). The excavations contributed to Trubitt's long-range research design studying novaculite use in the Ouachita Mountains.

Caddo Nation's NAGPRA Representative) concerning burial removal and completion of fieldwork at 3CL593, and arranged for analysis of the human bone by Dr. Jerome C. Rose and J. Tyler at the University of Arkansas Department of Anthropology in Fayetteville. Matt Reynolds processed and analyzed artifacts from the salvaged Caddo mound, obtained grant funds for radiocarbon dating, and completed a draft preliminary report. Radiocarbon results suggest that two structures excavated at the site were built in the early 15th century. Reynolds presented a paper on the project, coauthored with Dr. Trubitt, at the Arkansas Archeological Society's annual meeting in Little Rock.

Trubitt and Reynolds continued to work in the lab, analyzing lithic and ceramic artifacts from 3SA11, the Hughes site, where Trubitt led excavations by Field School students several years ago. Reynolds prepared a short report on ceramics, and Trubitt submitted a report on the radiocarbon dates to HSU's *Academic Forum*. Trubitt worked on a chapter summarizing the 3SA11 findings for an edited volume on Caddo archeology.

A project to document ceramic vessels in the Joint Educational Consortium's Hodges Collection, curated at HSU, continued. Jeffrey Gaskin recorded attributes, descriptions, and photographic documentation of provenienced and unprovenienced ceramic vessels in the collection, and entered data into the computer. Trubitt consulted with Bobby Gonzalez, representative for the Caddo Nation, about associated artifacts and human remains in the collection. Trubitt presented a paper at the Caddo Conference on this project.

Mississippian Period Political, Economic, and Social Developments

Trubitt continued her research interests in complex Mississippian period societies in the Southeast and Midwest. She wrote an essay titled "Midwestern Chiefdom Organization, Origin, and Demise," solicited for a forthcoming book *Archeology in America: An Encyclopedia*, edited by Frank McManamon and others. She also continued analysis and preparation of a final report on the Cahokia Palisade Project.

HSU STATION PERSONNEL

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

Matthew Reynolds (M.A., University of Mississippi, 2002) came to the Survey in 2005 after five years as Geospatial Technician for the Center for Archaeological Research at the University of Mississippi. He has extensive experience in geophysical applications, spatial analysis, and ceramic analysis, and prior field experience in several southeastern states and El Salvador. He resigned in order to pursue his doctorate.

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

Grants, Honors & Awards

- \$700 from the Arkansas Archeological Society's Archeological Research Fund, to obtain radiocarbon dates for Caddo structures excavated at 3CL593; awarded to Matt Reynolds

Academic Service and Activities (Trubitt)

By agreement with the University of Arkansas System, Dr. Trubitt has a faculty title in the UAF Anthropology Department, and teaches in the Sociology and Human Services Department at HSU.

- Mary Beth Trubitt was promoted to Associate Archeologist and Associate Professor, effective July 1, 2007
- taught ANT 3043, North American Indians (40 students), ANT 3053/SOC 3063, World Cultures (44 students), and ANT 5083, Readings/Research in Anthropology (1 student)
- Trubitt and Brock taught ANTH 4256/561V (UAF) / ANT 3096 (HSU), the joint UAF/HSU Archeological Field School (8 students)
- advised HSU MLA student Linda Evans on her thesis project
- M.A. thesis committee member for UAF graduate student Kristen Scarr
- met with prospective students and helped various HSU students with class projects
- lecture on the Iraq Museum looting and artifact recovery at HSU's "Iraq War Teach-In" (audience, 40)
- ongoing curation of artifacts and records from HSU Museum collections and the Joint Educational Consortium's Hodges Collection

Professional Service and Activities (Trubitt)

- Publications Committee Chair, Arkansas Archeological Survey
- Local Arrangements Committee, 2006 Southeastern Archaeological Conference, held at the Doubletree Hotel in Little Rock; Reynolds assisted during the Conference
- reviewed dissertation improvement grant proposals for the National Science Foundation's Archaeology program
- peer-reviewed an article submitted to *American Antiquity*

Public Service and Outreach

- Trubitt presented talks at Bismarck Middle School (50 students); Shepherd Senior Center, Hot Springs short course on archeology (two lectures, combined audiences about 50); and the Hot Springs Rotary Club (audience, 100)

- Trubitt performed limited fieldwork for the City of Norman at 3MN386 (a Caddo Indian Burial Ground site in Norman)
- Reynolds documented a cemetery in Clark County and three cemeteries in Dallas County as part of the Arkansas Humanities Council/Arkansas Archeological Survey's initiative to record and preserve African American cemeteries
- Trubitt gave an interview to Mark Wilcken of AETN for an educational television series
- Trubitt assisted the Clark County Historical Association Museum and the Dallas County Museum with information and exhibits
- Reynolds assisted Jami Lockhart and Marion Haynes with geophysical survey at the Mount Holly Cemetery in Little Rock
- Reynolds inventoried and curated a large collection of materials, the Betty Porter Phillips Collection, donated to the station by Mr. Don Phillips

Service to the Arkansas Archeological Society

- Station staff attended monthly meetings of the Ouachita Chapter and planned programs
- Trubitt served as newsletter editor for the Ouachita Chapter
- Trubitt, Reynolds, or Brock supervised regular lab days for Society volunteers, and the station provided opportunities to participate in fieldwork
- Trubitt and Reynolds presented papers at the Society's annual meeting
- Trubitt planned the research design and directed excavations at the 2007 Training Program
- Trubitt met with Society member Mildred Grissom about undertaking stewardship of the Hughes site (3SA11)
- Trubitt gave talks to the Ouachita (Hot Springs), Arkansas River Valley (Russellville), Kadohadacho (Magnolia), Ark-Homa (Fort Smith), Tunican (Monticello), Central Mississippi Valley (Jonesboro), and Toltec (Little Rock) Chapters (combined audiences, 150)
 - Reynolds gave a talk to the Central Mississippi Valley (Jonesboro) Chapter (audience, 40)
 - Trubitt presented two public lectures in conjunction with the Training Program (combined audiences, 80)

Volunteer Hours

- Including participants in the 2007 Training Program, 164 volunteers contributed 4071 hours in the field and laboratory to station research projects



HSU station archeologist Mary Beth Trubitt keeps track of things during the Training Program/Field School excavations at the Jones Mill site in Hot Spring County, June 2007.

SOUTHERN ARKANSAS UNIVERSITY, MAGNOLIA

Dr. Jamie C. Brandon, 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 the important sites in SAU station territory are Crenshaw, the earliest known Caddoan ceremonial center, and Historic Washington State Park, an antebellum town restored and interpreted by Arkansas State Parks and the Pioneer Washington Restoration Foundation.

NEWS AND RESEARCH

New Station Archeologist

After 38 years as SAU research station archeologist, Dr. Frank Schambach retired at the end of the last fiscal year. The new station archeologist at SAU is Dr. Jamie C. Brandon. Although Dr. Brandon received his Ph.D. in anthropology from the University of Texas at Austin, he is no stranger to Arkansas archeology. He received his M.A. from the University of Arkansas Anthropology Department in 1999 and has worked for the Arkansas Archeological Survey in various capacities since 1997—including a long-term research effort at Van Winkle's Mill, a nineteenth century sawmill community in the Arkansas Ozarks.

Dr. Brandon was originally trained as a prehistoric archeologist working in the Mid-South and Lower Mississippi Valley, but broadened his interests to include historical archeology. He hopes to put all his training to use on prehistoric and historical sites in the Trans-Mississippi South.

This year, Dr. Brandon spent a great deal of time touring the SAU station territory and visiting known archeological sites. With the aid of volunteers from the Arkansas Archeological Society's Kadohadacho Chapter—especially Vernon Perry and Anthony Clay Newton—Brandon is rapidly becoming familiar with the history and archeology of southwestern Arkansas.

More importantly, he is beginning to formulate several research programs in the region.

Dr. Brandon also initiated a public outreach campaign to introduce himself to communities in southwestern Arkansas. As a part of this campaign, Brandon gave nine public talks in Columbia, Hempstead, Ouachita, and Union Counties along with programs in Little Rock and Monticello.



Dr. Jamie Brandon on the left and Dr. Frank Schambach on the right. Brandon assumed the helm as station archeologist at SAU following Schambach's retirement last year.

Southwestern Arkansas Archeology Online

Soon after his arrival, Dr. Brandon began developing a web presence for the SAU research station. This year he wrote and posted the basic content of the website—including information on important past and current research projects such as Grandview Prairie, Cedar Grove, Historic Washington State Park, Ferguson, Sulphur Fork Factory, Gateway Texarkana, and Crenshaw. More projects and expanded content will be added.

The website allows interested parties to keep up with the latest news and activities of the station, look at recent press clippings, and listen to interviews. The new pages for the SAU research station can be found at <http://www.saumag.edu/archeology>.

The station has also started an email list for distributing the latest meeting information, volunteer opportunities and other news about archeology in the Ark-La-Tex region. This listserv, called “Southwestern Arkansas Archeology” (SWAR_ARCH), is administered through Yahoo Groups by Dr. Brandon. It currently has 77 subscribers and posted 52 messages since its inception in October 2006.

African-American Cemetery Preservation

Jamie Brandon served as the humanities scholar on several Arkansas Humanities Council Documentation and Preservation grants, helping local groups concerned with preserving African-American cemeteries. Dr. Brandon, along with David Jeane, and Clay Newton, helped Edna Hopson, Juanita Hopson, and other volunteers map and photographically document four cemeteries in southwestern Arkansas—Craven, Laneburg and Washington Hill cemeteries in Nevada County and the Cedar Grove Cemetery near Waldo in Columbia County.

Dr. Brandon also conducted his own research into African-American cemeteries in the region as a first step towards identifying historic African-American communities and sites. Brandon, Vernon Perry, and Clay Newton visited at least 33 cemeteries this year in Columbia, Hempstead, Ouachita, Nevada, Lafayette, Miller, and Union Counties. During these visits SAU station staff recorded grave markers associated with Black fraternal organizations and locally mass-produced grave markers. It is evident that a number of local traditions of gravestone manufacturing existed in southwest Arkansas from 1870 up to the present. These traditions, some of which appear to be geographically and temporally sensitive, represent a very early and long-running form of African-American community service and entrepreneurship. Research on this subject will continue.

As a result of this and previous work in African-American archeology, Dr. Brandon was invited to participate in this year’s Preserving African-American Cemeteries Workshop in Little Rock and to give an



Arkansas Archeological Society volunteer Anthony Clay Newton sets up to help map the Washington Hill Cemetery in Nevada County.

evening lecture on Arkansas’s African-American-related archeology sponsored by the Mosaic Templar Cultural Center and the Historic Arkansas Museum in conjunction with Arkansas Heritage Month.

Understanding Race and Class

Dr. Brandon was invited to contribute to several publications dealing with race and class in the American South. One of these is a chapter for the *International Handbook of Historical Archaeology*, co-edited by Teresita Majewski and David Gaimster. Brandon’s article will be a synthetic overview of how historical archeologists have dealt with the issues of race and class. This volume is due to be published by Springer/Plenum Press in January of 2008.

Dr. Brandon’s article “Disparate Diasporas and Vindicationist Archaeologies: Some Comments on Excavating America’s Metaphor” was selected for a thematic issue of *Historical Archaeology* to appear in the spring of 2008, centering on the debate about the need for an explicitly activist African-American archeology.

Finally, Dr. Brandon was invited to participate in a symposium on “The Archaeology of Tourism” at the



SAU President David Rankin, Arkansas Archeological Society volunteer Vernon Perry, and SAU Survey research station assistant David Jeane at the 49th Caddo Conference on the SAU campus in Magnolia, Arkansas. (Photo by Anthony Clay Newton.)

Society for Historical Archaeology's annual conference in Williamsburg, Virginia. His paper ("Historical Archaeology and Ozark Tourism: Hillbillies in the Natural State") examines class and race in the Arkansas Ozarks as they are related to the Ozark tourist industry.

The 2007 Caddo Conference

The SAU Research Station was proud to host the 49th Caddo Conference. Station assistant David Jeane served as program chair. This long-running conference was held in the new Reynolds Center on the SAU campus in Magnolia—deep in the original heartland of the Caddo people.

This year's conference boasted 22 formal papers and two moderated group discussions, with 106 people officially registered (and quite a few others unofficially in attendance). Papers described research in Arkansas, Texas, Oklahoma, and Louisiana (all states which the Caddo once called home) and topics ranged from use of switchgrass (*Panicum virgatum*) by the Caddo Tribe for house construction to an outline of plans for the 2007 Arkansas Archeological Society/Survey Training Dig at the Jones Mill site. Arkansas Archeological Survey staff members presented six of the papers on the program.

The Caddo Conference is unique in bringing to-

gether professional scholars, avocational archeologists, and members of the descendant community to discuss Caddo archeology, history and other matters relating to Caddo culture. Both LaRue Martin Parker (Caddo Nation Chairperson) and Robert Gonzalez (Caddo Nation NAGPRA Representative) spoke to the conference, and members of the Caddo Culture Club and the Hasinai Society held a traditional social dance on the commons of the SAU campus.

The conference concluded with tours of two of the major Caddoan sites in the SAU Research Station territory—Battle Mound in Lafayette County and Crenshaw in Miller County.

Continuing Work on Crenshaw Mounds and the Grandview Prairie Project

SAU research station archeologist emeritus Dr. Frank Schambach continues his work writing up the important excavations at Crenshaw and Grandview Prairie with the support of current SAU research station staff and the input of new scholarship by University of Arkansas graduate students.

Research and analysis continued on the Grandview Project, a multiyear effort investigating the archaeological resources within the Rick Evans Grandview Prairie

Conservation Area and Education Center in Hempstead County. David Jeane was interviewed about some of the project results for a feature on Grandview Prairie in *Arkansas Wildlife* magazine for May/June 2007.

This year, David Jeane finished sorting and numbering the prehistoric artifacts from 2001–2003 excavations at the Tom Jones Caddo mound group. In August, Jeane took a series of soil cores from the pond (borrow pit?) near Mound A in hopes of obtaining samples for a palynological analysis. By examining the fossil pollen, spores, and other microscopic plant remains in these cores, we may be able to help reconstruct a history of the environment immediately around the mound group. This is one small part of the large multidisciplinary study that is the Grandview Project.

Other scholars are examining the geophysics and large-scale landscape setting (Dr. Jami Lockhart), the ceramics recovered from excavations (Dr. Schambach), the faunal remains (Dr. H. Edwin Jackson and Ms. Susan Scott), botanical remains (Drs. Gayle Fritz and Jocelyn Turner), and more. In June, Eric Proebsting (University of Arkansas Environmental Dynamics Program) and Dr. Brandon began an analysis of the historic period material excavated under the direction of Dr. Leslie C. “Skip” Stewart-Abernathy during the Grandview project.

