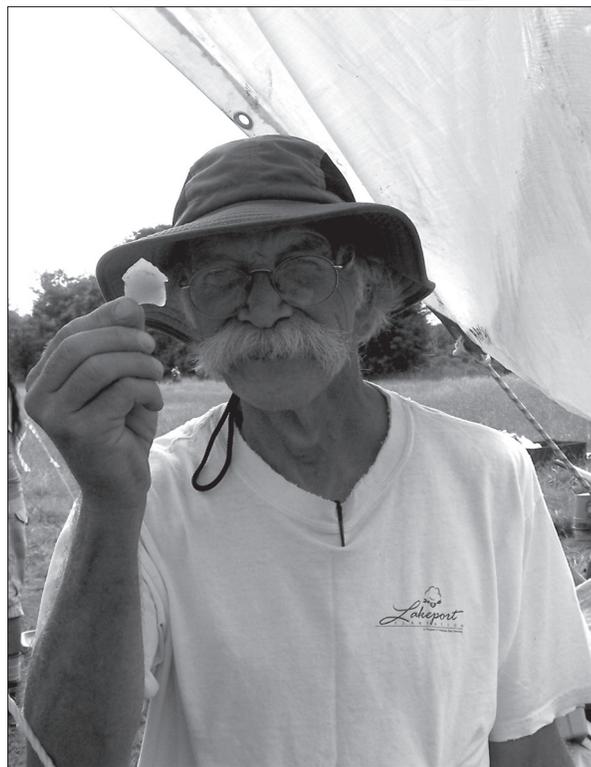


**ARKANSAS
ARCHEOLOGICAL
SURVEY**

ANNUAL REPORT

for fiscal year 2007-2008



A DIVISION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS SYSTEM



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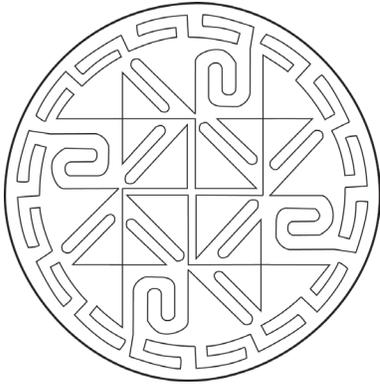
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The 2008 Annual Report was compiled and edited by Deborah Sabo. Layout, design and cover by Deborah Sabo. Cover illustration: Battle Mound, photo by Duncan McKinnon. Title page photo: Larry Porter, WRI station assistant, displays a resharpended Johnson point at the Jones Mill site, photo by Mary Beth Trubitt.



University of Arkansas System

ARKANSAS ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY

ANNUAL REPORT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2007-2008

INTRODUCTION

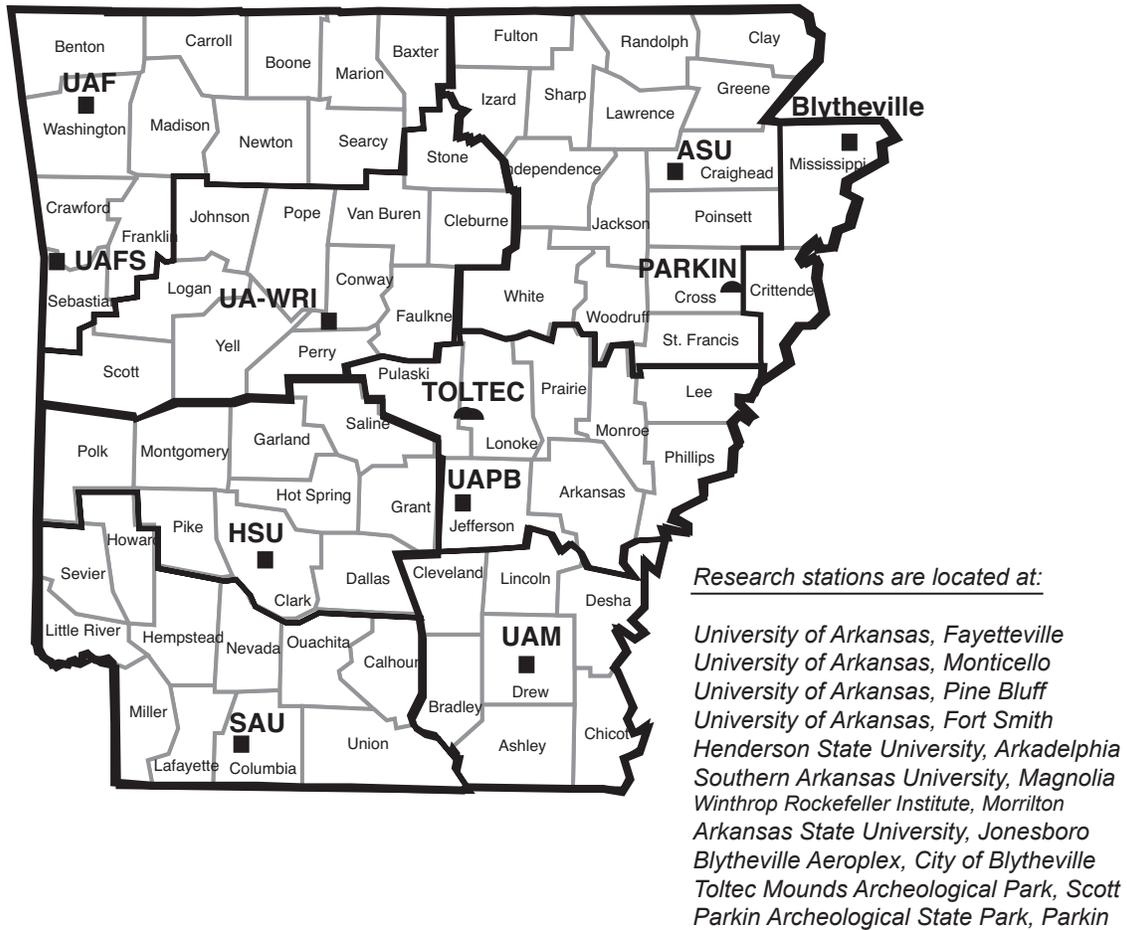
The Arkansas Archeological Survey is a part of the University of Arkansas System. Our mission is to study and protect archeological sites in Arkansas, to preserve and manage information and collections from those sites, and to communicate what we learn to the people of Arkansas. Cooperative agreements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

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

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

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

ARKANSAS ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY RESEARCH STATIONS



The Arkansas Archeological Survey has 46 employees statewide. Cooperative agreements between the Survey, seven state university campuses, two state parks, the UA system's Winthrop Rockefeller Institute, 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, and at WRI the station is emphasizing research and public education in cooperation with the Institute's mission. 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 101.

THE DIRECTOR'S PAGES: HIGHLIGHTS FOR 2007–2008

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 2007–2008 are outlined below.

NEWS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS FOR 2007–2008

Winthrop Rockefeller Institute

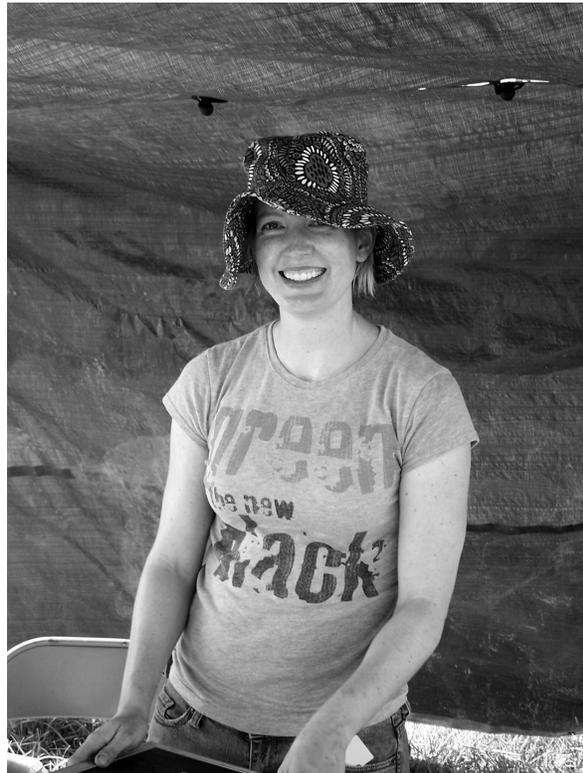
The Survey's newest research station at Winthrop Rockefeller Institute on Petit Jean Mountain in Morrilton is actually a new incarnation of one of our oldest stations. After 38 years, the station at Arkansas Tech University closed and moved to WRI, where offices and archeological collections are now housed in brand new quarters at the Teaching Barn. The new station is now fully up and running, and the staff have wasted no time in making use of the opportunities for research and public education offered by the special facilities at WRI. Besides handling the upheaval of the move and settling in, station archeologist **Dr. Leslie "Skip" Stewart-Abernathy** and his assistants **Larry Porter** and **Terry Johnson** immediately refocused long-term research goals to encompass archeological survey on and around Petit Jean Mountain, recording and investigating both historic and prehistoric sites. AAS-WRI is now the headquarters for the Arkansas River Valley Chapter of the Arkansas Archeological Society, holding monthly meetings and field days for volunteers. The station taught a Society Certification Program seminar in February, making use of WRI facilities for teaching space as well as housing and meals for the participants. Among many other cooperative ventures, Stewart-Abernathy proposed and helped organize the successful *Picture the Past* film and lecture series, provided architectural and other advice for development of WRI's Heritage Farmstead, and aided Todd and Tracey Johnson of Circa, Inc., who are developing a prehistory exhibit for the East Barn. With encouragement from the WRI Program Coordinator, the AAS-WRI station, in cooperation with the Arkansas Archeological Society, will host the 2009 Training Program for amateur archeologists next year at nearby Carden Bottom.

AHTD Grant for AMASDA Online

The AMASDA Online team was ahead of schedule on Year 2 goals for the Survey's \$425,000 grant from Arkansas Highway & Transportation Department. This three-year project will provide password-protected online access via the Internet for qualified archeologists to the Survey's AMASDA database system. Some of the most frequent users of our site file databases are archeologists working for the Highway Department, the Historic Preservation Program, Arkansas State Parks, Corps of Engineers, and other departments and agencies with responsibilities to manage archeological sites and properties on public lands. AMASDA Online, when completed, will save these researchers time and money by allowing full access to the databases without the need to visit Fayetteville. At the same time, the grant allows for a complete overhaul of the system, bringing content areas up to date and scanning in images for new sections to provide users with the fullest possible background resources when doing records checks for their projects. Team members are **Lela Donat, George Sabo III, Jami Lockhart, Deborah Weddle, John Samuelsen, Aaron Lingelbach,** and **Crystal Masterson.** **Duncan McKinnon** and **Leslie Walker** are contributing as student assistants.

New Station Archeologist at Toltec Archeological State Park

The Survey research station at Toltec Archeological State Park has a new station archeologist. **Dr. Jane Anne Blakney-Bailey** earned B.A. degrees in anthropology and French at the University of the South (Sewanee) in Nashville, an M.A. in anthropology at New Mexico State University, and a Ph.D. in anthropology (2007) at the University of Florida – Gainesville, where she wrote a dissertation on historic period Creek and Seminole Indian settlement patterns, town design, and architecture. Dr. Blakney-Bailey's research interests include ceramic technology and the archeology of complex societies in the Southeast. She has already accumulated diverse experience in working with the public, with American Indian communities, and in organizing volunteer groups for fieldwork. A seventh-generation Arkansan hailing from Little Rock, Jane-Anne attended an Arkansas Archeological Society Training Program in 1995, while she was a college student, and finished out that summer working as a volunteer at Toltec State Park. Her return to the Park as research station archeologist signals the beginning of a long-term career commitment to bring her many strengths and talents home to Arkansas.



Jane Anne Blakney-Bailey at the Jones Mill site during the summer Training Program in June 2008.

Fieldwork at the Isgrig Site

UAPB staff **Dr. John House** (station archeologist) and **Mary Farmer** (station assistant) have teamed up with **Dr. Jane Anne Blakney-Bailey** (Toltec station archeologist) and other Survey staff and volunteers to conduct fieldwork at the Isgrig site, a late prehistoric/early historic American Indian habitation near the Little Rock port. **Dr. Jami Lockhart**, the Survey's archeogeophysical research specialist, directed subsurface remote sensing surveys to help determine those areas of the site with the highest potential. Excavation has concentrated on these "subsurface anomalies" with much success, including evidence of structures and well-preserved faunal and botanical remains. The site is important because of its age, straddling the dividing line of prehistoric and early colonial times. This is an era that is not well known archeologically, so the work at Isgrig could help sort out the complex questions of tribal movements and ethnic affiliations of American Indian groups living in Arkansas during this period of change and transformation. The work has proceeded with—and depended upon—the help of many volunteers including especially members of the Arkansas Archeological Society.

The Historic Drennen-Scott House

Archeological fieldwork of another sort took place in downtown Van Buren at the historic Drennen-Scott House owned by University of Arkansas – Fort Smith. The Survey's UAFS research station led by **Tim Mulvihill** has been engaged in ongoing fieldwork to assist the university's plans for rehabilitating the 1838 structure as a museum and training center for its Historical Interpretation degree program. This year's research included excavations under the dismantled front porch, where a volunteer field crew found 19th century artifacts. The porch will be rebuilt to its original form, replacing the later period brick porch that was removed. Excavations also uncovered layers of brick walkway underneath a modern concrete sidewalk. Geophysical surveys have revealed evidence of buried foundations, brick drains, stone sidewalks, and other features yet to be deciphered in the yard surrounding the house. Everything contributes to the most authentic restoration of the property, which was the home of John Drennen, City of Van Buren founder, businessman, and Indian Agent.



Excavations around the front walkway of the Drennen-Scott House in downtown Van Buren by UAFS station staff and volunteers.

Lakeport Restoration Team Receives Cultural Heritage Award

Two Survey archeologists are members of the Lakeport Plantation Restoration Team, a statewide group of professionals who worked together since 2000 to guide the project to restore Arkansas's only remaining plantation home on the Mississippi River. **Randall Guendling** (SRP project archeologist) and **Dr. Leslie Stewart-Abernathy** (WRI station archeologist) directed various excavation projects, conducted oral history interviews, and assembled and interpreted historic photographs for the project. Stewart-Abernathy also participated in the Grand Opening, conducting Professional Development workshops for teachers. Lakeport Plantation, owned by Arkansas State University, has been in continuous cotton production since the 1830s and can now be toured by the public. The restoration/interpretation program focuses on the lifestyles and relationships of the people who lived and worked there—land-owners, tenant farmers, and slaves. The Lakeport Team received the Cultural Heritage Award given by Arkansas Delta Byways, the regional tourism association for eastern Arkansas, at its January 2008 banquet. This award is given to an organization, business, community, or individual that best interprets and promotes the cultural heritage of the Arkansas Delta region.

Midsouth Archeological Conference and ARISE at ASU

ASU station archeologist **Dr. Julie Morrow** is one of several ASU faculty serving as a mentor and instructor for ARISE (Accelerated Research in the Science of the Environment), a three-week summer internship that provides students with hands-on field experience in various environmental and geosciences. Morrow is a co-principal investigator for the NSF grant that funds the ARISE program on the ASU campus. This summer, ARISE interns

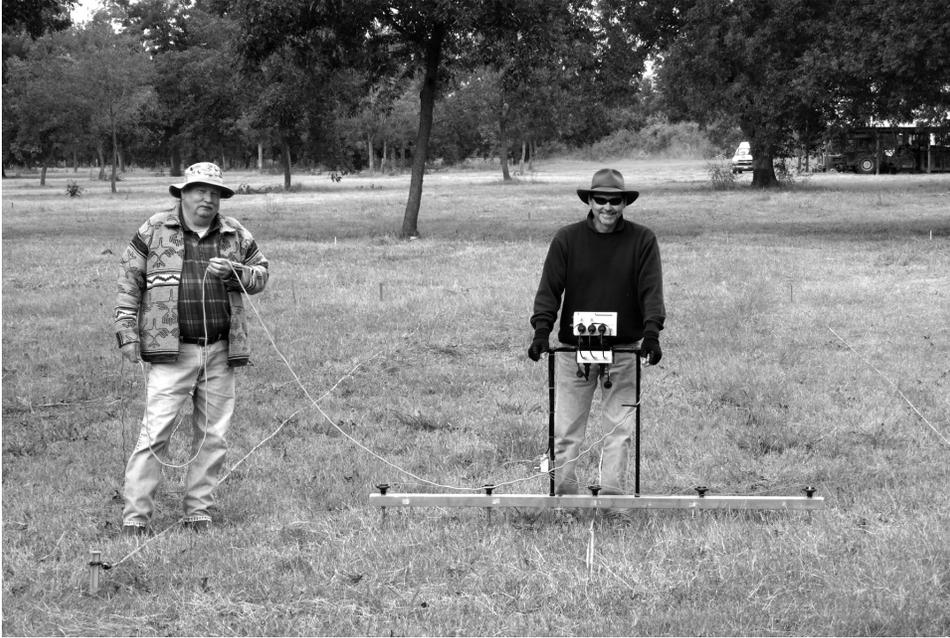
learned about Native American and early settler land use and how archeology can analyze and document the impact of different cultural land use patterns on soils and vegetation over time. In June, the station hosted the Midsouth Archaeological Conference, with papers from Arkansas and Mississippi researchers. Morrow and ASU station assistant **Shaun McGaha** (a former ASU McNair scholar) presented their work at Old Town Ridge, a fortified Mississippian village site in northeastern Arkansas. With help from the Survey's archeogeophysical specialist **Dr. Jami Lockhart**, Morrow is planning more extensive work at this important site.

The Annual Training Program for Amateur Archeologists Uncovers Archaic Arkansas

HSU station archeologist **Dr. Mary Beth Trubitt** directed the annual Training Program at the Jones Mill site near Malvern. This was the second year for the Program to concentrate on sites linked with extraction and processing of Arkansas Novaculite, a silicious rock occurring in the Ouachita Mountains that was quarried prehistorically for use as a tool stone, and traded over a wide area during the Archaic period. The Training Program is jointly sponsored by the Survey and the Arkansas Archeological Society, a statewide organization for anyone interested in archeology. The Training Program began in 1964, and is not only the model program of its kind in the United States, but also recognized and admired internationally. This year, 87 citizens from Arkansas and across the country took part in the two-week "Society Dig," 36 of them attending for the first time. Participants collectively donated an impressive 2900 volunteer hours to Arkansas archeological research in the field and laboratory. The results of their labors will shed light on a cultural period—the Archaic—that lasted 9000 years, yet for which only 30 radiocarbon dates are currently reported for the entire state. We need to know much more about the Archaic, a time period when prehistoric American Indians established long-distance trade networks and localized land use patterns that led ultimately to the beginnings of agriculture and the development of complex chiefdoms.



Arkansas Archeological Society members at the 2008 Training Program at the Jones Mill site near Malvern, Arkansas. The Training Program is an annual field school for amateur archeologists sponsored jointly by the Survey and the Society and is one of the premier programs of its type in the nation. Eighty-seven participants contributed 2900 volunteer hours to Arkansas archeological research at this year's Training Program.



David Jeane, SAU station associate, and Dr. Jami Lockhart, director of the Survey's archeogeophysical research program, work at the Crenshaw site in Miller County. Crenshaw is an early Caddo ceremonial center.

High Tech Archeology

The Survey's Archeogeophysical Research specialist **Dr. Jami Lockhart** helps all our stations stay at the forefront of the newest development in field methodology. Lockhart directs the application of geophysical remote sensing technologies to archeological projects throughout the state. These may be station research projects, grants and contracts, thesis and dissertation research, or occasional service projects. During 2007–2008, archeogeophysical survey and mapping took place at the Looney-French and Rice historic homesites in Randolph County, the Isgrig site in Little Rock, the historic Scott Cemetery at Walnut Ridge/Hoxie, the historic Royston House and Pioneer Cemetery at Historic Washington State Park, historic cemeteries at Old Davidsonville State Park, the Old Town Ridge prehistoric site in Craighead County, the property surrounding Odd Fellows Hall in Springdale (for Shiloh Museum), the Pruitt prehistoric site in Berryville, Toltec Mounds Archeological State Park, the Drennen-Scott House in Van Buren, the Crenshaw site in Miller County, and Battle Mound in Lafayette County. The use of near-surface remote sensing has revolutionized archeological field methods. These nondestructive reconnaissance techniques ultimately save time and expense by allowing researchers to focus excavation efforts for the most beneficial results.

AmeriCorps at the Blytheville Station

This year the Survey participated in the AmeriCorps program, recruiting interns via the national service granting program for community projects. Melinda Martin-Burns, who had been a steady volunteer at the Blytheville station, was hired with temporary funds as an archeological assistant to help catch up with lab work from three years of excavations at the city-owned Eaker site. Working under guidance of station archeologist **Dr. Claudine Payne** and assistant **Marion Haynes**, Melinda also carried out test excavations at the Knappenberger site, created a poster presentation, and took her research to two conferences as part of her AmeriCorps internship. The research mission of the Blytheville station—whether focused on Mississippian period community structure, the archeology of small chiefdoms, art styles expressed on ceramics and other decorated artifacts, or the use of archeological features to understand and date ancient earthquakes—emphasizes long-term goals of interpreting archeology for the public in a setting of heritage tourism that would benefit northeast Arkansas economic development. (Two other stations had AmeriCorps interns this year: Silas Humphry at HSU and Michael Young at WRI.)

An Arkansas Archeologist at the British Museum

UAM station archeologist **Dr. Marvin Jeter** was invited to take part in a conference at the British Museum in London. Organizers and supporters of the conference, in addition to the Museum's Centre for Anthropology, were the University of Plymouth, the Thaw Charitable Trust, and the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. The conference theme was *Adoption, Captivity and Slavery: Changing Meanings in Early Colonial America*. Jeter's paper presented the archeological background of late prehistoric Indians in the Lower Mississippi

Valley and the evidence for inter-tribal warfare, including a ceremonial iconography that incorporates warrior/victim motifs. He was the only archeologist invited to the conference, whose other participants were historians and ethno-historians. Jeter was asked to revise and expand the paper for an edited volume based on the conference proceedings, tentatively planned for publication in 2010.

Dr. Sabo Combines Service and Research among the Caddo Nation

For the past ten years, **Dr. George Sabo III** (UAF station archeologist) has been working with the Caddo Nation, traveling back and forth to the Caddo Tribal Complex at Binger, Oklahoma to participate in meetings, cultural events, and oral history projects. Based on a relationship with the Caddo community developed over many years of collaborative research, Sabo was invited in 1999 to serve on the Caddo Heritage Museum Board of Trustees. He has served as Vice-Chairman of the Museum Board from 2006–2008. Sabo assists the Museum with issues concerning the safe-keeping of artifact and archival collections, exhibit preparation, grant applications, and planning and development. Sabo also works with Museum Board and staff members and members of the Caddo community to create an audiovisual archive of modern dances, and to study the role of modern dance, ritual, and storytelling in maintaining Caddo cultural heritage. In March 2006 the Caddo Nation presented Dr. Sabo with a plaque “In grateful appreciation of your friendship and hard work in the area of historical preservation, for tracing our past, and helping to carve a path to a better future.” Sabo is the author of *Paths of Our Children: Historic Indians of Arkansas*, a book tracing the general cultural and historical developments of Indian tribes, including the Caddo, who inhabited Arkansas from late prehistory to the present. He authored the chapters on American Indian prehistory and experience during the early contact period in *Arkansas: A Narrative History* (UA Press, 2002). Most recently, Sabo has worked to develop collaborative research projects in which the Caddo, Osage, and Quapaw Nations are joined as equal partners with the Survey.



The Caddo Heritage Museum Board of Trustees. Front row (seated, left to right): Rebecca Briggs, Yonavea Hawkins. Middle row (standing, left to right): Cecile Elkins Carter, Gayle Satepauhoodle, Dr. George Sabo III, Museum Director Kim Penrod. Back row (standing, left to right): Donna Smith Spaulding, Stacey Halfmoon, Crystal Anderson-Antoniades.

ATU Museum Exhibit Highlights Research of the Survey's Rock Art Team

Dr. George Sabo III (UAF station archeologist) and his student **Leslie Walker** (Ph.D. candidate, UAF Anthropology Department) were the guest curators of *Above and Beneath This World: Native American Rock Art and Cosmology*. The exhibit at ATU's Museum of Prehistory and History incorporated photographs of prehistoric rock art along with Native American artifacts often showing similar decorative motifs. UAF anthropology graduate student Shawna Cain, a Cherokee Indian National Treasure recipient, contributed original basketry. The theme of the exhibit was to illustrate how Indians of the Central Arkansas River Valley organized themselves in terms of sacred and secular concepts in relation to the physical landscape and material culture. George Sabo has led a team of Survey staff and UA students in a comprehensive study of Arkansas rock art since 2000, funded by grants from Arkansas Humanities Council and NEH. The project has now progressed to a broader study of art style as a means of cultural expression. Rock art is one of several media used to portray an iconography that contains images from a mythic narrative that survived in one form or another into ethnographic times. Sabo is developing a new research design involving analysis of museum collections from the 1930s, plus new fieldwork to obtain better contextual data for these collections, in order to test his ideas about art styles and cultural boundaries.

Popular Archaeological Conservancy Tour Visits Arkansas Sites

Every year since 1997 the Archaeological Conservancy, a New Mexico based national organization dedicated to the preservation of archeological sites in North America, conducts a tour called "Peoples of the Mississippi Valley," and every year **Dr. Jeff Mitchem** (Parkin station archeologist) has delivered the introductory lecture to tour participants in Memphis, whetting the travelers' appetites for what they will see at some of the most fascinating archeological sites in the country. The first stop after leaving Memphis is Parkin Archeological State Park, where Dr. Mitchem leads the group on a tour of the Survey research station laboratory, and the Parkin site, a 17-acre Mississippian period American Indian village with a flat-topped earthen mound beside the St. Francis River. The site was settled as early as A.D. 1000 and occupied at least until 1541 when Hernando de Soto's expedition entered the area. The Parkin site has been identified as the village of Casqui, described in chronicles of the Spanish expedition. The Archaeological Conservancy was instrumental in saving the Parkin site from probable destruction, and helped to purchase many of the land parcels that eventually became Parkin Archeological State Park. With the development of the site as an Arkansas state park, and the ongoing research program fostered by the Survey's research station, Conservancy President Mark Michel calls Parkin one of the organization's best success stories.

Civil War in Arkansas

Last year SAU station archeologist **Dr. Jamie Brandon** was appointed by Governor Mike Beebe to the Arkansas Civil War Sesquicentennial Commission (ACWSC). This appointment recognizes Dr. Brandon's expertise in historical archeology and in particular his research accomplishments and continuing interests in archeological studies of the African-American experience. His role on the ACWSC is expressed through membership of three subcommittees: to promote historic sites around the state that are connected to the Civil War; to support efforts to teach and research Arkansas Civil War history in the state's schools and universities; and to explore ways to make the Sesquicentennial celebration inclusive of all Arkansans. Dr. Brandon took part in a conference at Trapnell Hall in Little Rock aimed at identifying "holes in Arkansas Civil War history scholarship" that might be addressed during the Sesquicentennial celebration, and in the annual Civil War Seminar at the Old State House. He and Anthony Clay Newton have been working with Brandon's student Carl Carlson-Drexler, a doctoral candidate at the College of William and Mary in Virginia, on Carl's dissertation project examining Civil War sites in southwestern Arkansas.

Ongoing Research at Old Davidsonville

Kathy Cande (SRP project archeologist) directed a fourth year of archeological and archival research at Old Davidsonville State Park near Pocahontas in Randolph County. The town of Davidsonville was platted in 1815. It was a county seat and commercial center until it was abandoned in 1830. Excavations during the last four years have uncovered portions of the postmaster's house, the courthouse, and a tavern. Artifacts have included abundant food refuse, ceramics, and items normally used in trade with American Indians. This year's excavations revealed evidence of blacksmithing activity, including not only useful items made from iron (e.g., horseshoes and nails) but also clinkers and "cutoff" pieces from iron bar stock. Archival research has pulled together all correspondence relating to the federal land office that operated at Old Davidsonville from 1818–1821. Geophysical survey and mapping of 19th century cemeteries at the park will help clarify the locations of unmarked graves.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION IN ARKANSAS

- ◆ UAF station archeologist George Sabo III serves as assistant director of the interdisciplinary Environmental Dynamics Program in the Fulbright College of Arts and Sciences.
- ◆ ASU station archeologist Juliet Morrow serves as co-Principal Investigator and Instructor for the NSF-funded ARISE (Accelerated Research in the Science of the Environment) program at ASU.
- ◆ Survey archeologists taught 21 college classes to 290 undergraduate and graduate students at six university campuses in Arkansas (UAF, UAPB, UAM, 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 Scholar Gina Billeaudeau.
- ◆ Courses taught by Survey archeologists fulfilled basic education requirements and contributed to several undergraduate majors and graduate degree programs at six Arkansas universities, including (for example) Anthropology, History, Geosciences, and Environmental Dynamics at UAF, Heritage Studies at ASU, and African Studies at UAPB.
- ◆ Survey archeologists contributed guest lectures, demonstrations of geophysical technologies, and tours of facilities to students attending University of Arkansas – Fayetteville, Southern Arkansas University, and Arkansas State University.
- ◆ Survey archeologists filled 36 thesis or internship committee positions for UAF graduate students in Anthropology and Environmental Dynamics; one Ph.D. candidate in the Heritage Studies program at ASU; and one Ph.D. candidate at the College of William and Mary.
- ◆ Survey archeologists provided additional direct supervision and/or assistance to research projects for graduate and undergraduate students at UAF, HSU, ASU, UALR, UCA, University of Oklahoma, Washington University, St. Louis, and University of Wisconsin – Milwaukee.
- ◆ 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.
- ◆ The Survey provided employment to students at UAF, ASU, and HSU (see Appendix 4).
- ◆ 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



ASU McNair Scholar Gina Billeaudeau working with the King Mastodon fossil bones. Station archeologist Juliet Morrow directed Gina's project.

