

# **Arkansas Archeological Survey**

**Annual Report for fiscal year 2013–2014**



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A Division of the University of Arkansas System



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University of Arkansas System

## Arkansas Archeological Survey

# INTRODUCTION

The Arkansas Archeological Survey is a part of the University of Arkansas System. Our mission is to study and protect archeological sites in Arkansas, to preserve and manage information and collections from those sites, and to communicate what we learn to the people of Arkansas. Cooperative agreements with seven state university campuses, two state parks, the UA System's Winthrop Rockefeller Institute, and the City of Blytheville 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 Museum Collections Facility. The Survey acts as a repository for archeological collections originating from state and federally funded projects in Arkansas, our own research, private consulting firms, and donations. Also at the coordinating office are our sponsored research program (SRP) and computer services program (CSP) which support themselves in part through grants and contracts with local, state, and federal agencies. The CSP maintains several websites with educational information on Arkansas archeology and updates about recent and current research projects. The CSP also supplies research support through our archaeogeophysical program, employing the latest technologies for nondestructive detection of subsurface features at archeological sites.

Professional archeologists at our research stations teach college courses in anthropology and assist their university museums, or develop materials for public interpretation at the state parks, in addition to conducting basic research in their areas. Survey archeologists help to increase our knowledge of the past and its relationship to the present by working closely with local, state, and federal government agencies, American Indian tribes, college students, school teachers and K-12 students, tourists, fellow scholars, land owners and managers, amateur archeologists, and all Arkansas residents interested in archeology, prehistory, and the early history of the state. This report summarizes our research, teaching, and service activities for the year.

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

*George Sabo III, Ph.D.*  
Director



## HIGHLIGHTS for 2013–2014

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

The Survey provides considerable educational, economic, and quality-of-life benefits to Arkansas citizens. Survey faculty teach at seven state university campuses. Our field and laboratory projects provide research opportunities for both undergraduate and graduate students. We distribute free curriculum enrichment materials and offer dozens of speaker programs to public schools and other groups across the state each year.

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

Finally, the quality of life of all Arkansas citizens is enhanced by our outreach mission to share with the general public what we learn about the heritage of our state through talks and demonstrations, educational programs, print media, and the Internet.

The Survey's unique contribution and enduring success are products of our balanced science and service design, the expertise and integrity of our personnel, and the dedication and energy of our supporters. The following pages highlight some of our accomplishments in 2013–2014.

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



## Scientific Achievements & Archeological Mission

- Survey professional staff authored or coauthored **35 publications and reports**, and presented **52 papers or posters at professional meetings** in 2013–2014. Among new publications by Survey staff this year,
  - Mary Beth Trubitt, station archeologist at Henderson State University, coauthored (with Jeffrey S. Girard and Timothy K. Perttula) **Caddo Connections: Cultural Interactions Within and Beyond the Caddo World**, published by Rowman & Littlefield (2014). The book draws on the latest archeological fieldwork to look at the dynamic cultural landscape of the Caddo Area and its complex interconnections and exchanges with surrounding regions.
- **398 new archeological sites** were recorded, bringing the total number of sites in Arkansas site files to **47,268**.
- **132 new archeological projects** were entered into the database, bringing the projects total to **6605**.
- The Survey registrar facilitated **132 requests for information** from the Arkansas site files by students, researchers, and project managers.
- Our sponsored research program conducted projects supported with **new funds (grants and cost-share agreements) totaling \$189,866**.
- Volunteer participation in our projects continues to show a high level of interest in archeology among Arkansans.
- The Survey's **AMASDA database (Automated Management of Archeological Site Data in Arkansas)** is one of the first and best computerized site file systems in the country. Our computer services program and registrar's office personnel are constantly working to expand and upgrade the AMASDA system to add new databases. With the help of a major grant from the Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department, the system is being placed online (password protected) for qualified researchers.