Dr. Schambach is also continuing his work on the Crenshaw Project. In May, Jeane and Schambach began inventorying and processing donated collections from the Crenshaw site in order to supplement the excavated material from the site and to provide new dateable material. Crenshaw, a large, complex Late Fourche Maline and Early Caddo ceremonial center in Miller County, is the subject of the attentions of new scholars as well. Barbara Farley, a Ph.D. candidate in the University of Arkansas Anthropology Department, has her dissertation work on the bioarchaeology of the Crenshaw site, with the permission of the Caddo Nation. This research is a joint project between the SAU station, the Survey coordinating office, and the UAF Anthropology Department, and is supported by a significant NAGPRA grant from the National Park Service.

Duncan McKinnon and John Samuelsen, also UAF Anthropology graduate students, are beginning to lay the groundwork for their M.A. theses, which will

involve large-scale remote sensing projects on the Battle Mounds site and Crenshaw Mounds. McKinnon’s work at Battle will seek to understand Caddo settlement patterns and evaluate two models for Caddo settlement—the dispersed farmsteads suggested by the 1691 Terán map and the model proposed by Dr. Jami Lockhart using his extensive work on the Grandview Prairie Project.

Working With Other State Agencies

This year, the SAU station staff provided services to several state agencies. David Jeane conducted an archeological survey for a proposed skeet and trap range near the Rick Evans Grandview Prairie Conservation Education Center. Dr. Brandon (with Clay Newton) conducted a similar survey for a proposed boat ramp improvement at Careyville Landing in Union County. Reports on both projects were submitted to the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission. Dr. Brandon also documented two wells at Historic Washington State Park and conducted (with Clay Newton) test excavations behind the First Methodist Church in Washington, Arkansas, in conjunction with the construction of restroom facilities. Analysis of these materials, and accompanying reports, are still under way.

Collections

David Jeane initiated a metal conservation program and began processing a huge backlog of metal artifacts from the Coushatta sites, Sulphur Fork Factory, Grandview, and the Gateway Texarkana Project. Various miscellaneous items, such as a pistol recovered from excavations at Historic Washington State Park, have also been conserved. Jeane continued sorting and numbering artifacts from the Gateway Texarkana Project, working mainly on finishing up the well contents.

The SAU research station laboratory volunteers and David Jeane continued reconstructing pottery vessels on Wednesdays. Soon staff and volunteers will begin a systematic inventory of the 1,947 boxes currently housed at the station facility in the Bruce Center on campus.

Station staff continued to cooperate with law enforcement in the ongoing investigation of the theft of Caddo ceramic vessels from the Cedar Grove collection. See the Highlights section of this Report for details.

SAU STATION PERSONNEL

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

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

Grants, Honors & Awards

- Dr. Brandon received a Director's Special Commendation from Arkansas State Parks for his work on public interpretation at Van Winkle's Mill, Hobbs State Park and Conservation Area
- David Jeane and Jamie Brandon received acknowledgment from the Caddo Culture Club and the Hasinai Dance Society for their role in organizing and hosting the 2007 Caddo Conference in Magnolia, Arkansas
- \$1250 from the Arkansas Archeological Society's Research Fund, awarded to Frank Schambach, for analysis of faunal remains from the Tom Jones site at Grandview

Academic Service & Activities (Brandon)

By agreement with the University of Arkansas System, Dr. Jamie Brandon has a faculty title of Assistant Professor in the UAF Department of Anthropology and teaches in the School of Liberal and Performing Arts at SAU.

- taught SOC 1003, General Anthropology (30 students) and SOC 3143/HIST 3143, Anthropology of North American Indians (30 students)
- presented guest lectures and led discussions in Dr. Ben Johnson's Social History class (HIST 3063) and Steven Ochs's Advanced Ceramics class (ART 3063)
- member of one M.A. and two Ph.D. committees for UAF Anthropology students
- advised four additional UAF graduate students, one University of Florida Ph.D. student, and one Ph.D. student from the College of William and Mary on projects in south Arkansas

Professional Service & Activities

- Jeane was invited to participate in a Caddo archeology workshop in Nacogdoches, Texas
- Brandon was invited to participate in a symposium on "The Archaeology of Tourism" at the Society for Historical Archaeology Conference, Williamsburg, Virginia
- Brandon reviewed article manuscripts for *Southeastern Archaeology* and *Historical Archaeology* and a book manuscript for the University of Florida Press
- Brandon provided published book review articles to *American Antiquity*, *Museum Anthropology*, and *Industrial Archaeology*
- Brandon served on the Survey's Publications Committee
- Brandon served as the Continuing Education Coordinator for the Society for Historical Archaeology; the chair of the SHA Student Paper Prize subcommittee; member of the SHA Academic and Professional Training Committee; and South Central Historical Archaeology Conference representative on the SHA Inter-Society Relations committee.
- Brandon served as co-owner and moderator of the African-American Archaeology Network listserv (204 members and 201 messages posted 2006–2007)
- Brandon and Jeane provided consultation and advisory services to Arkansas State Parks and the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission

- Brandon and Jeane provided consultation and advisory services to three private contract firms conducting projects in the SAU station territory (Panamerican Consultants, Historic Preservation Associates, and URS)
- Jeane assisted Jeff Girard (Louisiana Regional Archaeology Program) with fieldwork at the Swan Lake site, just across the state line in Bossier Parish, and a remote sensing project at Mounds Plantation
- Jeane spent several days as a consultant member of The Archaeological Conservancy Committee working on documentation and long-term preservation plans for Caddo sites owned by The Conservancy
- Jeane organized, promoted, and hosted the 49th Caddo Conference held in Magnolia, Arkansas

Public Service & Outreach

- Brandon presented public programs to the Arkansas Historic Museum/Mosaic Templar Cultural Center, Little Rock; the Preserving African-American Cemeteries Workshop, Little Rock; the Arkansas Museum of Natural Resources, Smackover; South Arkansas Community College, El Dorado; Historic Washington State Park, Washington; and the Magnolia Rotary Club, Magnolia (combined audiences, 375)
- Brandon and Jeane participated in the Texarkana Archaeology and History Fair, Texarkana
- Brandon participated in the Civil War Weekend at Historic Washington State Park
- Brandon gave a 30-minute radio interview about Arkansas archeology on the “Timber Talk” program, which airs on four FM stations and one AM station in south Arkansas; “Timber Talk” reaches 42 counties in Arkansas, seven counties in Texas, six parishes in Louisiana, and four counties in Oklahoma
- Brandon also gave a brief interview to Red River Radio (a local NPR affiliate) regarding the Cedar Grove theft; Jeane gave an interview to Red River Radio about the 2007 Caddo Conference
- Jeane presented a paper as part of Louisiana Archaeology Week Program in Minden, Louisiana
- Brandon gave an archeology merit badge program to the winter camp at Camp De Soto (De Soto Area Council) in El Dorado, Arkansas

Service to the Arkansas Archeological Society

- the SAU station hosted meetings for the revived Kadohadacho Chapter of the Arkansas Archeological Society; open laboratory days were held on Wednesdays throughout the year
- Jeane and Brandon presented papers at the Arkansas Archeological Society annual meeting in Little Rock
- Brandon presented programs to the Kadohadacho (Magnolia), Toltec (Little Rock), and Tunican (Monticello) Chapters (combined audiences, 75)
- Brandon taught the Basic Laboratory Methods seminar at the annual Training Program; Brandon and Jeane served as excavation area supervisors during the Training Program

Volunteer Hours

- Volunteers contributed 917 hours to station research projects in the field and laboratory

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

2006–07 the Survey's Final Year at ATU

Stewart-Abernathy continued to be active on the ATU campus, including teaching his popular Introduction to Anthropology and Cultural Anthropology courses, and working closely with the ATU Museum of Prehistory and History. In August, due to lack of space on campus, ATU announced the decision not to renew their contract with the Survey, after 38 years. Fortunately, the Winthrop Rockefeller Institute atop Petit Jean Mountain eagerly sought the Station, and in July 2007 we moved to the newly built Teaching Barn at WRI. The station's research territory and personnel remained the same. Much of the year was spent making preparations for the move.

Research within Station Territory

The ATU station, helped by the Arkansas River Valley Chapter of the Arkansas Archeological Society, continued to work on the Cherokee Project. This involved a field trip by Stewart-Abernathy and Larry Porter to sites along Hackers Creek in Pope County associated with Cherokee leader Glass, including a still-extant well that had been dug for mining saltwater at the edge of the creek.

At Carden Bottom, no fieldwork was conducted in 2006 and 2007 except for brief "windshield surveys" to look at site locations. Interest in Carden Bottom fieldwork was revived by the news of the station's pending move to Winthrop Rockefeller Institute on Petit Jean Mountain, which overlooks the area. Also, UAF graduate student Leslie Walker's M.A. thesis comparing

decorative/iconographic motifs in rock art and in pottery vessels obtained from Carden Bottom in the 1920s and 1930s emphasizes the value of the extant museum collections from the area for modern research.

Terry Johnson scanned all of Stewart-Abernathy's 1990s presentation slides of artifacts from Carden Bottom to create a PowerPoint presentation for area audiences. Station staff also put together extensive background data for WRI to use in developing archeological displays for their exhibit gallery.

Meanwhile, Larry Porter continued work on the antebellum Widow Logan site (3LO696), conducting surveys, test excavations, and mapping. He put together a PowerPoint presentation on the results of this successful project. Porter also continued recording new sites and monitoring the condition of known sites on Arkansas Game and Fish land at Blue Mountain Wildlife Demonstration Area.

Stewart-Abernathy and Porter made additional field trips during the year. Porter especially was active, revisiting and/or recording new sites in Conway, Johnson, Logan, Pope, Van Buren, and Yell Counties. These included prehistoric sites as well as historic cemeteries, the latter as part of the Survey's emphasis during the last several years on adding historic graveyards to the state's archeological site files. Stewart-Abernathy and Porter both aided with a remote sensing survey at the Old Lake Cemetery (3PP652) in Pope County.

African-American cemeteries continued to be an important focus. For example, Stewart-Abernathy directed a mapping effort at Bold Pilgrim (3CN281) that led to



As of July 2007, the station is housed in the Teaching Barn at Winthrop Rockefeller Institute atop Petit Jean Mountain, shown here under construction March 7, 2007.

a detailed Total Station map showing the locations of 564 graves. (A report on this project was presented at an African-American cemetery preservation workshop in August 2007.)

Research around the State

Cherokee Trail of Tears. Stewart-Abernathy continued to be involved with efforts to mark and commemorate the routes of the Cherokee Trail of Tears through Arkansas. Assistant Terry Johnson scanned his “Cherokee on the Water” slide show and converted it to a PowerPoint format, which was presented twice in April. Copies of the 1833 Brown Map of the Arkansas River on CD-ROM were distributed to several local researchers. Dusty Huebling of Ozark used his copy of the map to trace the land route westward from McLean Bottom in Logan and Sebastian Counties.

West Memphis Boat Wrecks. Stewart-Abernathy followed up on his popular-audience report of 1988 fieldwork at the West Memphis Boat Wrecks site (3CT243) with a reworking of the data, added to other discoveries, presenting the results as a Legacies and Lunch lecture at the Butler Center in Little Rock. This presentation, titled “Ghost Boats in Arkansas: The Search for Our Riverine Heritage,” subsequently was given to audiences across Arkansas and in Memphis, and was turned into an article for the *Arkansas Historical Quarterly*. The lectures and article inform a wide audience about riverine archeology carried out as part of cultural resource management in the last 15 years.

Lakeport Plantation. Stewart-Abernathy has been a participant of the Lakeport Research Team for several years, acting as consultant on archeological needs regarding the antebellum plantation house and its surroundings (3CH90). He also organized and researched historic photographs related to the property, and followed up on oral histories collected from family members and residents. In July he attended a team meeting at Lakeport. The several posters that were assembled in 2003 by the ATU station staff, illustrating the results of the oral history and historic photograph projects thus far, remain on display in the on-site headquarters at Lakeport.

Early Arkansas Settlement Project. This project is directed by Joan Gould. It began with documentation of early log houses in Randolph County, as part of a project to discover the earliest layer of “Anglo” settlement in Arkansas. Stewart-Abernathy assisted Ms. Gould in assessing the archeological potential of the Rice-Upshaw House and French-Looney House, both of which have been acquired by Black River Technical College.

Also as part of the EASP, Stewart-Abernathy assisted Gould in documenting the Arnold-Spring House/Bingham-Jennings Farmstead (3IZ294) near Melbourne in Izard County. He provided source materials and advice on outbuildings and potential archeological features.

African-American Cemeteries. Stewart-Abernathy recorded the Rocky Mountain Cemetery (3PU773) and observed remote sensing at the Union Cemetery (3PU544) in Pulaski County. Porter assisted with remote sensing at Ellis Cemetery (3PU537).

Other Stations. Larry Porter continued to assist UAFS station archeologist Tim Mulvihill with excavations at the Drennen-Scott House and test excavations at the Kibler site, both in Crawford County.

Chinese Culture and Heritage

Last year Stewart-Abernathy was part of a team of museum consultants who visited Chengdu, China in an exchange program of the local Chinese Culture and Heritage Project run by Director Martha Morton, Arkansas Global Programs, UALR. This year, he

shared the experience. After cataloguing his 3500 digital images from the trip, he provided CDs to all fellow participants. He presented a PowerPoint-illustrated talk “Wojilah!, or an Archeologist Goes to China” at the Arkansas Archeological Society’s annual meeting in Little Rock, at several Chapter meetings, and to a number of civic clubs.

He also prepared CDs of images of the Banpo Neolithic site for Survey teaching stations to use for comparisons to Native American Woodland and Mississippian village sites.

ATU STATION PERSONNEL

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

Theresa Johnson (B.A. in anthropology, 1978; M.A. in Folk Studies, 1983, Western Kentucky University) began working with the Survey as half-time station assistant at ATU 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 & Activities (Stewart-Abernathy)

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. Both courses taught this year are part of ATU’s Basic Education curriculum.