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.
- ◆ The Survey continues to develop educational Internet resources, including two interactive websites (*Rock Art in Arkansas* and *Indians of Arkansas*), plus our main website with information about Arkansas archeological projects.
- ◆ Two student activities from the *Rock Art* website were selected for inclusion in a package of electronic resources distributed to Arkansas public schools by The Learning Institute in Little Rock.
- ◆ Survey archeologists gave 28 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 2240.
- ◆ Survey staff presented seven summer reading programs for elementary-aged students at public libraries in northwest Arkansas, with combined audiences of 156.
- ◆ The Survey hosted a Career Day tour at the Fayetteville coordinating office for about 100 students and their teachers from Rogers Eastside Elementary School.
- ◆ Bob Cooper, Arkansas Archeological Society volunteer at the UAF station, used the station's Discovery Box for a "History Day" presentation attended by 400 students at Thomas Jefferson Elementary School in Bentonville.
- ◆ 108 Arkansas teachers attended workshops conducted by Survey staff:
 - Education specialist Mary Kwas presented "Trash Box Archeology" at UA University Days and at the Arkansas Curriculum Conference in Little Rock (combined, 28 teachers)
 - George Sabo (UAF) conducted workshops about the Survey's online educational resources for the Rogers School District (45 teachers) and the Flippin School District (35 teachers)
 - Leslie Stewart-Abernathy (WRI) team-taught a Professional Development Day for Teachers at the Lakeport Plantation Grand Opening sponsored by ASU (22 teachers)
 - Jane Anne Blakney-Bailey (Toltec) agreed to be an advisor for an AETN Teachers' Professional Development series
- ◆ Survey staff members served as judges in Earth Sciences and Behavioral/Social Sciences divisions of Regional Science Fairs on the UAF, UAPB, and ASU campuses.
- ◆ The education specialist arranged a table display of materials about Arkansas archeology and Arkansas Indian tribes at the Arkansas Curriculum Conference in Little Rock (conference attendance about 1400).
- ◆ The Survey's education specialist is a member of the Society for American Archaeology's committee and work group that developed and manages archeology web pages for students and educators on the SAA website.

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

- ◆ We continued our NAGPRA compliance program in cooperation with several American Indian Tribes. The federal Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) requires institutions such as museums and universities to inventory their archeological and ethnographic collections of human remains, funerary objects, sacred artifacts, and items of cultural patrimony. These remains and objects must be repatriated to modern representatives of the appropriate culturally affiliated American Indian Tribe. The Survey's activities are essential for the UA's compliance with this federal law. We also curate, under contract, collections owned by various government entities that are subject to NAGPRA.



Representatives of the Quapaw Tribe convene with Survey archeologists to discuss research findings and management issues for the Wallace Bottom site, part of a complex of sites associated with the original 1686–1749 Arkansas Post. Shown are (left to right) Quapaw Tribal Chairman John Berrey, tribal member Randy McWaters, Survey Director Tom Green, Quapaw cultural resources officer Carrie Wilson, tribal member J. R. Matthews, and Arkansas State Archeologist Ann Early. Also participating in the meeting but not depicted: Survey station archeologist at UAPB John House; White River National Wildlife Refuge Manager Dennis Sharp, and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Regional Archeologist Rick Kanaski.

- ◆ Dr. Ann Early (state archeologist) and Jeff Mitchem (Parkin) acted as consultants to the PBS documentary series on American Indian history *We Shall Remain*, and related AETN documentary productions on Arkansas Indians; Marion Haynes (Blytheville) was a consultant for a WKNO documentary on earthquakes and earthquake preparedness; Dr. Jamie Brandon and David Jeane (SAU) were consultants for an AETN documentary on Arkansas history and historic cemeteries.
- ◆ Over 85 public lectures and other presentations by Survey staff reached audiences of more than 3368.
- ◆ 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; Native American Days at Fouke; Civil War Days and the Jonquil Festival at Historic Washington State Park; Stage Coach Days at Chidester; Wings Over Cotton at Manila; and Springtime on the Mall at Blytheville.

- ◆ 87 members of the Arkansas Archeological Society attended our jointly managed annual Training Program for amateur archeologists, including 37 who were attending for the first time. The 2008 program at the Archaic period Jones Mill site near Malvern was directed by Dr. Mary Beth Trubitt (HSU).
- ◆ Our main website received, on average, 1118 visits per month, with a year-end total of 13,416.
- ◆ We maintain two educational interactive websites: *Indians of Arkansas* received 5000 visits per month and *Rock Art in Arkansas* received 2200 visits per month.
- ◆ Marion Haynes (Blytheville) continued his appointment to the Arkansas Governor's Earthquake Advisory Council.
- ◆ Dr. Ann Early (State Archeologist) served on the Department of Arkansas Heritage State Review Board for Historic Preservation, 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.
- ◆ Dr. George Sabo III (UAF) continued his service as a member of the Arkansas Humanities Council.
- ◆ Michael Evans serves as a member of the Benton County Historical Preservation Committee.
- ◆ Nine Survey archeologists provided consultation and advice, including acting as Humanities Scholars for Arkansas Humanities Council grant proposals, to numerous groups and individuals working on projects to document and protect historic African-American cemeteries.
- ◆ 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.

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
 - 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
 - National Association of State Archeologists
 - Florida Anthropological Society
 - Arkansas Historical Association
- ◆ The Survey and ASU hosted the 29th Midsouth Archeological Conference, June 17–19, 2008, at the ASU Museum in Jonesboro.

GRANTS, HONORS & AWARDS

- ◆ Dr. Leslie Stewart-Abernathy (WRI) and Randall Guendling (SRP) served as historical archeologists on the Lakeport Restoration Team, which received the 2008 Cultural Heritage Award, given by Arkansas Delta Byways, the regional tourism association for eastern Arkansas, to an organization, business, community, or individual that best interprets and promotes the cultural heritage of the Arkansas Delta region.

- ◆ \$425,456 from Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department for the AMASDA Online Project (multi-year project, awarded 2007; Registrar, CSP, UAF).
- ◆ \$12,123.24 from the Vicksburg District Corps of Engineers for rehabilitation of archeological collections from Spirit Lake and Fish Lake sites under NAGPRA standards (Registrar, SAU).
- ◆ \$73,769 from the National Park Service for Crenshaw site NAGPRA bioarcheological research (multi-year project, awarded 2006; Registrar, SAU).
- ◆ \$43,453.86 from Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism for archeological investigations at the Royston House, Historic Washington State Park (SAU)
- ◆ \$86,201 from Arkansas Natural and Cultural Resources Council to document museum collections from previously excavated bluff shelter sites (SRP).
- ◆ \$22,909.71 from Black River Technical College for archeogeophysical survey and mapping at the Rice-Upshaw House (SRP, CSP)
- ◆ \$21,394.46 from Terracon for archeogeophysical survey at Camp Robinson (SRP, CSP)
- ◆ \$1000 from the Arkansas Archeological Society Research Fund for archeobotanical analysis (HSU).
- ◆ \$755 from the Arkansas Archeological Society Research Fund for analysis of cremated bone (SAU).

SCIENTIFIC ACHIEVEMENTS & ARCHEOLOGICAL MISSION

- ◆ Survey professional staff authored or coauthored 37 publications and reports, and presented 42 papers at professional meetings in 2007–2008.
- ◆ 1056 new archeological sites were recorded, bringing the total number of sites in Arkansas site files to 43,097.
- ◆ 197 new archeological projects were entered in the database, bringing the projects total to 5665.
- ◆ The Survey registrar facilitated 390 requests for information from the Arkansas site files by students, researchers, and project managers; 224 researchers visited the office to use the site records.
- ◆ Our sponsored research program administered new grants and contracts with budgets totaling \$172,959 and submitted 5 final project reports.
- ◆ The Survey logged over 7295 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 a major grant from Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department (see above and pp. 31, 77–78).

CHALLENGES—AND SOME SOLUTIONS

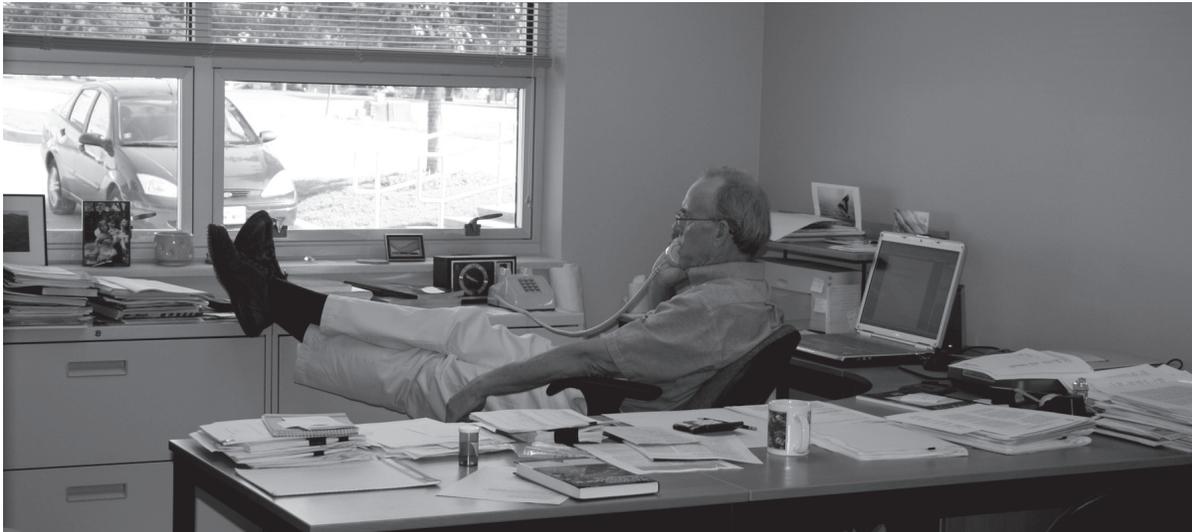
The Survey recognizes a number of challenges in fulfilling our mission of research, service, and education. While funding is a consistent challenge that limits us in many ways, we are committed to evaluating our programs from within and seeking ever more creative and more efficient ways to meet our goals.

- ◆ **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.
 - Rock shelters 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 continue to engage in successful salvage excavation projects, in cooperation with landowners, to recover information from sites that will be impacted by land use.
 - * The Survey works 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, strengthened protection of archeological sites by reclassifying certain violations as felonies.
- ◆ **Funding for Backlog of Reports.** It is often easier to obtain funding for the more “glamorous” fieldwork phase of an archeological project than for specialized laboratory 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 40 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 for interpretation on state and federal lands.
 - * This year we provided archeological support for development at Old Davidsonville and Historic Washington State Parks, in addition to the regular programs of research at Toltec and Parkin.
 - 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.
- Despite increases in our budget, 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.
 - 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.
 - * The Higher Education Bond Issue significantly helped the Survey with some technology needs.

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. Dr. Green's academic title is Professor in the UAF Anthropology Department where he normally teaches one course per year.



Selected Academic and Service Activities for 2007–2008

- taught ANTH 4443/5443, Cultural Resource Management, for the Department of Anthropology at UAF, Spring 2008 (10 students)
- directed one student in an Independent Study course at UAF
- Chair of two Ph.D. student committees at UAF
- served on four M.A. thesis committees at UAF
- taught two sessions of Cultural Resource Management for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Prospect Course, May 2008, Santa Fe, New Mexico (each class, 30 students)
- taught Basic Excavation seminar and Site Stewards Workshop at the Arkansas Archeological Society/Survey Training Program in Malvern, Arkansas, June 2008
- Chair, Professional Development Committee, Society for American Archaeology
- Chair, Standards Committee, Register of Professional Archaeologists
- Member, Crabtree Committee, Society for American Archaeology
- seven public lectures at different venues around the state, including Winthrop Rockefeller Institute's *Picture the Past* film & lecture series and the *Sunday Lecture Series* at Old State House Museum in Little Rock (combined audiences about 175)
- three papers presented at professional meetings (see Appendix B)
- author of a book chapter in a 2008 edited volume (see Appendix A)
- ongoing research on the Givens Hot Springs site in Owyhee County, Idaho

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

BETTY GRANT: 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).

BARBARA SCOTT: 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 and recently took over as manager of the Certification Program.

LISA DAVISON: 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. Ms. Davison has made great strides in improving efficiency, eliminating errors, and pursuing delinquent accounts within the Publications Program. This year Lisa engaged in further organizational projects to help improve efficiency for her position. Special projects included Property Accounting, Vehicles, and FTEs. A new housing system was developed for each, making access quick and easy. The University implemented some new programs this year that required training. Ms. Davison received her completion certificate for Data Security Basics and received training for the new AIMS Asset Inventory Management System. The training for AIMS was used for the end of year inventory and surplus.

DEENA OWENS: SECRETARY I

Deena Owens began as Clerical Assistant I in August 2007 and was promoted to Secretary I in May 2008. She is our "welcoming face," serving as the coordinating office receptionist, seeing to it that visitors check in at the front desk and helping them find their destinations within the building. She answers the telephone and coordinates all communications within the CO. Deena maintains office supplies, assembles and distributes the mail, checks in deliveries from UPS and various vendors, and is the caretaker of the conference room calendar. Deena also assists the Publications Program by looking up shipping weights, and by quality-checking new deliveries of books.

THE STATE ARCHEOLOGIST

Dr. Ann M. Early

The duties of the State Archeologist involve all aspects of public archeology, from site reporting to liaison with public agencies to public education and outreach programs. These activities include preservation planning, review of nominations of archeological properties to the National Register of Historic Places, and establishing guidelines for archeological research in the state. Information on state laws pertaining to archeological sites in Arkansas is available from this office. The State Archeologist also oversees the Survey's Education Program, which produces a variety of materials such as books, exhibits, and informational flyers for teachers, students, and the general public, and works closely with the Arkansas Archeological Society, an active organization of amateur archeologists, on such projects as the annual Training Program and Archeology Month.

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. Dr. 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

Dr. Ann Early's academic title is Associate Professor in the UAF Department of Anthropology.

- guest lecture in ANTH 4443/5443, Cultural Resource Management, at UAF, Spring 2008 (10 students)
- various advice and assistance on thesis and other research for nine students at University of Arkansas, Arkansas State University, University of Oklahoma, and University of Wisconsin – Milwaukee

Current Research Projects

- History of Cherokee settlement in Arkansas before 1823
- History of the first Fort Smith and its cemetery before 1825, to facilitate discovery and/or rescue of the first Post cemetery at Fort Smith National Historic Site, during Superfund Cleanup Project
- Landscape and settlement history of Fourche Island, central Arkansas, as part of salvage archeology project; fieldwork is being led by Dr. John House (UAPB station archeologist) and Dr. Jane Anne Blakney-Bailey (Toltec station archeologist)
- Art of historic Indians with ties to Arkansas
- "Caddoan Ceramics: Form and Structure," a chapter for *Caddo Archaeology*, an edited volume to be published by University of Nebraska Press
- University Museum research at the Aikman Mound site, 3YE15
- Lemley Collection content and sources

Records and Collections Management/Review of Projects

- coordinated permissions to use/republish Survey materials (seven requests)
- discussed legal issues and mutual concerns regarding antiquity theft and site looting with an FBI Art Theft Team member
- reviewed 29 U.S. Corps of Engineers permit requests
- provided comments or advice on cultural resource management projects affecting archeological sites and properties, including 3MO69 (underwater wreck management), Ebbits Field WW I site, Lonoke development plans, Barkman Mound vicinity development plans, Fort Chaffee resource report disclosures

- responded to at least 115 requests for assistance/information on archeological sites from professional archeologists, cultural resource management firms, and historic preservation professionals; plus 11 requests related to historic cemeteries
- update of “Standards/Guidelines for Fieldwork and Report Writing in Arkansas” for the *Arkansas State Plan* (to be posted on the Survey website when completed)

Professional Service & Activities

- Vice President, National Association of State Archeologists
- Secretary, State Review Board for Historic Preservation
- performance review for faculty member, Smithsonian Institution
- Gingles and Westbrook Awards selection committee, Arkansas

Service to the Arkansas Archeological Society

- presentation to the Ark-Homa Chapter, Fort Smith (audience, 20)
- advised Society members Vernon Perry, Mark Walters, and Scott Akridge on projects
- secured donations for the Archeological Research Fund from citizens and publishers
- delivered a paper at the annual meeting in Mountain View
- contributed a book review to the newsletter *Field Notes*
- reviewed a submission for *The Arkansas Archeologist*
- prepared Stewardship Workshop and Beginner Orientation packets for use at the Training Program

Service to American Indian Tribes and Nations

- provides ongoing information and assistance to Federally Recognized Indian Tribes and Nations with respect to NAGPRA and other archeological topics
- inventory and documentation of collection for Eastern Shawnee NAGPRA coordinator Robin Duchene
- participated in a meeting with the Osage Nation NAGPRA Committee
- participated in a meeting with Quapaw Tribal authorities, the Survey, and U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service regarding management of the Wallace Bottom site
- attended “To Bridge a Gap” consultation conference, Fort Smith, and spoke about information security issues in Arkansas

Other Public Service and Outreach responded to at least 58 requests for information or assistance from the general public on archeology, plus 38 requests related to historic cemetery preservation

- participated in developing information for a film for the Mississippi River State Park Visitor Information Center
- reviewed and gave advice on content for a film on the Trail of Tears that is in development
- advised Arkansas Post National Memorial on development of long-range management plans
- advised Historic Arkansas Museum (Little Rock) in development of its permanent Indian History gallery
- advised AETN on development of Arkansas Indian segments for the PBS documentary series on American Indian history “We Shall Remain”
- wrote and reviewed articles for the online *Encyclopedia of Arkansas Culture & History* and for the *Encyclopedia of Archaeology* edited by Frank McManamon (under development)
- advised Crystal Bridges Museum on development of a gallery for American Indian art
- assistance to Mary Suter (Collections Manager, UA Museum Collections Facility) and Katie Cleek (HSU Curation Center) in identifying and classifying artifacts
- presentations to the Missouri Archaeological Society (Joplin), and to the Oklahoma Anthropological Society and Anthropology Department at University of Oklahoma (Norman) (combined audiences, about 50)

TOLTEC MOUNDS ARCHEOLOGICAL STATE PARK

Dr. Jane Anne Blakney-Bailey, 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

A New Station Archeologist

Dr. Jane Anne Blakney-Bailey began work at the Toltec research station on March 12, 2008. She replaced Dr. Julie Markin, whose two-year stint as station archeologist focused on expanding the research program to include a landscape archeology perspective for the Toltec Mounds with regional surveys and large-scale mapping projects of the surrounding area.

Blakney-Bailey received her Ph.D. in 2007 from the University of Florida, where she studied the history and archeology of the Florida Seminoles and the social and material transformations that occurred among this group and their ancestors during the protohistoric and historic periods. She looks forward to developing and expanding the program of research at Toltec Mounds.

Fieldwork at the Isgrig Site

Since arriving in Arkansas, Blakney-Bailey has been applying her knowledge of Southeastern Indians by assisting John House (UAPB station archeologist) at the Isgrig site (3PU15), located on Fourche Island, near the Little Rock Port Authority. Survey staff members from several of the research stations, including Jamie Brandon (SAU), Jami Lockhart (CSP), Larry Porter (WRI), Shaun McGaha (ASU), and Mary Farmer (UAPB), along with numerous volunteers, have contributed a great deal to the work at Fourche Island. In addition to their other duties, archeological assistants Mary Farmer

(UAPB) and Marilyn Whitlow (Toltec) have been washing and cataloging materials collected from the excavations at Fourche Island.

Ongoing Lab Work

When the project at Fourche Island is complete, Blakney-Bailey will continue the work of her predecessors at the Toltec research station, where she will resume work on the Plum Bayou Survey and the Toltec Mounds site. Marilyn Whitlow, archeological assistant at the Toltec Mounds station, and several volunteers from the community and the University of Arkansas at Little Rock (UALR) have continued to process artifacts collected by the previous station archeologist, Julie Markin, at sites related to the Plum Bayou culture. Eight new site forms were filed as a result of work on the Plum Bayou Survey in Pulaski, Lonoke, and Jefferson Counties in 2006 and 2007. Eventually, excavations at several of these sites could reveal important information about the Plum Bayou culture.

Marilyn Whitlow also processed artifacts collected from the 1971 excavations at the Steve Hoffman site (3PU34). Ms. Whitlow washed and cataloged over 12,000 artifacts from this site, which contains a minor Plum Bayou component. The collection was previously stored at the HSU station. Ms. Whitlow and volunteers are also working on accessioning a collection of artifacts recently donated to Toltec.

Volunteer Angie Turner (UALR graduate) labels artifacts in the lab at the Toltec station. The artifacts were collected during the Plum Bayou Survey in 2006 and 2007.

Ms. Whitlow also continues to digitize the volumes of photographic slides pertaining to the archeological work conducted at Toltec Mounds over the past several decades. This digital database will make these images more accessible to both Survey and park staff as needs arise for public presentations, exhibits, and publications.

Dr. Martha Rolingson, former station archeologist at Toltec Mounds, continues to work on her much-anticipated publication on the Toltec Mounds site. Dr. Rolingson is producing a volume that synthesizes her work at Toltec Mounds from 1976 to 2006. The objective is to understand the construction, history, and use of the plaza and the ten mounds on the edge of the plaza. Mound S, one of the smallest mounds, has had the most complete investigation with analysis of the artifact, animal, and plant remains. Also included are reports on four additional mounds and the plaza that were briefly excavated and provided significant information about the site.



New Geophysical Mapping

Dr. Jami Lockhart, director of archeogeophysical research at the Survey coordinating office in Fayetteville, initiated a project of more expansive geophysical mapping of the Toltec Mounds site. Although a limited amount of geophysical survey has been conducted in the past at Toltec Mounds, Lockhart, in collaboration with Blakney-Bailey, plans ultimately to have full site cover-

age using various remote sensing techniques. From June 30 through July 3, Blakney-Bailey assisted Lockhart with geophysical work at the site. Dr. Lockhart conducted gradiometry over five 60 m x 60 m grids in different locations at Toltec. Survey grids were placed between (1) Mounds D and R, (2) Mounds A and C, (3) across Mound O, (4) in the plaza area of the northeastern portion of the site, and (5) over a portion of Mound H.



Dr. Jami Lockhart uses the gradiometer at the Toltec Mounds site. Mound B in the background is one of the two largest mounds at the site.

TOLTEC MOUNDS STATION PERSONNEL

Jane Anne Blakney-Bailey (Ph.D., University of Florida, 2007) joined the Survey as Toltec station archeologist in March 2008. At the University of Florida, she studied the history and archeology of the Florida Seminoles and the social and material transformations that occurred among this group and their ancestors during the protohistoric and historic periods. Blakney-Bailey has been applying her knowledge of Southeastern Indians and prehistory to the continued development of a long-term research program at the Toltec Mounds site and its environs.

Marilyn Whitlow has been Secretary at the Toltec Mounds station since 1985. She works with Jane Anne Blakney-Bailey 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

- Blakney-Bailey received the 2008 Ripley P. Bullen Award, given by the Florida Museum of Natural History to the outstanding anthropology student researcher working in the Caribbean or southeastern U.S.

Academic Service and Activities

Dr. Blakney-Bailey's academic title is Assistant Professor in the UAF Department of Anthropology. In addition to welcoming the involvement of central Arkansas college students in Toltec station projects, she hopes to work more closely with the anthropology faculty at UALR, and to develop an archeological internship program.

- supervised UALR students in volunteer lab work at the Toltec station and fieldwork at Fourche Island (4 students)
- facilitated thesis research for UCA graduate student (and former park superintendent) Mark Thomason, who is using GIS to interpret archeological features identified at Toltec Mounds over the past several decades

Professional Service and Activities

- Blakney-Bailey agreed to serve as advisor for an AETN teacher's professional development series
- Blakney-Bailey is developing a manuscript based on her doctoral work to be submitted to a university press for publication as a monograph

Service to Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism

Blakney-Bailey 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.

- assisted in selecting and interpreting artifacts for a seasonal museum display commemorating the 35th anniversary of the park
- advised park staff on issues relating to site management and interpretation

Public Service and Outreach

- Blakney-Bailey presented the Summer Solstice Lecture at Toltec Mounds State Park (attendance, 40)
- Blakney-Bailey gave a talk on archeology and led a tour of the Toltec station lab for children attending the park's Archeology Day Camp (June 10–13)
- Blakney-Bailey and Toltec Mounds State Park superintendent Stewart Carlton were interviewed by a Little Rock FOX News reporter about the significance of the Toltec Mounds site; the segment aired on television and the internet in May
- Blakney-Bailey served as Humanities Scholar for five associations seeking grants from the Arkansas Humanities Council for cemetery preservation projects: Woodson Community Cemetery Association (Woodson); Stuman Cemetery Association (Maumelle Park); Hickman New Dora Cemetery Association, Ellis Cemetery Association, and Green Memorial Gardens Cemetery (North Little Rock)

Service to the Arkansas Archeological Society

- Blakney-Bailey supervised participants enrolled in the Basic Excavation seminar during the summer Training Program at the Jones Mill site near Malvern
- Blakney-Bailey attended monthly meetings of the Toltec Chapter, where she gave updates on the fieldwork at Fourche Island and recruited volunteers
- The Toltec station hosted the Society Executive Committee meeting in April 2008

Volunteer Hours

- volunteers contributed 49 hours in the field or laboratory to station research projects between March 31 and July 31, 2008
- former station archeologist Dr. Martha Rolingson continued to work on a comprehensive report covering nearly three decades of archeological research at Toltec Mounds, devoting 526 hours to this project



Jane Anne Blakney-Bailey with Jace Gadberry during the Basic Excavation seminar at the annual Arkansas Archeological Society–Arkansas Archeological Survey Training Program, June 2008.

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

Over the past several years, the Parkin station staff have concentrated on curation and analysis of artifact collections from the Parkin site and writing up excavation reports from several seasons of fieldwork during the 1990s. These activities occupy the bulk of the research station staff's time, but Dr. Mitchem and Ms. Futch also engage daily in various activities that involve them in interaction with the public and promoting archeology. Research stations located at archeological state parks have greater visibility to visitors seeking information about artifacts they have found, or who just want to know more about Arkansas archeology. Many visitors express interest in joining the Arkansas Archeological Society. Station personnel also conduct tours of the site and laboratory for specialized groups.

In addition to keeping up with Parkin site research, Dr. Mitchem maintains other research interests. He is an expert in the analysis of Spanish trade beads, and is often asked to examine bead assemblages from sites in Florida and other New World areas. Writers, fellow archeologists, television producers, and collection curators contact him seeking advice on the de Soto expedition and associated Spanish artifacts. He also continues a long-term interest in the history of archeology (especially of Florida and the southeastern U.S.), working with archival materials from the National Anthropological Archives and other repositories.

As part of her coursework at ASU, Ms. Futch conducts historical research on the Parkin area and Cross County. She is also researching local blues musicians (including Howlin' Wolf and Sonny Boy Williamson)

and the now-defunct juke joints where they played. As part of this research, she served an internship at the Stax Museum of American Soul Music in Memphis during the fall semester of 2007.

The Guth Canoe

In May 2008, as the spring floods receded, Wynne resident Matt Guth came upon a dugout canoe on a sandbar in a channel off the St. Francis River. After he and some friends retrieved it and took it to his backyard, Mr. Guth called Dr. Mitchem to ask for advice on preserving the canoe. As this was only the fourth dugout canoe known from Arkansas, Mitchem took the opportunity to record as much information as possible about the craft. Mr. Guth provided details on the location of the find and also allowed samples to be taken for wood species identification and possible radiocarbon dating. Dr. David Stahle of the Department of Geosciences at the University of Arkansas in Fayetteville kindly identified the wood as baldcypress (*Taxodium distichum*), and was able to count at least 110 annual rings from photographs taken by Mitchem.

Dr. Mitchem observed what appeared to be metal tool marks on the canoe, and these, together with the very good state of its preservation, led him to suggest that it probably dates to the nineteenth or early twentieth century. The information obtained from the study was used to fill out a site form, which ensures preservation of the data within the Arkansas state site files. Mr. Guth is keeping the artifact wet while he decides what he will do with it. Based on past experience, it is known



Jeff Mitchem removing a small wood sample from the Guth canoe for species identification.

that curation of wooden artifacts this large, including treatment with wood preservatives, can be very expensive.

The Archaeological Conservancy's "Peoples of the Mississippi Valley" Tour

The Archaeological Conservancy, a New Mexico-based national organization dedicated to the preservation of archaeological sites in North America, conducts regular tours of sites in various parts of the country. One of their most popular tours originates in Memphis and travels to sites in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi, where a complex and vibrant culture developed and flourished in the centuries preceding contact with Europeans.

Since the first Mississippi Valley Tour in 1997, the Conservancy has engaged Dr. Mitchem to give the introductory lecture to participants in Memphis on the evening before the first site visits. These popular lectures whet the travelers' appetites for what they will see in the coming days. This year, in October 2007, Dr. Mitchem once again welcomed 25 people from all over the country and introduced them to the fascinating archeology of Arkansas and adjacent states. The tour's

first stop when the group crossed the Mississippi River into Arkansas was Parkin Archeological State Park. Here Dr. Mitchem led the group on a tour of the Parkin site as well as the exhibits and the Parkin research station laboratory in the park's Visitor Information Center. A renowned and now-customary highlight of the visit to Parkin was a down-home Southern barbecue lunch prepared by Parkin research station assistant Faye Futch, to rave reviews. For many of the participants, this was their first exposure to Southern cuisine, and must be considered an asset to the promotion of Arkansas tourism. Dr. Mitchem then followed the tour bus to the McClellan/Ritter site in Poinsett County, where he led a tour of that Conservancy-owned mound and village site.

The Archaeological Conservancy was instrumental in saving the Parkin site from probable destruction, and has helped to purchase many of the parcels of land that eventually became Parkin Archeological State Park. Conservancy President Mark Michel proudly claims that the park and the Parkin research station comprise one of the Conservancy's best success stories, because the preserved site is the subject of ongoing research and is open to the public with continuously developing interpretive programs.



Jeff Mitchem (facing camera) leads the Archeological Conservancy's "Peoples of the Mississippi Valley" tour group on a guided tour of the Parkin site.

Reburial of Tatham Mound (Florida) Skeletal Remains

At the request of the Florida Museum of Natural History (FLMNH), Dr. Mitchem traveled to Inverness, Florida in March 2008 to help supervise the reburial of human skeletal remains excavated from the Tatham Mound in the 1980s. The property at that time was owned by the Boy Scouts of America. Mitchem was field supervisor of the excavations, under the direction of FLMNH Curator Dr. Jerald T. Milanich. The discoveries in the mound formed the basis of Mitchem's doctoral dissertation (completed in 1989). The mound yielded graphic evidence of the results of interaction between Native Americans and the Spanish expedition of Hernando de Soto. Dale L. Hutchinson (now of the University of North Carolina – Chapel Hill), wrote an analysis of the skeletal remains. The project spawned a historical novel, *Tatham Mound* (1991), by science fiction and fantasy author Piers Anthony, who funded much of the research.