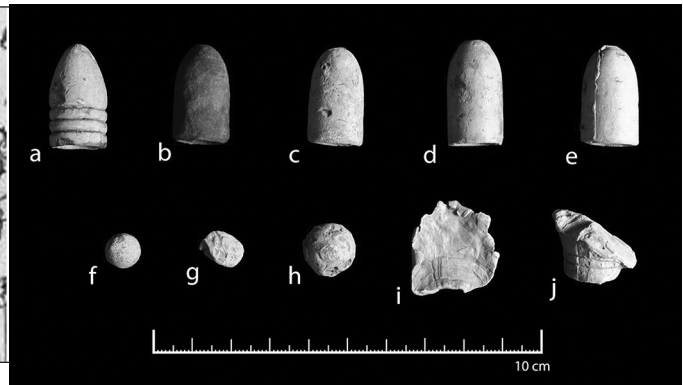
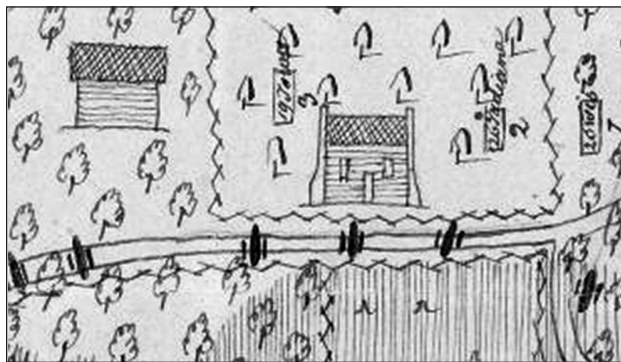
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**‘the Survey logged over 8528 hours of volunteer help from Arkansas Archeological Society members, students, and other citizens of Arkansas on various field and laboratory projects around the state’**

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## Archeological Projects Around Arkansas 2013–2104

- ARAS/UAF and SRP conducted geophysical investigations and systematic metal detecting in a portion of Prairie Grove Battlefield State Park ahead of planned construction for a restroom facility. An innovative methodology allowed geophysical remote sensing imagery to be uploaded and displayed on GPS receivers in the field, so that anomalies could be located on the ground and shovel-tested immediately. The distribution and kinds of Civil War munitions recovered in this project were shown to represent various episodes of the battle and locations of regimental positions as described in documents. This research will aid in battlefield interpretation at the park.



Detail from a contemporary map of the Prairie Grove Battlefield, showing artillery placements near the Borden House; small arms ordnance recovered during 2014 fieldwork.



- With a grant from the Arkansas Humanities Council, Elizabeth Horton (ARAS/TOL) will design and build the “Plum Bayou Interpretive Garden” at Toltec Mounds Archeological State Park. The garden will be the first to display and educate about the native plants of the American Southeast that were domesticated in this region beginning as early as 5000 years ago.
- Elizabeth Horton became an outside advisor for EAST Initiative students and program director Deirdre Williams at Dr. Martin Luther King Elementary School in Little Rock. She will help the students build a virtual reality education program called “The Great Arkansas Adventure” and will use the archeology of Toltec Mounds as a case study to integrate STEM subjects with learning about history.
- New geophysical surveys of Mound 1 at Parkin Archeological State Park, combined with evidence from limited test excavations in 1966 and documentary research, led Jeff Mitchem (ARAS/PAR) to pursue further proofs that the Parkin site really is Casqui, where the Hernando De Soto expedition raised a large wooden cross atop a mound in 1541. Guided by the geophysics, there will be a new effort to obtain a sample of the wooden post on Mound 1 that he hopes can be dated by tree-ring analysis.
- Jodi Barnes (ARAS/UAM) led two sessions of excavations at the antebellum Taylor House/Hollywood Plantation, one of the state’s oldest standing log structures, now owned by UA - Monticello. The archeological work is to assist with restoration plans for the house, which the university hopes to make a part of the Southeast Arkansas Heritage Trail.
- UA - Monticello supported archeological investigations led by Jodi Barnes at Camp Monticello, a World War II homefront heritage site on campus property. Used as a WAAC training facility in 1943, Camp Monticello served as a prisoner-of-war camp for Italian POWs from 1943–1946. Archival research, oral histories, mapping, and metal detector survey were combined into a report that uncovered details of camp construction, explored how the POWs maintained their ethnic and cultural identity in confinement, and placed the site in context of southeast Arkansas’s homefront cultural landscape. Survey staff, UAM students, and volunteers participated in the project.



Jessica Howe operates the Total Station at Camp Monticello; reverse side of ID tag for an Italian prisoner-of-war who was interned at the Camp.