- taught ANTH 1213, Introduction to Anthropology (73 students), and ANTH 2003, Cultural Anthropology (75 students)
- Porter and Johnson acted as de facto teaching assistants for the two courses
- served on three Ph.D. committees and one M.A. committee at UAF Department of Anthropology
- advisor to the Selection Committee in the search for a successor to Dr. George Lankford, who retired from his position as Professor of Anthropology in the Behavioral Sciences Department
- participated in ATU commencement ceremonies as a faculty member in December 2006 and May 2007
- Curator of Anthropology for the ATU Museum of Prehistory and History, and member of the Museum Acquisitions Committee
- Johnson and Porter assisted various Museum projects, especially fabrication and installation of “Above and Beneath This World: Native American Rock Art and Cosmology in the Arkansas River Valley,” an exhibit supported by an Arkansas Humanities Council grant to the Museum (Dr. George Sabo III and Leslie Walker, co-curators)

Professional Service & Activities

- Stewart-Abernathy provided assistance to the State Historic Preservation Officer, Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department, Arkansas State Parks, Old Davidsonville State Park, Ozark-St. Francis National Forests, and Hot Springs National Park on a variety of issues and problems regarding historical archeology
- The Station cooperated with Mid-Continent Research Associates regarding archeological assessments for the Intermodal Transportation Facility
- Porter served as crew member and/or site supervisor at a variety of projects around the state, including the Rock Art project in Van Buren County, and follow-up work at the Eaker site in Blytheville
- Porter continued serving as illustrator for a comprehensive work on ammunition cartridge identification
- Porter presented a talk on historic site archeology to a Forest Service HRT training session (attendees, 30)
- Stewart-Abernathy served as editor for proceedings of the South Central Historical Archeology Conference (see www.uark.edu/campus-resources/archinfo/SCHAC.html)
- Stewart-Abernathy peer-reviewed articles submitted to *Southeastern Archaeology*
- Stewart-Abernathy served as session assistant for two general sessions at the 2006 Southeastern Archaeological Conference in Little Rock

Public Service and Outreach

- Stewart-Abernathy authored one article for the online *Encyclopedia of Arkansas Culture & History*
- Johnson and Porter mailed about 20 Teacher Packets of flyers and lesson materials in response to requests
- Stewart-Abernathy presented programs at Old Independence Regional Museum, Batesville; Pope County Historical Association; Ozark Heritage Museum and Art Center, Leslie; Morrilton Public Library; Johnson County Historical Association, Clarksville; Saline County Historical Society, Benton; and Pope County Historical Association, Russellville (combined audiences, 161).

Service to the Arkansas Archeological Society

- Stewart-Abernathy serves as Program Chair for the ARV Chapter; Terry Johnson prepares newsletters and announcements and acts as secretary; Station staff host lab nights and provide fieldwork opportunities for volunteers
- Stewart-Abernathy presented programs at the Arkansas River Valley (Russellville), Ko-ko-çi (Fayetteville), Ark-Homa (Fort Smith), and Central Mississippi Valley (Jonesboro) Chapters (combined audiences, 110)
- Porter presented two programs at the Arkansas River Valley (Russellville) Chapter (combined audiences, 18)
- Station staff, ARV Chapter volunteers, and the ATU Museum again held a joint Open House during Archeology Month (March 2007); featured this year were flint knapper Ben Swadley, and a lecture by Ms. Leslie Walker, co-curator of the Museum's rock art exhibit (Open House attendance, 190)

Volunteer Hours

- Volunteers contributed 518 hours in the field and laboratory to Station research projects

ARKANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY, JONESBORO

Dr. Juliet Morrow, Station Archeologist
Shaun McGaha, Station Assistant (beginning 05/07)

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

Quaternary Topics

Dr. Morrow's interest in Paleoindians and Quaternary (Ice Age) era topics has been a primary research focus throughout her career. Recently she contributed three articles for an *Encyclopedia of Archaeology* currently in preparation (editor, Frank McManamon), covering the Paleoindian period in the Southeast, the Paleoindian and Early Archaic periods in the Northeast, and the Kimmswick Mastodon site in Missouri.

Morrow, with the help of several of her ASU students, also continued work on the King Mastodon remains—measuring bones, studying and describing bone pathologies, and taking photographs for the final report. The King Mastodon was discovered in 1999 in Little Bay Ditch in Craighead County. Though excavators found no accompanying cultural remains, the site is important for the relative completeness of the skeleton, its good condition, and the excellent paleoenvironmental data recovered.

Morrow is now working on two books of her own dealing with Quaternary topics. *Ice Age Animals of Arkansas* (working title), summarizing the good assemblage of extinct paleofauna from the state, is partially completed, and Morrow is seeking an illustrator. Her book on *The Clovis Culture: Ice Age Hunters in the New World* is in the early stages of development. She is also a coauthor of a comment on the age of the Clovis culture that was accepted for publication in the July 20, 2007 issue of *Science*.



ASU senior McNair Scholar Gina Billeaudeau working on the King Mastodon. Ms. Billeaudeau presented her research at the Arkansas Archeological Society's annual meeting in September 2007.

The Earliest Arkansans

Julie Morrow wants to learn more about the Paleoindian period in Arkansas. Archeologists have yet to discover a stratified Paleoindian site in the state, or to excavate a Paleoindian cultural deposit yielding a reliable radiocarbon date.

However, we know that Paleoindian hunters were in Arkansas, perhaps as early as 13,000 years ago. Neighboring states, for example Missouri and Texas, have produced associations of Paleoindian artifacts with extinct mastodons, and radiocarbon-dated sites. The evidence in Arkansas so far comes from finds of distinctive fluted stone points.

Morrow has reviewed the information on Paleoindian sites recorded in the Survey's AMASDA database. She found that many of the sites were classified as Paleoindian on the basis of point types that should be considered Early Archaic. She confined her study to recorded sites that have Clovis, Gainey/Sedgewick, Pelican, or untyped fluted points. These are the Paleoindian style categories that accommodate the points found in Arkansas. As Morrow explains in her 2006 article in *Field Notes* (No. 331, p. 5), "point types ... represent themes and there are numerous variations of them."

This process reduced the number of known sites in Arkansas considered Paleoindian to 135, but made the sample more accurate. Unfortunately, little is known about many of these sites, which may be only "find spots" where one projectile point was discovered on the ground surface. Sometimes the point was reported from a private collection, and the specific location is unknown, only the county of origin.

The most common Paleoindian point type in Arkansas is Clovis. The Clovis culture was widespread across the Americas and probably ended in Arkansas about 11,000 years ago, when the Gainey/Sedgewick/Pelican point types came into use.

The characteristic technological feature of all the Paleoindian projectile points is the channel flake or "flute" that starts at the base and runs along the middle of the blade, normally on both sides (or faces) of the point. The length of the flutes is variable. This is a feature that is unique in world prehistory and requires a high level of skill to achieve.

Paleoindian lifeways were based on nomadic hunting and gathering. The emphasis was on large animals, in particular the "megafauna" of the Pleistocene or Ice Age such as mastodons and extinct species of bison.

One of Morrow's goals is to find an Early Paleoindian site in Arkansas. Strategies include searching for Clovis-era landforms along the rivers, following up on finds of extinct megafauna remains, in the hopes there will be associated Clovis artifacts, and monitoring cutbanks and berms of ditches as they are dredged

in northeast Arkansas, where the greatest concentration of fluted points exists in the state. Although many sites in this part of Arkansas have already been destroyed by development and agriculture, Morrow expects that "vast archeological deposits [are] buried in the river valleys and in the alluvial fans of Crowley's Ridge." This might be especially true for the oldest and deepest sites, those containing the long-hidden clues to how Arkansas's earliest inhabitants lived thousands of years ago.

Atlatl Knoll: An Archaic Burial Ground

Moving up a little in time, Morrow presented a paper at the annual meeting of the Society for American Archaeology on Atlatl Knoll. This small Middle Archaic period cemetery site in northeast Arkansas dates to around 3700–3000 B.C. The fieldwork was a salvage excavation. The site was completely destroyed by land leveling after the burials were rescued.

Because only two burials were superimposed, Morrow believes Atlatl Knoll represents a kin-based cemetery in which most of the people interred were considered to be related to one another.

The two superimposed individuals might in fact have been buried together at the same time. One of these individuals, a female, had artifacts within the grave. These included a necklace made of at least 22 drilled coyote canines, the components of a nearly complete atlatl or spear-thrower (stone weight, antler hook, and antler handle), some additional pieces of antler (possibly a blank for another handle), and a Karnak point. The date for the site is based on the presence of this point type. No other person buried at Atlatl Knoll had associated grave goods—at least, none that were preserved.

Though conditions were far from ideal, work at Atlatl Knoll demonstrates that the western lowlands in Arkansas were not abandoned during the Middle Archaic; aquatic and forested habitats were attractive to the hunting-fishing-and-gathering groups in the Hypsithermal. Also of note is the inclusion of atlatl parts in a female grave, indicating this was not a piece of exclusively male hunting equipment.

"CSI" for Archeology Month at the ASU Museum

Julie Morrow co-organized the activities for a day-long event at the ASU Museum during Archeology Month. "CSI: Come. See. Investigate" was billed as "an exploration for the whole family" and included a variety of displays, demonstrations, and games that allowed visitors to "explore the history and cultures of Arkansas through artifacts, rock art, and symbols" left by previous inhabitants.

Morrow arranged to have several crafters on hand: a potter taught children the art of making handbuilt

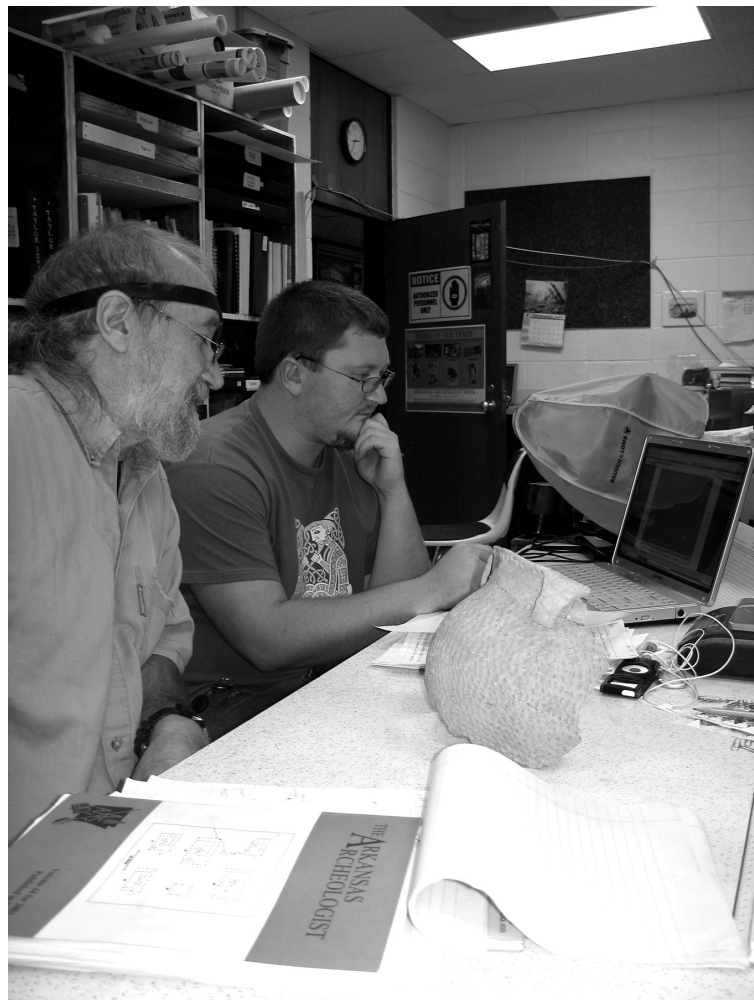
ceramics, while a flintknapper demonstrated the art of making stone tools. Morrow herself took over the flint-knapping demonstration when the guest had to leave.

Morrow provided a glossary for the event program, and enlisted ten students from her courses to serve as docents. These students had already been well trained to answer questions about archeology and American Indians by former station assistant John Thomas. UAF archeologists supplied pictures of Arkansas rock art images, which museum staff turned into life-sized posters that formed the basis of a “symbol scavenger hunt” in the Museum’s main gallery. About 20 staff and volunteers were on hand for the event, which attracted over 170 visitors.

Greenbrier: Neutron Activation Analysis

Shaun McGaha, the station’s new assistant, was a McNair Scholar at ASU who began as a volunteer in the station lab. His research project, “Instrumental Neutron Activation Analysis of Greenbrier Phase Ceramics,” mentored by Dr. Morrow, was in part supported by a \$4000 grant from MURR (University of Missouri Research Reactor). Guided by Morrow, and by archeologist Robert Taylor, Shaun recorded attributes on ceramic sherds from the Greenbrier site and prepared samples for chemical analysis, then wrote a report interpreting the results and discussing implications for understanding Native American interactions during the Late Mississippian period.

Shaun McGaha (right) and Robert Taylor in the ASU station lab working on the MURR-funded Greenbrier project.



ASU STATION PERSONNEL

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

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

Grants, Honors & Awards

- \$1250 from the Arkansas Archeological Society's Research Fund for "Instrumental Neutron Activation Analysis of sherds and clays from the Greenbrier site"
- \$4000 from MURR (University of Missouri Research Reactor) for "Instrumental Neutron Activation Analysis of sherds and clays from the Greenbrier site" (continued from the previous year)

Academic Service & Activities (Morrow)

By agreement with the University of Arkansas System, Dr. Juliet Morrow has a faculty title of Assistant Professor in the UAF Department of Anthropology. She teaches in the Department of Criminology, Sociology, Geology and Social Work at ASU.