The original agreement with the Scouts stated that the skeletal remains would be reburied in the mound once all scientific studies were completed. Accordingly, in 2006, Dr. Milanich began making the arrangements for reburial. Because the land had since been sold to the state of Florida, and because the federal Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) had been signed into law in 1991, this process had become a bit more complicated than Dr. Milanich

(now retired) once imagined. The Miccosukee Nation of Florida and the Seminole Tribe of Florida agreed that the remains should be reinterred in the mound, and the request to reburial was sent to the NAGPRA Review Committee in early 2007. After more than a year of delay, official permission was received to proceed with the reburial of 367 individuals.

Dr. Mitchem, Dr. Milanich, and three FLMNH employees supervised the unpacking and transport of the remains to the mound, which is located far out in undeveloped swamp. Travel was difficult due to recent heavy rains. A representative of the Seminole Tribe of Florida accompanied the small crew, as well as a skilled Bobcat operator who had backfilled the excavations at the completion of archeological fieldwork in the 1980s. The operator dug a large deep trench on a side of the mound that had been completely explored archeologically. As per the request of the Seminole Tribe of Florida, the remains of 28 individuals from the lower, prehistoric layer of the mound were buried first in a small hole dug by hand in the bottom of the trench, and covered over. Then the remaining bones were laid out on the bottom of the trench. Sand was shoveled by hand over these until they were well covered, after which the trench was filled in and the mound recontoured to its original dimensions. The people buried in the Tatham Mound hundreds of years ago are back there once again. But the archeology and other research will ensure that their story and their place in history will not be forgotten.

PARKIN STATION PERSONNEL

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

Academic Service and Activities

Dr. Mitchem's academic title is Associate Professor in the UAF Department of Anthropology. He has taught past UAF archeological field schools.

- provided information on Woodland period archeology of northeast Arkansas and the surrounding region to a Washington University (St. Louis) student
- Mitchem was interviewed on de Soto and Spanish artifacts at Parkin for a documentary film by Brandon Carter as part of an ASU class project

Professional Service and Activities

- Mitchem serves on the Editorial Review Board, Florida Anthropological Society (*The Florida Anthropologist*)
- Mitchem is a member of the Scholarly Advisory Committee, The Bead Museum, Glendale, Arizona
- Mitchem reviewed book manuscripts for Enslow Publishers and the American Museum of Natural History, and article submissions for *Southeastern Archaeology* and *Archaeology* magazine
- Mitchem provided information on sites and radiocarbon dates to Margaret Guccione (UAF Geology professor) for an article
- Mitchem participated in "Rethinking Weeden Island," a symposium at Weeden Island Preserve Cultural and Natural History Center, St. Petersburg, Florida.
- Mitchem was a speaker at the retirement reception for Jerald T. Milanich in Gainesville, Florida
- Mitchem, with the assistance of Ms. Futch and volunteers, continued ongoing processing and analysis of excavated materials from the Parkin site, and refinement of the computerized database for Parkin collections
- Mitchem continued work on a report on the Parkin VIC testing and began work on the Parkin Locus 1 report
- Futch conducted archival research on Parkin and vicinity
- Mitchem continued work on several projects: a bead replication project in collaboration with Arkansas bead artisans Tom and Sage Holland; studies of marine shell beads in northeast Arkansas in collaboration with Blytheville station archeologists Claudine Payne, Marion Haynes, and others; a long-term collaborative study of Late Woodland cultures across the Gulf Coastal Plain (Weeden Island-Coles Creek); a study of copper artifacts from Mississippian sites in Arkansas; research on the Bayshore Homes site in Florida, in collaboration with Robert J. Austin (SEARCH, Inc.)
- Mitchem is editing a festschrift volume in honor of Jerald T. Milanich

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.

- monitored several maintenance activities on the park grounds and consulted with Arkansas State Parks staff about a planned bridge at the Parkin Schoolhouse, and land acquisition adjacent to the park
- aided State Parks photographers in photographing artifacts from the Parkin research station collections

- conferred with Parkin State Park staff on expanding the head pot display at the Visitor Center
- consulted with the State Parks Exhibit Shop on panels for exhibits at Village Creek State Park
- tour of the research station lab to State Parks personnel (6 guests)
- Survey Personnel Committee

Public Service and Outreach

- Mitchem provided various consultation and advice on archeological matters to the Florida Archaeological Council; The Mound House, Ft. Myers Beach, Florida; Florida Museum of Natural History; the Smithsonian Institution Repatriation Department; and Diana Greenlee, station archeologist at Poverty Point, Louisiana
- Mitchem presented an introductory lecture and led tours of the Parkin and McClellan/Ritter sites for participants in the Archaeological Conservancy's "Peoples of the Lower Mississippi Valley" tour (audience, 25)
- Mitchem conducted an Artifact ID Day at Parkin State Park (attendance, 8), and throughout the year identified artifacts brought to the Park by visitors
- Mitchem, along with Blytheville station staff, handed out literature and answered visitors' questions at the "Wings Over Cotton" event in Manila
- Mitchem gave a tour of the station and collections to visitors from Moundville Archaeological Park in Alabama (3 guests)
- Mitchem agreed to serve as Humanities Scholar on an Arkansas Humanities Council grant proposal for a cemetery preservation project in Forrest City
- Mitchem served as a humanities consultant for an Arkansas Humanities Council grant proposal by Stephanie Lewis of AETN to produce a television documentary about Arkansas Indians; he also worked with Ms. Lewis on filmed discussions about artifacts, the de Soto expedition, and the Ted Morris artworks at Parkin State Park for use in teacher education (and possibly also in the documentary)
- Mitchem advised author Tony Horwitz about de Soto-related issues for a book he is writing, and W. T. Cheney Elementary School (Pine Bluff) about a mosaic that will include a Parkin site head pot in its design
- Mitchem discussed Keepsafe Cemeteries with *Arkansas Democrat-Gazette* reporter John Krupa
- Mitchem assisted Blytheville station personnel with an Archeology Open House at the Blytheville station during Archeology Month

Service to the Arkansas Archeological Society

- Mitchem attended the Society's annual meeting in Mountain View and introduced speakers
- Mitchem supervised excavations in one area of the Jones Mill site during the Training Program
- Mitchem gave a public lecture on the Parkin site hosted by the Central Mississippi Valley Chapter in Jonesboro (audience, 100)

Volunteer Hours

- two volunteers contributed 521 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

AMASDA Online

In 2006 the Survey was awarded over \$425,000 by the Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department to expand our AMASDA system of computerized archeological site and project databases and provide online access and support for AHTD archeologists and other authorized researchers including archeologists working at state and federal agencies, universities, and private sector cultural resource management firms. This project's participants are Lela Donat, Jami Lockhart, Crystal Masterson, George Sabo III, John Samuelsen, and Deborah Weddle. University of Arkansas anthropology graduate students Duncan McKinnon and Leslie Walker joined the team as student assistants in 2008.

As one of the project's principal investigators, Sabo devotes four months per year to this project. During the 2007–2008 project year, Sabo (with McKinnon's and Walker's assistance) completed an extensive revision and update of the Study Unit database containing summary information for all time periods, cultural phases, historic activity periods, and other recognized archeological manifestations across the state. McKinnon and Walker also added hundreds of digital site and artifact images to accompany and illustrate the information retrieved from Study Unit database searches. Users are now able to select a region within Arkansas and a time period of interest to generate a list of all recognized cultural manifestations. This list provides access to study unit definitions, identification of key sites and diagnostic artifacts, radiocarbon dates, relevant bibliographic citations, and photographic images of key sites and artifacts.

The first version of the online system was opened in February 2008 for access to AHTD and Arkansas Historic Preservation Program archeologists. In June access was provided to the Survey professional staff. Sabo is collaborating with other project participants to implement new features of the online system and make improvements based on feedback received from our initial set of users. In the coming year, a geographic interface will be implemented that will enable users to outline an area of interest on a topographic map, and retrieve information on archeological sites and projects within the designated boundary.

Mississippian Iconography Workshop at Texas State University

Sabo was invited again by Dr. James A. Brown (Northwestern University) to participate in the Mississippian Art and Iconography Workshop held in May 2008 at Texas State University – San Marcos. Sabo and Brown continued their study of engraved shell art and associated materials from the famous Spiro Mound site in eastern Oklahoma. By studying the artistic imagery rendered on artifacts dating from the thirteenth to fifteenth centuries A.D., Sabo and Brown, their colleagues Alex Barker (University of Missouri) and Robert L. Hall (University of Illinois – Chicago), and student assistant Erin Phillips (University of Alabama) hope to identify key characters and events from ancient narrative traditions and then compare and contrast these mythic elements with historic examples in an effort to reconstruct the development of Southeastern Indian beliefs and



UAF anthropology doctoral candidate Leslie Walker examines pottery in the station lab.

cultural traditions through time. By understanding how artistic and associated narrative traditions developed in the centuries before European contact, we can expand our understanding of the ancient roots of historic American Indian cultures. The 2008 workshop activities centered on drafting the text for several chapters of a book, which the authors hope to complete in time for a final review at next years' workshop.

Museum Collections Research

The UAF research station continued to provide assistance to Survey SRP staff involved with the inventory of materials in University of Arkansas Collections that were excavated from Ozark rock shelter sites during the 1930s by University Museum crews working under the direction of Samuel C. Dellinger. The work concentrated on a series of sites located along a stretch of the upper White River in northwest Arkansas. During the spring of 2008 we completed the inventory and initial assessment of all collections from Alred Shelter, Putnam Shelter, Salts Bluff, and Eden's Bluff. We are currently working on integrating our artifact description and image databases in preparation for an analysis of the occupational episodes and cultural activities that produced these artifact assemblages. Project participants are Sabo, Jerry Hilliard, and University of Arkansas graduate

students Kristin Scarr and Leslie Walker.

Sabo, Hilliard, Walker, and Jami Lockhart (CSP) also continued their work, begun last year, on late prehistoric collections from sites in the Central Arkansas River Valley between the Toltec and Spiro sites. The goal of this project is to increase our understanding of the proto-historic Carden Bottoms phase, with an emphasis on the role of art, iconography, and religious beliefs in the development of regional Mississippian cultures and the connections between those cultures and the Indian communities encountered in the area by the first European explorers.

Much of the rock art we have studied at Central Arkansas River Valley sites is similar in design to decorations on Carden Bottoms phase ceramics, so we believe that both art forms represent the work of a single artistic community. This relationship was explored in a paper titled "Stylistic Variability in Arkansas Rock Art" that Sabo, Walker, and Hilliard presented at the 64th Annual Southeastern Archaeological Conference in Knoxville, TN. Since many of the whole vessel collections (now held in various museums) from this region come from sites that were looted during the 1920s and 1930s, it will be necessary to return to those sites and conduct additional fieldwork in order to establish a better archeological context for the existing museum collections.

Consequently, we are developing plans for an intensive, noninvasive remote sensing survey of key sites in the Carden Bottoms locality, to be followed by an excavation program targeting site features (such as houses, middens, and refuse-filled pits) most likely to provide the needed information.

In light of the great interest among modern Indian communities in the collection management and interpretation issues that this project raises, we are working with representatives from the Caddo, Osage, Quapaw, and Tunica nations to develop a full collaborative partnership through which to pursue this study, beginning with the acquisition of grant funds to support field, laboratory, and information dissemination and educational activities.

Arkansas Rock Art

Work continued this year on production of a book manuscript that will present the overall results of the Arkansas Rock Art project, funded in part by grants from the Arkansas Humanities Council (1999–2000) and the National Endowment for the Humanities (2003–2006). The book presents new information and interpretations concerning rock art style zones in Arkansas, relationships between rock art and other artistic media (including basketry, pottery, embossed copper, engraved shell, and carved stone), cultural themes expressed through art and associated activity complexes, and the role of art in the cultural life of ancient Southeastern Indian communities.

One example of this latter topic was explored in a paper on the ethnobiological symbolism of Ozark rock art that Sabo presented at the 31st Annual Society for Ethnobiology Conference, held in April 2008 at the University of Arkansas. Sabo argued that “naturalistic” images of animals, plants, people, and humanly crafted objects provide fascinating glimpses of ancient human/environment relationships as perceived through the artist’s eye. Through careful examination of associations among these images, and through analysis of the physiographic settings and distributional patterns of rock art, these ancient artworks also reveal how precontact Indians transformed their natural surroundings and created cultural landscapes imprinted with their identities and beliefs.

Project updates, new discoveries, and educational materials are posted on our *Arkansas Rock Art* website (<http://arkarcheology.uark.edu/rockart/index.html>). Two student activities provided on the website were also selected this year for inclusion in a package of electronic resources distributed to Arkansas Public Schools by The Learning Institute in Little Rock.

Sabo also collaborated this year with exhibit designer Todd Johnson (Circa Inc.) on designing an archeology

exhibit based in part on the Arkansas Rock Art project. This exhibit will be installed at the new University of Arkansas Winthrop Rockefeller Institute on Petit Jean Mountain, where some of Arkansas’s most spectacular rock art sites are located.

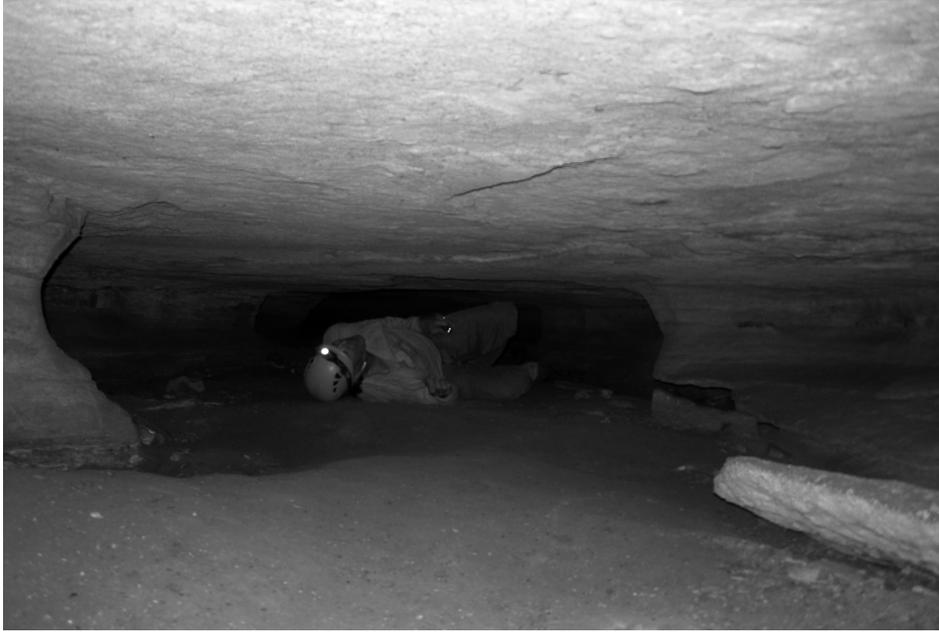
Caddo Indian Studies

Activities connected with planning, selecting materials, and constructing exhibits at the Caddo Heritage Museum, along with other museum-sponsored cultural and educational activities, reach extensively across the modern Caddo Indian community in central Oklahoma, connecting dozens of individuals and families. These activities provide an important context not only for preserving cultural traditions but also for projecting cultural identities in a variety of public venues. During 2007, Sabo and Caddo Heritage Museum director Kim Penrod completed an initial study of the role of museum activities within the modern Caddo community. They presented their paper, titled “Constructing Identity at the Caddo Heritage Museum,” at the 2007 American Society for Ethnohistory annual meeting in Tulsa and at the 2008 Caddo Conference in Natchitoches. Sabo and Penrod are currently revising the paper for future publication.

During the 2008 spring semester Sabo supervised University of Arkansas undergraduate anthropology student Rebekah Foster in a study of Caddo Indian origin traditions that produced a short manuscript summarizing and discussing the cultural significance of selected creation stories derived from seventeenth to early twentieth century documentary sources. Sabo, along with staff and trustees of the Caddo Heritage Museum, are working with the manuscript to develop an exhibit that will be illustrated with images produced by Caddo artists. Sabo is also developing an interactive educational software package that will enable students and anyone else with an interest in American Indian cultures to explore how origin traditions are enacted in modern social dances and other ceremonies.

Ritual Use of Caves

Jerry Hilliard is developing a pilot project to study Arkansas caves and their potential for providing additional information on the ritual activities of prehistoric American Indians. Most of Arkansas’s 4600 caves have not been explored by archeologists. Preliminary fieldwork in a few caves this year (accompanying local cavers) indicates there are Indian rock art elements in dark zones in Arkansas caves (in addition to the few examples previously known). Hilliard proposes a long-term project extending beyond his own professional career. Other possible uses of dark zones in caves include mortuary, offering sites, lithic raw material procurement



A close fit: Jerry Hilliard slithers into the dark zone of a wild Arkansas cave, seeking American Indian rock art where no archeologist has gone before.

for tool production, mineral extraction (such as for pigments), pottery clay sources, creation of “mud glyphs,” and short-term habitation. An archival component of the project includes a records check of the site files and other sources for clues. For example, the Survey’s SRP administrator Bob Mainfort ran across a nineteenth century newspaper article about a University of Arkansas geologist who had noted “curious clay carvings” deep inside a cave near Old Alabam while he and his students were excavating extinct animal bones.

Fieldwork in caves involves intense planning because of the physical dangers, and the logistical difficulties. Hilliard is working on putting together the necessary equipment, and networking with local cavers. The archeological team will also work with land managers (in the case of gated caves), biologists (respecting sensitive underground habitats with rare or endangered species) and other specialists to ensure that this research effort makes the maximum use of available resources.

This year, two previously unrecorded rock art elements were documented, one in a dark zone at Peterbottom Cave (3WA7). The cave study is part of the overall UAF research (led by Sabo) on Native American sacred sites and landscapes in the Ozarks.

Civil War Research

Jerry Hilliard continued documenting features and artifact concentrations at Cross Hollow (3BE649), the

site of a Confederate encampment and one of Arkansas’s most significant and most threatened Civil War sites. He and coauthors Jared Pebworth and Mike Evans (SRP) and Carl Carlson-Drexler (former UAF student, now at the College of William and Mary in Virginia) completed an article on Cross Hollow which has been accepted for publication in the *Arkansas Historical Quarterly*. Their

research uses an integrated approach combining archival and archeological evidence. By mapping each artifact with a precision survey instrument, archeology adds information lacking in the historical record, showing how Confederate soldiers positioned their huts at the ridge-top encampment to best protect themselves from the elements during the bitterly cold winter of 1861/62, rather than according to strict military rule, and offering a glimpse into the soldiers’ everyday lives.

Mount Comfort Antebellum Church

Jerry Hilliard’s manuscript summarizing his 1991–1993 excavations of a small antebellum community church in northwest Arkansas was accepted for publication in the Survey’s Research Series by Series Editor Robert Mainfort. Hilliard worked with Deborah Sabo to ready the manuscript for publication in fall of 2008. The report tells how the life of Miss Ann James, a London-born missionary who came to the Mount Comfort area as a teacher in 1847, intersected with those of the Cumberland Presbyterian community that had built a small brick church along the road between Cane Hill (Boonsboro) and Fayetteville in the early 1840s. Archeological fieldwork at the site revealed the brick building’s foundation and artifacts which support WPA-recorded oral histories and the slim extant documentary record about the church, including Miss James’s addition of a “music room” in 1848 for her “Mount Comfort Female Academy,” use of the church as a hospital by both sides during the Civil War, and the building’s wartime destruction by a combination of fire and dismantling or salvaging, with the reusable materials probably transported to Fayetteville by Union troops.

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 has also managed the Arkansas Archeological Society's Training and Certification Program for many years.

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

Dr. Sabo's academic title is Professor in the UAF Department of Anthropology. By agreement with the Department, he normally teaches one course per year and serves on numerous student committees.

- taught ANTH 500V, Advanced Problems in Anthropology ("Anthropology of Art"), Fall 2007, 2 students
- taught ANTH448V, Individual Study in Anthropology ("Caddo Indian Mythology"), Spring 2008, 1 student
- taught ANTH6033/ENDY6033, Society and Environment (ENDY program core course and ANTH archeology Ph.D. program required pro-seminar), Spring 2008, 3 students
- taught ANTH 610V Internship, 1 graduate student participating in a Cherokee Nation internship program
- Anthropology M.A. committees: chair (2); Anthropology Ph.D. committees: chair (1), member (8); Environmental Dynamics Ph.D. committees: chair (1), member (2)
- Sabo represents the Anthropology Department and serves as Assistant Director of the Environmental Dynamics interdisciplinary Ph.D. program steering committee in the Fulbright College of Arts and Sciences
- 16 students from Dr. Jesse Casana's Approaches to Archeology class (UAF) participated in excavations at the Odd Fellows Hall site in Springdale, directed by Jerry Hilliard for Shiloh Museum

Professional Service and Activities

- Sabo continued serving a second three-year term on the Arkansas Humanities Council's Board of Advisors (membership committee, chair of governmental affairs committee, planning committee, executive committee, Black cemetery preservation grant review committee, Executive Director search committee); he was a member of a four-person delegation representing the AHC at the annual "Humanities on the Hill" congressional visitation in Washington, D.C., February 25–27, 2008
- Sabo served as chair of a paper session "Memory and Place" at the 2007 annual meeting of the American Society for Ethnohistory, Tulsa

Public Service and Outreach

- Sabo continued service as Vice-Chairman of the Caddo Heritage Museum Board of Trustees
- Sabo was the featured speaker at a three-day Honor Ceremony celebrating the ministry of the Reverend Canon Carol Hampton held at St. Paul's Episcopal Cathedral in Oklahoma City; The Rev. Canon Hampton is a parish priest and a member of the Caddo Nation who holds a Ph.D. in history; Sabo spoke on the role of women and priests in Caddo society in pre-Columbian and historic times
- Sabo and Hilliard consulted with Arkansas State Parks on archeological and historic resource development for the nineteenth century Van Winkle Mill site at Hobbs State Park and Conservation Area
- Hilliard assisted Jami Lockhart (CSP) and other Survey staff who contributed 40 hours of field investigation on a forensics case at the request of the Little Rock Office of the FBI

- Hilliard assisted the City of Lincoln in documenting looting and vandalism at archeological sites on city property
- Hilliard assisted Benton County in a legal case involving a land use proposal at Cross Hollow
- Sabo presented workshops on using the Survey's educational online resources (*Indians of Arkansas* and *Arkansas Rock Art*) to the Rogers School District (45 teachers) and the Flippin School District (35 teachers)
- Sabo presented lectures at the annual meeting of the Arkansas Trail of Tears Association (audience, 25), Arkansas Tech University Museum of Prehistory and History (audience, 30), West Fork Public Library (audience, 25), Prairie Grove Public Library (audience, 30), Springdale Kiwanis Club (audience, 50), the UA System Winthrop Rockefeller Institute's *Picture the Past* film series (audience, 20), and a walking tour and lecture on archeological research at the Van Winkle Mill site at Hobbs State Park and Conservation Area (audience, 50)
- Sabo presented school talks at Helen Tyson Middle School, Springdale (75 students and teachers); J. O. Kelley Middle School, Springdale (6 talks, with Jerry Hilliard, 500 students and teachers); Flippin Elementary School (2 talks, 65 students and teachers); and Ledbetter Elementary School, Farmington (3 talks, 75 students and teachers); Hilliard presented school talks at Carroll County Public Libraries in Eureka Springs, Berryville, and Green Forest (75 students and teachers); and Owl Creek School, Fayetteville (150 students and teachers)
- Hilliard presented talks at the Rogers Museum (19 Cub Scouts, 16 adults) and Fayetteville Public Library (audience, 25); Hilliard and Jami Lockhart (CSP) presented a program to the Washington County Genealogical Society (audience, 20); Hilliard and Jared Pebworth (SRP) participated in Shiloh Museum's "Artifact Identification Day" (attendance, 25)
- Sabo was "shadowed" for a day by a Prairie Grove middle school student interested in archeology as a career
- Ko-ko-çi Chapter member Bob Cooper used the station's artifact "discovery box" to talk about Arkansas Indian prehistory during a History Day program at Thomas Jefferson Elementary School, Bentonville (400 students)
- Hilliard agreed to serve as secretary for the newly organized Northwest Arkansas African-American Heritage Association, which received a grant from the Arkansas Humanities Council to document and preserve the Baldwin Cemetery (3WA1252); Hilliard assisted Melba Smith in documenting other African American communities and sites in northwest Arkansas
- Hilliard and Jami Lockhart (CSP) assisted the local chapter of the D.A.R. in documenting an unmarked grave in the Evergreen Cemetery (3WA387) in Fayetteville
- Hilliard assisted First Christian Church, Fayetteville, with documentation of a site on their property (3WA1427)
- Sabo and UAF anthropology graduate student Leslie Walker served as guest curators for the Arkansas Tech University Museum exhibit *Above and Beneath This World: Native American Rock Art and Cosmology in the Arkansas River Valley*. March 10–November 19, 2007; UAF anthropology graduate student Shawna Cain, a Cherokee Indian National Treasure recipient, contributed original basketry for the exhibit

Service to the Arkansas Archeological Society

- Hilliard hosted monthly workshops for the Ko-ko-çi Chapter
- Hilliard was coordinator of the Society Certification Program until June 2008
- Hilliard directed excavations at the Odd Fellows Hall site (3WA1424) in Springdale in conjunction with Shiloh Museum and the Ko-ko-çi Chapter
- Hilliard taught the Site Survey seminar during the 2008 Training Program at the Jones Mill site
- Sabo presented programs at monthly meetings of the Ko-ko-çi, Ark-Homa, and CMVAS Chapters (combined audiences, 100)
- Hilliard presented a program at a monthly meeting of the Ark-Homa Chapter (audience, 44), and gave a paper at the Society's annual meeting in Hot Springs

Volunteer Hours

- Arkansas Archeological Society volunteers provided 120 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, Jr., Station Assistant (through July 2007)

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 this 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 1840s log house, a National Register site, and Lakeport Plantation in Chicot County, Arkansas's sole remaining pre-Civil War plantation mansion on the Mississippi Delta.

NEWS AND RESEARCH

The UAM station was again without a research assistant this year. Robert Scott resigned at the end of July 2007, after three highly productive years, in order to pursue his Ph.D. at Southern Illinois University – Carbondale. A new assistant, Jessica Howe, was hired just at the end of the 2007–08 fiscal year and scheduled to begin work in August. Dr. Jeter concentrated on moving several analysis and writing projects forward, including site reports based on excavations that have taken place over many past seasons, and synthetic articles for conference presentation and several edited volumes.

50th Caddo Conference

Jeter presented the “lead-off” paper at the historic 50th meeting of the Caddo Conference in Natchitoches, Louisiana during March 2008. The Caddo Conference is unique in bringing together academic specialists and independent scholars in several disciplines and members of the descendent Indian community to discuss Caddo history and culture and archeology of the Caddo homeland area. Jeter gave an overview of how the boundaries of the Caddoan archeological area have been defined over the decades, with an autobiographical slant. He recalled his early 1970s introduction to Caddoan archeology as an undergraduate when one of his instructors summarized the field as “a mess.”

When Jeter arrived at the Survey's Monticello research station in 1978, he found the local chapter of the

Arkansas Archeological Society was called the “Southeastern Arkansas Caddo Chapter,” and the archeologist's “bible” of those days for the Lower Mississippi Valley—the 1970 volume by Philip Phillips—labeled the lands west of the Mississippi River, along the Lower Arkansas, Bayou Bartholomew, and the Lower Ouachita as “Caddoan.” Today, the late prehistoric archeological cultures of these regions are known as Plaquemine and Mississippian.

Jeter recounts how the area came to be called Caddoan in the first place, and how research gradually pushed the borders of the Caddo area westward over the “thirty-odd years” of his career in Arkansas. Along the way, he gives a whirlwind summary of his own ideas about connecting late prehistoric cultural manifestations with the ethnic and linguistic groups recorded in and around Arkansas at the time of European contact. These include the concept of the “Northern Natchezans” occupying southeastern Arkansas and adjacent Mississippi and Louisiana, and the origins of the Quapaw in the eastern Fort Ancient culture, well up the Ohio Valley. Jeter reminds us that both these ideas had been suggested in the 1930s by preeminent southeastern ethnohistorian, John R. Swanton, but subsequently forgotten.

Plum Bayou – Coles Creek

Jeter and former station assistant Bob Scott contributed their article about the southern boundary of the



Marvin Jeter (center) with Louisiana colleagues Pete Gregory and Jeff Girard at the 50th Caddo Conference.

Plum Bayou archeological culture to a special issue of *The Arkansas Archeologist*, “Papers in Honor of Martha Ann Rolingson.” The research territory of the Monticello station lies between the Plum Bayou heartland and its contemporary, the Coles Creek culture farther to the south. Thus, artifact collections from southeast Arkansas are especially suited to address the question of the fluctuating boundary between these two archeological cultures.

Jeter and Scott found that only a few of the material culture elements they studied seem to be tightly restricted to one culture or the other, and describe the boundary as a “permeable transition zone” probably crossed by frequent social and economic interactions, including intermarriage and trade. One artifact category clearly had a specialized distribution. Small arrow points made from quartz crystals were overwhelmingly concentrated at the Toltec Mounds site—the ceremonial center of Plum Bayou culture—and thus may have been elite items. Though not definitive, it appears that quartz crystal arrow points are not found on Coles Creek sites.

British Museum Conference

Jeter has worked for several years on a chapter for a volume edited by Dr. Robbie Ethridge (forthcoming from University of Nebraska Press) on Indian participa-

tion in the European-inspired slave trade. Jeter made final revisions to his chapter during January of 2008 and the volume is now in production.

In February Jeter took his research to the British Museum in London, where he participated in a conference cosponsored by the Museum’s Centre for Anthropology and the University of Plymouth. The conference, called “Adoption, Captivity & Slavery: Changing Meanings in Early Colonial America,” explored the various cultural contexts of captivity in Indian societies, and the rhetoric of captivity narratives as elements of political and moral tableaux in the white imagination.

Jeter’s paper presented the archeological background of late prehistoric Indians in the Lower Mississippi Valley. He discussed the evidence for inter-tribal warfare and a ceremonial iconography including warrior/victim motifs as examples that illustrate a prelude to the European-inspired slave trade of the late seventeenth century, when disruptions resulting from contact had brought about major cultural, demographic, and economic changes throughout eastern North America.