- In cooperation with the Midwest Archeological Center of the National Park Service, the Survey began a new multiyear comprehensive archeological inventory of the Osotouy Unit at Arkansas Post National Memorial. This group of sites has long been a major research focus for John House, station archeologist at ARAS/UAPB. The effort this year included recovering existing benchmarks and new Total Station mapping, plus geophysical survey directed by Jami Lockhart (ARAS geophysical specialist) that revealed numerous potential cultural features below the soil.
- John House led continued efforts by ARAS/UAPB research station and others at the Thibault site on Fourche Island near Little Rock. This year the Survey investigated a 160-acre tract, including the known extent of the site, that was purchased by the Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma, and prepared a report. This land is within the traditional Arkansas homeland of the Quapaws established by the 1818 treaty. Additional fieldwork on the Thibault site included additional mapping, systematic testing, and controlled surface collections to provide a baseline for the historic and prehistoric material culture and reveal distribution patterns of certain artifact classes across the site. Volunteers assisted with this fieldwork.
- Tim Mulvihill, at the ARAS/UAFS research station, continued his program of research and excavations at the Drennen-Scott Historic Site in Van Buren. Students from the Introduction to Archeology class at UAFS participate and Mulvihill teaches the field school portion of the class. This year's work focused on an outbuilding that was probably a smokehouse, parts of a backyard terrace, and rock-lined drainage system. The long-term research design at the site contributes to interpretation and restoration of the historic property and increases our understanding of how Arkansans lived in a mid-19th century urban farmstead setting.
- With a crew from the Survey and help of volunteers, Larry Porter (ARAS/WRI) and Tim Mulvihill (ARAS/UAFS) carried out excavations at the Wild Violet site in Logan County. Porter had monitored the site, which is threatened by flooding, stream erosion, and vandalism, over two decades, with some limited testing during that period. This year the Corps of Engineers supported major fieldwork to salvage information from the site before it is lost forever. The site is important because so little is known about the Woodland period in this part of Arkansas.



UAFS archeology students at the Wild Violet site.

- Mary Beth Trubitt (ARAS/HSU) again co-directed Training Program excavations at a Montgomery County site in the Ouachita National Forest, working with Meeks Etchieson (U.S. Forest Service Archeologist) and the Arkansas Archeological Society. The annual Training Program is an important way to bring together the interests of professional and amateur archeologists, to solve research problems and provide hands-on public education about the archeology of the state. The project in Montgomery County has resulted in important new data about the Caddo occupation of south central Arkansas. In particular, recovered food remains (botanical and faunal) contributed to a public education project by the local chapter of the Society, and excavation of house remains will tell us more about the domestic lives of the Caddo people who lived along the Saline and Ouachita Rivers.
- Commemoration of the Civil War Sesquicentennial in Arkansas has brought increased interest in the history and archeology of the war and its contexts into focus. Several ongoing projects at the ARAS/SAU research station involve Civil War era sites in Arkansas, and the station staff also have been active in presenting their findings to both public and scholarly audiences. Fieldwork efforts included the search for Wallace's Ferry, where a small engagement took place near Helena; developing research in cooperation with the Friends of Jenkins Ferry Battlefield to learn more about the battlefield site (most of which exists outside the boundaries of Jenkins Ferry State Park); research on artillery ammunition from Pea Ridge National Military Park; and a project at Prairie Grove Battlefield State Park. Carl Carlson-Drexler (ARAS/SAU), who has special expertise in Conflict Archeology and battlefield research, led most of these projects.
- Juliet Morrow (ARAS/ASU) led the first controlled test excavations at Old Town Ridge, an important Native American fortified village site that may date between about AD 1300 and 1400 based on previous radiometric analysis of charred nutshells from a hearth. ASU students and volunteers assisted the crew in recovering artifacts and food remains. Geophysical survey identified subsurface anomalies that helped direct the fieldwork, which has been carried out in cooperation with the landowner.
- Juliet Morrow has joined with local cemetery interest groups to establish a project whose goal is to record every historic cemetery within the ARAS/ASU territory. This year a grant from Arkansas Humanities Council enabled work at the Knights of Pythias Cemetery in Jonesboro, the largest African American cemetery in Craighead County. An inventory of known burials and a topographic map were completed, and are the first step in a long term effort to document the history of the African American community in the area since 1900, where written sources are sparse.
- Michelle Rathgaber (ARAS/BLY) led excavations at the Manley-USrey site in Mississippi County. After geophysical survey, the excavation units were placed to uncover structures that had been damaged by an earthquake that occurred while people were living on the site during the 1450s. Research at the Blytheville station over the past decade or so has looked at ways to use archeology to help date past earthquake events in the New Madrid Zone, but this is the first time an excavation will explore how an earthquake directly impacted the Native American inhabitants at the site.