- taught Introduction to Cultural Anthropology (43 students) and Introduction to Archaeology (13 students)
- taught Environmental Geology for the Department of Chemistry and Physics, Fall 2006 (60 students) and Spring 2007 (57 students)
- directed one student (Shaun McGaha) in an Independent Study course (ANTH 4066, Department of Criminology, Sociology and Geography), with a resulting research project "Analysis of Decorated Ceramics from the Greenbrier Site 3IN1"
- led a field trip from Environmental Geology class to study Precambrian volcanic and plutonic geology in the St. Francis Mountains of Missouri (13 students)
- guest lecture on forensic anthropology for Dr. Carolyn Dowling's "Introduction to Forensic Science" course at ASU
- served on the thesis committee of Aketa Guillory, Ph.D. candidate in the Heritage Studies Program at ASU
- attended the thesis defense of graduate student Elizabeth Ashcroft
- attended McNair Scholar Program activities—the 2006 Summer Research Symposium and the Spring Banquet—and gave an interview for the McNair Program monthly newsletter
- Morrow was one of nine ASU professors invited to participate in a semester-long symposium about "Deltas of the World" organized by Dr. Aldemaro Romero (Chair of the ASU Biology Department); she presented a paper titled "Paleoindians and Watercraft: An Assessment from the Mississippi River Valley"

Professional Service and Activities (Morrow)

- peer-reviewed articles submitted to *American Antiquity* and the *Journal of Anthropological Archaeology*
- reviewed a book chapter for Springer

Public Service and Outreach

- Morrow served as a Judge in the Earth Sciences category for the Northeast Regional Science Fair

- Morrow presented public lectures to the Greene County Historical and Genealogical Society, the Spring River Gem and Mineral Club at Cherokee Village, and the annual meeting of the NRCS at Village Creek State Park (combined audiences, 50)
- Morrow gave a lecture and tours to two school groups for Dr. Julie Milligan's (ASU Department of Education) summer scholars program: 5–6-year-olds (12 students) and 7–8-year-olds (15 students)
- Morrow gave three interviews to Jane Anfinson of KASU Radio: Africans in America (aired 1/29/07); The Earliest Writing in the Americas (aired 3/26/07); and Pleistocene Extinctions (aired 2/26/07)
- Morrow served as consultant to various cemetery preservation groups in northeast Arkansas (including Judd Hill and Tulot Cemeteries, Scott Bond Cemetery, Darden Point Cemetery, Keller's Chapel Cemetery, and Burrow Cemetery); edited two grant proposals (for Judd Hill Cemetery and Scott Cemetery in Lawrence County); edited and assisted with final grant proposals to Arkansas Humanities Council for Judd Hill and Tulot Cemeteries (\$6000 awarded to Ms. Mattie Wortham) and Scott Cemetery; served as humanities scholar for the Scott Bond Cemetery project
- Morrow assisted citizens with identification of artifacts
- At the request of landowners/citizens, Morrow and McGaha visited several site locations to investigate reports of archeological sites and record information about the sites
- Morrow, McGaha, and ASU students began test excavations at a possible Civil War-era log cabin site on property that will be developed for housing
- Morrow accepted and processed donations to the station from various individuals
- Morrow co-organized Archeology Month activities at the ASU Museum (over 170 visitors)

Service to the Arkansas Archeological Society

- Morrow served as advisor, program chair, and meeting organizer for the Central Mississippi Valley Chapter in Jonesboro
- Morrow presented a program to the CMV Chapter (audience, 70)
- Morrow presented a paper at the Society's annual meeting in Little Rock; she was co-presenter of another paper with Robert Taylor and ASU student Shaun McGaha
- Morrow taught a workshop on Soils and Geomorphology at the annual Training Program (8 students)
- Morrow created a flyer describing "Stone Tools of Native American Arkansas" for distribution to and by Society members

Volunteer Hours

- Volunteers contributed 613 hours in the field and laboratory to station research projects

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

Mississippian Architecture & Community Patterns

Research on Mississippian community patterns along the Lower Pemiscot Bayou continued. The third year of excavation at the Eaker site in Blytheville under the jointly sponsored Arkansas Archeological Survey/Arkansas Archeological Society annual Training Program was completed in June 2006. Station activities during 2006–2007 focused on laboratory processing of finds, a search for research funding for specialized analyses, and arrangements for zoological and paleoethnobotanical analyses. The Arkansas Legislature allotted \$35,000 for such analysis and lab assistance beginning July 2007, with a view toward future site interpretation. The Survey is grateful to Sen. Steve Bryles for his efforts. The station also undertook 10 more days of excavation at Eaker in May 2007 to finish up the units opened the previous June.

Claudine Payne wrote an interim report on the 2006 investigations at the Eaker site, which is owned by the City of Blytheville. Eaker was occupied during several time periods, but its main use was in the Mississippian period when a town, or possibly a series of sequential villages, thrived. This occupation dates 700–800 years ago, and perhaps earlier. The Eaker site is also interesting for its evidence of earthquake disturbances that can be dated in part by correlation with the cultural features.

Goals of the 2006 season were to gather additional information about prehistoric houses partly excavated during the previous two years, and to continue search-

ing for evidence of fortifications, including a possible ditch and palisade, that had been postulated by earlier researchers who conducted magnetometer surveys and analyzed aerial photographs of the site.

Excavations in Area D uncovered lines of post holes that will aid in reconstructing the architecture of the houses. Artifacts recovered support the single radiocarbon date from this area of the site so far, at about A.D. 1250–1300. A few exotic pieces—a kaolin chert adze, pink quartzite discoidal, and copper fragment (the latter from Area F)—help reveal trade networks.

At Area F, three distinct occupation levels, with floral and faunal remains, will aid in dating the site. A feature in this area contained burned corncobs, which will help indicate the role of agriculture for the people living at the Eaker site.

Finally, despite concerted effort, the search for a palisade or ditch at the site boundaries remained fruitless. Linear geophysical anomalies turned out to be earthquake features. The lack of fortifications, plus the evidence for scattered clusters of houses rather than neat rows, suggest Eaker may represent a series of sequential villages, rather than a town. But at this point there is not enough information to draw a definite conclusion.

Claudine Payne will continue to devote much of her research time to analysis and preparation of a final report on the three years of excavation at Eaker. Aside from adding to the knowledge base about northeast Arkansas archeology, these results will aid site management and future public interpretation programs.



Left to right: Marion Haynes, Claudine Payne, and long-time volunteer Melinda Martin Burns working on Eaker site material in the Blytheville station lab.

Payne also continued research on the Middle-period Mississippian in the St. Francis Basin. She drafted a short article to be submitted to *Field Notes*, and presented a paper at the Mid-South Archaeological Conference.

The Nodena Art Style

Claudine Payne continued to develop her ideas on the Nodena art style, following up on a paper presented at the Southeastern Colleges Art Conference in 2005. The Nodena style is represented mainly on pottery vessels such as bowls and bottles meant for serving food, and concentrates on animal or human effigy forms. The pottery, if found in graves, is not restricted to any category of person, indicating it was an egalitarian style, available to anyone in the community and meant to be used in daily life. Further, the hand-modeled vessels are suggested to be a domestic household craft, probably made by women, with no special status attached to the role of potter.

The themes and motifs of Nodena art are those of the natural world, mainly familiar animal forms that are “benign” and representative of everyday life. There are a few exceptions, such as effigy “cat monster” pots, and the human effigy “head pots” that have corpse-like features.

Payne contrasts these qualities with engraved shell art

of the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex, where motifs depict composite fantastical creatures and supernatural beings, anxiety-provoking imagery that evokes an air of mystery and ambiguity. These shell objects were created for special purposes and special people, and do not depict the everyday world.

Earthquakes & Archeology

Marion Haynes assisted Charles Langston of the Center for Earthquake Research and Information (CERI) with aspects of an NSF proposal to place a seismic array in the Blytheville area. The array would measure earthquake activity in the New Madrid Seismic Zone in 2008–2009. If the proposal is successful, the Blytheville station will also host a computer to store data from the array.

Haynes also worked with Phyllis Stackel of Earthquake Insight and Eugene Schweig of the USGS to arrange a visit to an earthquake effect feature for the Earthquake Insight Field Trip, a trip designed to educate business people, insurance company representatives, structural engineers, and community managers about earthquake hazards. He made brief comments to the group during their field trip.

Haynes also gave two public talks on archeology and earthquakes during the year.

BLYTHEVILLE STATION PERSONNEL

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

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

Grants, Honors & Awards

- \$595 from the Arkansas Archeological Society's Archeological Research Fund, for radiocarbon dating of a sample from the Eaker site
- \$35,000 allotted by the Arkansas Legislature for specialized analyses of materials from the Eaker site and laboratory assistance
- A resolution commending Claudine Payne's service as Secretary of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference was read at the 2006 SEAC Business Meeting in Little Rock
- A resolution commending the service of the organizers of the 2006 Southeastern Archaeological Conference was read at the 2006 SEAC Business Meeting in Little Rock

Academic Service & Activities

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

- Claudine Payne was promoted to Associate Archeologist and Associate Professor, effective July 1, 2007
- Marion Haynes presented a guest lecture to Dr. Julie Morrow's geology class at Arkansas State University (38 students)

Professional Service & Activities

- Secretary, Southeastern Archaeological Conference (Payne)
- Public Outreach Committee, Southeastern Archaeological Conference (Payne)
- Program Chair, 2006 Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Little Rock, November 8–11 (Payne)
- Planning Committee, 2006 SEAC (Payne)
- Editorial Advisory Board for *American Archaeology*, a magazine published by the Archaeological Conservancy (Payne)
- peer-reviewed two articles submitted to the journal *Southeastern Archaeology* (Payne)
- peer-reviewed a grant proposal submitted to the National Geographic Society (Payne)
- Member, Arkansas Governor's Earthquake Advisory Council (Haynes)
- advised new rangers at Big Lake National Wildlife Refuge about artifacts and local prehistory (Haynes)
- consulted with Charles Langston of CERI on placement of a seismic array in the Blytheville area (Haynes)
- Haynes assisted field projects at other stations throughout the year: remote sensing at Mt. Holly Cemetery; monitoring of boat ramp construction at Parkin State Park; and excavations at Old Davidsonville State Park

Service to the Host Communities

- Payne and Haynes attended meetings called by the City of Blytheville to plan a new museum
- Payne was appointed to the newly created Delta Gateway Museum Commission by the Blytheville Mayor

Public Service & Outreach

- Claudine Payne presented talks to the Spring River Gem and Mineral Club and the Westminster Village Retirees Thursday Morning Coffee, Blytheville (combined audiences, 90)
- Marion Haynes presented talks to the Mississippi County Historic Society and the Entergy Retiree Group (combined audiences, 24)

Service to the Arkansas Archeological Society

- Claudine Payne presented a talk to the Central Mississippi Valley Chapter, Jonesboro (audience, 50)
- Marion Haynes presented a talk to the Ark-Homa Chapter, Fort Smith (audience, 28)
- Payne and Haynes helped Site Steward Melinda Martin select a site to monitor
- Marion Haynes assisted Program Director Mary Beth Trubitt (HSU station archeologist) during the summer Training Program

Volunteer Hours

- Volunteers contributed 304 hours in the field and laboratory to station research projects

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

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

NEWS AND RESEARCH

Old Davidsonville State Park

With funding from the Arkansas Natural and Cultural Resources Council, Kathleen Cande directed a fourth year of archeological and archival research into the history of Old Davidsonville. The goal of this long-term project is to uncover new information about the town that will further public interpretation at Old Davidsonville State Park, near Pocahontas in Randolph County.

Old Davidsonville is the site of a town platted in 1815 that was a county seat and commercial center until it was abandoned around 1830. No standing structures survive. Most of the town site is included within the boundaries of the state park, which was created in 1957.

Fieldwork in December located one corner of the town plat on the ground, and excavations began in Block 42. Other parts of the town were explored by shovel testing and metal detector to locate archeological deposits. In the laboratory, all data entry was completed for information on the tavern and possible cellar feature. A synthetic report covering the multiyear project is now under way.

Ft. Smith National Historic Site Artifact Cataloging

At the request of the National Park Service, Kathleen Cande is directing a project that involves cataloging and packaging nearly 44,000 artifacts from archeological excavations conducted in 1985–88 at Ft. Smith National Historic Site in advance of construction of a paved pedestrian trail connecting the parking lot to the park visitor center and to the first fort site on Belle Pointe. Data on the artifacts (both prehistoric and historic as-



This coin was in a leather pouch with six other coins, a button, a thimble, and a straight pin that was lost by a patron at one of Old Davidsonville's taverns, and recovered in excavations by SRP. It is a Charles III (Head) Pistareen, 1776, minted in Spain. Head style pistareens never circulated widely in the Americas because they were supplanted after the Revolution by Spanish-American silver. Jared Pebworth analyzed the coins for this project.

semblages) are being entered into the NPS Automated National Catalog System. All project records, including field notes, photographs, excavation data, and analysis notes, have been indexed and scanned. The completed database will be provided to the Park Service on CD-ROM, and all original records placed in secure storage.

Brown Bluff Mitigation

Randall Guendling completed a report on two excavations conducted at the Brown Bluff Shelter by two organizations in the early 1990s. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places, Brown Bluff was endangered by the construction of I-540. The Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department contracted with SPEARS, Inc., and the Survey's Sponsored Research Program to conduct excavations at the shelter before it was damaged by road construction. Unfortunately, the supervising archeologists at both organizations found other employment before finishing analyses or project completion reports. Both wrote summary reports for management purposes, but the primary documentation retained inconsistencies and missing information, and excavation records and artifacts were never thoroughly

analyzed. The new report includes Jerry Hilliard's study of the Brown Bluff collections obtained by University of Arkansas Museum investigations in 1932.

James Fork Regional Water District

SRP conducted a Phase I archeological survey for the James Fork Regional Water District in central and western Scott County in early fall 2006. Most of the sites recorded during the survey date to the mid to late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

One standing historic structure is considered potentially eligible for listing on the National Register—a central hall plan house in relatively good condition, constructed on hand hewn log sills. It has many hand crafted details, such as decorative wood trim and a living room mantel adorned with shields.

NEW GRANTS AND CONTRACTS IN 2006–2007

Project No. & Name	Firm or Agency	Budget
07-01 Old Davidsonville Year 3	ANCRC	\$111,500.00
07-02 Documenting Bluff Shelters	ANCRC	\$82,450.00
07-06 James Fork Regional Water	EDM Consultants	\$21,071.53
07-07 Lakeport Plantation	Arkansas State University	\$29,930.98
07-09 Old Washington Pioneer Cemetery	Arkansas Department of Parks & Tourism	\$30,109.63
07-10 Randolph County Historic Houses	Black River Technical College	\$28,431.54
		<hr/>
		\$303,493.68

* ANCRC = Arkansas Natural & Cultural Resources Council

SRP PERSONNEL

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

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

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

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

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

Aden Jenkins, Technical Assistant, is a member of the Arkansas Archeological Society and veteran of the jointly sponsored Survey/Society Training Programs. He is a skilled archeological field and laboratory technician.

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.