Other Work

Jeter also continued research on the Saline-Fifteen site (3BR119), a late prehistoric/protohistoric site that has produced the first maize known from the Felsen-

thal archeological region, and completed a rewrite of his chapter on the Goldsmith Oliver 2 site (3PU306). The latter will be part of a three-volume publication on the Oliver site in northwest Mississippi, edited by John Connaway of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History. Goldsmith Oliver 2, located at the Little Rock airport, was excavated in the 1980s when the site area was impacted by construction of a radar tower. The site, which dates around A.D. 1600, combines protohistoric Indian pottery and arrow points with evidence of

European trade in the form of glass and metal beads, and is significant in its possible bearing on the question of the late Quapaw arrival in Arkansas.

Finally, Jeter's two contributions to the "decadal" Prescott Archaeological Conference of the Arizona Archaeological Council were submitted in final form for publication in the conference proceedings volume. Jeter was keynote speaker and session discussant at the 2006 conference.

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.

Academic Service and Activities

Dr. Marvin Jeter's academic title is Associate Professor in the UAF Department of Anthropology. He teaches in the UAM School of Social and Behavioral Sciences.

- taught ANTH 2203, Cultural Anthropology, Spring 2008 (20 students)
- taught ANTH 2223, World Prehistory, Spring 2008 (9 students)
- UAM Museum Committee

Public Service and Outreach

- Jeter continued working with Dr. Curtis Merrell of Monticello on the possible purchase of the historic Taylor log house by Dr. Merrell's Bayou Bartholomew Alliance
- Jeter continued to work with Archaeological Conservancy representative Jessica Crawford on the possible purchase by the Conservancy of the Taylor Mounds prehistoric site

Service to the Arkansas Archeological Society

- Jeter advises the Southeast Arkansas Tunican Chapter, and serves as Program Chairman
- organized Chapter activities and made all arrangements for monthly meetings
- pursued recruitment activities via advertising in local/regional media and on campus
- Jeter presented two programs to the Chapter, and co-presented two additional programs with visiting colleagues (combined audiences, about 100)

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 Locality Research

During 2007–2008, the focus continued to be laboratory analyses and publication based on previous seasons of fieldwork.

Menard-Hodges. Dr. House began coding specimens from 1997–1998 excavations: size-graded heavy fractions from the Northern Periphery, and size-graded heavy fractions from flotation samples from the Plaza area. Because feature fills were collected in bulk for water flotation, all or most of the artifacts from features are in these heavy fractions. Flotation is a technique in which soil samples are processed through flowing water in a tank in order to recover very small artifacts and organic remains. Lighter pieces, such as wood fragments, charcoal, seeds and other plant parts, or snail shells, float to the top and are skimmed off, while the heavier material—small bits of chipped stone tools, larger pieces of wood, bone or antler, tiny pot sherds, beads, and other small artifacts, and unmodified fragments of stone, clay, and organic material—collect at the bottom of the tank and is saved to be examined and sorted by hand in the laboratory.

Lake Dumond. Jeffrey Mitchem (Parkin station archeologist) completed his analysis of 1427 beads from colonial era Indian graves excavated at the Lake Dumond site in 1996. His final report on this study will be submitted to the Quapaw Tribe. Mitchem and House are preparing a journal article reporting these results along with the results of concurrent analysis of beads from Wallace Bottom. House and Glen Akridge's article identifying red pigment from two of the graves as vermilion was published in *The Arkansas Archeologist* (volume 46).

Wallace Bottom. In 1998 a team of Survey archeologists and Arkansas Archeological Society volunteers discovered the Wallace Bottom site in the floodplain adjacent to the Menard-Hodges site on a tract recently acquired by White River National Wildlife Refuge. The artifact collection made at that time included both Native American and French Colonial material culture. The assemblage 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 Chicka-

saws in 1749. The Wallace Bottom site is a candidate for the late seventeenth century Quapaw village of Osoutouy and the site of the Arkansas Post of 1686–1749.

In the years following the discovery of the site, the Arkansas Archeological Survey conducted a series of field studies at Wallace Bottom employing geophysical mapping, systematic surface collection in the cultivated field, systematic bucket auger sampling on the wooded lake bank, and small-scale excavation. This phase of investigation culminated in the 2003 “Cooperation Then and Now” project sponsored by the Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma with a historic preservation grant awarded to the Tribe by National Park Service. The UAPB station, with the help of volunteer members of the Arkansas Archeological Society and others, conducted further fieldwork at Wallace Bottom in May and June 2006. This work focused on extending the 2003 excavations, and “ground-truthing” the interpretations of geophysical maps prepared in 2001.

No field projects were conducted in the Menard Locality during 2007–2008. Our major research focus was follow-up laboratory work and documentation. House completed coding and data entry for artifacts and samples from the fieldwork at Wallace Bottom in May and June 2006. He created and entered 820 data records into the MENARD3 database, with observations on specimens from both the excavations and controlled surface collection. Jami Lockhart (CSP) and House discussed creation of a Geographic Information System for the Menard Locality that would encompass Menard-Hodges, Lake Dumond, and Wallace Bottom. As a pilot study, House agreed to provide a data set that will allow georeferencing local archeological grid proveniences to standardized map coordinates (UTM, WGS 84). Application may be made at some future time for external funding for this project.

Parkin station archeologist Jeffrey Mitchem completed his analysis of 157 glass beads recovered at Wallace Bottom through 2003 (along with the study of 1427 beads recovered from the graves at the Lake Dumond site in 1997). A report on Mitchem’s study will be submitted to the Quapaw Tribe and to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service’s Regional Archeologist.

Based on results of the 2003 “Cooperation Then and Now” project sponsored by the Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma, the Wallace Bottom site meets criteria for placement on the National Register of Historic Places. In 2007 House submitted a nomination for the site which was forwarded to the National Park Service by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service’s historic preservation office. Questions were raised by the Keeper of the National Register’s office about the relationship between the Wallace Bottom site and the nearby Menard-Hodges site. Further consultation was needed, and House helped

organize a meeting at the Survey coordinating office.

On 10 April, all parties interested in management and research at Wallace Bottom met at the Survey coordinating office to discuss these issues. In addition to John House, Survey Director Thomas J. Green, and State Archeologist Ann Early, the meeting was attended by Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma Chairman John Berrey, the Tribe’s NAGPRA and cultural resources coordinator Carrie Wilson, tribal members Randy McWaters and J. R. Matthews, White River National Wildlife Refuge Manager Dennis Sharp, Fish and Wildlife Service Regional Archeologist Rick Kanaski, and the Survey’s GIS and geophysical research specialist Jami Lockhart. All supported Carrie Wilson’s suggestion that the Menard-Hodges National Historic Landmark nomination be revised, based on results of fieldwork undertaken since 1990, to create a single National Historic Landmark District encompassing Menard-Hodges, Lake Dumond, Wallace Bottom, and possibly other related archeological properties in years to come. Other topics discussed at the meeting included ways in which the Tribe might support research at Wallace Bottom, how these research results might be made available to Quapaw tribal members and others, and prospects for construction of an access road to the site.

Fourche Island

In the 1870s and 80s, plantation owner J. K. Thibault excavated pottery vessels from a number of small mounds on his farm on Fourche Island in the Arkansas River floodplain south of Little Rock. A portion of the collection was donated to the Smithsonian Institution in 1883. The Thibault materials were among those reported by W. H. Holmes in his 1886 “Ancient Pottery of the Mississippi Valley” in the *Fourth Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology*. The Thibault vessels reported by Holmes would today be assigned to the protohistoric Menard complex dating between A.D. 1500 and 1700.

In August, State Archeologist Ann Early and John House initiated a reconnaissance in the Thibault Plantation locality near the Little Rock Port Industrial Park in Pulaski County as part of a long-term effort by the Survey to respond to potential loss of archeological data from ongoing industrial development. In September, House assisted Jami Lockhart (the Survey’s geophysical expert) and others in conducting a geophysical survey of a tract on the nearby Isgrig site, known to have a protohistoric archeological component related to that on the Thibault site. This operation, in the pecan grove on the southern portion of the Isgrig site, resulted in identification of several geophysical anomalies. In November and December, House conducted reconnaissance and shovel testing in wooded tracts in the vicinity of the former



Sally Haliburton and Mary Farmer prepare to map a mound at the Thibault site on Fourche Island, Pulaski County.

Thibault plantation house, locating areas of protohistoric occupation and a previously unrecorded mound.

In February, House and Farmer carried out additional reconnaissance and shovel testing on the Thibault site, discovering two additional mounds. With volunteer help from Sally Haliburton and Diana Moxley, House and Farmer prepared a topographic map of the mound discovered in November. Also in February, Jami Lockhart and other Survey staff from Fayetteville returned to the Isgrig site to conduct geophysical mapping in the cultivated field portion of the site, across the road from the pecan grove. In May Lockhart mapped a 60 by 80 m area on the north end of Isgrig, as well as the suspected location of a historic cemetery in the pecan grove.

With permission of the Welspun Pipes Company, owner of the major portion of the site, newly hired Toltec station archeologist Jane Anne Blakney-Bailey joined House in directing excavation at Isgrig during the spring. With the help of additional Survey staff and volunteer members of the Arkansas Archeological Society, the work began in March in the pecan grove, and focused on six of the geophysical anomalies that had been identified by Lockhart's work the previous September. Five of the six anomalies were found to correspond to twentieth century historic cultural features; no cultural feature was found in the excavation on the sixth anomaly.

The next step was systematic shovel testing to deter-

mine site boundaries. This revealed that the Isgrig site extends more than 300 m farther north than previously known and that well preserved cultural deposits and features are present on the northern portion of the site. In May, House, Blakney-Bailey, and other Survey staff excavated one of the cultural features found during shovel testing. This revealed a large pit of undetermined function containing pottery sherds, arrow points, and chipped stone tools dating to the protohistoric era, A.D. 1500–1700.

In June, House returned to the Thibault site and excavated a test pit in one of the mounds discovered earlier in the year. Excavations on the north end of Isgrig were resumed in July 2008, after results of the May geophysical mapping became available.

While fieldwork was ongoing at Fourche Island, UAPB station assistant Mary Farmer conducted oral history and documentary research on the nineteenth century Thibault Plantation.

Madonia Collection

In 2006 the UAPB station accepted the donation of a large and meticulously documented prehistoric collection from long-time Arkansas Archeological Society member Joe Madonia of Helena. The collection—including pottery sherds, chipped stone dart and arrow points, preforms, blanks, cores, ground stone celts, and cobble tools, as well as other artifact categories—is the



Sally Haliburton prepares Madonia collection artifacts for curation in the UAPB station laboratory.

fruit of more than forty years of avocational archeology in Phillips and adjacent counties. In 2007 and 2008, station personnel began preparing the collection for curation. This included sorting the specimens and accessioning them into the Arkansas Archeological Survey/ University of Arkansas Museum's cataloging system. In October, local Arkansas Archeological Society members joined House and Farmer for a Saturday Lab Day to begin this process. After the New Year, Sally Haliburton, UAPB station secretary from 1965 to 1997, volunteered to carry out curation work on the Madonia collection and continued the work on a part-time hourly basis in April and May. The Madonia collection will be added to the station's research collections, where it will be an irreplaceable resource for archeological studies for generations to come.

Dobrovich

In July 2007 House collaborated with Natural Resources Conservation Service archeologist John Riggs in fieldwork at the Dobrovich site near Slovak in Prairie County. This was in response to plans by the landowners, Frank and George Dobrovich, to construct a reservoir that would affect the site. House agreed to collaborate with NRCS in the investigation of the site,

thus assisting the landowners and NRCS in evaluating the significance of the site while securing data relevant to the UAPB station's program of regional research.

Following stripping of the plowzone, House and Riggs, assisted by additional Survey personnel and volunteers, recorded 70 cultural features including post holes, refuse-filled pits, and a single burial. The crew excavated six post holes and four pits, taking the fill for processing by flotation. Artifacts from the site indicate that the primary prehistoric component is Plum Bayou culture, A.D. 700–1000, with a minor

Mississippian component, A.D. 1000–1700.

A management summary of the excavation results was submitted to the State Historic Preservation Office in August. The human remains discovered in July were excavated on 29 March 2008, following notification of the Prairie County Sheriff's Office and consultation with the Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma. On 21 April representatives of the Quapaw Tribe, including the Tribe's chairman John Berrey, reburied the remains in a nearby wooded area in a traditional ceremony.

Miscellaneous Research

Through the year, House and Farmer visited archeological sites, landowners, and collectors; recorded new sites; and prepared site form supplements for previously recorded sites. Highlights include: (1) reconnaissance by House (with Chester Shaw) in the Beaverdam Slough/ Grand Cypress Lake locality in Bayou Meto Wildlife Management Area in Arkansas County; and (2) reconnaissance by House of ground surface exposures at the Interstate 530-Interstate 69 Connector interchange construction site on the outskirts of Pine Bluff. Two new sites, with Plum Bayou (A.D. 700–1000) and Historic components were recorded and specimens were collected from one previously recorded site. (3) In July and August, Mary Farmer assisted outgoing Toltec station archeologist Julie Markin and her assistant Marilyn Whitlow in completing data recording from a reconnaissance of Plum Bayou culture sites.



Frank Dobrovich (landowner), John Riggs (NRCS archeologist), and Chester Shaw (Arkansas Archeological Society volunteer) rush to record cultural features under oncoming storm clouds at the Dobrovich site, Prairie County, 12 July 2007.

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

Dr. John House's academic title is Professor in the UAF Department of Anthropology. He teaches in the UAPB Department of Social and Behavioral Sciences.

- taught SOCI 2330, Introduction to Anthropology, Fall 2007 (37 students)
- taught SOCI 2330, Introduction to Anthropology, Spring 2008 (34 students)
- House presented "Documenting Historic African American Cemeteries in Southeast Arkansas" at the annual Student Faculty Research Forum
- House served as a judge for the student paper competition at the UAPB Student Faculty Research Forum

Professional Service and Activities

- Survey Personnel Committee, chair

Public Service and Outreach

- House served as a Science Fair judge, Social and Behavioral Sciences Division, on the UAPB campus
- House works with the Archaeological Conservancy to identify Arkansas sites that might be candidates for preservation through the Conservancy's purchasing program, and by arranging introductions between interested landowners and Conservancy representatives
- House assisted Bayou Meto Wildlife Management Area with archeological work and advice on management of archeological resources
- House advised Neal Curry, Director of the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission's Witt Stephens, Jr. Central Arkansas Nature Center in Little Rock, on development of archeological exhibits, and facilitated a loan of artifacts to the Center
- House conducted an archeological resource study on behalf of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program in the vicinity of the Little Rock Port Industrial Park in Pulaski County; the information helped AHPP advise the Little Rock Chamber of Commerce on compliance with pertinent cultural resource laws
- House provided assistance to groups and individuals seeking grants from the Arkansas Humanities Council to fund projects for documentation and preservation of the following historic African American cemeteries: Bates-Lamb-Grey and Memorial Garden/Arkansas City cemeteries (Desha County), Union Ridge Cemetery No. 2 (Drew County), Bethel Cemetery (Cleveland County), Pleasant Grove Cemetery (Lincoln County), and College Station (Mt. Nebo) Cemetery (Pulaski County)
- House gave presentations at AHC's cemetery preservation workshop in McGehee, and at Preservation of African-American Cemeteries, Inc.'s "Memorial in May" conference at UAPB
- House serves on the Acquisitions Committee of the Pine Bluff-Jefferson County Historical Museum
- Farmer prepared an exhibit "All Kinds of Buttons," on display at the Pine Bluff-Jefferson County Historical Museum
- House works with the Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma on collaborative issues of research and site management at the Menard Locality and other sites
- House continued to consult with Arkansas Post National Memorial Superintendent Ed Wood on management of archeological sites in the Osotouy Unit
- House works with the Southeast Regional Archeologist's Office of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and White River National Wildlife Refuge on management of the Wallace Bottom site
- House provided comments on a mitigation plan submitted by a contractor to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Memphis District
- House led a tour of the Menard-Hodges site as part of the Archaeological Conservancy's "Peoples of the Mississippi Valley" tour (25 participants)
- House presented public lectures at the Pine Bluff-Jefferson County Historical Museum in Pine Bluff (audience, 25); the Central Arkansas Master Naturalists, at Toltec Mounds State Park (audience, 15); the John McAlmont Chapter, DAR in Pine Bluff (audience, 30); and the Memorial in May Conference sponsored by Preservation of African-American Cemeteries, Inc. at UAPB (audience, 50)
- House gave presentations to two classes at Coleman Elementary School in Pine Bluff during Sixth Grade Career Day (40 students)
- House participated in the Annual Career Fair at Phillips Community College – UA, DeWitt Campus

Service to the Arkansas Archeological Society

- House gave a presentation to the Ko-ko-çi Chapter in Fayetteville (audience, 20)
- Farmer gave a presentation to the Toltec Chapter in Little Rock (audience, 15)
- House and Farmer each presented papers at the Society's annual meeting in Mountain View

Volunteer Hours

- volunteers contributed 418 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, 1838 home of the City of Van Buren founder, businessman, and Indian Agent John Drennen, with plans to use the property as a museum and training center for their Historical Interpretation degree program. The station's responsibilities include archeological investigations at the Drennen-Scott House and other assistance to the program at UAFS, working with the 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 WRI stations.

NEWS AND RESEARCH

Station Development

During the fiscal year, the University of Arkansas Fort Smith proposed moving the Survey UAFS station to a building in downtown Van Buren. The University was investigating the idea of purchasing an historic building to house another new program and suggested the space might also be remodeled to house the Survey station. Survey Director Dr. Tom Green and Tim Mulvihill met with Tom Wing (Director of the Historical Interpretation Program at UAFS) in December to discuss the idea. This project would depend on UAFS obtaining grant money to fund the renovations.

Drennen-Scott House Project

Archeological research continued on the UAFS owned Drennen-Scott property. Most of the work completed during the year consisted of monitoring and mitigation in association with rehabilitation of the house. We continued to screen fill removed from under the house. More units were also excavated under the front porch. The brick porch has already been removed and eventually will be replaced with a wooden porch similar to what was formerly on the house. Immediately below the brick porch was a layer of fill that contained large numbers of artifacts in some areas. Below this fill was the original ground surface which also contained artifacts from the 19th century. The artifacts found in this area included nails, marbles, vulcanite combs, animal bone, broken ceramics, and bottles.

As part of the rehabilitation work, a concrete floor was to be removed from one of the basement rooms. The construction workers removed 1 x 1 meter sections of the concrete, one at a time, and the thin layer of soil underneath was immediately excavated. We discovered

that the room had been used with a "dirt" floor for some time before the concrete pad was installed—the concrete was poured over a thin layer of soil and artifacts.

The concrete sidewalk leading up to the front door of the Drennen-Scott house also was removed as part of the rehabilitation. Previous investigations had shown that the earlier brick paver sidewalk still existed, although deteriorated, below the concrete. This earlier sidewalk was photographed and mapped; then it too was removed. Once the brick sidewalk was removed, units were excavated below it and evidence of an even earlier walkway was discovered. Remnants of the earliest brick walkway included bricks set vertically along both sides with small bits of brick rubble between. Two large square postmolds were also found on either side of the walkway. At this time, the function of the two posts is unknown. The goal of all this work will be to provide guidelines for restoration of features such as the walkway to their original appearance.

During February of 2008, additional geophysical surveys were conducted on the Drennen-Scott property in areas north and east of the house that had recently been cleared of underbrush. A previous survey had been conducted in 2006. Seven new 20 x 20 meter grids were surveyed, encompassing areas of the lower backyard and bordering the back gravel roadway. Two grids in the terraced area of the property east of the house were also resurveyed. These two grids were only partially completed in 2006 due to overgrown vegetation. Dr. Jami Lockhart, the Survey's archeogeophysical research specialist, led the team from the Arkansas Archeological Survey. Other members of the team included Jared Pebworth, Aden Jenkins, Tim Mulvihill, and Mike Evans, who conducted the GPR portion of the survey and



Test excavations at the Pruitt site in Logan County. Tim Mulvihill initiated investigations at the site after he was contacted by the landowner, who encountered artifacts while making preparations to construct a cattle pond.

The Survey has a history of successfully completing projects in cooperation with interested landowners so that archeological information is retrieved, and the landowner project can continue.

processing. This archeogeophysical survey, as well as the previous 2006 survey, provided important information about the locations of long forgotten features on the Drennen-Scott property, indicating the presence of buried foundations, brick drains, stone sidewalks, and other yet to be interpreted features. Only through subsequent test excavations can we determine the exact nature of these various soil anomalies. The washing, sorting, and analysis of artifacts excavated since the project started continues in the station laboratory. The UAFS station would like to thank the numerous volunteers and other Survey employees for their assistance with this research project.

Pruitt Site Investigations

During October of 2007, Tim Mulvihill and Larry Porter (of the WRI research station), conducted investigations at the Pruitt site (3LO769). The UAFS station had previously been contacted by the landowner, who encountered prehistoric artifacts while making preparations to construct a cattle pond. The landowner had dug into the site, uncovering prehistoric pottery sherds, projectile points, chert flakes, and charred wood. Mul-

vihill and Porter conducted test excavations in the same area and determined that the landowner had discovered a large late prehistoric storage/trash pit. The archeologists mapped the remainder of the pit and removed the rest of the fill as flotation samples. The pit contained mostly shell-tempered pottery, chert flakes, charred plant remains, and some projectile points. At that time the landowner also agreed to allow a geophysical survey to see if other features were present, which was likely.

The geophysical survey was completed the week of February 18th, 2008. The crew for the survey included Dr. Jami Lockhart, Mike Evans, Aden Jenkins, Larry Porter, and Tim Mulvihill. The survey covered an area which included fifteen 20 x 20 meter grids using three different technologies—resistivity, gradiometry, and ground penetrating radar. The processed data indicated that other possible features are indeed present, both at the east end of the site where the pond construction will take place, and also out to the west along a low rise. The Survey proposed to test several of the anomalies identified by the geophysical survey. After consultation with the Caddo Nation, test excavations began in June of 2008 and continued into the next fiscal year.

Other Projects

At various times during the year, Mulvihill assisted other Survey stations with ongoing projects. In November he was part of a geophysical survey and excavation crew at Old Davidsonville State Park. He also assisted

Jami Lockhart and SAU station archeologist Jamie Brandon with geophysical survey on the Pioneer Cemetery and the Royston House at Historic Washington State Park. For the Pioneer Cemetery, Mulvihill set out the grid, took data readings, and produced a map.

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.

Public Service and Outreach

- presentation on the Drennen-Scott House archeological investigations to the Sequoyah County Historical Society (audience, 22)
- interviewed by two 5th graders for school project on archeology
- arranged for transfer of non-provenienced skeletal remains from Fort Smith Museum of History to the Arkansas Archeological Survey in March 2008
- public lecture (with Tom Wing) at the Shiloh Museum in Springdale, AR (audience, 16 people)
- hosted U.S. Forest Service “To Bridge A Gap” planning session at the UAFS station and attended the conference in Fort Smith, AR
- six 20-minute presentations for Alma Middle School Career Days (combined audience, 90 students and teachers)
- presentation on Arkansas prehistory to Waldron 6th grade summer school students (10 students)
- artifact identifications for 18 people throughout the year
- field visits to four sites during the year in response to requests from the public

Other Archeological Projects

At various times during the year, Mulvihill assisted other Survey archeologists with ongoing projects:

- geophysical survey and excavations at Old Davidsonville State Park (SRP)
- assisted Jami Lockhart (CSP) and Jamie Brandon (SAU) with geophysical survey at the Pioneer Cemetery and the Royston House at Historic Washington State Park; at Pioneer Cemetery Mulvihill set out the grid, took data readings, and produced a map

Service to the Arkansas Archeological Society

- continued assistance to the local Ark-Homa Chapter, arranging monthly meetings, inviting guest speakers, and providing information to UAFS for press releases
- served as Treasurer of the Ark-Homa Chapter for 2007–2008
- hosted monthly lab sessions for members of the Ark-Homa Chapter
- provided lab and fieldwork opportunities for Society members and other volunteers
- taught the Mapping seminar at the 2008 Society Training Program (5 students)
- assisted Jerry Hilliard with teaching the Site Survey seminar at the 2008 Society Training Program

Volunteer Hours

- volunteers contributed 112 hours in the field and laboratory to station research projects

WINTHROP ROCKEFELLER INSTITUTE, MORRILTON

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

Larry Porter, Station Assistant

Theresa Johnson, Station Assistant (half-time)

The WRI 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 mountain 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 rock shelters and rock art sites—including Indian Rock House in Van Buren County and numerous pictographs and petroglyphs at Petit Jean State Park in Conway County that are listed on the National Register—to finely made prehistoric ceramics from Carden 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

This Station Has a New Home

At the beginning of the 2007–2008 year, the station left its 38-year home at ATU and moved to the Winthrop Rockefeller Institute on Petit Jean Mountain. This was a team effort, with Dr. Stewart-Abernathy, Larry Porter, and Terry Johnson each doing their part. Stewart-Abernathy supervised the packing of sensitive and fragile items and monitored loading by commercial movers of office and field equipment and archeological collections from the old lab and offices, and unloading at the new station headquarters.

The new offices and lab are set up in the Teaching Barn at WRI. There is a curation room for artifact collections and site data, and access when needed to a large “dirty classroom” for additional lab space and meetings, as well as the “open classroom,” a covered outdoor area rather like a nice large porch. Field gear is easily accessible in an equipment building in the WRI maintenance area. AmeriCorps archeology intern Michael Young helped with reorganization of the lab, curation room, main office, and station archeologist’s office after the move. Once everything had been transferred, Stewart-Abernathy coordinated with WRI Chief of Maintenance Leo York to complete fitting out of the station’s new quarters in the Teaching Barn.

The September meeting of the Arkansas River Valley Chapter of the Arkansas Archeological Society was the new station’s Grand Opening. Sixty visitors attended from as far as Hot Springs, Little Rock, and Fayetteville.

The AAS-WRI station will work to support the education mission of WRI as well as continue normal station operations. Some of this year’s projects reflect

the renewed emphasis on public education—always a strength for this station—focused on the central Arkansas River Valley area, plus new research projects reflecting the cooperative involvement with WRI.

Heritage Farmstead. As one example, the station staff are providing guidance and expertise as WRI develops its Heritage Farmstead as a place to interpret life on the Mountain from the late 1800s to 1953 when Winthrop Rockefeller began his transformations. Stewart-Abernathy advised architectural interns on the design for a well house, a cellar house, a gambrel roofed barn, and the overall plan of the stead. He conducted separate audiotaped and videotaped interviews with Mr. Eddy George Westphal about the Westphal Farmstead that provides the backstory for the Heritage Farmstead.

Picture the Past. Stewart-Abernathy suggested a film and lecture on an archeological topic and *Picture the Past* was born. The 2007–2008 film and lecture series consisted of six presentations on topics ranging from an overview of Arkansas prehistory, to prehistoric Indian rock art, to complex American Indian cultures whose achievements are inscribed upon the landscape as earthen mounds, to historical archeological perspectives on slavery and the importance of archeology in understanding pioneer Arkansas. Stewart-Abernathy worked with WRI Program Coordinator Joe Foster to arrange and promote the series. WRI’s support included securing minigrant funding from the Arkansas Humanities Council to produce a CD of educational materials about archeology that was distributed free to all attendees. Adena White, Programs/Marketing Associate, was of great help in publicizing this event and numerous



Two Arkansas Archeological Society volunteers explore Archaic American Indian bedrock mortar holes next to a spring atop Petit Jean Mountain.

other activities at the WRI station. The graphics design contributions of Creative Coordinator Kara Darling are also much appreciated. *Picture the Past* will continue for a second season, with Stewart-Abernathy again as the main organizer.

Seminars & Workshops. A new opportunity for public archeology education is available at the WRI setting. Stewart-Abernathy worked with the WRI Programming Staff to organize weekend seminars at the station, taking advantage of WRI guest facilities. With permission from the Arkansas Archeological Society, the first offering of a Certification Program seminar that was not part of a summer Training Program took place in February 2008, with 22 Society members registered for the Site Survey class. Plans for two more seminars (Basic Lab and Lithic Analysis) were in development. With encouragement from WRI Executive Director David Davies, Stewart-Abernathy also organized a workshop on “Historic Rural Arkansas Photo Documentation” for early 2009.

Petit Jean Mountain Survey

The station and the Arkansas River Valley Chapter of the Arkansas Archeological Society began a variety of research and support projects on Petit Jean Mountain and surrounding landscapes. The old monthly ARV Chapter lab night was “traded up” to a monthly field day. Staff and volunteers made documentation visits to new sites on Petit Jean Mountain ranging from German-American farmsteads to prehistoric American Indian occupation

and rock art sites. These efforts included a search for the antebellum Hawkstone-Stout Plantation at the foot of Petit Jean (so far elusive, but new sites were discovered).

The group are also working closely with Petit Jean State Park. During an ARV Chapter lab day held at the Park Visitor Center, volunteers began an inventory of archeological artifacts, coordinated with Park staff on planned fieldwork at Stout’s Point for the Site Survey seminar, and learned how Interpreters describe the rock art and other archeological features within the Park.

In related work, reconnaissance was conducted across the Arkansas River at the 19th century Lewisburg town site. With Alan Smith as site steward, a new survey at the Point Remove Mound also was begun, more than 40 years after Training Program excavations there in 1967.

Carden Bottom Project

The station’s new location on Petit Jean Mountain, near Carden Bottom, together with the Survey’s long-term project to study prehistoric rock art, of which there is an abundance concentrated on outlier mountains overlooking the central Arkansas River Valley, make this archeologically important area a new priority for station research. No fieldwork was conducted in 2007–08 except for drive-bys to check the condition and accessibility of known sites. Stewart-Abernathy also gave his Carden Bottom PowerPoint presentation to several audiences, emphasizing the importance of this area for understanding the archeological heritage of the state.