- Mainfort taught ANTH 4093, The Archeology of Death (13 students)
- Mainfort chaired two M.A. student committees and served on three Ph.D. committees at UAF
- Cande assisted UAF anthropology graduate student Jeremy Pye with a poster presentation at the Society for Historical Archaeology's 2007 annual meeting in Williamsburg, Virginia
- Cande assisted UAF anthropology graduate student Katie Cleek with materials for her dissertation research
- Jared Pebworth and Aden Jenkins led tours of the SRP lab for various anthropology classes at UAF (45 students)

Professional Service and Activities

- Cande served as Current Research Editor–Arkansas for the *Southeastern Archaeological Conference Newsletter* and Current Research Editor–Gulf States for the *Society for Historical Archaeology Newsletter*
- Cande served as fact checker for the online *Encyclopedia of Arkansas History & Culture* project
- Mainfort served on the Editorial Board of the *Midcontinental Journal of Archaeology*
- Mainfort peer-reviewed a book manuscript for a university press; article manuscripts for *American Antiquity*, *Southeastern Archaeology*, and *Midcontinental Journal of Archaeology*; and a grant proposal to the National Science Foundation
- Mainfort served as external reviewer for faculty promotion at a Big Ten university
- Mainfort was co-organizer and Chair (with Lynne P. Sullivan) of a symposium (“Mississippian Mortuary Practices: Beyond Hierarchy and the Representational Perspective”) at the 2006 Southeastern Archaeological Conference in Little Rock
- Mainfort served as Series Editor of the Survey Publications Program
- Mainfort wrote three entries for the online *Encyclopedia of Arkansas History & Culture* that were published in 2006
- Cande assisted Dr. Jeannie Whayne, UAF History Department, with research on historic period plantation sites in Mississippi County
- Cande chaired a session (“Archaeology of the Nineteenth Century”) at the 2006 Southeastern Archaeological Conference in Little Rock

Public Service and Outreach

- Mainfort was guest curator of “Sam Dellinger: Raiders of the Lost Arkansas,” a major exhibit at the Old State House Museum in Little Rock
- Mainfort served as a judge for the Senior Behavioral Sciences section of the Northwest Arkansas Science Fair
- Mainfort served as consultant to the University of Arkansas Museum; Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism; the Department of Arkansas Heritage; and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; he also provided assistance to the NAGPRA representative of the Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma
- Cande served as consultant to the Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism, and the U.S. National Park Service
- Cande was an invited speaker in the Pocahontas, Arkansas Sesquicentennial Lecture Series (audience, about 100)
- Cande was the invited speaker at the State Parks, Recreation and Travel Commission Meeting, Eureka Springs (audience, about 60)
- Michael Evans served as a member of the Benton County Historical Preservation Commission.

COMPUTER SERVICES PROGRAM

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

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

INTERNET APPLICATIONS & TECH SUPPORT

Computer Equipment & Support

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

The Survey purchased 17 new computers in 2006–2007. Seven of these were paid for by the “AMASDA Online” grant from the Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department, and include a new Web and Database Server. The AHTD grant also paid for an HP DesignJet 820MFP large-format scanner/printer to facilitate digitizing site and project information into a new GIS system.

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>).

Data Management & Web Instrument Development

Samuelsen worked continuously to update various databases as needed. This included Samuelsen's creation of a database and user interface for the “Rock Art”

website, migrating “Indians of Arkansas” to the new web server, and updates of various informational databases that are part of the AMASDA system, such as Citations and Radiocarbon. Samuelsen also is a member of the AHTD grant team.

The Survey on the Web

The Survey's website (www.uark.edu/campus-resources/archinfo) had 36,816 homepage visits in 2006–2007 (monthly average, 3068). The site provides information serving various audiences. There is a section on state laws that protect archeological resources, a catalog of Survey publications, news about excavations and projects, and instructions on how to contact our research stations to report sites or request information about archeology. Also available is a downloadable Teacher Packet that contains various materials to help Arkansas teachers bring information about archeology, American Indians, and the early history of Euroamerican settlement in Arkansas into the classroom.

“Standards for Fieldwork and Report Writing” provides guidelines for private research firms and agency archeologists working in the state. Information about the annual Training Program tells how any interested citizen can participate in Arkansas archeology under the guidance of Survey professionals.

Interactive Educational Websites

The CSP also maintains two interactive educational websites. An updated version of *Rock Art in Arkansas* (rockart.uark.edu) went online in May 2007 and averaged 2300 visitors per month. A new website *Indians of Arkansas* (<http://arkarcheology.uark.edu/indiansofarkansas/index.html>) went live in January 2007 and averaged 6400 visitors per month. There is more information about these websites in the Highlights section of this Annual Report.

Service Websites

The *Archeological Parks in the U.S.* website (www.uark.edu/misc/aras) had 23,961 homepage visits (monthly average 1997). This is a significant increase over the previous year. We also host a service website for the South Central Historical Archaeological Conference (www.uark.edu/campus-resources/archinfo/schac.html).

CSP PERSONNEL

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

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

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

CSP SERVICE ACTIVITIES

Student Support

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

Campus Service

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

Public and Professional Service

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

ARCHEOGEOPHYSICAL RESEARCH

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

Archeogeophysical Research Projects, 2006–2007:

- Jones Mill prehistoric archeological site—archeogeophysical survey and mapping, Malvern, Arkansas
- Mounds Plantation prehistoric archeological site—archeogeophysical survey, mapping and report, Shreveport, Louisiana
- Lakeport Plantation—archeogeophysical survey of historic cemetery and outbuildings associated with the antebellum plantation and mansion, Chicot County, Arkansas
- Old Lake (historic) Cemetery—archeogeophysical survey, mapping and report, Dover, Arkansas
- Highland (historic) Cemetery—archeogeophysical survey, mapping and report, Washington County, Arkansas
- Ellis (historic) Cemetery—archeogeophysical survey, mapping and report, Pulaski County, Arkansas
- Union (historic) Cemetery—archeogeophysical survey, mapping and report, Sherwood, Arkansas
- Mt. Holly (historic) Cemetery—archeogeophysical survey, mapping and report, Little Rock, Arkansas

Academic Service & Activities

- demonstrations of digital data management and geophysical remote sensing for UA Department of Anthropology classes
- research and archeological site data in support of Eric Proebsting's Ph.D. dissertation, Environmental Dynamics Program, UAF
- guest lecture by Dr. Lockhart for Dr. Jesse Casana's Landscape Archeology class at UAF

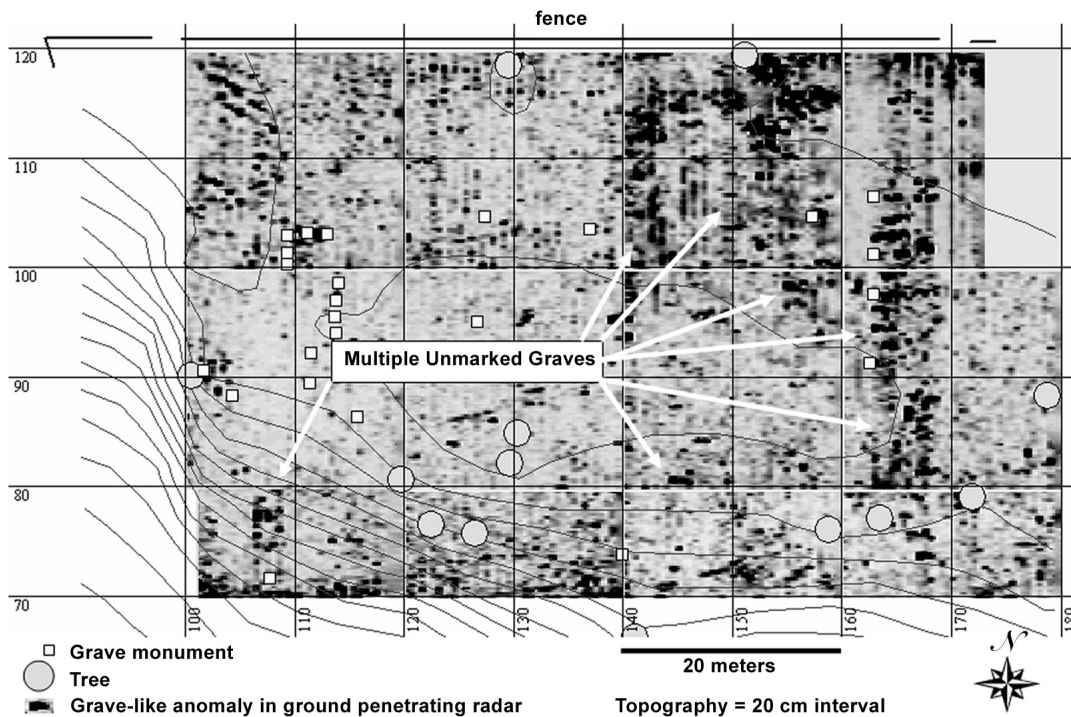
Professional Service & Activities

- provided GIS data layers for Fort Chaffee and Camp Robinson
- provided archeological site data for Ouachita National Forest
- invited participant in a Kansas University, NSF-funded workshop for the development of a web-based database application for archeological collections from different parts of the world
- provided General Land Office data to Dr. Marvin Jeter, UAM station archeologist
- research and archeological site distribution maps for Dr. Charles McNutt, Emeritus, University of Memphis

Public Service & Outreach

- program presented to the Kadohadacho Chapter of the Arkansas Archeological Society (audience, 25)

Ellis Cemetery (3PU537) Ground Penetrating Radar



Ground penetrating radar at the historic Ellis Cemetery in Pulaski County revealed the locations of unmarked graves, as shown here. Archeogeophysical survey and mapping are proving to be important tools in efforts by local communities, preservation societies, and descendant families to document and protect historic cemeteries across the United States. The Survey has contributed its expertise and resources to numerous cemetery documentation projects.

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR

Lela Donat, Registrar
Marian Kunetka, Assistant Registrar
Crystal Masterson, Research Assistant
Aaron Linglebach & Audrey Baker (part-time hourly)

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

NEWS AND ACTIVITIES

Managing the State's Site Files

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

The AMASDA (Automated Management of Archeological Site Data in Arkansas) 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 1,098 new sites were added, bringing the total for the state of Arkansas to 42,042. New information for 345 previously recorded sites (revisited by various persons during the year) was also added. New archeological projects numbered 214, bringing the projects total listed in AMASDA to 5,468. Finally, 20 archeological collections were accepted for curation.

Assistance to Researchers and Agencies

Another major function of the registrar's office is public relations and assistance to researchers at all levels, including archeological contractors, state and federal agencies, University faculty, staff and students, the 11 Survey research stations, and others.

Approximately 188 researchers visited the office during FY 2006–2007. In addition, the office received 586 requests for site information. These calls primarily came from the Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department, the State Historic Preservation Office, the Memphis, Little Rock and Vicksburg Corps of Engineers, the Natural Resources Conservation Service,

Arkansas Archeological Survey Site File Activity, 2006–2007

New Sites Recorded	1098	Total no. of sites in Arkansas site files: 42,042
New Data for Known Sites	345	
Access to Site Records	192	
Collections Accessioned	20	
New Projects Entered in AMASDA	214	Total no. of projects in AMASDA: 5,468

and the National Forests (mainly the Ozark-St. Francis and Ouachita Forests). Responses were by email, fax, telephone, or post. In the course of the year, the registrar provided assistance to approximately 33 archeological contractors and numerous state and federal agencies. A comprehensive list is provided on pages 79–80.

Teaching Service

The registrar's office participated in the UA Department of Anthropology's graduate level Internship Program, which provides an active learning opportunity in archeological site data management and public archeology. Interns learn how the registrar's computerized databases are constructed and used by participating in ongoing projects. David Jackson was the student intern for 2006–2007.

The office also assisted 34 students—undergraduates, M.A. students, and Ph.D. candidates—with various class and thesis projects. The number of students using the site records for course-related research and degree projects has steadily increased from year to year as enrollment grows at the UA. The office also assists students from other campuses.

Grants and Contracts

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

1. Scanning Site Forms (AHTD)

An award of \$88,218.14 from the Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department was made in March 2001, with final approval in August of the same year. This grant was extended through May 2007. Site forms from all 75 counties had been scanned as of May 2006; however, since new sites are encoded daily, the project is constantly updated. Aaron Lingelbach scans all the new site forms and revisit forms each month to keep this database current. It is stored on multiple hard drives, with the back-ups in rotation at an off-site location on the UA campus.

2. NAGPRA Documentation (NPS)

In 2004 the registrar's office received an award of \$74,709 from the National Park Service to conduct a study to determine cultural affiliation and ultimate disposition of artifacts that had been collected by the former UA Museum and now under control of the UA Collections Facility. This activity is in compliance with the federal Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act. The grant covers 525 of the 1,571 pottery vessels requiring documentation. The project was completed this year and a final report submitted December 2006. Additional grants will be sought for the remaining vessels.

3. NAGPRA Crenshaw Site Bioarcheology (NPS)

The Survey received \$73,769 in NAGPRA grant funds from the National Park Service for a project to determine the cultural affiliation of detached human crania and mandibles previously excavated at the Crenshaw site in Miller County. Former SAU station archeologist Dr.

Frank Schambach advised UA graduate student Barbara Farley on the project, which forms the basis of her Ph.D. dissertation. With the permission of the Caddo Tribe, Ms. Farley is documenting and inventorying the skeletal elements, including 396 crania and mandibles, plus 19 known Caddo skeletons, and selecting samples for isotopic studies of the remains.

4. AMASDA Online (AHTD)

A three-year grant awarded in January 2007 by the Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department makes available \$425,436 that will allow AMASDA to go online for qualified users via the web. The new online system will provide archeological researchers who obtain a secure password from the registrar's office to access the full information on known sites and projects without the need to visit the Survey's coordinating office. This grant also allows for updating the AMASDA database, the Citations database, the registrar's office project quad maps, and scanning new and revisit site forms.

Aaron Lingelbach began scanning site forms and updating the Projects and Citations databases. Crystal Masterson started digitizing project areas using ArcGIS.

5. Camp Robinson & Fort Chaffee (DoD)

With \$19,655 from the Department of Defense, awarded summer 2006, the registrar's office digitized project areas within Fort Chaffee, Camp Robinson, and National Guard Armories across the state of Arkansas. Information from each project area was entered into an Access database using the DoD's SDSFIE standards. Crystal Masterson was in charge of this project.

6. Vicksburg Curation (USACE)

The Vicksburg District of the Corps of Engineers has artifacts curated by the UA Museum/Collections Facility and the Survey (at the CO and research stations). In June 2006 the registrar's office submitted a proposal to the Corps of Engineers for curation of these artifacts. The proposal was approved, and funds may now be sought to rebox the older collections on a project-by-project basis.

Other Projects

Kathy Alsobrook continued entering information about CO slides into an Access database. She worked on slides from 1999.

REGISTRAR'S OFFICE PERSONNEL

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

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

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

Aaron Linglebach and **Audrey Baker** are students in the UAF Department of Anthropology. Aaron is a senior pursuing his B.A. degree and has worked in the registrar's office since 2005. Audrey is working on her M.A. degree with an emphasis on bioarcheology.

SERVICE ACTIVITIES: THE REGISTRAR PROVIDED ASSISTANCE TO THE FOLLOWING GROUPS OR AGENCIES DURING 2006–2007

Federal

- Buffalo National River, Harrison, Arkansas
- Bureau of Land Management, Jackson, Mississippi
- Corps of Engineers – Memphis, Little Rock, Vicksburg, and St. Louis Districts
- U.S. Army Garrisons: Fort Chaffee, Camp Robinson
- Arkansas Army National Guard
- National Park Service
 - Department of Consulting Archeologist, Washington, D.C.
 - Fort Smith Museum
 - Hot Springs National Park
 - Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln, Nebraska
 - Southeast Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia
 - National Park Service, Tallahassee, Florida
 - National NAGPRA Program, Washington, D.C.
- Natural Resources Conservation Service, Little Rock, Arkansas
- U.S. Forest Service
 - Ouachita National Forest
 - Ozark-St. Francis National Forests

State

- Arkansas Highway & Transportation Department
- Arkansas History Commission
- Arkansas Historic Preservation Program
- Arkansas Department of Parks & Tourism – State Parks Office
- Old State House Museum – Little Rock
- University of Arkansas – Little Rock
- Arkansas Chapter of the Trail of Tears Association

Out of State Museums and Universities

- Sam Noble Museum, Norman, OK
- University of Alabama
- University of Wyoming
- University of Memphis

American Indian Tribes

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

Private Firms

Approximately 33 archeological consulting firms or other entities doing Section 106 compliance work within Arkansas contacted or visited the office

- Arabie Environmental Solutions
- Archeological Assessments, Inc. (AR)
- BSC of Oklahoma
- Burns & McDonnell, Kansas City
- Caddo Tribe of Oklahoma, Binger, OK
- C-Dimensions, TX
- Coastal Environments Inc., Baton Rouge
- Duvalls & Associates, Franklin, TN
- Earth Search of New Orleans
- Environmental Corp of America
- Environmental Resource Management of Ohio
- Environmental Resource Management of South Carolina
- Florida Archeological Consulting
- GEO-Marine, Plainview, TX
- Gray & Pape of Cincinnati, OH
- Historic Preservation Associates (AR)
- Lopez Garcia Group of Texas
- LSC – Nashville, TN
- MACTEC – Knoxville, TN
- Michael Baker, Jr. of Pine Bluff (AR)
- Mid-Continental Research Associates (AR)
- MRS Consultants of Tuscaloosa, AL
- Panamerican of Memphis
- Peregrine Environmental
- Rogers Museum (AR)
- Seas Dimensions, Inc.
- Sponsored Research Program (AR)
- SPEARS, Inc. (AR)
- STV Incorporated, Pennsylvania
- SW Power Administration Rows
- TRC Solutions, Atlanta, GA
- Weaver & Associates
- URS

Tours: Visitors to the Survey who toured the Registrar's Office in 2006–2007

- UAF “Approaches to Archeology” classes, Fall and Spring semesters
- visiting researchers and scholars
- members of the public

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, develops educational and interpretive materials, and disseminates information about Arkansas archeology for the general public and for use by professional educators through print media, the Internet, hands-on classroom activities, and exhibits and presentations at workshops and conferences. She also serves as liaison with the Public Education Committee of the Society for American Archaeology, and works closely with the Arkansas Archeological Society.

NEWS AND RESEARCH

Old State House Museum 175th Anniversary Publication

A major focus this year was research and writing of a general-audience book on the history of the Old State House, to be published by the Old State House Museum in celebration of the building's 175th anniversary in 2008. The book includes a study of the architect and architecture of the building, a historical review from construction to the present day, and biographical sketches of the many people involved with the building over the years. The manuscript was completed in May 2007. Details of publication have yet to be determined.

Historic Washington State Park Manuscripts

At the beginning of the fiscal year, after undergoing two peer reviews, the University of Arkansas Press accepted Kwas's manuscript on the Survey's 20 years of archeological work at Historic Washington State Park (formerly Old Washington Historic State Park), titled *Digging for History at Old Washington*. It is hoped the book will appear in FY 2007–2008. Two spinoff articles for academic audiences were submitted to *Arkansas Historical Quarterly*. One was accepted and published, and the second ("A Jewish Family on the Arkansas Frontier: The Block Family of Old Washington") will either be revised or submitted elsewhere.

AHQ Special Issue on Historical Archeology

Kwas's work as editor of a special issue of the *Arkansas Historical Quarterly* on historical archeology in Arkansas continued throughout the year. Authors submitted first drafts in the winter. After initial reviews, about half the authors had returned revised papers at the end of the fiscal year.

Arkansas Archeology Month

Kwas continued to serve as Archeology Month coordinator, and devoted a major portion of her time to managing this diverse event. During Archeology Month, a variety of activities, programs, and exhibits are scheduled by different state agencies, museums, parks, professional archeologists, and Society members at many locations throughout the state. Kwas works with the Arkansas Archeological Society executive committee to determine a theme for the year, disseminates information to potential programmers, then compiles and edits an Events Brochure that is distributed around the state and posted on the Internet. She also updates the Archeology Month pages on the Society's website and supervises mailings of the Brochure and press releases.

In March 2007, the theme of Archeology Month was *Arkansas Rock Art*. There were 36 programs at 26 venues across the state, including nine museums and eight state and national parks. Highlights included the bi-annual meeting of the Eastern States Rock Art Research Association, which was held at the UA System's Winthrop Rockefeller Institute on Petit Jean Mountain and included a guided tour of rock art sites in Petit Jean State Park, presentation of research papers, and keynote address by UAF station archeologist Dr. George Sabo. Other highlights were the premier of the exhibit *Above & Beneath This World: Native American Rock Art & Cosmology* at the ATU Museum of Prehistory & History; the premier of the exhibit *Discovering the Bluff Dwellers* at the Rogers Museum; and the continuing exhibit *Sam Dellinger: Raiders of the Lost Arkansas* at the Old State House Museum in Little Rock.

A summary article about Archeology Month 2007 can be found at <http://www.uark.edu/campus-resources/archinfo/archmonth2007.html>.



Left to right: Mary L. Kwas, Carol McDavid, and Patrice Jeppson receive the Society for American Archaeology Presidential Recognition Award from SAA President Kenneth Ames at the annual meeting in Austin, Texas, April 27, 2007. The award was given to the team for their development of the SAA's outreach web site.

Arkansas Archeological Society

Kwas, along with the Survey's Barbara Scott, coordinates the Society's annual meeting, and also serves as program chair. This involves several stages of work at different times of the year, with the most intensive phase July through September for the late September meeting. As program chair, Kwas solicits papers, gathers abstracts, and creates the program. She also keeps the keynote speaker up to date with essential logistical information. The 2006 meeting was held September 22–24 in Little Rock.

Kwas also contributes to the Society's newsletter *Field Notes*, as author and proofreader, provides information and updates for the website, and participates in the Fayetteville area Ko-ko-çi Chapter activities. This year she helped the Chapter set up an exhibit at the Washington County Fair; the exhibit received a 2nd place ribbon in its category.

SAA Public Education Committee

Kwas serves as a member of the Public Education Committee (PEC) of the Society for American Archaeology. She is one of a three-member team that developed a public outreach website for the SAA, called *Archaeology for the public*. The site went live this year,

and includes diverse materials such as lesson plans for teachers, Archeology Month information, heritage tourism articles, and links to other archeology websites, plus much more. Kwas's efforts stressed the heritage tourism pages and an archive of winners of the Archeology Month Poster Contest. The team received the SAA's Presidential Recognition Award at the annual meeting in Austin, Texas in April 2007. The website can be seen at www.saa.org/public/home/home.html.

Kwas took over as liaison of the PEC Heritage Tourism Task Group and continues to serve as the Arkansas representative for the Network of State and Provincial Archaeology Education Coordinators.

Community Educational Outreach

Kwas participates in a number of activities designed to reach teachers, students, and interpreters in Arkansas. She again served as lead judge for the Behavioral/Social Sciences category, Middle and Junior Divisions, in the Northwest Arkansas Science Fair at the UA campus.

Kwas also taught six sessions of the "Trash Box Archeology" activity at the UA's University Days, with 63 attendees. This event, sponsored by the UA Center for Math & Science Education, provides hands-on programs over two days for grades 4–6 and 7–9.

SERVICE ACTIVITIES

Mary L. Kwas (M.S., University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, 1980) 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.

Honors & Awards

- Society for American Archaeology, Presidential Recognition Award, as a member of the Public Education Committee Web Pages Working Group

Service to the Arkansas Archeological Society

- editor of northwest Arkansas Ko-ko-çi Chapter newsletter, and publicist for Chapter events
- co-manager (with the Survey's administrative assistant Barbara Scott) of the Society's annual meeting
- Program Chair for the annual meeting (September 22–24, 2006, Little Rock)
- coordinator of Archeology Month (March)
- contributor to the Society website
- contributor and proofreader for *Field Notes*, the Society newsletter

Professional Service and Activities

- Chair, Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Public Outreach Grant Committee
- Society for American Archaeology, Public Education Committee: Heritage Tourism Task Group (liaison), Web Pages Working Group, State Coordinator for Arkansas
- peer-reviewed a manuscript submitted to *Southeastern Archaeology*
- wrote one entry for the online *Encyclopedia of Arkansas History & Culture* that was published in 2006

Service to Arkansas Public Schools

- regular updates to the Survey's Education web pages, Archeology Month web pages, and new content for the online Teacher Packet
- preparation of materials about archeology for Arkansas Conference on Teaching

Other Outreach Service

- Lead Judge, Behavioral/Social Sciences, Middle and Junior Divisions, UA Science Fair
- Instructor, six sessions of "Trash Box Archeology" at UA University Days (attendance, 63)

THE PUBLICATIONS PROGRAM

Robert C. Mainfort, Jr., Series Editor

Lindi Holmes, Research Series Editor

Deborah Sabo, Popular Series Editor

Mary Worton, Accounting, Sales & Distribution (through Nov. 2006)

Lisa Davison, Accounting, Sales & Distribution (beginning Nov. 2006)

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

NEW & FORTHCOMING PUBLICATIONS

Research Series No. 62, *Two Historic Cemeteries in Crawford County, Arkansas*, edited by Robert C. Mainfort, Jr. and James M. Davidson, was published in December 2006. This volume sets new standards of reporting for historic cemeteries. The authors present detailed descriptions and analysis from a socioeconomic perspective. The book comes at a time when documentation of historic cemeteries is a major issue for many communities in Arkansas and across the country.

Research Series No. 63, *An Antebellum Ozark Community and the Civil War*, by Jerry Hilliard, is scheduled to be published in spring 2008. This monograph presents the results of excavations at the second Mount Comfort Church in Washington County.

REPRINTS AND OTHER PRODUCTS

Research Series No. 44, *Standards for Data Collection from Human Skeletal Remains*, went into its seventh printing and continues to be widely used in university classes.

Research Series No. 9, *Prehistoric Plies*, was digitized and reprinted. This book is a basic resource for museum curators and materials analysts and is a classic in fiber studies.

The program also subsidized a limited number of copies of *Footprints Across Arkansas*, the Trail of Tears Atlas, compiled by Amber Horne. Deborah Sabo corrected the files for this oversized color volume and arranged printing.

SALES AND DISTRIBUTION

Publication sales numbered 2181 volumes and netted \$30,973.17 in gross profits. An additional 159 books were distributed free as desk or complimentary copies. Demand for *Standards* and the *Soils Handbook* (TP11) continues to be high. Survey archeologists sold books at the annual meetings of the Society for American Archeology, Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Caddo Conference, Arkansas Archeological Society, and Eastern States Rock Art Conference, and also at the Arkansas Archeological Survey/Society Training Program.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS FOR THE PROGRAM

It came to our attention that individuals who used Google and other common search engines to look for our book titles and authors on the Internet would not be led to the Survey website. Deborah Weddle, the Survey's web administrator, made changes to the meta-content on the Publications pages of the Survey's website to remedy this. The problem requires continued attention.

Lisa Davison has organized the publications accounting and greatly improved efficiency. Monthly reports of Inventory, Sales, and Accounts Receivable are now distributed to Publications staff, which allows for better tracking of profitability and timely reorders. New guidelines for sales to international markets were implemented. A process is now in place to collect on invoices that are grossly overdue. Orders are now being filled and shipped in the same day they are received.

Publication Sales and Distribution for 2006–2007

	Research Series	Research Reports	Popular Series	Technical Papers	Total
No. of Titles	62	32	5	11	110
Sold	1283	63	650	185	2181
Free	29	1	118	11	159
Total	1312	64	768	196	2340

SURVEY BOOKS GET GOOD REVIEWS

The Survey's newest title, *Two Historic Cemeteries in Crawford County, Arkansas* (Research Series No. 62, 2006), by Robert C. Mainfort, Jr. and James M. Davidson, was reviewed by Chana Kraus-Friedberg in *Historical Archaeology* (Vol. 41, No. 4, pp. 258–259). The volume is praised for its methodological advances and “highly informative framework,” and also for its excellent figures, presentation of raw data, and appendices which “foster a freer flow of information ... and contribute positively to ongoing research.”

According to Joseph M. Thompson, reviewer for *Southeastern Archaeology* (Vol. 25, No. 1, pp. 150–151), *Ghost Boats on the Mississippi* (Popular Series No. 4, 2002) is a “highly enjoyable report” that “bring[s] a refreshingly proletarian viewpoint to these shipwrecks” by emphasizing the working lives of humble towboats and their crews. This “archeology of the mundane” provides “vital links to the people” studied.

Also in *Southeastern Archaeology* (Vol. 25, No. 1, pp. 136–137), Bobby Braly called Rita Fisher-Carroll's *Mortuary Behavior at Upper Nodena* (Research Series No. 59, 2001) “an excellent piece of research on one of the most prominent topics of interest in Mississippian studies” and “essential reading for those interested in Mississippian social organization.”

Rock Art in Arkansas (Popular Series No. 5, 2005), edited by George Sabo III and Deborah Sabo, was reviewed by Carol Diaz-Granados in the *Plains Anthropologist* (Vol. 52, No. 202, pp. 245–246). Described as “a fine contribution to the literature” with appealing color illustrations, *Rock Art* is designed for general readers, students, and professional archeologists as a basic introduction to this prehistoric art form and ongoing rock art research within the state.

STAFF ACTIVITIES

Series Editor **Robert Mainfort** solicited manuscripts and worked with several authors whose books are in various stages of production.

Lindi Holmes is the production editor for the Research Series. She completed layout of Research Series 62 (published Fall 2006). She also prepared edited digital copies of the following publications: Research Series 5, 8, 10, 16, 17, 28, and 30, as well as Research Reports 1 and 2.