Arkansas Cherokee Project

The WRI station and ARV Chapter continued to work on the Cherokee project. Stewart-Abernathy presented his “Cherokee on the Water” PowerPoint lecture to several audiences and provided copies of some of his Cherokee research materials for distribution. In September he attended the “Cherokee Footsteps in Northwest Arkansas” symposium at Shiloh Museum in Springdale. In December, the station hosted a meeting of the Arkansas River Valley Chapter of the Arkansas Archeological Society featuring Dr. Justin M. Nolan (UAF Department of Anthropology), basketmaker Shawna Morton Cain, a Cherokee Nation National Treasure award winner, and mask maker Roger Cain, also a Cherokee Nation National Treasure award winner. The three gave a presentation on “Ethnobiology and the Modern Cherokee, the Importance of River Cane, Blood Root, and Hickory Nuts to Traditional Artisans and Cherokee Identity.”

Ghost Boats Project

Stewart-Abernathy continued to promote the West Memphis boatwrecks project and the published report (Arkansas Archeological Survey Popular Series No. 4). The final version of an article, “Ghost Boats at West Memphis,” was submitted to guest editor Mary Kwas in October for a special issue of *Arkansas Historical Quarterly*.

Arkansas Riverine Heritage Project

Stewart-Abernathy continued intermittent work on a larger research effort addressing the riverine archeological heritage in Arkansas. Working from his article prepared for *Arkansas Historical Quarterly*, he will submit a “Ghost Boats in Arkansas” version to *The Arkansas Archeologist* as a review of state-wide activities. He took a longer look and many digital images of the U.S. gunboat *Cairo* at Vicksburg while in Mississippi for the 9th South Central Historical Archeology Conference. He monitored the development of a mitigation plan for the sidewheeler wreck at 3MO69.

Lakeport Plantation, 3CH90

Stewart-Abernathy attended another meeting of the Lakeport Plantation Research Team in August to plan for the Grand Opening, and another Johnson family reunion in September. At the Grand Opening he taught two workshops as part of a Professional Development Day for Teachers—one on taking oral histories and one on analyzing old photographs. The setting was the special environment of the first floor central hall of the restored plantation house. He also presented a brief summary of the archeological fieldwork performed to date in association with the restoration, and outlined

potential future projects such as searching for the Slave Quarters, with crucial assistance from Randy Guendling, project archeologist at the Survey’s SRP.

In preparation for the Grand Opening, Stewart-Abernathy assembled images and wrote text for four poster exhibits produced by ASU: “Dairy and Small Cistern,” “The Log Structure,” “Archeology 2002–2007” (including remote sensing and the crypt results), and “The Smokehouse.” These joined the previously produced “Lakeport Plantation” poster focusing on archeological work at the house. Stewart-Abernathy also continued his standard procedure of copying old family photos brought to the reunion, both black-and-white 35 mm film and scanned digital images, using Survey and ATU Museum equipment. He photographed the Memorial Ceremony at Old Lakeport Cemetery, and recent graves at Morning Star/Lakeport Landing Cemetery.

Follow-up activities include sharing copies of oral history interview transcripts with informants or their descendants; providing CDs of scanned images for team members; sending digital images of the Old Lakeport Cemetery commemoration to a journalist writing for the *Christian Science Monitor*; and aiding a producer for NPR in finding images from the Doris Johnson album for use in an upcoming program.

Old Washington Archeology

Old Washington (3HE236)—renamed Historic Washington State Park—has been a long-time research interest. Stewart-Abernathy continued to advise Jamie Brandon, SAU station archeologist, on the history of archeological work that has taken place there. He gave a talk on the subject at a meeting of the Kadohadacho Chapter of the Arkansas Archeological Society on the SAU campus in December.

Other Projects

Larry Porter continued his long-term project of excavation and analysis at the Widow Logan site (3LO696), an antebellum farmstead. He continued to monitor sites in Logan and Yell counties, particularly in the Blue Mountain Wildlife Demonstration Area, assisted geophysical surveys and test excavations at the Pruitt site (3LO769), and took part in field surveys on Winrock Farms property near Petit Jean Mountain, looking for Hawkstone Plantation. Porter also assisted projects in other station territories, including Tim Mulvihill’s (UAFS) Drennen-Scott House excavations, geophysical survey at a historic cemetery on Camp Robinson, excavations at Old Davidsonville (SRP), recording a looted bluff shelter in Newton County (UAFS), and salvage archeology at the Isgrig site in Little Rock (UAPB and Toltec stations).

WRI STATION PERSONNEL

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

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 (now WRI) 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 (now WRI). 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.

Grants, Honors & Awards

- The Lakeport Restoration Team received the 2008 Cultural Heritage Award from Arkansas Delta Byways, the regional tourism association for eastern Arkansas. Dr. Stewart-Abernathy serves as a historical archeologist on the team.

Academic Service & Activities

Dr. Stewart-Abernathy's academic title is Associate Professor in the UAF Department of Anthropology.

- served on four anthropology Ph.D. committees and one anthropology M.A. committee

Service to Winthrop Rockefeller Institute

- provided guidance and expertise on development of the Heritage Farmstead (advised architectural intern Kim Weaver on designs for a planned gambrel-roofed barn for the Cattleman's Association exhibitry, designs for a planned spring house, and design of a well house; advised horticulturist Elizabeth Mattocks on layout rules for traditional farmsteads and gardens)
- worked with WRI staff to organize a program to offer Arkansas Archeological Society Certification Program classes
- proposed and organized the *Picture the Past* film and lecture series, which included six programs beginning in October 2007 and finishing in July 2008; Stewart-Abernathy provided the videotapes, invited the speakers, assisted in promotion, and hosted the speakers; Porter assisted with planning and preparations
- worked with Todd and Tracey Johnson (Circa, Inc.), who are designing and building prehistoric archeology exhibits in the East Barn
- presentation on archeology of Petit Jean Mountain to University of Arkansas System chancellors and trustees at WRI (audience, 25)

Professional Service & Activities

- Stewart-Abernathy is editor for online publication of proceedings of the South Central Historical Archeology Conference
- Stewart-Abernathy attended the Southeastern Museums Conference, Little Rock
- Porter continued working on illustrations for a comprehensive publication on ammunition cartridge identification

Public Service and Outreach

- Stewart-Abernathy provided various kinds of assistance to groups and individuals involved with African-American cemetery documentation and preservation projects: Ida Bell Cemetery (Faulkner County), Bold Pilgrim Cemetery (Conway County), Union and Rocky Mountain Cemeteries (Pulaski County)
- Stewart-Abernathy gave presentations at the Dardanelle Rotary Club (audience, 25), the Bold Pilgrim Cemetery Workshop in Solgohachia (audience, 75), the Yell County Historical Society in Dardanelle (audience, 35), the Senior American Special at Petit Jean State Park (audience, 40), the Archeology Month program at Petit Jean State Park (audience, 45)
- Stewart-Abernathy presented a program on the Bold Pilgrims Cemetery at Morrilton Elementary school (550 students)
- Stewart-Abernathy gave an “Introduction to Archeology” talk and rock art tour to the Atkins Home School group (25 students)
- Stewart-Abernathy taught two workshops at a Professional Development Day for Teachers at Lakeport Plantation (22 teachers)
- Stewart-Abernathy provided consultation and advice to the Little Rock District Corps of Engineers, Heritage Resources and Conservation Services, Ozark-St. Francis and Ouachita National Forests archeology and interpretive programs, Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department’s archeology program, Arkansas State Parks (Nebo State Park, Petit Jean State Park), and Mid-Continent Research Associates
- tour and talk about GPS equipment for Russellville High School students doing a geocaching exercise on Petit Jean Mountain as part of an Environmental and Spatial Technology (EAST) lab (50 students)
- Stewart-Abernathy is a member of the Lakeport Plantation Restoration Team
- Porter assisted Arkansas Game and Fish Commission with a looting case
- Porter presented talks at schools (audiences, 590) and various other venues (audiences, 715)
- the station and Chapter hosted an Open House during Archeology Month (attendance, 50)

Service to the Arkansas Archeological Society

- the station hosts the Arkansas River Valley Chapter, including monthly meetings with guest speakers, lab nights, and fieldwork opportunities for interested volunteers
- Stewart-Abernathy acts as Program Chair for monthly meeting arrangements, and coordinates with Terry Johnson (Secretary/Treasurer) to prepare newsletters, a membership database, and public relations announcements
- Stewart-Abernathy presented programs at the Arkansas River Valley Chapter at WRI (audience, 25), Kadohadacho Chapter in Magnolia (audience, 25), and Little Rock Chapter (audience, 35)
- Stewart-Abernathy, assisted by Larry Porter, taught a Site Survey Seminar as part of the Certification Program at WRI in February
- Porter presented a talk at the Society’s annual meeting in Mountain View, and various chapters (combined audiences, 135)
- Porter assisted with initial field survey at 3CN4, the Point Remove Mound site, as part of ARV Chapter member Alan Smith’s participation in the Site Steward’s Program
- Stewart-Abernathy and Porter served as area supervisors at the summer Training Program
- Stewart-Abernathy taught the Historic Ceramics seminar at the Training Program and presented three supplemental evening programs

Volunteer Hours

- volunteers contributed 214 hours in the field and laboratory to station research projects

HENDERSON STATE UNIVERSITY, ARKADELPHIA

Dr. Mary Beth Trubitt, Station Archeologist

Amanda Brock, Station Assistant

Silas Humphry, Laboratory Assistant/AmeriCorps Intern (temporary)

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. Both 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 station’s main ongoing research project is an investigation of procurement, use, and exchange of novaculite, an important raw material for stone tools in this region. Throughout the year, Dr. Trubitt, Amanda Brock, and volunteers processed artifacts and samples from the 2007 Training Program excavations at 3HS28, 3HS195, and 3HS397. Brock held weekly lab days to wash and catalog artifacts with the help of Society volunteers and HSU students. Brock was responsible for processing flotation samples, and organized field and lab notes. Trubitt obtained grant funding (through the Arkansas Archeological Society’s Research Fund) to have ethnobotanist Dr. Kitty Roberts analyze charred plant remains from feature flotation samples.

Also during the year, Trubitt made plans for a second field season during the summer of 2008 at 3HS28, again combining the Arkansas Archeological Society Training Program with a Henderson State University/University of Arkansas Archeological Field School. Brock created a poster to promote the Society Training Program. The 2008 Program concentrated on excavations at 3HS28 (the Jones Mill site), directed by Trubitt and supervised by Leslie (Skip) Stewart-Abernathy (WRI), Larry Porter (WRI), Jeff Mitchem (Parkin), Survey Director Tom Green, Jane Anne Blakney-Bailey (Toltec), Amanda Brock (HSU), and David Jeane (SAU).

The intensive excavations at the Jones Mill site identified buried Middle Archaic cultural deposits and features that provided new information on this under-researched time period in this region. For more information on the



Amanda Brock at the flotation tank, processing samples from the 2007 Training Program excavations. A grant from the Arkansas Archeological Society’s Research Fund will allow analysis of charred plant remains recovered by flotation.

Mary Beth Trubitt makes some notes during fieldwork at the Jones Mill site.



2008 Training Program and its results, see the “Partners in Preservation” chapter of this Annual Report (pages 91–94).

Trubitt and Brock assisted Dr. William Hunt (of the National Park Service’s Midwest Archeological Center) and crew with a short spring field session as part of their multi-year archeological inventory of Hot Springs National Park. Because cultural resources in the park include novaculite quarries and sites with Archaic period components, future collaborative research between the Survey and NPS is planned in this area.

Trubitt helped UAF graduate student Kristin Scarr obtain permissions, funding, and samples of novaculite from Ouachita Mountain sources to use in her master’s thesis research. Trubitt also documented and sent

samples of 3HS28 igneous rock to a colleague for use in a sourcing project.

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

Trubitt continued artifact analysis, interpretation, and writing on the Hughes Mound (3SA11) test excavation project. She prepared an article (“Caddo in the Saline River Valley of Arkansas: The Borderlands Project and the Hughes Site”) summarizing Hughes excavation results and comparing this locality with the wider region for a 2009 volume on Caddo archeology to be edited by Tim Perttula and Chester Walker.

Trubitt edited and produced a preliminary report on 3CL593 (Caddo Valley mound salvage project). The

draft had been written by previous station research assistant Matt Reynolds.

Brock assisted a crew from Gulf South Research Corporation in a Phase I survey near Barkman Mound (3CL7). She monitored construction at site 3MN386 in Norman, Arkansas, and prepared a letter report on the results.

Brock and Trubitt took advantage of an unusually low drawdown on Lake Catherine (Ouachita River) to survey the lake edge for archeological sites, in cooperation with Entergy Arkansas, Inc. Several new archeological sites were recorded, and some well-known sites were revisited and documented. Brock completed paperwork from this project, analyzed and photographed the artifacts collected, while Trubitt prepared a letter report on the results.

Mississippian Period Political, Economic, and Social Developments

Trubitt's research interest in complex Mississippian period societies in the Southeast and Midwest has been expressed in a long-term involvement with the Cahokia Palisade Project. She continued analysis and preparation of a final report in collaboration with her colleagues on this project.

AmeriCorps

This year the HSU station enjoyed the extra assistance of Mr. Silas Humphry, who worked part-time as lab and field assistant through the AmeriCorps program. Humphry's internship ended in August 2008. Recruitment of another AmeriCorps intern is planned after October.

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 Mississippian period. In Arkansas her research focuses on the production and exchange of other kinds of materials, including novaculite.

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

- \$1000 from Arkansas Archeological Society, Research Fund, for ethnobotanical analysis of samples from 3HS28, "Learning Foodways and Seasonality of Site Use during the Archaic Period from Botanical Analysis"

Academic Service and Activities

Dr. Mary Beth Trubitt's academic title is Associate Professor in the UAF Department of Anthropology. She teaches in the Sociology and Human Services Department at HSU.

- taught ANT 3043, North American Indians, Spring 2008 (30 students)
- taught ANT 2023, Introduction to Physical Anthropology and Archeology, Spring 2008 (3 students)
- taught ANT 3096/ANT 4256 (HSU and UAF Division of Continuing Education), Archeological Field School, Summer V 2008 (3 students)
- member of one UAF anthropology M.A. student committee
- Trubitt and Brock continued to curate artifacts and records of the Joint Educational Consortium's Hodges Collection

Professional Service and Activities

- Trubitt served as peer reviewer for manuscripts submitted to *The Arkansas Archeologist*, *North American Archaeologist*, *Illinois Archaeology*, and *Archaeology in Oceania*
- Trubitt peer-reviewed a chapter in an edited volume for a book publisher
- Trubitt contributed a book review to the journal *American Antiquity*
- Trubitt served as chair of the Survey Publications Committee
- Brock assisted field projects at Battle Mound and Historic Washington State Park (with UA Anthropology Department, CSP, and SAU station), Barkman Mound (with Gulf South Research Corp.), and surveys in Hot Springs National Park (with MWAC)

Public Service and Outreach

- Brock visited and documented Toone's Cemetery (Dallas County) and Richmond Hill Cemetery (Clark County) as part of the Arkansas Humanities Council/Arkansas Archeological Survey initiative to document and preserve historic African American cemeteries
- Trubitt met with a group planning a Caddo Heritage Museum in Arkadelphia
- Trubitt coordinated a loan of artifacts from the HSU station to Nevada County Depot Museum for an exhibit on local Indians and archeology
- Trubitt and Brock assisted Caddo Hills School in Montgomery County with exhibit development
- Trubitt and Brock prepared an exhibit "Recent Archeological Research around Hot Springs and Malvern" that was installed at the Garland County Library during February 2008 and at the Malvern-Hot Spring County Library during March 2008
- Trubitt gave public presentations about archeology at the Manchester Rural Improvement Association (audience, 40), the Malvern Rotary Club (audience, 40), the Arkadelphia Rotary Club (audience, 40) the Mid-American Science Museum in Hot Springs (audience, 30), and the Mena Art Gallery (audience, 45)
- Brock gave a public presentation at Cossatot River State Park in Wickes

Service to the Arkansas Archeological Society

The station advises and supports the Ouachita Chapter of the Society.

- Brock organized lab days for volunteers
- Trubitt and Brock attended monthly meetings of the Ouachita Chapter, and the annual Society meeting in Mountain View
- Trubitt served as interim editor for several issues of the Chapter newsletter during 2008
- Trubitt presented programs at monthly meetings of the Ouachita Chapter in Hot Springs and the Arkansas River Valley Chapter at Petit Jean Mountain (combined audiences, 30)
- Trubitt presented a paper at the Society's annual meeting in Mountain View
- Trubitt and Brock assisted the Society's Dig Committee with planning arrangements and logistics in advance of the 2008 Training Program
- Trubitt directed the 2008 Training Program; Brock assisted with excavations
- Trubitt gave two evening presentations during the Training Program (combined audiences, 100)

Volunteer Hours

- including participants in the 2008 Training Program, volunteers contributed 3225 hours in the field and laboratory to station research projects

SOUTHERN ARKANSAS UNIVERSITY, MAGNOLIA

Dr. Jamie C. Brandon, Station Archeologist

David R. Jeane, Station Assistant

Anthony Clay Newton, Technical 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. Among the important sites in SAU station territory are Crenshaw, the earliest known Caddo ceremonial center, and Historic Washington State Park, an antebellum town restored and interpreted by Arkansas State Parks and the Pioneer Washington Restoration Foundation.

NEWS AND RESEARCH

Battle Mound, Crenshaw & Ferguson: Revisiting Old Sites with New Technologies

During late prehistoric and early historic times, the Caddo were a powerful group of related theocratic Native American chiefdoms who exercised great political skill and trading savvy with their neighbors. The SAU station has a 40-year history of research into Caddo archeology. Dr. Frank Schambach, SAU research station archeologist emeritus, conducted ground-breaking excavations at sites such as Crenshaw, Ferguson, Holman Springs, Grandview Prairie, and many others. During his two research visits to the SAU station this year, Dr. Schambach (aided by Dr. Brandon and David Jeane) continued inventorying and processing collections from the Crenshaw site and analyzing pottery recovered from the excavations at Grandview Prairie. While Schambach, with the support of current SAU research station staff, works toward final reports of the important excavations at these sites, new scholarship is beginning to be conducted by University of Arkansas graduate students who are revisiting some of these sites with new technologies and fresh approaches.

This year staff and volunteers from the SAU station supported high-tech remote sensing surveys on two of the premiere Caddo sites in the region—Battle Mound and Crenshaw in Lafayette and Miller Counties. We hoped the remote sensing data would help give us a picture of settlement patterns and let us find buried site features without the intrusive, large-scale excavations necessary in the past. Crenshaw is a late Fourche Maline and very early Caddo ceremonial center that Dr. Schambach has been studying since 1969. Battle Mound is a much later Caddo site which has seen little formal archeological excavation (aside from some work by Dr.

Alex Krieger and others in the 1940s), but Battle's huge multilevel mound makes it very memorable to everyone who sees it—it is the largest extant mound located within the Caddo archeological area.

Beginning in the fall, Dr. Brandon, Duncan McKinnon (a University of Arkansas graduate student specializing in remote sensing techniques), and Anthony Clay Newton led a team of Survey staff and volunteers in conducting an archeogeophysical survey of the areas surrounding Battle Mound. They endured some unseasonably muggy days in the fall and a series of wet, drizzly, cold days in January in order to collect data and to make a topographic map of the multi-tiered mound and surrounding fields. To date, the Battle Mound project has surveyed almost 200 20-meter grids gathering a total of 80,000 square meters (or almost 20 acres) of below-ground data that has revealed much about site structure, including locating several possible house patterns, relict channels of the Red River, and other cultural features.

A similar, but smaller, effort was also begun at the important, complex early Caddo site of Crenshaw in Miller County. SAU research station staff and volunteers helped Dr. Jami Lockhart and University of Arkansas graduate student John Samuelsen conduct a limited geophysical survey using multiple technologies in select areas. These two projects were truly group efforts and thanks are due to Arkansas Archeological Society member and site steward Mia Brewer, UAF Ph.D. candidate Barbara Farley, Chet Walker of Archaeo-Geophysical Associates, Inc., and to the volunteer efforts of Dr. Ken Kvamme and his University of Arkansas remote sensing class (Tuna Kalayci, Kattie Simon and Andy Heller) for their work at Battle Mound. We also thank Paul, Clarence, and Harvey Brent and Larry and Judy Head—the

owners of the Battle Mound and Crenshaw properties—for allowing us to conduct the work and for being great and patient hosts. Last but not least, thanks to the Arkansas Archeological Survey crews: Dr. Jami Lockhart, John Samuelson, Duncan McKinnon, Amanda Brock, David Jeane, and Anthony Clay Newton.

Finally, Dr. Brandon and the station staff have been working with Pritam Chowdhury, a University of Arkansas Ph.D. candidate, as he lays the groundwork for a dissertation that uses data from the Ferguson site (3HE63) excavations. Ferguson—an important two-mound site located in the Little Missouri drainage in southwest Arkansas, is the most completely excavated Late Caddo ceremonial center in Arkansas. It was excavated in the early 1970s by the Arkansas Archeological Survey with the assistance of the Arkansas Archeological Society under the direction of Dr. Frank Schambach. In addition to a readings course with Dr. Brandon, Chowdhury has been organizing and scanning all the records, field notes, slides, and oversized maps related to these important excavations.

Archeology at Historic Washington State Park

The antebellum town of Washington in Hempstead County, Arkansas was once the county seat, the Confederate state capital during the Civil War, and a booming cotton town on the Southwest Trail. It is perhaps the best surviving example of a nineteenth century town in the Old Southwest. Thus, it should come as no surprise that Dr. Brandon is interested in starting a long-term research project in the Washington area.

This year the SAU station, in partnership with the Sponsored Research Program, the Computer Services Program, and Arkansas State Parks, conducted archeological and geophysical investigations at the Royston House and Pioneer Washington Cemetery in Historic Washington State Park. We hope these projects are only a first step toward a long-term, sustained research effort into Historic Washington and its surrounding areas.

Our mission at the Royston House was to find evidence that will aid Arkansas State Parks in the reconstruction of a back porch and to locate as many outbuildings as possible. The Royston House was the home of Grandison D. Royston (1809–1889), who was speaker of the Arkansas House of Representatives (1837–1838), member of the Arkansas Senate (1856–1858), Arkansas representative in Confederate Congress (1861–1863), and president of the Arkansas Constitutional Convention of 1874.



Anthony Clay Newton lays out a grid of pin flags during archeogeophysical survey at Battle Mound, Lafayette County.

The remote sensing survey and test excavations took place in November 2007 and March 2008 and yielded some interesting results. We discovered two sets of piers for two different back porches which we hope will help State Parks reconstruct the Royston back porch as it would have been in the 1840s. However, the highlight to the project is probably a large nineteenth-century trash pit discovered in the yard of the Royston House. We have only excavated a portion of this pit, but the fact that its contents include building materials, kitchen wares, dinner wares, and a good quantity of animal bone may indicate that the pit is related to the detached kitchen.

Thanks to stalwart Arkansas Archeological Society members Bob Campbell and Canaan Gideon, along with several SAU students (Annie Farmer, April Green, Tom Fenske, and Brian Gwin), HWSP staff (Brian

McDade, Ruth Ann Bickerstaff, Ernie Cox, and Amy Williams), and other volunteers (Kyle Farmer, Ashley Farmer, Marissa Farmer, Michael Williams, and Douglas Williams) for their help. Also thanks to the Arkansas Archeological Survey crew—Dr. Jami Lockhart, John Samuelson, Tim Mulvihill, Amanda Brock, David Jeane, and Anthony Clay Newton—for their technical expertise and support.

Civil War in Arkansas

The depth and complexity of the Civil War experience in Arkansas has yet to be fully explored either historically or archeologically. This is an unfortunate oversight that SAU station staff and volunteers hope to do something about.

This year Dr. Brandon was appointed by Arkansas Governor Mike Beebe to the Arkansas Civil War Sesquicentennial Commission (ACWSC), a body whose mission is to plan, develop, and carry out programs and activities appropriate to commemorate the one-hundred-fiftieth anniversary of the Civil War and encourage the development of programs that ensure the commemoration results in an inclusive, positive legacy and has long-term public benefits. Dr. Brandon serves on several subcommittees of the ACWSC, including the subcommittee promoting historic sites around the state that are connected to the Civil War through educational efforts (brochures, websites, etc.), the subcommittee supporting efforts to teach and research Arkansas Civil War history in the state's schools and universities, and the subcommittee to explore ways to ensure that the Sesquicentennial celebration is inclusive of all Arkansans.

Dr. Brandon and Anthony Clay Newton have also been working with Carl Carlson-Drexler, a Ph.D. candidate in historical archeology at the College of William and Mary, on Carl's dissertation project which will examine the Civil War in southwestern Arkansas. Brandon and Carlson-Drexler have visited many of the major sites associated with the Civil War in southwestern Arkansas—including the battlefields at Poison Springs, Jenkin's Ferry, Marks' Mills, Elkin's Ferry, and Prairie D'Ane, and earthworks in Camden, Tate's Bluff, Dooley's Ferry, and Fulton. They are currently beginning a detailed investigation of the site of Dooley's Ferry, a crossing on the Red River located on its Great Bend at the junction of Lafayette and Hempstead Counties. This ferry was an important feature of the militarized landscape of the Trans-Mississippi Theater of the war, and it offers a unique opportunity to study the flow of goods and people engaged in local, regional, and global markets into and out of what was a remote corner of the South in a time of great disruption to the patterns of everyday antebellum life.

Dr. Brandon was invited to take part in a small con-

ference of Arkansas Civil War scholars held at Trapnall Hall in Little Rock for the purpose of identifying "holes in Arkansas Civil War history scholarship" that might be addressed during the Civil War Sesquicentennial celebration. He also took part in the annual Arkansas Civil War Seminar at the Old State House—this year addressing the theme "Revolution and Innovation in Civil War Arkansas." Mr. Carlson-Drexler presented a paper on his Dooley's Ferry research at the Society for Historical Archaeology's annual conference held in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Promoting Historical Archeology to the Public and Other Professionals

Dr. Brandon has been working at educating the broader public about historical archeology. He gave several public talks this year including "Historical Archeology on the Red River," given as a part of the first annual Red River Region Heritage Symposium at Historic Washington State Park, "Why Do We Dig Up the Recent Past? Historical Archaeology in Arkansas," given as an Archeology Month program, and "Arkansas and Slavery's Buried Past" during Black History Month, as part of the *Picture the Past* film and lecture series at the UA System's Winthrop Rockefeller Institute on Petit Jean Mountain.

Dr. Brandon has also been promoting the subdiscipline of historical archeology to the larger body of professional archeologists. This year he accepted the position of Associate Editor with *The SAA Archaeological Record* (the newsletter of the Society for American Archaeology). In this position he is responsible for soliciting and vetting content relevant to historical archeology, organizing thematic issues of the newsletter and overseeing the "Recent Past" column. Dr. Brandon authored "An Introduction to Recent Past: A New Historical Archaeology Column" and edited a thematic issue dealing with historical archeology and historical memory as a part of these duties.

Finally, Dr. Brandon has also been working on promoting Arkansas archeology to the community of historical archeologists—this year he gave several papers outlining important historical projects in Arkansas at professional meetings (see Appendix B).

Public Outreach in Southwest Arkansas

The staff of the SAU research station have also been hard at work at public outreach. Every Tuesday night in August Dr. Brandon taught a public continuing education course on Arkansas archeology at South Arkansas Community College in El Dorado. The 25 students who enrolled in the course were a nice cross-section of folks from El Dorado, Strong, Mt. Holly, and other towns in south-central Arkansas including concerned

landowners, members of the South Arkansas Historical Foundation, folks who work at the Arkansas welcome center in Junction City, local avocational archeologists, and college students.

Other outreach efforts included participation in the Texarkana Archaeology & Heritage Fair, Washington's "Jonquil Festival" and "Civil War Days," and Chidester's "Stage Coach Days."

Collections and Station Facility Rehabilitation

In conjunction with the Survey registrar's office and Sponsored Research Program, Anthony Clay Newton participated in a project to rehabilitate and consolidate archeological collections and support documentation from two projects in the Red River region—Spirit Lake (3LA83) and Fish Lake (3HE287)—in accordance with NAGPRA compliance requirements. This and other collections inventory and rehabilitation efforts signal the beginning of a process to create an overall inventory for the station's collections.

Additionally, Clay Newton and David Jeane processed and curated the materials excavated from the Royston House in Historic Washington and the Gateway Project in Texarkana. Jeane also continued his metal conservation program and has begun processing our huge backlog of metal artifacts from the Coushatta sites, Sulphur Fork Factory, Grandview, and the Gateway Texarkana Project. Jeane also began to revisit older collections, such as a single cremation burial found near Magnolia and the excavated material from Sulphur Fork Factory, with an eye toward publishing and/or representing the material.

Clay Newton was also instrumental in the ongoing renovations of the AAS-SAU research station facility in the Bruce Center on the campus of Southern Arkansas University. This year Newton and Dr. Brandon worked on the wet laboratory (formerly the kitchen for the Bruce Center). They cleaned all the greasy surfaces,



Anthony Clay Newton in process of rehabilitating and consolidating collections from the Spirit Lake and Fish Lake sites excavated in the 1970s and 1980s.

Painted the entire lab, trimmed the door frames in what has become the "official" AAS-SAU station paint color—"newsprint" (a medium grey)—and gave the old doors new life with a coat of antique white. Anthony Clay Newton dismantled and moved nonfunctioning equipment and demolished the remains of the old walk-in freezer platforms. They also cleaned out and painted a storage room to transform it into a workshop and organized a storage closet for all of our expendable supplies.

The staff of the SAU research station continue to assist Southern Arkansas University with the develop-

ment of a Southern Arkansas Museum in the first floor of the Bruce Center. This year David Jeane attended the Southern Museum Conference where he discussed the museum project with various industry professionals and vendors. These discussions led to an on-site meeting with Capitol Exhibit Services, Inc. (CESI) at the Bruce Center facility. CESI has presented some exciting ideas about the Southern Arkansas Museum, and we look forward to working with them in the coming year on the project.

African-American Cemetery Preservation

The SAU research station continued its involvement in the Survey's cooperative initiative with Arkansas Humanities Council to assist projects for documentation and preservation of historic African-American cemeteries.

Dr. Brandon served as humanities scholar on a number of Arkansas Humanities Council grants, helping local groups concerned with cemetery preservation. In this capacity Dr. Brandon and Anthony Clay Newton

(along with Arkansas Archeological Society members Bob Campbell and Canaan Gideon) helped volunteers map and photographically document two cemeteries in southern Arkansas—the Kingsland/Bear State Cemetery in Cleveland County and the Paraloma Cemetery in Sevier County on Millwood Reservoir.