Deborah Sabo completed the *Annual Report for 2005–2006*. She proofreads digital reprints, assists with sales, inventory and distribution, and creates the Publications Catalog. She is also the Program's liaison with the print shop.

Lisa Davison assumed responsibility for publication sales, distribution, and accounting. She prepares monthly sales and inventory reports, and has worked aggressively to obtain payment for outstanding invoices.

The Survey's publications committee—**Mary Beth Trubitt** (chair), **Jamie Brandon**, **Julie Markin**, **Mary Kwas**, **George Sabo**, and **Deborah Sabo** (ex officio)—worked with Mainfort regarding several issues, including digital delivery of out-of-print publications. 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.

2006–2007 ACTIVITIES

- ◆ 62 rolls of black-and-white or color film and 350 negatives processed and catalogued
- ◆ 800 images scanned from black-and-white, color slides and film, digital images, and prints for research, teaching aids, Survey publications, Society and other newsletters, SRP contract reports, journal articles, poster presentations, National Register nominations, PBS television programs, and community newspapers
- ◆ 100 slide duplications for presentations and archives
- ◆ 50 graphic and design works, maps, graphs, and posters
- ◆ 650 items photographed: prehistoric artifacts, tooth specimens, pottery, and historical artifacts for photographic plates for grants, publications, research, museum archives, and presentations

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
Ark-Homa Chapter, Fort Smith
Central Mississippi Valley Chapter, Jonesboro
Kadohadacho Chapter, Magnolia
Ko-ko-çi Chapter, Fayetteville

Ouachita Chapter, Hot Springs
Toltec Chapter, Little Rock
Tunican Chapter, Monticello

Many of the Survey's activities are in cooperation with the Arkansas Archeological Society, a nonprofit educational organization for interested people of all ages and vocations. The Survey and the Society have a unique and productive relationship based upon common interests of professional and amateur archeologists to protect the archeological heritage of the state, to learn about Arkansas's past, and to present that knowledge to the public. The Society elects a Board of Advisors who conduct yearly reviews of the Survey's goals, accomplishments, and needs. Society members provide proactive support for the Survey's mission of education, research, and service, and constitute a pool of skilled volunteers without whose help this mission would be much less efficiently carried out. To make the 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. The newest chapters (Ark-Homa in Fort Smith, and the revived Toltec Chapter in the Little Rock area) have each been successful since starting up in 2005–2006 and are already well established.

This year the Kadohadacho Chapter (Magnolia) again held regular meetings for the first time since spring of 2004, along with open labs every Wednesday. Attendance has been between 18 and 35 people.

Chapters have monthly meetings during the academic year with a guest speaker or other program that is open to the public. Survey archeologists are frequent presenters. Some also serve as chapter officers, newsletter editors, and program chairpersons.

Survey stations host volunteer work sessions in the laboratories, and Society members participate in Survey field and lab projects throughout the year.

Archeological Research Fund

The Society began awarding grants from its Archeological Research Fund (ARF) in 1989. The fund is composed of donations and money obtained in fund-raising raffles. Interest in the account is distributed as grants to projects in which Society members have participated. Four grants were awarded at the 2006 annual meeting: \$1200 to Julie Morrow (ASU) for the Greenbrier

project; \$1250 to Frank Schambach (SAU) for the Grandview project; \$595 to Claudine Payne (BLY) for the Eaker project; and \$700 to Matt Reynolds (HSU) for 3CL593.

Archeology Month 2007

The theme for Arkansas Archeology Month 2007 was Arkansas Rock Art. The events brochure contained 36 scheduled programs at 26 venues across the state. Survey archeologists were directly involved in at least 17 of these events.

A handsome, two-sided poster—featuring the rock art image of a fern from Petit Jean State Park on the front and information about Arkansas rock art on the back—was co-sponsored by the Society, the Eastern States Rock Art Research Association, and the ATU Museum. The poster was designed by Leslie Walker, a student at UAF, and was included in the national display of Archeology Month posters at the 2007 Society for American Archaeology meeting in Austin, Texas. For information on Archeology Month 2007 see www.uark.edu/campus-resources/archinfo/archmonth2007.html.

Annual Meeting

The 2006 annual meeting was held September 22–24 at Little Rock and was a big success, after the previous year's meeting had to be cancelled due to Hurricane Rita. Mary Kwas was Program Chair. Julie Markin, Lexie Rue-Harris, and the Toltec Chapter made local

arrangements, including a reception at the Old State House Museum to view the *Sam Dellinger* exhibit. The keynote address was by Dr. David Gradwohl of Iowa State University. Highlights included a special tribute to Dr. Martha Rolingson in honor of her retirement. Rolingson also was presented with the 2005 McGimsey Preservation Award for 37 years of dedicated service to Arkansas archeology.

Of 14 papers read at the meeting, ten were authored or coauthored by Survey archeologists. Toltec station archeologist Julie Markin led a tour of the Toltec Mounds on Sunday.

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 helped with proofreading. Survey staff contribute many articles and features to the newsletter every year.

The Society also publishes a peer-reviewed annual Bulletin, *The Arkansas Archeologist*, edited by Glen Akridge. Volume 45 appeared in 2006 with an article by George Lankford, and several reprints of early publications by Sam Dellinger, a founder of the University of Arkansas Museum whose career was commemorated during 2006–2007 in an exhibit at the Old State House Museum in Little Rock.

Society Volunteers

Many Survey station research projects in the field and laboratory depend on volunteers, mostly Society members. Volunteers contributed over 8,400 hours to archeological projects around the state in 2006–2007. These included excavations at the Jones Mill and other sites near Malvern during the Training Program; excavations and laboratory analysis at the Eaker site; excavations on the grounds of the historic Drennen-Scott House in Van Buren; ongoing laboratory processing of materials from the Parkin site; and many other projects.

The Site Stewards Program

Another role for Society volunteers is the Site Stewards Program, which enlists individuals to monitor important archeological sites. Stewards visit their assigned site(s) and report on their condition. Stewardship is conducted in cooperation with interested landowners. Stewards visit with landowners and tenants to discuss ways to protect sites. The Survey provides training and guidance for Site Stewards. State Archeologist Ann Early teaches a half-day Stewardship workshop during the summer Training Program. This year, Early compiled information for a Stewardship brochure to help explain the program to landowners. Deborah Sabo designed the brochure and guided it through production. Five stewards are currently active in the new program.



A visitor to the Washington County Fair reaches for a brochure at the Arkansas Archeological Society exhibit. The exhibit won a second place (red) ribbon at the Fair.

"SOCIETY DIG": THE TRAINING AND CERTIFICATION PROGRAM

This unique program is managed cooperatively by the Society and Survey. Every year in June a two-week field school for amateurs is conducted at an archeological site chosen according to criteria of ongoing research interests at the Survey stations, educational potential, and logistical needs. 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 optional Certification in several categories. The Survey stations devote years to analyzing the material collected during the summer "Digs," usually with help from Society volunteers. Training Program participants must be members of the Arkansas Archeological Society. All ages are welcome, but children under 16 must be accompanied by an adult participant.

THE 2007 TRAINING PROGRAM AT JONES MILL

Fieldwork

Dr. Mary Beth Trubitt directed the 2007 Training Program at sites near Malvern in conjunction with the Henderson State University/University of Arkansas–Fayetteville archeological field school. The project moved forward thanks to cooperation and support from Entergy Corporation, the City of Malvern, Ouachita Technical College, Lake Catherine State Park, and the Caddo Nation.

The excavations were part of Trubitt's research into the procurement, use, and exchange of novaculite toolstone along the Ouachita River during the Archaic period. Her previous investigations at novaculite quarry sites in the Ouachita Mountains impressed her—as they did William Henry Holmes in the late 1800s—with the complexity and challenges of working at this type of site. In 2004 Trubitt and coauthors Tom Green and Ann Early published a research design for novaculite quarries, using an organizational context of craft production and exchange systems.

The work carried out by 88 registered participants of the 2007 Training Program contributed to this overall research design. The crew was divided among several sites. The site survey crew recorded a new novaculite quarry and investigated an Archaic period workshop related to the quarry. Artifacts included hammerstones, both thick and thinned bifaces, and some finished tools such as dart points. The ratio of chipping debris (called debitage) to tools was much higher than at habitation sites.

The main excavations focused on two larger sites near the Ouachita River—3HS195 and 3HS28, the Jones Mill site, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Trubitt's earlier work at 3HS195 had obtained an oxidizable carbon ratio date of about 6000



Society members Don Bragg (standing) and Randy Nalley work together to record excavation data at the Jones Mill site during the 2007 Training Program.

years ago. Features consisted of scatters or clusters of rock, both fire-cracked and natural cobbles. There were also novaculite flakes, preforms (unfinished tools), biface fragments, and hammerstones.

These features may represent heat treating of novaculite—a process that altered the stone to make it more

workable—or they could be the remnants of sweatlodges. Perhaps a more likely explanation is that they are leftover rocks from cooking methods such as earth ovens and stone boiling.

Geophysical surveys undertaken by Dr. Jami Lockhart prior to the excavations revealed patterns that proved to be large quantities of magnetite in one area. Possibly the magnetite was used to make plummets or bola stones such as those recovered from Poverty Point sites or Woodland period Plum Bayou sites, but no finished magnetite plummets were discovered during the Training Program.

One Middle Archaic zone with several rock cluster features yielded floral remains including burned nut shells. Analyzing the archeobotanical remains can reveal what season the site was occupied and provide samples for radiometric dating.

The Training Program will return to Jones Mill in 2008 to continue learning about how novaculite was quarried, worked, used, and traded in west-central Arkansas during the Archaic period.

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. Seven Survey archeologists taught seminars at the 2007 Training Program: John House and Julie Markin (Basic Excavation); Jamie Brandon (Basic Laboratory); Julie Morrow (Soils and Geomorphology); Tom Green (Establishing Time); Jeff Mitchem (Human Osteology); and Robert Scott (Site Survey).

Survey archeologists, other professionals, and qualified Society members worked as Field Supervisors. Barbara Scott was Office Manager. Ann Early taught a Site Stewards workshop. Mary Beth Trubitt, project director, presented two evening lectures. Mary Beth Trubitt designed the Training Program t-shirt.



Participants in the Soils and Geomorphology Seminar extract cores and describe the samples. From left: Jean Hartfield, Canaan Campbell Gideon, Mary Little, Meeks Etchiesen, and instructor Julie Morrow.

Certification Program

Jerry Hilliard, UAF station associate, manages the Society's database for the Training and Certification Program. There are about 60 active participants in the Certification Program who work under supervision to earn recognition at various levels of expertise. Experience in the field and lab, classroom instruction, and individual research projects are required for completion of the entire course, but participants move along at their own pace and according to their individual interests. There were 15 new participants in 2006.

Certificates are awarded at the Annual Meeting. In 2006, 11 people earned 13 certificates: four Provisional Crew Member; six Provisional Lab Technician; one Certified Crew Member; and two Certified Lab Technician.

APPENDIX 1. REPORTS AND PUBLICATIONS BY SURVEY STAFF DURING 2006-2007

Brandon, Jamie C.

2006 Theft of the Cedar Grove Collections from the Arkansas Archeological Survey's Southern Arkansas University Research Station. *Field Notes* 332:2.

Cruciotti, Eric, Rita Fisher-Carroll, Charles H. McNutt, **Robert C. Mainfort, Jr.**, and David H. Dye

2006 An Experiment in Ceramic Description: Upper Nodena. *Southeastern Archaeology* 25(1):78–88.

Farmer, Mary V.

2007 Wallace Bottom, 3AR179, and the Minneapolis Moline Plow. *Field Notes* 334:8.

House, John H.

2006 Observations at Two Archeological Sites in the Proposed Port of Pine Bluff Expansion Project, Jefferson County, Arkansas. Report Submitted to Arkansas Historic Preservation Program and The Alliance for Economic Development for Jefferson County by Arkansas Archeological Survey, University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff.

2007 Oral History and Subsurface Archeological Investigation at the Sturgen Church Site 3JE180 in the Proposed Port of Pine Bluff Expansion Project Area. Jefferson County, Arkansas. Report Submitted to Arkansas Historic Preservation Program and The Alliance for Economic Development for Jefferson County by Arkansas Archeological Survey, University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff Station.

2007 Madonia Collection Donated to the Survey. *Field Notes* 335:2.

House, John H., and Glen D. Akridge

2006 Identification of Vermilion in Colonial Era Indian Graves at the Lake Dumond Site, Arkansas County, Arkansas. *Field Notes* 332:3–7.

Jeane, David, and Jamie C. Brandon

2007 Archeological Survey of a Proposed Skeet and Trap Range, Rick Evans Grandview Prairie Conservation Education Center, Hempstead County, Arkansas. Report submitted to Arkansas Game and Fish Commission by the Arkansas Archeological Survey Southern Arkansas University Research Station, Magnolia, AR.

Jeter, Marvin D.

2007 The Outer Limits of Plaquemine Culture: A View from the Northerly Borderlands. In *Plaquemine Archaeology*, edited by Mark A. Rees and Patrick C. Livingood, pp. 161–195. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa.

Jeter, Marvin D., and Mark Cervenka

2007 H. J. Lewis, Free Man and *Freeman* Artist. *Common-Place* 7(3). Online journal at www.common-place.org.

Jeter, Marvin D., and Robert J. Scott, Jr.

2007 One Less Mound, One “Moore” Landform. *Field Notes* 334:3–7.

Kay, Marvin, and **George Sabo III**

2006 Mortuary Ritual and Winter Solstice Imagery of the Harlan-Style Charnal House. *Southeastern Archaeology* 25(1):29–47.

Kwas, Mary L.

2006 Simon T. Sanders and the Meredith Clan: The Case for Kinship Studies. *Arkansas Historical Quarterly* 65(3):250–273.

Kwas, Mary L., Patrice L. Jeppson, Carol McDavid, and Maureen Malloy

2007 Digital Bridge-Building. *Anthropology News* 48(4):31–32.

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

Lockhart, Jami J.

- 2006 Archaeo-Geophysical Prospection and Mapping. In *Two Historic Cemeteries in Crawford County, Arkansas*, edited by Robert C. Mainfort, Jr. and James M. Davidson, pp. 13–16. Research Series No. 62. Arkansas Archeological Survey, Fayetteville.

Lockhart, Jami J., and Thomas J. Green

- 2006 The Current and Potential Role of Geophysics in Cultural Resource Management. In *Remote Sensing in Archaeology: An Explicitly North American Perspective*, edited by Jay K. Johnson, pp. 17–32. University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa.

Mainfort, Robert C., Jr., and James M. Davidson (editors)

- 2006 *Two Historic Cemeteries in Crawford County, Arkansas*. Research Series No. 62. Arkansas Archeological Survey, Fayetteville.

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

- 2006 Sociotechnic Celts from the Upper Nodena Site, Northeast Arkansas. *Midcontinental Journal of Archaeology* 31(2):323–343.

Mitchem, Jeffrey (editor)

- 2007 *The Anthropology of Florida*, (by Aleš Hrdlička). University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa. Reprint with new Introduction by Jeffrey Mitchem.
- 2006 Review of *European Metals in Native Hands: Rethinking Technological Change, 1640–1683* by Kathleen L. Ehrhardt. *The Historian* 68(3):575–576.

Moore, M. C., E. Breitburg, K. E. Smith, and **M. B. Trubitt**

- 2006 One Hundred Years of Archaeology at Gordontown: A Fortified Mississippian Town in Middle Tennessee. *Southeastern Archaeology* 25(1):89–109.

Morrow, Juliet E.

- 2006 Clay County Site Collections Donated by Ralph Wayne. *Field Notes* 333:5–8.
- 2006 The Paleoindian Period in Arkansas, between Approximately 13,500 and 12,620 Calendar Years Ago. *Field Notes* 331:3–9.

Morrow, Juliet E., and Cristobal G. Gnecco (editors)

- 2007 *Paleoindian Archaeology: A Hemispheric Perspective*. The University Press of Florida, Gainesville.

Morrow, Juliet E., and Stuart J. Fiedel

- 2007 New Radiocarbon Dates for the Anzick Clovis Burial. In *Paleoindian Archaeology: A Hemispheric Perspective*, edited by J. E. Morrow and C. G. Gnecco, pp. 123–138. The University Press of Florida, Gainesville.

Mulvihill, Tim

- 2007 Archeological Research at the Drennen-Scott House, Van Buren, Arkansas. *Field Notes* 336:3–5.

Payne, Claudine

- 2006 Investigations at the Eaker Site, 2006: Preliminary Report. Submitted to Arkansas State Historic Preservation Office by Arkansas Archeological Survey, Blytheville Research Station.

Reynolds, Matthew D.

- 2007 Review of Remote Sensing in Archaeology, edited by J. K. Johnson. *Field Notes* 334:13–14.

Stewart-Abernathy, Leslie C.

- 2006 The Bingham-Jennings Farmstead (3IZ294): Summary Report of Observations, 16 November, 2006. Submitted to Joan Gould, Early Arkansas Settlement Project Director.

Trubitt, Mary Beth

- 2006 New Archeological Testing at 3MN386, Caddo Indian Burial Ground Site. Limited distribution report submitted to the City of Norman and the Southern Montgomery County Development Council by the Arkansas Archeological Survey, Henderson State University Research Station, Arkadelphia.

- 2007 The Organization of Novaculite Tool Production: Quarry-Workshop Debitage Comparisons. *Caddo Archeology Journal* 16:71–89.
- 2007 Exchange at Jones Mill (3HS28): Plans for the 2007 Society/Survey Training Program. *Field Notes* 335:3–4.

APPENDIX 2. PAPERS, SYMPOSIA, AND WORKSHOPS BY SURVEY STAFF DURING 2006–2007

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

- 2007 Current Research at Bayshore Homes (8PI41), St. Petersburg, Florida. 71st Annual Meeting of the Florida Academy of Sciences.
- 2007 Bayshore Homes Revisited: A Summary of Recent Research. 59th Annual Meeting of the Florida Anthropological Society, Avon Park.

Brandon, Jamie C.

- 2007 Historical Archaeology and Ozark Tourism: Hillbillies in the Natural State. Society for Historical Archaeology, Annual Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology, Williamsburg, VA.

Brandon, Jamie C., and Jerry E. Hilliard

- 2006 Remembering Frontier Fort Smith: The President or the Prioress? 8th Annual South Central Historical Archaeology Conference, Memphis, TN.
- 2006 Zachary Taylor and the Sisters of Mercy: Nineteenth Century Archaeology in Downtown Fort Smith, Arkansas. Annual Meeting of the Arkansas Archeological Society, Little Rock.

Cande, Kathleen

- 2006 Rediscovering Davidsonville, Arkansas' First County Seat Town, 1815–1830. 63rd Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Little Rock.
- 2007 Rediscovering Davidsonville, Arkansas' First County Seat Town, 1815–1830. Society for Historical Archaeology, Annual Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology, Williamsburg, VA.

Early, Ann

- 2006 A Life in Public Archeology: Introduction to the Symposium. 63rd Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Little Rock.

Farmer, Mary V.

- 2006 Marbles, Gizzard Stones & Water Glass, or How Did That Get into the Archeological Record. 8th Annual South-Central Historic Archaeology Conference, Memphis, TN.

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

- 2007 New Dates for the Anzick Clovis Cache. 72nd Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Austin, TX.

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

- 2006 Mortuary Contexts and the Distribution of Copper Artifacts in the Central Mississippi Valley. 63rd Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Little Rock.

Hilliard, Jerry E.

- 2007 Historic Rock Art in Arkansas. Eastern States Rock Art Conference, Morrilton, AR.

House, John H.

- 2006 Discussant Comments. Symposium: Landscape Structure, Scale and Complexity in the Interior Coastal

- Plain. 63rd Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Little Rock.
- Jeter, Marvin D.
- 2006 Copper Basin and Prescott Regional Modeling: Looking Back (and Forward) after Thirty Years. Keynote address, Arizona Archaeological Council Prescott Conference, Prescott, AZ.
- 2006 Discussant Comments. Arizona Archaeological Council Prescott Conference, Prescott, AZ.
- Jeter, Marvin D., and Robert J. Scott
- 2006 *Keo*, Quartz Crystals, Carets, et cetera: Southerly Plum Bayou vs. Northerly Coles Creek Culture Elements. 63rd Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Little Rock.
- Lockhart, Jami J.
- 2006 Mississippi-Era Cultural Inclusion and Differentiation in the West Gulf Coastal Plain and Mississippi Alluvial Valley of Arkansas. 63rd Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Little Rock.
- 2006 Multi-scalar Archaeogeophysics in Interdisciplinary Research in Arkansas. Symposium on Recent Advances in Interdisciplinary Research on the Plains. Invited lecture. University of Oklahoma, Norman.
- 2006 Prehistoric Caddo of Arkansas: An Interdisciplinary Approach. Symposium on Recent Advances in Interdisciplinary Research on the Plains. Invited lecture. University of Oklahoma, Norman.
- McGaha, Shaun**, Robert A. Taylor, and **Juliet E. Morrow**
- 2006 Recent Research on Ceramics from Greenbrier (3IN1) and Related Late Mississippian Period Sites. Annual Meeting of the Arkansas Archeological Society, Little Rock.
- Morrow, Juliet E.
- 2006 Out of Asia: Still the Best Theory for the Peopling of the Americas. Annual Meeting of the Arkansas Archeological Society, Little Rock.
- 2007 Atlatl Knoll: An Archaic Cemetery in Northeast Arkansas. 72nd Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Austin, TX.
- Morrow, Juliet E.**, and Debbie Sterbinsky
- 2006 Snakes on a Grave: Recent Work on Cemeteries in Northeast Arkansas. 8th South Central Historical Archaeology Conference, Memphis, TN.
- Mitchem, Jeffrey M.
- 2006 Unembossed Hawk Plates and Other Mississippian Copper Artifacts from Arkansas. Annual Meeting of the Arkansas Archeological Society, Little Rock.
- 2006 The Wizard of Florida Archaeology: Jerald T. Milanich and His Legacy. 63rd Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Little Rock.
- 2007 An Archeological Perspective on the Effects of the de Soto Expedition. Annual Meeting of the American Society for Environmental History, Baton Rouge.
- Payne, Claudine
- 2006 Three Years at the Eaker Site. Annual Meeting of the Arkansas Archeological Society, Little Rock.
- 2006 The Rise of the Lake Jackson Chiefs. 63rd Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Little Rock.
- 2007 Middle-Period Mississippian in the St. Francis Basin. 28th Mid-South Archaeological Conference, Memphis, TN.
- Reynolds, Matthew, and Mary Beth Trubitt
- 2006 Recent Excavations at 3CL593: A Caddo Period Site near Arkadelphia. Annual Meeting of the Arkansas Archeological Society, Little Rock.
- Sabo, Deborah
- 2006 Archaeology and the Sense of History in J.R.R. Tolkien's Middle-earth. 37th Annual Meeting of the Mythopoeic Society, Norman, OK.

Sabo, George III

- 2007 Stories Told in Stone: Rock Art in Arkansas. Keynote Address, Eastern States Rock Art Conference, Morrilton, AR.

Sabo, George III, and Leslie Walker

- 2006 Mississippian Developments and External Relationships in the Central Arkansas River Valley. 63rd Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Little Rock.

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

- 2007 The Ritual Use of Caves and Rock Shelters in Ozark Prehistory. 72nd Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Austin, TX.

Sabo, George III, Jerry E. Hilliard, and Robert C. Mainfort, Jr.

- 2007 Woodland Period Shell-Tempered Pottery in the Arkansas Ozarks. 72nd Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Austin, TX.

Scott, Robert J.

- 2006 The Gary Site (3AS347): A Late Prehistoric Habitation Site in the Lower Saline River Basin, Ashley County. Annual Meeting of the Arkansas Archeological Society, Little Rock.

Stewart-Abernathy, Leslie C.

- 2006 How Arkansas is Incorporating Ethnic Minorities into the State Cultural Heritage Program. Invited lecture, Public History Program, College of History and Culture, Sichuan University, Chengdu, China.
- 2006 Issues in Local Heritage Tourism: Reconstructing an Old Arkansas Town. LCCHP Workshop on Historic Preservation, Chengdu, China.
- 2006 Ghost Boats in Arkansas: The Search for Our Riverine Heritage. 8th Annual South Central Historical Archeology Conference, Memphis, TN.
- 2006 Wo-Jih-Lah! An Archeologist Goes to China. Annual Meeting of the Arkansas Archeological Society, Little Rock.

Taylor, Robert, **Juliet E. Morrow**, and **Shaun McGaha**

- 2007 Instrumental Neutron Activation Analysis of Ceramic Sherds from the Greenbrier Site (3IN1) in Independence County, AR. 72nd Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Austin, TX.

Trubitt, Mary Beth

- 2006 Investigating Archaic Period Stone Tool Manufacture and Exchange. Annual Meeting of the Arkansas Archeological Society, Little Rock.
- 2007 Documentation of the Joint Educational Consortium's Hodges Collection. 49th Caddo Conference, Magnolia, AR.
- 2007 Plans for the 2007 Arkansas Archeological Society/Survey Training Dig at the Jones Mill Site. 49th Caddo Conference, Magnolia, AR.

Trubitt, Mary Beth, and W. Iseminger

- 2007 Cahokia's Palisade: An Overview of Seven Field Seasons of Tracking the Wall. 72nd Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Austin, TX.

Walker, Leslie

- 2007 Stylistic Similarity in Prehistoric Artifacts and Arkansas Rock Art. Eastern States Rock Art Conference, Morrilton, AR.

Papers presented during FY 2005–2006 but not listed in the previous Annual Report:

Brandon, Jamie C.

- 2006 Race, Identity, Capitalism and Competing Concepts of Freedom in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Century South. Society for Historical Archaeology, Annual Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology, Sacramento, CA.

Cande, Kathleen H.

- 2006 Old Davidsonville: The Hunt for Arkansas' Oldest County Seat. 65th Annual Conference of the Arkansas Historical Association, Mountain View, AR.

Hilliard, Jerry E., and Jamie C. Brandon

- 2006 Zachary Taylor and the Sisters of Mercy: Negotiating the Landscape of Cultural Memory in Fort Smith, Arkansas. Society for Historical Archaeology, Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology, Sacramento, CA.

APPENDIX 3. SRP TITLES FOR 2006-2007

Cande, Kathleen H.

- 2006 Expanding Public Interpretation at Old Davidsonville State Park, Year 1 Report. Final Report, Project 05-01. Submitted to the Arkansas Natural and Cultural Resources Council, Little Rock.
- 2006 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Portions of the Buffalo River Trail Extension, Buffalo National River, Searcy County, Arkansas. Final Report, Project 03-05. Submitted to Caven Clark, Buffalo National River, Harrison, Arkansas.
- 2007 Arkansas Post (3AR47): Archeology, History and Prospects, Narrative to Accompany a Cultural Resources Base Map, Arkansas County, Arkansas. Revised draft report, Project 961. Submitted to the Midwest Regional Office, National Park Service, Lincoln, Nebraska. (Report to be published by the National Park Service.)
- 2007 A Cultural Resources Survey of the Health Science Building and Site 3BA37, ASU Mountain Home, Mountain Home, Arkansas. Final Report. Submitted to Mr. Lyndle E. McCurley, Vice Chancellor for Administrative Affairs, Arkansas State University – Mountain Home, Mountain Home, Arkansas.
- 2007 “A Public House of Entertainment”: Expanding Interpretation at Old Davidsonville State Park, Randolph County, Arkansas, Year 2 Report. Final Report, Project 06-01. Submitted to the Arkansas Natural and Cultural Resources Council, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Cande, Kathleen H. (with Jared Pebworth, Michael Evans, and Aden Jenkins)

- 2007 A Cultural Resources Survey of Portions of Phase II of the James Fork Regional Water District, Scott County, Arkansas. Final Report, Project 07-06. Submitted to Mr. Wayne Stallings, James Fork Regional Water District, Greenwood, Arkansas.

APPENDIX 4. STUDENT EMPLOYMENT DURING 2006-2007*

Audrey Baker (UAF Anthropology graduate student)..... (Registrar's Office)
Barbara Farley (UAF Anthropology doctoral candidate)..... (Registrar's Office)
Jeffrey Gaskin (HSU undergraduate) (HSU station)
David Jackson (UAF Anthropology graduate student Intern)..... (Registrar's Office)
Aaron Lingelbach (UAF undergraduate Anthropology major)..... (Registrar's Office)
Shaun McGaha (ASU undergraduate McNair Scholar)..... (ASU station)
Devin Pettigrew (UAF undergraduate Art and Anthropology major) (SRP)
Jeremy Pye (UAF Anthropology graduate student) (SRP)
John Samuelsen (UAF Anthropology graduate student) (CSP & UAF station)
Leslie Walker (UAF Anthropology graduate student).....(UAF station)

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

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Parkin, AR 72373-0241
870.755.2119

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

Arkansas Archeological Survey
ASU-Jonesboro
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State University, AR 72467
870.972.2071

Arkansas Archeological Survey
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870.532.9104

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870.460.1090

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SAU, P.O. Box 9381
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870.235.4230

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