Dr. Brandon also visited and served as a consultant for many other cemetery preservation associations and historical societies, including the Brown Cemetery near Sprudel (Hempstead County), the Stephens Seminary Cemetery in Stephens (Ouachita County), Eagle Mills-St. James Cemetery in Eagle Mills (Ouachita County), the Macedonia Community Cemetery in Bearden (Ouachita County), the Patton Cemetery south of Camden (Ouachita County), and the South Arkansas African-American History Association in El Dorado (Union County).

Additionally, Dr. Brandon attended the cemetery preservation workshop “The Bold Pilgrims of Conway County: Documenting a Community’s History” held at the Ozark Conference Center in Solgohachia, Arkansas.



Anthony Clay Newton (right) takes photos at the Kingsland/Bear State Cemetery in Cleveland County with the assistance of Mr. Alanzo Bennett of Camden, Arkansas.

SAU STATION PERSONNEL

Jamie Brandon (Ph.D., University of Texas – Austin, 2004) has 20 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. 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.

Anthony Clay Newton (B.A., Southern Arkansas University, 2004) is a Magnolia native and a professional archeological technician who has worked for various cultural resource management companies on projects in Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Mississippi. He is also a life member of the Arkansas Archeological Society and has served on the AAS Board of Advisors since 2000. Mr. Newton is interested in the archeology and history of southwestern Arkansas and the Ark-La-Tex region. He is also an accomplished photographer.

Grants, Honors & Awards

- \$750 to David Jeane from the Arkansas Archeological Society's Research Fund for radiocarbon dating of cremated human remains found inside a pottery vessel
- \$57,809.39 from Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism for archeological investigations at the Royston House, Historic Washington State Park, Dr. Jamie Brandon, principal investigator
- \$10,632,85 from USACE, Vicksburg District to the Survey Registrar and SAU research station for Spirit Lake and Fish Lake collections rehabilitation and NAGPRA compliance

Academic Service & Activities

Dr. Jamie Brandon's academic title is Assistant Professor in the UAF Department of Anthropology. He teaches in the School of Liberal and Performing Arts at SAU.

- Brandon taught SOC 1003, General Anthropology, Spring 2008 (27 students)
- Brandon taught SOC 3143/ HIST 3143, Anthropology of North American Indians, Spring 2008 (31 students)
- Brandon supervised HIST 4923, History/Museum Internship (1 student intern)
- Brandon taught UAF course ANTH 500V, Advanced Problems in Anthropology, an individual readings and research course on "Archeology of the Trans-Mississippi South," Fall 2007 (1 UAF graduate student)
- Brandon served as guest lecturer on the topic "Methods in Historical Archeology" to Paul Babbitt's Research Methods in History class (HIST 3133) at SAU
- Jeane served as guest lecturer on the topic "The Archeology of Wallace Bottom and Arkansas Post" to Ben Johnson's Arkansas History class (HIST 3083) at SAU
- Brandon served on one M.A. and two Ph.D. committees for UAF anthropology students, and one Ph.D. committee for a College of William and Mary anthropology student
- Brandon advised four additional University of Arkansas graduate students on projects in south Arkansas

Professional Service & Activities

- Brandon reviewed a thematic volume manuscript for *Historical Archaeology* and reviewed a book manuscript for the University of Alabama Press
- Brandon served as the Continuing Education Coordinator for the Society for Historical Archaeology; chair of the SHA Student Paper Prize subcommittee; and member of the SHA Academic and Professional Training Committee

- Brandon served on a Society for Historical Archaeology Editorial Task Force to make recommendations on changes to the constitution and by-laws of the Society regarding the number, responsibilities, privileges and tenure of the SHA editor(s)
- Brandon was appointed by Arkansas Governor Mike Beebe to the Arkansas Civil War Sesquicentennial Commission
- Brandon served on the Board of Trustees of the Arkansas Historical Association
- Brandon served as Associate Editor for Historical Archaeology for the *The SAA Archaeological Record*, the newsletter for the Society for American Archaeology
- Brandon served as co-owner and moderator of the African-American Archaeology Network listserv (259 members and 228 messages posted 2007–2008), and as owner and moderator of the Southwest Arkansas Archeology Listserv (195 members and 61 messages posted 2007–2008)
- Brandon served on the Survey's Publications Committee
- Jeane provided consultation and advisory services to Dr. Jack Ray of Southwest Missouri State University on a Paleoindian projectile point project

Public Service & Outreach

- Brandon presented public programs at the Northwest Chapter of the Louisiana Archaeological Society in Shreveport, and the Rotary and Lions Clubs in Magnolia and DeQueen (combined audiences, 332)
- Jeane presented a public program to the Northwest Chapter of the Louisiana Archaeological Society in Shreveport (audience, 25)
- Jeane participated in the Texarkana Archaeology & Heritage Fair; Native American Days in Fouke, Arkansas; and a fundraiser for a proposed museum in Paris, Texas
- Brandon participated in the Jonquil Festival and Civil War Days at Washington, Arkansas, and Stage Coach Days at Chidester, Arkansas
- Brandon and Jeane provided consultation and advisory services to AETN regarding a documentary project on Arkansas history and cemeteries
- Brandon provided advisory services to the Mosaic Templars Cultural Center regarding African-American fraternal organizations
- Brandon and Newton gave an archeology merit badge program to the Boy Scouts of America 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 Kadohadacho Chapter of the Society; seven monthly meetings were held in the 2007–2008 year, plus open laboratory days on Wednesdays throughout the year
- Brandon wrote, printed, and distributed the Chapter's monthly newsletter *Kadohadacho News*
- Brandon gave talks to the Kadohadacho, Arkansas River Valley, and Toltec Chapters of the Arkansas Archeological Society (combined audiences, 68)
- Brandon taught the Historical Archeology seminar at the annual Training Program and served as an excavation area supervisor
- Jeane supervised the laboratory during the Training Program
- Brandon, Jeane, and Newton attended the Society's annual meeting in Mountain View

Volunteer Hours

- volunteers contributed 887 hours to station research projects in the field and laboratory

ARKANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY, JONESBORO

Dr. Juliet Morrow, Station Archeologist
Shaun McGaha, Station Assistant

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

NEWS AND RESEARCH

Old Town Ridge

The station's most important project of 2008 was at Old Town Ridge (3CG41), a 25-acre rectangular fortified Middle Mississippian village. Dr. Morrow and her assistant Shaun McGaha, along with several volunteers, worked with the Survey's geophysical research specialist Dr. Jami Lockhart on a remote sensing survey of the site. Morrow and her crew prepared the site for Lockhart's gradiometry fieldwork. The Middle Mississippian component is extremely dense within the fortification, but outside the fortification there are almost no artifacts. The gradiometry revealed probable houses, posts within the fortification wall area, hearths, and perhaps earthquake features. The southern portion of the site had been leveled for agriculture, but still contains what appear to be intact features, making the site very promising. More work is planned. The 2008 geophysical project was described in a coauthored paper and poster presentation at the 29th Midsouth Archaeological Conference, held this year at Jonesboro, Arkansas.

Recognized in modern times for more than a century, the prehistoric Old Town Ridge site was formally recorded in 1967 by Mr. R. W. Lyerly, Jr. The site is known to contain burials and numerous ceramic and lithic artifacts, including a ceremonial mace discovered in 1925 and a spectacular gorget displaying elements rooted in Southeastern ceremonialism of the Mississippi period.

Prior to the geophysical fieldwork, the team examined aerial photographs to identify potential site boundaries and interior features. Under Lockhart's direc-

tion, the team then tried to locate subsurface anomalies representing the corners of bounding earthworks and other site features corresponding to the aerial photography. On-site, centimeter-level spatial precision was achieved by establishing a permanent grid system using a total station.

More than 10 acres of the 25-acre fortified site have now been surveyed using a fluxgate gradiometer to map and identify structures and other archeological features for use in ongoing research examining intrasite organization and Middle Mississippian period lifeways in the region. Results indicate a probable fortification ditch, a possible palisade, numerous structures (large and small, burned and unburned), pits, post molds, and earthquake liquefaction features that post-date occupation. A large rectangular anomaly visible from the air also showed up in the gradiometer data.

The engraved gorget said to have been found at 3CG41 is stylistically similar to those found at the Spiro site in eastern Oklahoma, suggesting the people at Old Town Ridge participated in the same network of long-distance trade and communication. Also found at 3CG41 was a stone mace similar to those found at Spiro. These are ceremonial artifacts and thus may indicate the presence of high status aristocrats at Old Town Ridge.

Dr. George Sabo III offered this description of the gorget from Old Town Ridge:

The engraved image is a composite bird consisting of several elements. Working our way out from the center, the artist began with a vessel very similar to the ves-

sels on other Spiro gorgets. The cross-in-circle design indicates that this is meant to be seen as an “earth vessel” or This World locative. Bird wings sprout from both sides of the vessel and these are rendered in a typically Spiroan manner, and the concentric half-circles along the forward edges of the wings can be read as “Above World” locatives. The detached head that emanates from the vessel opening is also typically Spiroan, especially in the tongue, nose, eye, and hair treatments. The tail extending from the vessel base is distinctively that of a falcon, and the legs are decorated with cross-hatching that Spiroans generally used to index snakes (and thus a Below World locative). Both sets of talons clutch additional detached heads like the one emanating from the top of the vessel. So we have here a very odd “bird” or even possibly a “bird man” tableau comprised of This World (“earth vessel”)/Above World (Wings)/Below World (Snake) imagery that also links with the concept of death/ancestral characters and/or the multi-generational connections (detached heads). The encircling lines along the gorget border, within which the composition is rendered, can also be read as a “portal” symbol—that is, as a symbol indicating the permeability of boundaries separating the three cosmological realms. In its particular arrangement of motifs, the gorget is one of a kind, but the overall thematic expression falls squarely within Southeastern Ceremonial Complex iconography.



Sketch of the gorget reputedly from Old Town Ridge.

The King Mastodon

Morrow obtained permission from the ASU Museum to take measurements of the King mastodon bones, which she had excavated from Little Bay Ditch in 1999. The skeleton was transferred to the Museum in 2000 because the Survey station has no room to curate it.

With no published protocol for exactly how to measure mastodon bones, Morrow used *A Guide to the Measurement of Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites* (Harvard University Press, 1976) by Angela Von Den Driesch as a guide. Estimates taken for use in the final report were height at the shoulder (stature) using femur measurements, and age (around 30 years). Based on its size, the King mastodon was probably a male. He had lost a tusk during life, and the alveolus (the opening) had completely closed up. A second tusk had begun growing out of a different opening. Losing the tusk caused some problems of weight distribution—the animal was “lopsided,” as suggested by boney growths at a number of places in the spinal column. The King mastodon had a tough life, but survived for a long time after losing his tusk. There is relatively little published data on mastodon behavior; they were probably more like moose than like mammoths, living in small family groups rather than large herds.

ASU McNair scholar Gina Billeaudeau undertook her student research project, under Dr. Morrow’s direction, on “The Osteology of the King Mastodon.” Gina reported on her research in a paper coauthored with Dr. Morrow at the annual meeting of the Arkansas Archeological Society in Mountain View.

Paleoindian Research

Julie Morrow continued her efforts to build a better picture of Paleoindian migrations and technology, especially in those parts of the country where Paleoindian sites and cultures are less well known. She had recently completed a review of all known fluted points and Paleoindian sites within Arkansas, and last year published (with co-editor Cristobal G. Gnecco) *Paleoindian Archaeology: A Hemispheric Perspective* (University of Florida Press), a collection of essays sampling sites from Alaska to the tip of South America. (Fluted points are the characteristic, often finely worked stone projectile points with “flutes” or channel flakes running longitudinally from the base that are associated with Paleoindian occupations.)

This year Morrow continued her quest for fluted points east of the Mississippi River by documenting those in the Frank McClung Museum collections at the University of Tennessee in Knoxville. She found not one of these points was made of chert that came from a source west of the Mississippi, which helps support her theory that people 14,000 to 10,500 years ago (i.e., up until the Dalton period) did not use watercraft in the midcontinent.

Midsouth Archaeological Conference

The Survey’s ASU station and the Central Mississippi Valley Archeological Society (a chapter of Arkansas Archeological Society), along with the Missouri Archeological Society, co-hosted the 29th Midsouth Archaeological Conference at the ASU Museum on campus,

June 17–19, 2008. Morrow and Shaun McGaha sent out the call for papers, with a conference theme on Middle Mississippian in the Midsouth, and made local arrangements in coordination with the museum. Paper topics ranged from Old Town Ridge, decorative motifs on Mississippian ceramics, climatic regime in the Early Holocene, skeletal remains discovered at Blanchard Springs caverns in the 1950s, and an 1826 travel diary on Arkansas's Southwest Trail, to presentations coauthored by ASU McNair Scholars Gina Billeaudeau and Shaun McGaha with their mentors (Dr. Morrow and Robert Taylor) on the Cherry Valley Mound site, and instrumental neutron activation analysis of ceramics from the Greenbrier site. There were also poster presentations on Old Town Ridge geophysical survey, and excavations at the Knappenberger site.

The ARISE Program at ASU

Juliet Morrow participated as a mentor and instructor for ARISE (Accelerated Research in the Science of the Environment), a three-week summer internship for upperclassmen and recent graduates providing hands-on field experience in various environmental and geosciences. She was a co-principal investigator for the NSF grant that funds the ARISE program on the ASU campus.

Morrow led students on tours of the Survey research station and lab at ASU, the ASU Museum, and local archeological sites. Her students learned about Native American and early settler land use and its impact on the soils and vegetation, and how archeology can analyze and document these changes. They observed a Pleistocene soil exposure (the Wittsburg Loess) and learned basic archeological field techniques at site 3GE38.

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 geoaerchology, 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

Juliet Morrow is a co-principal investigator for ARISE: Accelerated Research in the Science of the Environment, an NSF-funded internship for college seniors in environmental sciences at ASU. Other ARISE faculty mentors are Program Director Dr. Jennifer Bouldin (ecotoxicology), Dr. Alan Christian (aquatic ecology), Dr. Carolyn Dowling (hydrogeology), Dr. Gauri Guha (green economics), and Dr. Robin Hannigan (geochemistry).

Academic Service & Activities

Dr. Juliet Morrow's academic title is 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, Spring 2008 (50 students)
- taught Introduction to Archaeology, Spring 2008 (10 students)
- taught ARISE interns, Summer 2008 (7 students)
- directed two students in three Independent Study (ANTH 4066) courses, Spring 2008—Ryan McKinney studied Animal Osteology (3 credits) and Human Osteology (3 credits) and Gina Billeaudeau studied Processing, Identification and Analysis of Materials Excavated from Cherry Valley Mounds
- directed Gina Billeaudeau's internship in the Ronald McNair Scholars Program, Summer 2007, with a research project titled Osteology of the King Mastodon
- Morrow serves on one Ph.D. committee in the Heritage Studies Program at ASU
- Morrow assisted ASU Museum staff in developing activities for 2008 Archeology Month

- Morrow assisted ASU Museum staff in preparation of NAGPRA grant proposals, funded for 2007 and 2008
- Morrow assisted Dr. Al Christian in constructing an exhibit on mussels in the Biology Department, contributing a section on Native American use of mollusks
- at the request of Dr. Al Romero, Chair of the Biology Department, Morrow provided a tour of the station for Dr. Colin Young, a biology professor from Belize, in conjunction with an ASU/Belize cooperative field school in biology
- Morrow and seven other ASU professors were invited to participate in a semester-long symposium during Fall 2007 on the Evolution of Human Behavior, organized by Dr. Eric Gilbert (ASU History Department); Morrow's presentation on "The Evolution of Male Violence" drew together evidence from the fields of biology, ethnography, paleoanthropology, and psychology

Professional Service and Activities

- Morrow reviewed articles submitted to *American Antiquity* and *The Arkansas Archeologist*
- Morrow organized and chaired a session at the 2008 Midsouth Archaeological Conference, which was co-sponsored by the Arkansas Archeological Survey and held on the ASU campus
- Morrow authored three entries ("Earliest Inhabitants of the Northeast," "Earliest Inhabitants of the Southeast," and "Kimmswick Site") for *Archaeology in America: An Encyclopedia*, edited by Frank McManamon, to be published by Greenwood Press

Public Service and Outreach

- Morrow presented public lectures at the Jonesboro Public Library, the Independence County Historical Society in Batesville, and the Izard County Historical and Genealogical Society at Ozarka College in Melbourne (combined audiences, 75)
- Morrow served as a consultant to various cemetery preservation groups in northeastern Arkansas counties; she was a Humanities Scholar for grants to Arkansas Humanities Council for Friendship Cemetery in Pochontas, and a cemetery near Searcy, AR
- Morrow served as judge in the Earth Sciences category for the Northeast Arkansas Regional Science Fair on the ASU campus
- Morrow and McGaha responded to a request from Arkansas State Police and cooperated with the Woodruff County Coroner in the investigation and identification of bones and a tombstone fragment discovered during an earthmoving operation near Gregory, AR (the remains were not human)
- Morrow provided information on archeological sites impacted by development at a park to the director of Parks, Recreation and Cemeteries for Jonesboro, AR
- Morrow and McGaha assisted at two Parkin station/Parkin State Park "Artifact Identification Days"

Service to the Arkansas Archeological Society

The station hosts the Central Mississippi Valley Chapter of the Society. Morrow serves as program chair, arranging speakers for the monthly programs, and advertises the Chapter meetings with a newsletter and flyers.

- Morrow presented a program at a monthly meeting of the Central Mississippi Valley Chapter (audience, 45) and an Artifact Identification Night (audience, 20)
- the station provides frequent opportunities for volunteer involvement in research projects in the field and lab
- Morrow presented a paper at the Society's annual meeting in Mountain View, and coauthored another with her student Gina Billeaudeau
- Morrow taught the Lithics seminar at the 2008 Training Program in Malvern

Volunteer Hours

- volunteers contributed 958 hours in the field and laboratory to station research projects

BLYTHEVILLE RESEARCH STATION

Dr. Claudine Payne, Station Archeologist

Marion Haynes, Station Assistant

Melinda Martin-Burns, Archeological Assistant (temporary)

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 and Community Patterns

Research on Mississippian community patterns along the Lower Pemiscot Bayou continued with laboratory processing of artifacts recovered from the three years of excavations at the Eaker site. Dr. Claudine Payne decided to focus station efforts on Areas D, F, G, and I (the houses), with the intent of getting the data from these domestic features processed first.

Having received funding from the legislature for specialized analyses and lab assistance, we hired Melinda Martin-Burns in December to help with lab work. We prepared samples from Areas D, F, G, and I to send for study by paleobotanical and zooarchaeological specialists, although the money may not last through all areas of the site. Melinda worked on classifying and measuring plain pottery and daub from Areas F, G, and I.

Dr. Payne set up Excel worksheets for the entry of excavation data, and she and Melinda entered provenience data and some artifact data. Dr. Payne then had students in her Basic Lab class at this year's Annual Training Program use data from the Eaker site Controlled Surface Collection as a class project. They counted pottery, stone, and polished pebbles from nine contiguous collection blocks (of 25 units each), and Payne entered the data and created distribution maps. The data for pottery and stone corresponded well with remote sensing data, but the distribution of pebbles did not (and did

not show any other obvious pattern). It is still unclear whether the pebbles were brought in by people for some purpose or arrived as a result of some natural process (such as river flooding or earthquake activity). However, these nine blocks constituted less than a third of the collection, so the complete pattern, once determined, may prove more informative.

Dr. Payne prepared and submitted an interim report on the 2007 investigations in December, and gave two presentations during the year on the work so far at Eaker.

Nodena Art Style

Dr. Payne continued researching the characteristics of the Nodena art style, following up on the paper she presented at the Southeastern Colleges Art Conference in 2005. She is attempting to define and describe the Nodena art style of the St. Francis Basin. She gave two professional papers (at the annual Southeastern Archaeological Conference and the annual meeting of the Arkansas Archeological Society) and two public talks on this subject.

The Nodena art style, expressed on decorated pottery, uses themes and motifs from the natural world, especially familiar animals associated with everyday life. These animals, with very few exceptions, have a benign and familiar aspect. Thus, the art appears to be egalitarian, available to the whole community, rather than mark-



Claudine Payne (left) and Melinda Martin-Burns opening one of two test units at the Knappenberger site in March. The project was part of Melinda's AmeriCorps internship. Also as part of the internship, Melinda prepared informational posters about the excavation for the Midsouth Archaeological Conference in June and the Arkansas Archeological Society annual meeting in October.

ing off a special “elite” connection to the spirit world. However, humans depicted in the Nodena style often have distorted attributes; the most well known examples are the so-called “head pots” that display corpse-like features. The significance of this is not yet clear.

Inventory of Marine Shell Artifacts

Dr. Payne, Marion Haynes, Parkin station archeologist Jeff Mitchem, and volunteer Russell Henry began collecting information on marine shell artifacts in the St. Francis Basin (SFB). It appears that lightning whelks (*Busycon sp.*), presumably from the Gulf Coast, were arriving in the SFB in raw form and were being turned into disk beads by people living at small sites along Little River. Other artifact forms, such as gorgets, also occur, though infrequently. Eventually we hope to examine the distribution, forms, and time frame of marine shell artifacts throughout the SFB.

Test Excavations at the Knappenberger Site

With guidance from Dr. Payne and Marion Haynes, Melinda Martin-Burns planned and carried out two

small excavation units at the multicomponent Knappenberger site. One unit yielded no artifacts or cultural features below the plowzone, although there were artifacts on the surface. These probably came from upslope and show that surface distribution of artifacts is skewed by the topography. The excavation unit was probably in the edge of the former river or oxbow lake. The second unit, however, revealed two, or possibly three, occupation zones. Artifacts from the uppermost zone included Campbell Applique, a very late pottery type, while artifacts from the lower zone included a Mound Place Incised beaker, which suggests a time frame prior to A.D. 1200. Melinda planned and carried out the excavation as part of her AmeriCorps internship. She has begun processing the artifacts and prepared a poster on the investigations for the Mid-South Conference in Jonesboro.

The Rise of the Lake Jackson Chiefs

Dr. Payne's dissertation advisor, Jerry Milanich, retired recently, and Jeff Mitchem, another of his former students, organized a symposium and festschrift in his honor. Payne presented a paper on her work at the Lake

Jackson site at the symposium at the 2006 Southeastern Archaeological Conference in Little Rock, and shortly thereafter began working on transforming the paper into a book chapter. By the end of June 2008, the chapter was still in progress but projected to be finished by the end of summer.

Earthquakes and Archeology

Marion Haynes served as a consultant on the 2008 Earthquake Insight Field Trip, a tour designed to educate business people, insurance company representatives, structural engineers, and community managers on earthquake hazards. He traveled with the group, offering his expertise about earthquakes that is based on years of studying ancient earthquake effect features and their impacts on archeological sites. Haynes also gave tours of earthquake effects to visiting geologists from Purdue University and from Arkansas State University. At the invitation of Eugene Schweig of the USGS, Haynes

participated in a documentary filmed by WKNO of Memphis on earthquakes and preparedness.

Delta Gateway Museum

Blytheville Mayor Barrett Harrison established the Delta Gateway Museum Commission last June to plan and advise on the creation of the new museum. This was the first full year of operation. The commission drafted a mission statement, worked with architects responsible for renovations to the Kress Building which will house the museum, cooperated with the University of Arkansas SEED program which brought Interior Design students to Blytheville to develop proposed plans for the interior, began packing and moving exhibits from the Kress Building to storage, prepared a grant proposal to Department of Arkansas Heritage for restoration of the facade of the building, and were awarded the full amount requested. Dr. Payne served as Vice-Chair of the Commission and prepared the grant proposal along with Ruth Hale, Chair.

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

- \$14,637.41 awarded to the City of Blytheville and the Delta Gateway Museum Commission from the Department of Arkansas Heritage for “Restoration of Façade of Kress Building, an Art Deco Building that will House the Delta Gateway Museum.” Claudine Payne serves as Vice-Chair of the Museum Commission.

Academic Service & Activities

Dr. Claudine Payne’s academic title is Associate Professor in the UAF Department of Anthropology.

Professional Service & Activities

- member of Southeastern Archaeological Conference Public Outreach Committee (Payne)
- Editorial Advisory Board member, *American Archaeology* (Payne; term ended Dec. 21, 2007)
- reviewed an article submission for *Southeastern Archaeology* (Payne)
- reviewed a proposed project for The Archaeological Conservancy (Payne)
- appointed by the Governor to the Arkansas Governor’s Earthquake Advisory Council (Haynes)
- consultant, WKNO documentary on earthquakes and earthquake preparedness (Haynes)

- Haynes assisted research projects around the state, including the Rice House (Pocahontas) and remote sensing at Old Town Ridge

Service to the Host Communities

The station is committed to ongoing public outreach efforts in Blytheville and other area communities, as well as the larger Arkansas Delta region.

- Payne gave public presentations to a group of Entergy Inc. retirees in Blytheville, and a group of 8–10 year olds at Sharp County Public Library in Hardy (combined audiences, 35)
- the staff presented guided tours of the station for Lydia Coen’s Art Appreciation classes during Archeology Month (attendance, 15)
- the staff gave a joint media interview
- Claudine Payne served as Vice-Chair of the Delta Gateway Museum Commission; she coauthored (with Commission Chair Ruth Hale) a grant proposal to Department of Arkansas Heritage for restoration of the museum building façade

Public Service & Outreach

- At the request of the mayor of Etowah, the station advised the town on ways to preserve the Wildy site, a low Mississippian platform mound that is eroding due to farming practices
- Claudine Payne and Marion Haynes consulted with the Mississippi County Sheriff’s Office regarding human remains discovered from a probable archeological context
- Claudine Payne agreed to serve as Humanities Scholar on a grant proposal to preserve the Sandy Ridge cemetery; she, Marion Haynes, and Melinda Martin-Burns met with the planners and advised them
- Claudine Payne prepared exhibits titled *Patterns of the Past* that were installed at the Blytheville Public Library and Arkansas Northeastern College Library for Archeology Month
- Claudine Payne and Marion Haynes prepared two exhibits for Delta Gateway Museum—*Early Life in Blytheville* and *Coming Soon – the New Delta Gateway Museum*—for the city’s “Springtime on the Mall” festival
- Claudine Payne was a featured speaker in the *Picture the Past* film and lecture series at the UA System’s Winthrop Rockefeller Institute on Petit Jean Mountain (audience, 40)
- Claudine Payne and Marion Haynes assisted at two Parkin Artifact Identification Days in September and March
- Claudine Payne, Marion Haynes, and Jeff Mitchem (Parkin station archeologist) staffed a booth at the “Wings Over Cotton” event in Manila

Service to the Arkansas Archeological Society

- Claudine Payne presented programs at monthly meetings of the Ko-ko-çi (Fayetteville) and Central Mississippi Valley (Jonesboro) Chapters (combined audiences, 65)
- Claudine Payne taught the Basic Lab seminar at the summer Training Program
- Claudine Payne presented part of the Beginners’ Orientation Class at the Training Program
- Marion Haynes assisted Area Supervisor Larry Porter during fieldwork at the Training Program; Haynes also assisted with field and lab logistics

Temporary Help

Funding from the Arkansas Legislature (\$35,000) enabled the station to hire Melinda Martin-Burns as a part-time archeological assistant to help with processing the artifacts from excavations at the Eaker site, owned by the City of Blytheville. Martin-Burns also worked for 300 hours as an AmeriCorps intern, helping with lab and general station duties, field projects, and Archeology Month outreach efforts. With guidance from Dr. Payne, she also planned and carried out a small excavation project at the Knappenberger site.

Volunteer Hours

- volunteers contributed 30 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
Lindi Holmes, Report Editor and Office Manager
Aden Jenkins, Technical Assistant
A. Skye Flynn, Laboratory Assistant (ANCRC Grant)

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

Fieldwork at Old Davidsonville State Park

With funding provided by 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 the long-term project is to uncover new information about the town that will further public interpretation at Old Davidsonville State Park, located 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 within Old Davidsonville State Park, which was created in 1957 and is managed by the Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism.

This year, additional excavations in Lot 35, site of a tavern, revealed more midden deposits and structural features. We excavated the base of the chimney at the postmaster's residence in Lot 9 (see photo), uncovering additional portions of that structure's foundation. Our most exciting discovery is the evidence of blacksmithing activity in Lot 23 (see photo, opposite).



View of the chimney firebox opening at the postmaster's house in Lot 9, looking south.

A backhoe trench excavated in Lot 44 revealed a large, two-meter-deep pit beneath a square depression. It is possible that this feature is a filled-in well, or more likely, a pit dug to obtain clay to make bricks. Previous excavations at Old Davidsonville demonstrated that the courthouse was most likely constructed of brick, the postmaster's house had a brick chimney, and possible



Artifacts related to blacksmithing found in Lot 23 at Old Davidsonville. At left: clinkers; upper center: cutoff from iron bar stock; at right: horseshoe; lower center: horseshoe nail fragments.

piers from the tavern may have included bricks. Most likely these bricks were made on site with abundantly available local clay deposits.

The grant report by Cande, Jared Pebworth, Michael Evans, and Aden Jenkins includes descriptions and analyses of the 77 whole ceramic vessels found in a cellar beneath the tavern, buttons, glass beads, coins, glass bottles, needles, thimbles, scissors, gun and powder flask parts, gun flints, lead balls, and shot. A large fragment of cast iron found near the tavern cellar was identified as part of an English swivel gun that exploded at the breech end.

The two late nineteenth century cemeteries at the park—Scott and Phillips-Reeves—were mapped and surveyed with ground-penetrating radar. We also photographed individual grave markers. The ground-penetrating radar showed many subsurface disturbances that are consistent with grave shafts. Many of these are in association with marked graves. Use of another remote sensing technique, electrical resistance, will help clarify the results of the ground-penetrating radar, allowing unmarked graves to be permanently marked.

Archival research included locating all correspondence relating to the federal land office at Old Davidsonville. This office was open from 1818 through 1821. In 1821 the office was moved to Batesville. We also gathered together images of nineteenth century maps of Arkansas showing the location of Old Davidsonville.

Documenting Arkansas's Bluff Shelters

The Ozark Mountains of southern Missouri and northern Arkansas contain hundreds, if not thousands,

of bluff shelters—vertical bluff faces that have been undercut by geological processes. The accumulated sediments under these bedrock overhangs often contain the remains of prehistoric Indians' campsites and other cultural activities. Sometimes these sediments are protected from constant saturation by rainwater, thereby preserving otherwise perishable archeological artifacts in a near-desert microhabitat. Within the myriad pits, hearths, and discontinuous living surfaces of these dry sediments, avocational and professional archeologists have found an astounding variety of leather, textile, feather, and wooden artifacts, as well as uncharred plant materials that never survive on open air sites. These types of artifacts first attracted the attention of professional archeologists in the 1920s and 1930s. Many of the collections from shelters excavated by the UA Museum in the 1930s have never been studied or even properly inventoried. In 2007, SRP was awarded an Arkansas Natural and Cultural Resources Council grant to begin the inventory and assessment of these collections and to make the data available for future researchers.

The first of a multiyear series of grants, "Documenting and Preserving Arkansas' Bluff Shelters," directed by Randy Guendling, has two goals. One is to compile, update and evaluate the currently available information about recorded bluff shelter archeological sites in the state; the second is to inventory and evaluate the condition of extensive archeological collections excavated from these sites in the 1930s. An assessment of the condition of a sample of the collections by a qualified museum conservator was conducted and a report of this assessment was submitted in early 2007. The assessment

established standards for future conservation and management of the collections and made recommendations for upgrading containers for extremely fragile items. A line item for museum quality containers was included in the budget submissions for this project. The first stage of reboxing selected items (funded by the university) has been accomplished and orders for additional museum quality materials were made under this grant.

The list of recorded bluff shelter sites contains 1391 sites distributed across 33 counties in Arkansas. Verification of current ownership of all 1391 sites was completed in 2007. The current (ongoing) work consists of verifying the inventories of the old collections and creating catalog cards for the uninventoried collections proceeding on a county by county basis. University of Arkansas Museum records indicate 253 collections from bluff shelter sites are housed in the collections facility. Existing catalog cards for 82 collections, totaling 6700 individual records, were entered into a computer

inventory system in 2007. Those collections that have field records of objects, but no catalog cards, began to be entered under this grant. As of the close of this grant, a total of 21,000 catalog cards have been entered into the computer system. The inventory began with Benton and Washington counties, geographically closest to Fayetteville and consequently with the most bluff shelters recorded, and continues to move outward to more distant counties. At the end of the grants we will have a searchable database containing all the objects by site in museum collections as well as being well along in reboxing the most fragile items.

The project has been conducted as a cooperative venture with the UA Museum. Randy Guendling has worked closely with Mary Suter, Curator/Collections Manager for the Museum, who made the materials available for study and documentation. A. Skye Flynn was hired as a laboratory assistant for this project.

NEW GRANTS AND CONTRACTS IN 2007-2008

Project No. & Name	Firm or Agency	Budget
07-09 Royston House (Historic Washington)	Arkansas Dept. of Parks & Tourism	\$43,453.86
08-01 Documenting Bluff Shelters	ANCRC	\$86,201.00
08-02 Rice-Upshaw House	Black River Technical College	\$22,909.71
08-04 Camp Robinson Geophysics	Terracon	\$21,394.46
		\$173,959.03

* 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

Honors & Awards

- The Lakeport Restoration Team received the 2008 Cultural Heritage Award from Arkansas Delta Byways, the regional tourism association for eastern Arkansas. Randy Guendling serves as historical archeologist on the team.

Academic Service and Activities

Dr. Mainfort's academic title is Professor in the UAF Department of Anthropology, where he teaches one donated course per year.

- taught ANTH 4243, Archeology of the Midsouth, Spring 2008 (7 students)
- six graduate student committees; chair of one graduate student committee; one Honors thesis committee

Professional Service and Activities

- Cande serves as Current Research Editor – Arkansas for the *Southeastern Archaeological Conference Newsletter*, and as Current Research Editor – Gulf States for the *Society for Historical Archaeology Newsletter*
- Mainfort serves on the Editorial Board of the *Midcontinental Journal of Archaeology* and was a judge for the Midwest Archaeological Conference student paper competition
- Mainfort reviewed manuscripts submissions for *American Antiquity* and *Midcontinental Journal of Archaeology*, and two proposals for National Science Foundation; he also served as a promotion/tenure case reviewer for a scholar at a midwestern university
- Mainfort serves as Series Editor of the Survey Publications Program

Public Service and Outreach

- Cande served as a consultant to the Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism and the U.S. National Park Service
- Cande presented a program at a meeting of the Central Mississippi Valley Chapter of the Arkansas Archeological Society (audience, 60)
- Mainfort was a judge for the Senior Behavioral Science division of the Northwest Arkansas Science Fair
- Mainfort served as a consultant to the University of Arkansas Museum, Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism, and Arkansas Department of Heritage
- Mainfort assisted the Center for Advanced Spatial Technologies with a project involving digital imaging of archeological collections housed at Hampson Archaeological Museum State Park, and developing an associated website
- Evans serves as a member of the Benton County Historical Preservation Committee
- Guendling was a featured speaker in the *Picture the Past* film and lecture series at the UA System's Winthrop Rockefeller Institute on Petit Jean Mountain (audience, about 40)
- Guendling is a member of the Lakeport Plantation Restoration Team

Volunteer Hours

- volunteers contributed 45 hours to SRP projects (Old Davidsonville) in the field and laboratory

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 and firms involved with cultural resource management in Arkansas. Our educational websites are maintained in response to public interest as well as agency and research needs. The newest component of the Survey's computer applications program is a full complement of remote sensing technologies for near-surface geophysical prospection on prehistoric and historic archeological sites.

INTERNET APPLICATIONS & TECH SUPPORT

Computer Equipment and Tech 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. Ms. Weddle is responsible to oversee and maintain all day-to-day computer operations for the entire statewide organization. Plus, she contributes to grant-funded projects involving computer and web-based applications.

The Survey purchased 25 new computers (eight of which were notebook PCs), all but one using Higher Education Bond money, and including a new departmental file server for centralized storage and backup of user documents and graphics files. One computer was paid for out of regular maintenance funds.

Also using Higher Ed Bond money, the Survey was able to purchase 11 printers, seven scanners, 10 cameras, nine digital projectors for presentations and talks, and 21 external hard drives for data storage and backups.

Grant Participation & Database Administration

In 2007 the Survey received a large grant from the Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department to fund "AMASDA Online," a project to expand and update the computerized archeological site and information databases and to make them available via the

Internet to authorized users. This new system will be of enormous benefit to various agencies and departments in Arkansas who must conform with environmental regulations that include impact assessment or protection of archeological sites—users will be able to do records checks and basic background research on known archeological sites within their project areas without making the trip to Fayetteville.

As a member of the AHTD grant team, John Samuelsen created the new AMASDA database, migrating the data from the old system and reorganizing it into a MySQL relational database which incorporates more than 50 data tables into one cohesive system. The resulting dynamic websites use an Apache web server and the programming language PHP to store and retrieve information. The combination of these systems in an online interface allows the Survey to manage archeological site data while simultaneously giving authorized users, such as the Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department, the ability to search and find needed archeological information using a normal internet browser. The user is able to search for sites or projects by quad map, township, range, section, UTM coordinate, site number, or site name. The Survey registrar's office can search using any of the hundreds of descriptive fields in the database. A geographic interface that will allow users to find sites

and projects by clicking on parts of the state map is under development.

Jami Lockhart oversaw final download of all AMAS-DA data as John Samuelsen implemented the new platform. Lockhart also conducted background research and testing for a statewide site-potential modeling feature that will be implemented in year three of the AHTD contract. The new AMASDA Online system is password protected.

Server Administration

The web server called arkarcheology was upgraded with backup equipment to ensure that the Survey's site and project information is not lost. Other important information is also kept on the server. A backup system mirrors the drives at all times in case of a hardware failure. A second backup system now creates a daily copy of all server information to a remote location as preparedness for worst case scenarios such as fire or tornado.

The Survey on the Web

The Survey's main website <www.uark.edu/campus-resources/archinfo> had 13,416 (1118 average per month) homepage visits in 2007–2008. The site provides information for various audiences. There is a section on state laws that protect archeological resources, a catalog of Survey publications about archeology, news about excavations and projects, and instructions about how to contact the various research stations to report sites, or to request information about archeology. Also available is a downloadable Teacher Packet that contains

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. *Indians of Arkansas* <<http://arkarcheology.uark.edu/indiansofarkansas/index.html>> is designed for the public and contains both academic and indigenous perspectives on American Indian history. The site received 5000 visits per month this year.

Rock Art in Arkansas <<http://arkarcheology.uark.edu/rockart/index.html>> is designed for public education on the prehistoric and historic rock art of Arkansas, with articles, gallery, classroom ideas, and a searchable database of images. The site had 2200 visits per month.

Service Websites

Archeological Parks in Arkansas <<http://www.uark.edu/misc/aras>> had a total of 9672 visits during the year (average 806 per month). We also host a service website for the South Central Historical Archeological Conference, and provide a link to the Arkansas Archeological Society's website on our homepage.

ARCHEOGEOPHYSICAL RESEARCH

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

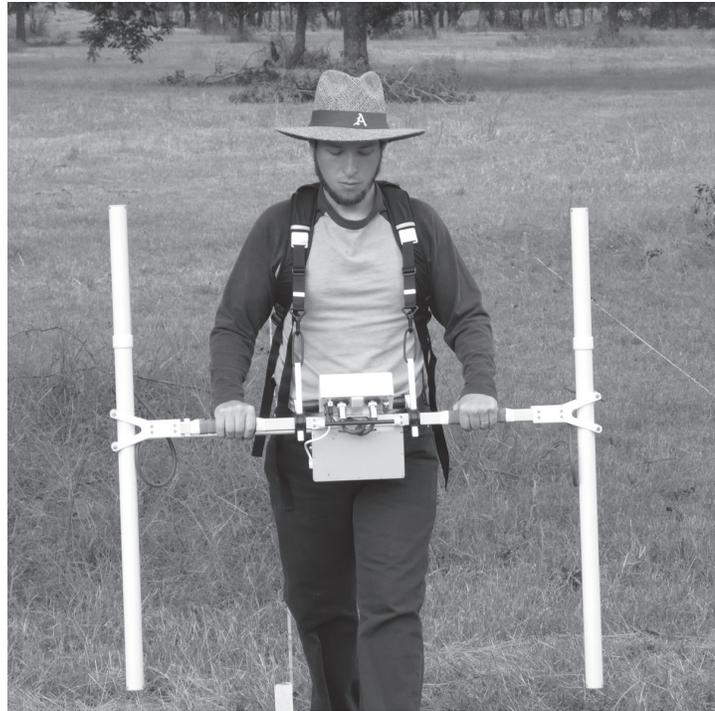
Archeogeophysical Research Projects, 2007–2008:

- Looney-French and Rice historic homesites—geophysical survey and mapping, Randolph County, Arkansas
- Isgrig prehistoric/protohistoric site—geophysical survey and mapping, Little Rock, Arkansas
- Scott (historic) Cemetery—geophysical survey and mapping, Walnut Ridge/Hoxie, Arkansas
- Royston House and Pioneer Cemetery—geophysical survey and mapping, Historic Washington State Park, Washington, Arkansas
- two (historic) cemeteries and underground (historic) hospital—geophysical survey and mapping, Camp Robinson, Arkansas
- Old Town Ridge prehistoric site—airial photograph assessment, geophysical survey and mapping, Craighead County, Arkansas

- Order of Odd Fellows Hall—geophysical survey and mapping, Springdale, Arkansas (for Shiloh Museum)
- Pruitt prehistoric site—geophysical survey and mapping, Berryville, Arkansas
- Toltec Mounds Archeological State Park—geophysical survey and mapping, Scott, Arkansas
- Drennen-Scott House historic property—geophysical survey and mapping, Van Buren, Arkansas

Academic Service & Activities

- Lockhart served on UAF Anthropology Ph.D. candidate Duncan McKinnon's thesis committee
- demonstrations of digital data management and geophysical remote sensing for Dr. Ken Kvamme's UAF Department of Anthropology "Near Surface Prospection" class, Summer 2007
- presentations for three sections of UAF Department of Anthropology "Introduction to Archeology" classes, Fall 2007
- geophysical remote sensing at the Crenshaw site in support of UAF graduate student John Samuelsen's M.A. thesis research
- restoration of Toltec site artifact and provenience data for use by a UALR graduate student



John Samuelsen operates the magnetometer at the Crenshaw site.

Professional Service & Activities

- poster presentation on "GIS and Remote Sensing in Archeology" for Arkansas GIS Day, November 2007
- archeological database consultation for Dr. Dixie West, University of Kansas, Lawrence
- three-day gradiometer training for Oklahoma State Archeologist's Office and University of Oklahoma faculty and staff, Norman, Oklahoma
- peer review (by Lockhart) of article submitted to the *Plains Anthropologist*
- GIS analysis and mapping for Dr. Peggy Guccione, UAF Department of Geosciences
- contributions (with George Sabo III) to NEH grant proposal for geophysical remote sensing, GIS, and archeological testing of Late Mississippi period sites in the Arkansas River Valley

Public Service & Outreach

- presentation (with Jerry Hilliard) to the Northwest Arkansas Genealogical Society at Historic Headquarters House, Fayetteville
- consultation and support to the Northwest Arkansas Chapter of Daughters of the American Revolution regarding location of an unmarked grave and a related grant proposal
- assisted local law enforcement with remote sensing survey equipment
- demonstrations for 100 visiting elementary school students at the coordinating office, Fayetteville
- presentation to the Ark-Homa Chapter of the Arkansas Archeological Society, Fort Smith

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 Samuelsen (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)

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR

Lela Donat, Registrar

Marian Kunetka, Assistant Registrar

Crystal Masterson, Research Assistant

Aaron Lingelbach, Audrey Baker, Leslie Walker, Duncan McKinnon,
and Barbara Farley, student assistants

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 States'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, evaluating and curating new archeological collections, and reviewing and encoding the paperwork associated with collections.

The AMASDA (Automated Management of Archeological Site Data in Arkansas) database is a potent research tool with over 100 data fields, and can be linked to various GIS programs. Entering data daily keeps this resource current. This year 1,056 new sites were recorded, bringing the total for the state of Arkansas to 43,097. New information for 327 previously recorded sites (revisited by various persons during the year) was also added. New archeological projects numbered 197 this year, bringing the total projects listed in AMASDA to 5,665. Finally, 16 archeological collections were accepted for curation.

Assistance to Researchers and Agencies

Another major function of the office is assisting private archeological contractors, state and federal agencies, University of Arkansas faculty, staff, and students, the 11 Survey research stations, and others.

Approximately 224 researchers visited the office during FY 2007–2008. In addition, the office received about 390 requests for site information via telephone, email, or fax. These contacts are primarily 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; and the National For-

Arkansas Archeological Survey Site File Activity, 2007–2008

New Sites Recorded	1056	Total no. of sites in Arkansas site files: 43,097
New Data for Known Sites	327	
Access to Site Records	224	
Collections Accessioned	16	
New Projects Entered in AMASDA	197	Total no. of projects in AMASDA: 5665

ests, primarily the Ozark-St. Francis and Ouachita Forests. Responses were by email, fax, telephone, or post.

In the course of the year, the registrar's office provided assistance to over 35 private firms and others doing archeological research in Arkansas as well as numerous state and federal agencies. A comprehensive list is provided on pages 83–84.

Teaching Service

The registrar's office conducted tours of its facilities for students enrolled in "Approaches to Archeology" classes at UAF during fall and spring semesters. The office also worked with students in Dr. Tom Green's "Cultural Resource Management" class (spring 2008); each student conducted a review of the archeological records and reports for a specific project.

The office staff worked with undergraduates, M.A.

students, and doctoral candidates on their respective projects. The number of students using the Survey site file records for class projects has steadily increased from year to year.

The Survey employs four UA students in the registrar's office: Aaron Lingelbach (anthropology major, work-study), Audrey Baker (anthropology, M.A. student), Duncan McKinnon, and Leslie Walker (anthropology, doctoral candidates).

Pritam Chowdury, a UAF anthropology doctoral candidate, began working as a volunteer in the registrar's office during the spring 2008 semester. As part of his dissertation research, he scanned slides and oversized drawings and maps of the Ferguson site. Chowdury contributed about 200 hours.

Funded Projects

The registrar's office pursues outside funding to support several projects for upgrading and improving database delivery and for research and collections management.

1. NAGPRA Crenshaw Site Bioarcheology (National Park Service)

The award of \$73,769 from the National Park Service in summer of 2006 supports Ms. Barbara Farley's doctoral dissertation research working with human skeletal material from the Crenshaw site in Miller County. Under the Park Service's NAGPRA grant program, Ms. Farley is documenting and inventorying over 396 detached crania and mandibles, as well as 19 known Caddo skeletons from the site in order to determine their cultural affiliation by means of isotopic analysis.

2. 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 via the internet. The online system will provide archeological researchers who obtain a secure password from the registrar's office with the means to access full information on known sites and projects without the need to visit the Survey's coordinating office. This grant will allow for updating the AMASDA database, the Citations database, the registrar's office project quad maps, and scanning of new and revisited site forms. Aaron Lingelbach, Crystal Masterson, Duncan McKinnon, and Leslie Walker all are working on this project, together with John Samuelsen of CSP. Lela Donat, Jami Lockhart (CSP), Deborah Weddle (CSP), and UAF station archeologist George Sabo III are co-principal investigators.



Doctoral candidate Pritam Chowdury contributed 200 hours in the registrar's office as a volunteer while doing research for his dissertation project.

3. Vicksburg Curation (USACE)

In July 2006 the Survey's proposal for curation of Vicksburg District Corps of Engineers artifacts was approved. Currently, Vicksburg has artifacts curated through the University of Arkansas Museum and the Survey (coordinating office as well as UAM and SAU research stations). This allows the office to request money on a per collection basis to rehabilitate archeological materials presently needing modernized storage.

In September 2007 our first proposal under this agreement was approved, granting \$12,123.24 to rehabilitate, under NAGPRA, archeological collections owned by the Vicksburg COE. Excavated materials and support documentation from Spirit Lake and Fish Lake sites were processed. Audrey Baker worked on the skeletal material and Clay Newton (at SAU) reboxed the archeological materials. Dr. Jamie Brandon added the collection information to an Excel database for easy retrieval. These collections are curated at SAU.

Other Projects

Kathy Alsobrook finished entering the information from the CO slides into a slide access database and began creating new slide indexes for each slide book. These will be saved in Excel for a quick way to retrieve the information.

All bioarcheology records (12 large document boxes) were moved from Dr. Jerome Rose's lab in Old Main on the UAF campus to the Survey. These records include projects sponsored by the Survey as well as Department of Anthropology projects. The office also acquired records from Texas, Louisiana, Missouri, and Oklahoma, and large number of bioarcheology books including

theses and dissertations. Pertinent Arkansas material will be kept in the research library, and bioarcheology reference books in the anteroom. Black-and-white negatives from Arkansas bioarcheology projects were also received. The Survey's photographer, Jane Kellett, archived these in proper sleeves.

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, Audrey Baker, Leslie Walker, Duncan McKinnon, & Barbara Farley 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. Duncan, Leslie, and Barbara are Ph.D. candidates.

SERVICE ACTIVITIES: THE REGISTRAR PROVIDED ASSISTANCE TO THE FOLLOWING GROUPS & AGENCIES DURING 2007-2008

Federal

- Buffalo National River, Harrison, Arkansas
- Bureau of Land Management, Jackson, Mississippi
- Corps of Engineers – Memphis, Little Rock, Vicksburg, and St. Louis Districts
- Arkansas Army National Guard
- National Park Service
 - Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln, Nebraska
 - 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
- University of Arkansas – Little Rock

Out of State Museums and Universities

- Sam Noble Museum, Norman, OK
- University of Alabama
- University of South Dakota
- 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 35 archeological consulting firms or other entities doing Section 106 compliance work within Arkansas contacted or visited the office

- AR Consultants, Inc.
- Archeological Assessments, Inc. (AR)
- Archeological Environmental Consultants, LLC
- BSC of Oklahoma
- Burns & McDonnell, Kansas City
- C-Dimensions, TX
- CenterPoint Energy Gas Transmission
- Coastal Environments Inc., Baton Rouge
- Earth Search of New Orleans
- Environment Archaeology
- Environmental Corp of America
- Environmental Resource Management of Ohio
- GEO-Marine, Plainview, TX
- GTI Environmental, Inc.
- Gulf South Research Corporation
- Historic Preservation Associates (AR)
- Lopez Garcia Group of Texas
- Michael Baker, Jr. Inc.
- Mid-Continental Research Associates (AR)
- Panamerican Consultants of Memphis
- Peregrine Environmental
- PBS&J
- Public Archeology Lab
- Seas Dimensions, Inc.
- Southern Research Historic Preservation
- SPEARS, Inc. (AR)
- Sphere 3
- SW Power Administration Rows
- SURA, Inc.
- Terracon
- TRC Solutions, Atlanta, GA
- Weaver & Associates
- Upper Midwest Archaeology
- URS

Tours: Visitors to the Survey who toured the Registrar's Office in 2007–2008

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

Volunteer Hours

- Pritam Chowdury contributed 200 hours to the registrar's office as part of his dissertation research

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 on the Public Education Committee of the Society for American Archaeology, and works closely with the Arkansas Archeological Society.

NEWS AND RESEARCH

Historic Washington State Park Projects

Mary Kwas completed final preparations on her general-reader publication *Digging for History at Old Washington* for the UA Press. Besides minor revisions to the manuscript, this entailed gathering photographs, requesting new artifact photographs (beautifully done by Leslie Walker) and maps (expertly done by Mike Evans), and seeking permissions. All was completed and turned over to the UA Press on May 15. The book is expected to be published in spring 2009.

Kwas began doing preliminary research for the Pioneer Cemetery Project at Historic Washington State Park in December. She identified 75 names associated with the cemetery and began writing biographical sketches for all identified persons.

Kwas assisted Bryan McDade, curator at Historic Washington, in selecting ceramics from the park that are held in the Survey's collection for use in an exhibit that went on display in March.

AHQ Special Issue on Historical Archaeology

Kwas's work as editor for a special issue on historical archaeology in Arkansas for the *Arkansas Historical Quarterly* continued throughout the year. Authors completed revisions, and the collected set of papers was submitted to the AHQ editor in November for review. The volume was accepted and is scheduled for publication as the Winter 2008 issue. Authors are Beverly Rowe, Texarkana College; Mary Brennan, USDA Forest Service; James Davidson, University of Florida; and Survey staff members Robert Mainfort, Jerry Hilliard, Skip Stewart-Abernathy, Kathy Cande, Jamie Brandon, David Jeane, and Mary Kwas.

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 state agencies, museums, parks, and professional and avocational archeologists at 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 sends updated information for the Society's Archeology Month pages on the website, and supervises mailing of the Events Brochure and press releases.

In March 2008 the theme of Archeology Month was *Patterns of the Past*. There were 39 programs at 26 venues across the state, including nine museums and seven state and national parks. Some highlights were exhibits "Discovering the Bluff Dwellers" at the Rogers Museum and "All Kinds of Buttons" at the Pine Bluff-Jefferson County Historical Museum; a spring equinox tour at Toltec Mounds; and excavations at the Royston House at Historic Washington State Park.

A summary article about Archeology Month 2008 can be found on the redesigned web pages at www.uark.edu/campus-resources/archinfo/archmonth2008.html.

Arkansas Archeological Society

Kwas, along with the Survey's Barbara Scott, coordinates the Society's Annual Meeting. She also serves as program chair. This involves several stages of work at different times of the year, with the most intensive phase being July through September for the Fall 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 and provides a copy of her "Guide to Setting Up an Arkansas Archeological Society Annual Meeting" to the following year's arrangements chair.

Kwas sent advance information on the annual Training Program to fieldwork websites, such as that sponsored by the Archaeological Institute of America, and to nearby state societies, and also sent out general press releases to state papers. She provided input and suggested materials for the proposed Kids' Dig program, initiated this year.

Kwas continued to serve as newsletter editor for the Fayetteville-based Ko-ko-çi Chapter. She handled press releases for the Chapter and sent news updates by email to Chapter members. Kwas set up an exhibit advertising the Society and Chapter at the Washington County Fair. She coordinated the Chapter's December fund-raising book sale, and helped with arrangements for the special Wal-Mart lecture at the Jones Center, with Dr. Jamie Brandon as the guest speaker. The lecture had to be rescheduled due to inclement weather.

SAA Public Education Committee

Kwas is a member of the Public Education Committee (PEC) of the Society for American Archaeology (SAA). Her term will continue through April 2009. She was part of a three-member team that developed a public outreach website for SAA called *Archaeology for the Public* (AFTP), and continued her efforts in this arena through management of the heritage tourism pages and Archaeology Month Poster Contest Archives. This year Kwas took over as liaison of the group and conferred with SAA President Dean Snow about the future management of the AFTP web pages. Although the team members' terms with the PEC are ending, Kwas and one other member have moved into the SAA Task Force on Web Review and continue to manage the web pages.

Kwas led the PEC's Heritage Tourism Task Group in providing input to the American Council on Historic Preservation on developing a policy on heritage tourism, and participated in a National Geographic Society Destination Stewardship Survey. The Task Group has also been working on a contribution to a book on heritage tourism. Due to organizational changes, Task Group members have now joined the SAA Heritage Values Interest Group, organized by George Smith.

Kwas continues to serve as the Arkansas representa-

tive for the Network of State and Provincial Archaeology Education Coordinators.

Websites

Kwas periodically updates the educational information for the Survey website Education pages (www.uark.edu/campus-resources/archinfo/resources.html) and Archeology Month pages (www.uark.edu/campus-resources/archinfo/archmonth.html). The latter includes a program schedule, a program submission form, and a list of suggested ideas for participating in Archeology Month, as well as a summary article for the year. Kwas also maintains the content of the "Archaeological Parks in the U.S." web site (www.uark.edu/misc/aras/index.html). Deborah Weddle (CSP) sees that all materials for these websites is posted in an attractive and workable design. Kwas has also continued to work this year on the SAA *Archaeology for the Public* website through the SAA Public Education Committee.

Community Educational Activities

Kwas participates in a number of activities designed to reach teachers, students, and interpreters in Arkansas. She continued to post information about American Indians and archeology on Arkansas teachers' listservs, directing teachers to the Survey's website and to the *Arkansas Encyclopedia of History & Culture*. She again served as lead judge for Northwest Arkansas Science Fair in the Behavioral/Social Science category, this time in the Senior Division, held March 14 at the University of Arkansas.

Kwas taught two sessions of the "Trash Box Archeology" activity at the UA's University Days, with 14 attendees. University Days is sponsored by the UA Center for Math & Science Education (CMASE) and provides hands-on programs for grades 4-6 and 7-9. She also taught one session of the activity for K-12 teachers at the Arkansas Curriculum Conference in Little Rock, and set up a table display of educational materials.

With the help of other Survey staff members, Kwas coordinated a career-day tour of the Survey for Rogers Eastside Elementary School on April 24. About 100 students, teachers, and chaperones attended.

SERVICE ACTIVITIES

Mary L. Kwas (M.S., University of Wisconsin – Milwaukee, 1980) joined the Survey in 1996 with extensive experience in public education and archeology. Her previous positions include collections archeologist for the Mississippi Department of Archives and History, site manager of Pinson Mounds State Archeological Area in Tennessee, and curator of education at Chucalissa Museum, University of Memphis. Her research interests include historical archeology and archeological parks.

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 28–30, 2007, Mountain View)
- coordinator of Archeology Month (March)
- contributor to the Society website
- contributor to *Field Notes*, the Society newsletter
- coordinator for Society/Ko-ko-çi Exhibit at Washington County Fair

Professional Service and Activities

- Chair, Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Public Outreach Grant Committee
- Society for American Archaeology, Public Education Committee, Task Force on Web Review, PEC State Coordinator for Arkansas
- Survey Publications Committee

Service to Arkansas Public Schools

- educational table display, Arkansas Curriculum Conference, Little Rock, 31 October–1 November, 2007 (conference attendance approximately 1400)
- Career Day tour coordinator, Rogers Eastside Elementary School (attendance, 100)
- lead judge, Northwest Arkansas Science Fair, Behavioral/Social Sciences, Senior Division, UAF campus, March 2008
- taught "Trash Box Archeology" at UA University Days (attendance, 14)
- taught "Trash Box Archeology" at Arkansas Curriculum Conference (attendance, 14)

Other Outreach Service

- content and updates for *Archaeological Parks in the U.S.* website
- content and updates for Education pages on Survey website
- presentations at summer library reading programs in Farmington and Greenland (combined audiences, 26)

THE PUBLICATIONS PROGRAM

Robert C. Mainfort, Jr., Series Editor

Lindi Holmes, Production Editor for Research Series

Deborah Sabo, Production Editor for Popular Series & Customer Service

Lisa Davison, Accounting, Sales & Distribution

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. 63, *An Antebellum Ozark Community and the Civil War*, by Jerry Hilliard, is in final preparation and scheduled to be published in Fall 2008. This monograph presents the results of excavations at the Second Mount Comfort Church in Washington County during three successive Archeology Weeks, 1991–1993. Foundations of the modest 1840s church revealed a symmetrical plan brick building with a front portico and a small wood-frame addition on the north side corresponding to a “school room” known from written sources. The archeological analysis is supplemented with documentary research, including WPA-recorded oral histories, the published autobiography of Ann (James) Marshall, who taught school in the church building during the late 1840s, and Civil War-era letters describing the property's use as a military camp and hospital.



One new manuscript was accepted for publication and is undergoing revision by the author.

REPRINTS AND OTHER PRODUCTS

Nodena, An Account of 90 Years of Archeological Investigations in Southeast Mississippi County, Arkansas (RS30) was digitized and reprinted. The first edition was published in 1973. This classic report is now available at the same low price, with updated fonts, corrections of minor textual errors, and improved quality of all the original illustrations. Lindi Holmes digitized the text and graphics, working from the original masters. Deborah Sabo was proofreader and production manager.

Standards for Data Collection from Human Skeletal Remains (RS44) went into its eighth printing and continues to be widely used in university classes. TP11 *A Handbook of Soil Description for Archeologists* also was reprinted.

SALES AND DISTRIBUTION

Publication sales numbered 2052 volumes and produced \$30,791.32 in gross profits. An additional 61 books were distributed free as desk or complimentary copies. Demand for *Standards* (RS44) continues to be high, with steady sales of the *Soils Handbook* (TP11) along with *Rock Art* (PS05) and *Paths of Our Children* (PS03).

Survey archeologists sold books at the annual meetings of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Caddo Conference, and Arkansas Archeological Society. Books were also sold at the Arkansas Archeological Survey/Society Training Program.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS FOR THE PROGRAM

The Publications Program is ever changing due to demands from book warehouses and university bookstores. The higher price of fuel is having a major impact on shipping rates, with some customers scaling back the number of volumes ordered. A major change affecting the Program this year was the elimination of a credit card option. This adversely impacts sales especially to individuals, but the staff work hard to make other payment options as convenient as possible. A difficult decision was made to end international shipping. Sales are now within the U.S. and

Publication Sales and Distribution for 2007–2008

	Research Series	Research Reports	Popular Series	Technical Papers	Total
No. of Titles	62	32	5	11	110
Sold	1764	35	106	147	2052
Free	26	0	32	3	61
Total	1790	35	138	150	2113

North America only. Fortunately, a lower quote for reprinting RS44 this year will help stabilize our profit margin. All grossly overdue invoices were collected, and accounts receivable moved from a negative -13.6% to a positive 14.3%.

Excellent packing, invoicing, and shipping procedures are in place. A new project for complete overhaul of the storage area was planned to be implemented prior to delivery of the new RS44 shipment. With volumes arranged more like a modern library, every aspect of restocking and access to our inventory will be safer and more efficient.

The publications committee and Series Editor discussed possible digital delivery of out-of-print volumes. Lindi Holmes has been working on updated PDFs of the older Research Reports.

SURVEY BOOKS GET GOOD REVIEWS

Two Historic Cemeteries in Crawford County, Arkansas by Robert C. Mainfort, Jr. and James M. Davidson (RS62) was reviewed by Kristina Kilgrove in *Southeastern Archaeology* (2007, vol. 26, no. 2, pp. 343–344) and by Richard E. Pfreder in the Association for Gravestone Studies' *AGS Quarterly* (2008, vol. 32, no. 3, pp. 21–22). Kilgrove provides a chapter-by-chapter summary and advises that the book tackles “questions about typology, chronology, and socioeconomics that have not been fully addressed in previous literature.” Pfreder says the edited volume “flow[s] together smoothly and sustain[s] one’s interest”; he calls it a straightforward scientific report that nevertheless addresses many mysteries and fascinating cultural details of the period, giving it a broader appeal beyond the professional archeological community.

STAFF ACTIVITIES

Series Editor **Robert Mainfort** solicited manuscripts, worked with two authors whose manuscripts are in various stages of production, and assisted in preparing the reprint of RS30.

Lindi Holmes is the production editor for the Research Series. She made corrections to digital copies of RS 5 and 8, and RR 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 15 (scanning and digitizing from old master pages). She also produced the digital product for the reprint of RS30 (*Nodena*).

Deborah Sabo completed the *Annual Report for 2006–2007* and worked with author Jerry Hilliard to develop and edit the manuscript for Research Series 63. She proofreads digitized files for reprints, including final copy for RS30, and for the publications archive. She also assists with sales, inventory, and distribution, keeps ordering information up-to-date on the website, produces the Publications catalog, and makes all arrangements with the print shop. She is responsible for development and production of the Popular Series and this year consulted with authors on two planned volumes. As of February 2008, she serves as editor of the Arkansas Archeological Society Newsletter, *Field Notes*.

Lisa Davison is responsible 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**, **Kathleen Cande**, **Mary Kwas**, **George Sabo**, and **Deborah Sabo** (ex officio)—consulted with Mainfort regarding several issues, including the feasibility of developing digital delivery of older out-of-print titles. 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.

2007-2008 ACTIVITIES

- 60 rolls of black-and-white or color film and hundreds of negatives processed and cataloged
- 950 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, station archives, AETN television programs, academic publications, book chapters, and community newspapers
- 60 slide duplications for presentations and archives
- 50 graphic and design works, maps, graphs, and posters
- 900 items photographed: prehistoric artifacts, skeletal 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

Ouachita Chapter, Hot Springs
Toltec Chapter, Little Rock
Tunican Chapter, Monticello
Ko-ko-çi Chapter, Fayetteville

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. 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 and often also serve as 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. Two grants were awarded at the 2007 annual meeting: \$1000 to Dr. Mary Beth Trubitt (HSU) for archeobotanical analysis of samples from the 2007 Training Program excavations; and \$755 to David Jeane (SAU) for analysis of bone found in a pottery vessel at Bayou Bodcaw.

Archeology Month 2008

The theme of Arkansas Archeology Month 2008 was Patterns of the Past. Of the 39 scheduled programs at

26 different venues listed in the Events Brochure, Survey archeologists presented or had some involvement with at least 20. A handsome two-sided poster was sponsored by the Arkansas Archeological Society. It featured the image of a Mississippian-period head pot on the front and information about head pots, written by Jim Cherry for the *Encyclopedia of Arkansas History & Culture*, used by permission, on the back. The poster was designed by Theresa Russell and Leslie Walker, both students at UAF (and Ko-ko-çi Chapter members). The poster was included in the national display of Archeology Month posters at the 2008 Society for American Archaeology meeting in Vancouver, B.C., Canada. For information on Archeology Month 2008 see www.uark.edu/campus-resources/archinfo/archmonth2008.html.

Annual Meeting

The 2007 meeting was held September 28–30 in Mountain View, with 113 registrants. Local arrangements were made by Susan Young, a Society officer and staff member at the Shiloh Museum of Ozark History in Springdale. Of 14 scheduled papers, nine were by Survey archeologists and one was coauthored by the ASU station archeologist with one of her students. The keynote speaker was Samuel O. Brookes, archeologist with the National Forests in Mississippi, who spoke on "Aspects of the Middle Archaic in Mississippi and the Mid-South." The meeting was concluded with a tour "Above and Below Blanchard Springs Caverns."

Society Publications

Hester Davis (Emerita State Archeologist) “retired” her volunteer position as editor of the Society’s newsletter *Field Notes*, which is published six times a year. After nearly half a century of involvement with Society publications, Hester announced that No. 340 (January/February 2008) would be her final issue of the newsletter. She has been the editor of *Field Notes* since its inception as a separate publication in 1965. The present bimonthly format began in 1974, from which date the current issue numbering system began its count.

Deborah Sabo (Research Assistant for the CO and Publications Program) took over as editor of *Field Notes* beginning with No. 341 (March/April 2008).

The Society also publishes a peer-reviewed annual Bulletin, *The Arkansas Archeologist*, edited by Glen Akridge. Volumes 46 and 47 appeared in 2008. Volume 46 included an article jointly authored by Dr. John House (UAPB) and Dr. Glen Akridge on the identification of vermilion in colonial era Indian graves at the Lake Dumond site, associated with the early Arkansas Post. Volume 47 was a special issue of “Papers in Honor of Martha Ann Rolingson” and was based on a symposium at the 2006 Southeastern Archaeological Conference that marked the occasion of Dr. Rolingson’s retirement from nearly four decades of service with the Archeological Survey. With two volumes released this year, Akridge has now brought the Bulletin up to date.

Society Volunteers

Many Survey station research projects in the field and laboratory depend on volunteers, mostly Society members. Volunteers contributed at least 7295 hours to archeological projects around the state in 2007–2008. These included excavations at the Jones Mill site during the Training Program, laboratory work at most stations, excavations at the historic Drennen-Scott House in Van Buren and at the Royston House at Historic Washington State Park, a number of geophysical survey and mapping projects, work at the Isgrig site near Little Rock, and many more.

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 in the form of a half-day Stewardship workshop during the summer Training Program, plus mentoring for individual Stewards. Society officer Chester Shaw heads the Stewardship Committee. A brochure explaining site stewardship to landowners was created last year by the Survey; copies are available at each Survey station and from Chester Shaw.



Arkansas Archeological Society members volunteered during Archeology Month for excavations at the Royston House in Historic Washington State Park. Bob Campbell works on uncovering porch piers behind the house. The project was directed by SAU station archeologist Dr. Jamie Brandon. (Photo by Anthony Clay Newton.)

"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. The program requires extensive preparation by Survey staff beginning months in advance. Field and laboratory work are supervised by Survey staff, other professionals, and qualified Society members. 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. Ages eight and up are welcome, but children under 16 must be accompanied by an adult participant.

THE 2008 TRAINING PROGRAM AT JONES MILL

Fieldwork

Participants of the 2008 Training Program contributed 2900 hours in the field and lab to Dr. Mary Beth Trubitt's research on Archaic period stone tool use and trade along the Ouachita River. Of the 87 registrants, 36 were attending for the first time this year. It was Dr. Trubitt's second year directing the summer Training Program at the Jones Mill site (3HS28) near Malvern, Arkansas. Excavations this year focused on the Middle Archaic occupation at Jones Mill and contribute to Trubitt's larger research design for understanding stone tool production, use, and exchange in the region during the Middle and Late Archaic (ca. 4000–1000 B.C.). Her project has a particular emphasis on how people used the locally quarried Arkansas Novaculite, a type of fine-grained siliceous rock that was intensively mined in the Ouachita Mountains during the Archaic, and was part of an extensive trade network.

The Training Program excavations were intended to find out the range of activities that took place at habitation sites along the Ouachita River where novaculite was made into tools for domestic use, and perhaps also for trade, and also to get samples for radiometric dating.

The Basic Excavation seminar excavated three 2 by 2 meter units with mixed midden and features that looked like post molds (probably Caddo or Woodland period), but also recovered many Late Archaic dart points and some red stone bead fragments.

In another part of the site, units were taken down to "Stratum III," a Middle Archaic deposit that included many diagnostic dart point types and several notched pebble net sinkers, large amounts of novaculite chipping debris and tool fragments, and other pieces of fire-cracked rock. "Rock cluster" features might represent the remains of some kind of "hot stone" cooking technique.



Angie Turner measures level depth at the Jones Mill site. She was taking the Basic Excavation class.

Lab analysis of samples from the previous year have identified plant remains including nutshells from some of these features.

Samples collected from Stratum III, plus charred material from the features, should prove sufficient to obtain

C14 dates using the accelerator mass spectrometry technique. This could be very important, since there are only about 30 radiocarbon dates reported for the 9000-year span of the Archaic period in all of Arkansas.

Facilities for the 2008 Training Program were provided by Ouachita Technical College, whose representatives were helpful in every way possible. Energy of Arkansas, Inc., allowed access to the archeological site on their property. This was a truly cooperative effort with a very successful result.

Seminars

Classroom instruction at the Training Program consists of five-day seminars that meet four hours each day. The Basic Excavation seminar also requires four hours per day in the field. Eight Survey archeologists taught seminars at the 2008 Training Program: Tom Green and Jane Anne Blakney-Bailey (Basic Excavation); Claudine Payne (Basic Laboratory); Jerry Hilliard (Site Survey); Julie Morrow (Lithic Analysis); Jamie Brandon (Historical Archeology); Skip Stewart-Abernathy (Historic Ceramics); and Tim Mulvihill (Mapping). Fifty-seven people enrolled in seminars.

Survey archeologists, other professionals, and qualified Society members worked as Field and Lab Supervisors. Barbara Scott was Office Manager. Tom Green taught a Site Stewardship workshop. Mary Beth Trubitt and Skip Stewart-Abernathy presented evening lectures. New Society member Sherrie Shepard (Toltec Chapter) designed the 2008 Training Program t-shirt.

Certification Program

Participants in the Certification Program 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.

Since 1995, Jerry Hilliard, UAF station associate, has managed the Society's Certification Program. This year he completed an evaluation of the Program and published a brief overview in the Society's newsletter *Field Notes* (No. 342). During 2007–2008, Hilliard worked cooperatively with Barbara Scott to administer



Clay Garretson (left) and Jim White (right) map with the total station at Essex Park Golf Course during the Mapping Seminar taught by Tim Mulvihill at the June 2008 Training Program. (Photo by Tim Mulvihill.)

the Program, and in June 2008, he passed the reins officially to Ms. Scott, who is the Survey's main liaison with the Society. Discussions are under way to update the program.

There are about 60 active participants. Six certificates were presented to three members at the 2007 annual meeting. These are reported in *Field Notes* No. 339.

This year for the first time a Certification seminar was taught independently of the summer Training Program. Skip Stewart-Abernathy (WRI station archeologist) taught Site Survey in February 2008 at the Winthrop Rockefeller Institute on Petit Jean Mountain, with help from Larry Porter (WRI station assistant) and Alan Smith (ARV Chapter). Twenty-two Society members enrolled. More seminars are planned at WRI.

APPENDIX 1. REPORTS AND PUBLICATIONS BY SURVEY STAFF DURING 2007-2008

- Austin, Robert J., **Jeffrey M. Mitchem**, Arlene Fradkin, John E. Foss, Shanna Drwiega, and Linda Allred
2008 *Bayshore Homes Archaeological Survey and National Register Evaluation*. Central Gulf Coast Archaeological Society, Pinellas Park. Submitted to Division of Historical Resources, Florida Department of State, Tallahassee.
- Brandon, Jamie C.
2007 An Introduction to The Recent Past: A New Historical Archaeology Column. *The SAA Archaeological Record* 7(5):4.
2008 Disparate Diasporas and Vindicationist Archaeologies: Some Comments on Excavating America's Metaphor. *Historical Archaeology* 42(3):147–151.
2008 Review of *Findings: The Material Culture of Needlework and Sewing* by Mary Beaudry, Yale University Press, 2007. *American Antiquity* 73(1):185.
- Brandon, Jamie C., and John Samuelsen
2008 Archeo-geophysical Survey and Archeological Testing at the Royston House (3HE236-91), Historic Washington State Park, Hempstead County, Arkansas. Report submitted to Arkansas Department of Parks & Tourism by the Arkansas Archeological Survey, Southern Arkansas University Research Station Project No. 50, Magnolia, Arkansas.
- Brock, Amanda, and Matt Reynolds
2007 New Radiocarbon Dates from 3CL593. *Field Notes* 339:10–11.
- Davis, Hester A.
2007 Review of *The Antiquities Act: A Century of American Archeology, Historic Preservation, and Nature Conservation*, edited by David Harmon, Francis McManamon, and Dwight Pitcaithley. *Historical Archaeology* 41(2):189–191.
2008 *Remembering Awatovi: The Story of an Archaeological Expedition in Northern Arizona, 1935–1939*. Peabody Museum Press, Cambridge, MA.
- Davis, Hester A., and Marcel Kornfeld
2007 The Council of Affiliated Societies: Past, Present, and Future. *The SAA Archaeological Record* 7(3):35–36.
- Donat, Lela, Jamie C. Brandon, Audrey Baker, and Anthony Clay Newton
2008 Rehabilitation and Consolidation of the Archeological Collections and Support Documentation from the Spirit Lake (3LA83) and Fish Lake (3HE287) Projects. Report submitted to the USACE, St. Louis District by the Arkansas Archeological Survey, Southern Arkansas University Research Station Project No. 51, Magnolia, Arkansas.
- Farmer, Mary V.
2007 Wallace Bottom, 3AR179, and the Minneapolis Moline Plow. *Field Notes* 334:8.
- Green, Thomas J.
2008 Cultural Resource Management. In *Handbook of Archaeological Theories*, edited by R. Alexander Bentley, Herbert D.G. Maschner, and Christopher Chippindale. AltaMira Press, Lanham, MD, pp. 375–394.
- Haynes, Gary, David G. Anderson, C. Reid Ferring, Stuart J. Feidel, Donald K. Grayson, C. Vance Haynes, Jr., Vance T. Holliday, Bruce B. Huckell, Marcel Kornfeld, David J. Meltzer, **Julie Morrow**, Todd Surovell, Nicole M. Waguespak, Peter Wigand, and Robert M. Yohe II
2007 Comment on 'Redefining the Age of Clovis: Implications for the Peopling of the Americas'. *Science*, vol. 317 (20 July), p. 320b.

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

- Hilliard, Jerry, and Robert C. Mainfort, Jr.
 2007 The Ira Spradley Field Site: A Late Woodland Cemetery in the Arkansas Ozarks. *Southeastern Archaeology* 26(2):269–291.
- House, John H.
 2007 Powell Canal: Baytown Period Adaptation on Bayou Macon in Southeast Arkansas. In *Mississippian Emergence*, edited by Bruce D. Smith, pp. 9–26. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C. (Reprint of 1990 edition, with new foreword by the editor.)
 2007 Wallace Bottom: A Colonial Era Archaeological Context on the Lower Arkansas River. In *French Colonial Pottery: An International Conference*, edited by George Avery, pp. 361–372. Northwestern State University Press, Natchitoches.
 2008 Preliminary Archeological Investigation at the McKimmey Site 3PU103, Little Rock Port Industrial Park Vicinity, Pulaski County, Arkansas. Report submitted to Arkansas Historic Preservation Program by Arkansas Archeological Survey.
- House, John H.**, and Glen D. Akridge
 2008 Identification of Vermilion in Colonial Era Indian Graves at the Lake Dumond Site, Arkansas County, Arkansas. *The Arkansas Archeologist* 46:21–26.
- Jeter, Marvin D.
 2007 James Edward White, 1926–2007 (Obituary). *Field Notes* 335:13–14.
 2007 Patsy White, 1930–2007 (Obituary). *Field Notes* 337 (July/August, misnumbered “336”):8–11.
- Jeter, Marvin D., and Robert J. Scott, Jr.
 2008 *Keo*, Carets, Quartz Crystals, et cetera: Southerly Plum Bayou vs. Northerly Coles Creek Culture Elements. *The Arkansas Archeologist* 47:43–82.
- Kwas, Mary L.
 2007 Here There Be Pirates! Book review of *X Marks the Spot: The Archaeology of Piracy*, by Russell K. Skowronel and Charles R. Ewen. *Field Notes* 339:12.
 2007 Improving Your Application for the SEAC Public Outreach Grant Award. *Southeastern Archaeological Conference Newsletter* 49(2):1–3.
 2008 Archeological Topics in the Encyclopedia of Arkansas. *Field Notes* 342:6.
 2008 Review of *Big Bone Lick: The Cradle of American Paleontology*, by Stanley Hedeon. *Field Notes* 342:7.
- Kwas, Mary L., and Robert C. Mainfort, Jr.
 2007 Antiquarians’ Perspectives on Pinson Mounds Revisited: A Response to McNutt. *Southeastern Archaeology* 26(1):145–150.
- Mainfort, Robert C., Jr.**, J. Matthew Compton, and **Kathleen H. Cande**
 2007 1973 Excavations at the Upper Nodena Site. *Southeastern Archaeology* 26(1):108–123.
- Mitchem, Jeffrey M.
 2007 Review of *Beyond Books and Borders: Garcilaso de la Vega and La Florida del Inca* edited by Raquel Chang-Rodríguez. *Historical Archaeology* 41(45):229–230.
- Morrow, Juliet E.
 2007 In the Wake of C. B. Moore: The Little Turkey Hill and Harter Knoll Sites, Independence County. *Field Notes* 338:6–10.
 2008 Piecing Together the Cherry Valley Phase. *Field Notes* 342:4–5.
- Mulvihill, Tim, Jami J. Lockhart, and Michael Evans
 2008 *2008 Archaeogeophysical Survey of the Drennen-Scott Historic Site, Van Buren*. Report submitted to John Milner & Associates by the Arkansas Archeological Survey UA-Fort Smith Research Station, Fort Smith, AR.

Payne, Claudine

2007 Investigations at the Eaker Site, 2007: Preliminary Report. Report submitted to Arkansas State Historic Preservation Office by the Arkansas Archeological Survey, Blytheville Research Station.

Reynolds, M.D. (with contributions by J. Gaskin, A. Kumar, E. Pope, J. C. Rose, **R. J. Scott, M. B. Trubitt**, and J. C. Tyler)

2007 Preliminary Report on Salvage Excavations at 3CL593. Limited distribution report submitted to Arkansas Historic Preservation Program following Arkansas Act 753 permit, by Arkansas Archeological Survey Henderson State University Research Station, Arkadelphia.

Sabo, Deborah

2007 Archaeology and the Sense of History in J.R.R. Tolkien's Middle-earth. *Mythlore* 26(1/2):91–112.

Trubitt, Mary Beth

2007 A New Topographic Map of Barkman Mound (3CL7). *Field Notes* 338:3–4.

2008 Archaic Arkansas: Plans for the 2008 Society Dig. *Field Notes* 341:6–9.

Trubitt, Mary Beth, and Matt Reynolds

2007 Dating Caddo Indian Habitation at the Hughes Site (3SA11). Henderson State University Academic Forum 24:28–39. On-line at <http://www.hsu.edu/default.aspx?id8538>.

APPENDIX 2. PAPERS, SYMPOSIA, AND WORKSHOPS BY SURVEY STAFF DURING 2007-2008

Billeau, Gina, and **Juliet E. Morrow**

2007 Osteology of the King Mastodon. Annual meeting of the Arkansas Archeological Society, Mountain View.

Brandon, Jamie C.

2007 That Was Then, This Is Now: Revisiting the Archaeologies of Fort George Island, Florida. 64th Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Knoxville, TN.

2008 From Monumental Mounds to Forgotten Forts: Ongoing Collaborative Archeological Projects in Southwestern Arkansas. East Texas Archeological Conference, Tyler, TX.

2008 Engendering Archaeology in the Arkansas Ozarks and the Old Southwest. Annual Conference of the Society for Historical Archaeology, Albuquerque, NM.

2008 Is Public Outreach Enough? Exploring the Place for Activism in 21st Century African Diaspora Archaeology. Annual Conference of the Society for Historical Archaeology, Albuquerque, NM.

Early, Ann M.

2008 Radiocarbon Chronology of Caddo in Arkansas: Status Report and Recommendations for Future Priorities. 50th Caddo Conference, Natchitoches, LA.

2008 Pioneer Era Caddo Archeology in the Northern Ouachita Mountains: Aikman Site. 50th Caddo Conference, Natchitoches, LA.

Farmer, Mary V.

2007 In Search of the Forgotten: Recording Cemeteries in Arkansas. 9th South Central Historical Archeology Conference, Natchez, MS.

2007 Marbles, Gizzard Stones and Water Glass: or, How Did That Get in the Archeological Record? Annual meeting of the Arkansas Archeological Society, Mountain View.

Green, Thomas J.

2007 State Grave Protection Laws and Why They Are Important to Federal Land Managers. Sustaining Military Readiness Conference, Department of Defense, Orlando, FL.

2008 (Re)Creation and Preservation of Archaeological Landscapes in Arkansas. Garvin Woodland Gardens Symposium, Department of Landscape Architecture, University of Arkansas.

2008 Cultural Identity and Archaeology: Native Americans and Repatriation. Peary-MacMillan Arctic Museum, Bowdoin College.

Jeane, David

2008 A River Runs Through, Around, Over It: The Old Allen's Ferry Site (3LR58), Little River County, Arkansas. 50th Caddo Conference, Natchitoches, LA.

Jeter, Marvin D.

2008 Pre-Adapted for Exploitation: Prehistoric Inter-Tribal Warfare in the Eastern U.S. and Mississippi Valley as a Prelude to the Indian Slave Trade. Conference on "Adoption, Captivity, and Slavery: Changing Meanings in Early Colonial America." British Museum Centre for Anthropology and Plymouth University, London.

2008 Thirty-Odd Years of Observing the Caddoan Scene from the Mysterious East. 50th Caddo Conference, Natchitoches, LA.

Lockhart, Jami J., Juliet E. Morrow, and Shaun McGaha

2008 Aerial and Near Surface Remote Sensing at Old Town Ridge (3CG41). Poster presentation at the Midsouth Archaeological Conference, Jonesboro, AR.

Martin-Burns, Melinda

2008 Life on Walker's Lake: The Knappenberger Site (3MS53). Poster presentation at the Midsouth Archaeological Conference, Jonesboro, AR.

McKinnon, Duncan P.

2008 A View Beneath the Surface: Archaeogeophysical Research at Battle Mound (3LA1). 50th Caddo Conference, Natchitoches, LA.

Morrow, Juliet E.

2007 Paleoindians and Watercraft: An Assessment from the Mississippi Valley. 64th Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Knoxville, TN.

2007 Atlatl Knoll: A Middle Archaic Cemetery in Northeast Arkansas. Annual meeting of the Arkansas Archeological Society, Mountain View.

Morrow, Juliet E., Shaun McGaha, and Jami J. Lockhart

2008 Archaeological Investigations at Old Town Ridge (3CG41): A Fortified Village in Northeast Arkansas. Midsouth Archaeological Conference, Jonesboro, AR.

Mitchem, Jeffrey M.

2007 Safety Harbor: Mississippian Influence in the Circum-Tampa Bay Region. 64th Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Knoxville, TN.

2008 Mississippian Influence on Weeden Island: Safety Harbor in the Greater Tampa Bay Region. 73rd annual meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Vancouver, BC.

2008 New Information on Nineteenth Century Archaeologist S. T. Walker. 60th annual meeting of the Florida Anthropological Society, Ybor City/Tampa, FL.

Payne, Claudine

2007 The Nodena Art Style. Annual meeting of the Arkansas Archeological Society, Mountain View.

2007 Gender and Rank in the Nodena Art Style. 64th Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Knoxville, TN.

2008 The Running Arch Motif in Mississippian Ceramics. Midsouth Archaeological Conference, Jonesboro, AR.

Sabo, Deborah

2007 Tolkien's Noble Savage: Construction of the Primitive in *The Lord of the Rings*. 38th Annual Conference of the Mythopoeic Society, Berkeley, CA.

2008 Orc Bodies, Orc Selves: Medieval and Modern Monstrosity in Middle-earth. 43rd International Congress on Medieval Studies, Kalamazoo, MI.

- Sabo, George III
 2008 Ethnobiological Symbolism in Ozark Rock Art. 31st annual Society for Ethnobiology Conference, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville.
- Sabo, George III, and Kim Penrod
 2007 Constructing Identity at the Caddo Heritage Museum. Annual meeting of the American Society for Ethnohistory, Tulsa, OK.
 2008 Constructing Identity at the Caddo Heritage Museum. 50th annual Caddo Conference, Natchitoches, LA.
- Sabo, George III, Leslie Walker, and Jerry Hilliard
 2007 Stylistic Variability in Arkansas Rock Art. 64th annual meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Knoxville, TN.
- Samuelsen, John
 2008 Geophysics at the Crenshaw Site. 50th Caddo Conference, Natchitoches, LA.
- Stewart-Abernathy, Leslie C.
 2007 Historical Archeology and the Lakeport Restoration. Lakeport Research Symposium, Lakeport Grand Opening, Lake Village, AR.
 2007 Bold Pilgrims Indeed: The Arkansas Archeological Survey and African-American Cemeteries. 9th South Central Historical Archeology Conference, Natchez, MS.
- Stewart-Abernathy, Leslie C., and Jamie C. Brandon
 2008 What Does Post-Emancipation African-American Archaeology Look Like in Arkansas? Annual conference of the Society for Historical Archaeology, Albuquerque, NM.
- Trubitt, Mary Beth
 2007 Novaculite in the Archaic along Arkansas's Ouachita River. 64th annual Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Knoxville, TN.
 2007 Society Dig 2007: Archaic Lifeways along the Ouachita River. Annual meeting of the Arkansas Archeological Society, Mountain View.
 2008 Archaic Arkansas: Preliminary Results from 2007 Excavations. 50th Caddo Conference, Natchitoches, LA.
 2008 Salvage Archeology at a Caddo Mound in Arkansas. Poster presentation, 50th Caddo Conference, Natchitoches, LA.
 2008 Archaic in Southwest Arkansas: New Work along the Ouachita River. 15th Annual East Texas Archeological Conference, Tyler, TX.

APPENDIX 3. SRP TITLES FOR 2007-2008

Cande, Kathleen H.

2007 A Cultural Resources Survey of Portions of Phase II of the James Fork Regional Water District, Scott County, Arkansas. Final Report, AAS Project 07-06. Arkansas Archeological Survey, Fayetteville. Submitted to James Fork Regional Water District, Greenwood, Arkansas. 62 pages plus appendix.

Cande, Kathleen H., Michael M. Evans, and Jami J. Lockhart

2007 Geophysical Investigations and Mapping of the Rice-Upshaw (3RA466) and Looney-French (3RA468) Sites, Randolph County, Arkansas. Final Report, AAS Project 08-02. Arkansas Archeological Survey, Fayetteville. Submitted to Jameson Architects, Little Rock. 33 pages plus appendix.

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

2008 Muffins, Chimneys and Clinkers: Expanding Public Interpretation at Old Davidsonville State Park, Randolph County, Arkansas. Year 3 Report, AAS Project 07-01, ANCRC Project 07-007. Arkansas Archeological Survey, Fayetteville. Submitted to Arkansas Natural and Cultural Resources Council, Little Rock, Arkansas. 149 pages plus appendices.

Guendling, Randall L.

2008 An Archeological Survey of the SWEPCO Easement, Prairie Grove Battlefield State Park, Washington County, Arkansas. Final Report, AAS Project 08-05. Arkansas Archeological Survey, Fayetteville. Submitted to Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism, Little Rock. 3 pages.

Guendling, Randall L. (editor)

2008 Brown Bluff: Modern Excavations and Reanalysis of 1932 Collections at a National Register Bluff Shelter (3WA10), Washington County, Arkansas. Final Report, AAS Project 896. Arkansas Archeological Survey, Fayetteville. Submitted to Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department, Little Rock. 283 pages plus ten appendices.

APPENDIX 4. STUDENT EMPLOYMENT DURING 2007-2008*

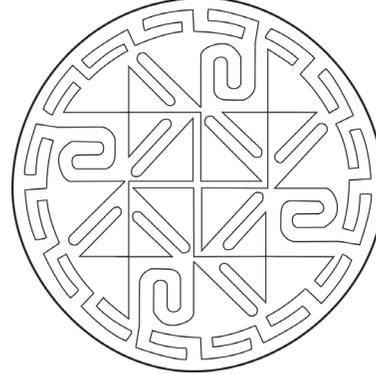
Audrey Baker (UAF Anthropology graduate student)
Barbara Farley (UAF Anthropology doctoral candidate)
Silas Humphrey (HSU student & AmeriCorps Intern)
Aaron Lingelbach..... (UAF Anthropology major)
Shaun McGaha (ASU McNair Scholar)
Duncan McKinnon..... (UAF Anthropology doctoral candidate)
John Samuelson..... (UAF Anthropology graduate student)
Leslie Walker..... (UAF Anthropology doctoral candidate)

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

HOW TO CONTACT THE ARKANSAS ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY

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

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



Research Stations:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Arkansas Archeological Survey
Winthrop Rockefeller Institute
Petit Jean Mountain
1 Rockefeller Drive
Morrilton, AR 72110
501.727.6250

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

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

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