## Contributions to Higher Education in Arkansas

- **George Sabo III** was named as the **new Director of the Arkansas Archeological Survey**, effective July 1, 2013. Previously he was station archeologist at UAF since 1979. He is also a **Professor of Anthropology and Co-Director of the Environmental Dynamics Interdisciplinary Ph.D. Program** in the Fulbright College of Arts and Sciences.
- Ten Survey archeologists hold **research faculty titles in the Department of Anthropology** at the University of Arkansas: Dr. Jodi Barnes, Dr. Jamie Brandon, Dr. Ann Early, Dr. Elizabeth Horton, Dr. John House, Dr. Jami Lockhart, Dr. Jeffrey Mitchem, Dr. Juliet Morrow, Dr. Leslie Stewart-Abernathy, and Dr. Mary Beth Trubitt.
- Survey archeologists **teach at eight college and university campuses** in Arkansas (UAF, UAPB, UAM, UAFS, ASU, HSU, SAU, and UALR).
- Courses taught by Survey archeologists fulfilled **basic education requirements** and contributed to **several undergraduate majors and graduate degree programs** at six Arkansas universities, including (for example) Anthropology, History, Geosciences, and Environmental Dynamics at UAF, Heritage Studies at ASU, and African Studies at UAPB.

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‘Survey archeologists taught 15 college classes and 2 internships to 319 undergraduate and graduate students studying at eight college and university campuses in Arkansas’

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- Survey archeologists contributed **guest lectures, demonstrations of geophysical technologies, and tours of facilities** to students attending several colleges and universities in Arkansas.
- Survey archeologists filled **26 thesis or dissertation committee positions for UAF graduate students** in Anthropology and Environmental Dynamics, and served on **4 graduate committees at out-of-state institutions** (University of Alabama, University of South Carolina, Southern Illinois University-Carbondale, and the University of Calgary).
- Survey archeologists at all research stations and the coordinating office provided opportunities for **hands-on research experience** in archeological fieldwork and laboratory analysis for undergraduate and graduate students at host campuses.
- The Survey provided **employment to students at University of Arkansas campuses and at Arkansas Tech University and Henderson State University**.
- **Additional service** to Arkansas college and university campuses included:
  - participation in course and program development for host departments
  - membership on campus and departmental committees, and curatorial functions for campus museums
  - assistance with historic properties and collections owned or managed by the universities – e.g., the Hodges Collection (HSU); Lakeport Plantation (ASU); Drennen-Scott House (UAFS); Camp Monticello (UAM); the Taylor House/Hollywood Plantation (UAM); development of SAU Museum; ongoing UA Museum collections research at UAF; and more.

## Contributions to Public Schools and K-12 Education

- Among the unique and creative educational activities that Survey archeologists were involved with this year:
  - **EAST Initiative.** Toltec Mounds State Park station archeologist Dr. Elizabeth Horton is serving as an advisor at Dr. Martin Luther King Elementary School in Little Rock on an EAST Initiative project called the “Great Arkansas Adventure.” She will help students understand the science of archeology and the archeology of the Toltec Mounds site for STEM learning.
  - **Project Dig.** WRI research station staff, cooperating with WRI Program Coordinators, again presented Project Dig, a program for Gifted and Talented students that uses archeological concepts and active learning to teach critical thinking and the scientific method. 27 students from Perryville Elementary and Dardanelle Elementary schools participated, along with their teachers and some parents. Dr. Emily Beahm (ARAS/WRI) and Ouachita National Forest Archeologist Diana Angelo assisted this year (total participants, 35).
  - **4-H Quad Day.** UAM research station archeologist Dr. Jodi Barnes worked with Desha County 4-H Coordinator Hope Bragg to host a 4-H Quad Day during Spring Break excavations at the Taylor House/Hollywood Plantation site in Drew County (65 students).
  - **Dig Into Reading.** Two research stations (UAM and ASU) participated in this Summer Reading Program with presentations by Dr. Jodi Barnes, Jessica Howe, Dr. Julie Morrow, Sarah Stuckey, and Robert Scott at five Arkansas libraries—Monticello Branch Library, Amy Sanders Library in North Little Rock, Jonesboro Public Library, Marked Tree Public Library, and Lake City Public Library (combined audiences, 355).
- The Survey continues to develop **educational Internet resources**, now including interactive websites (*Rock Art in Arkansas* and *Indians of Arkansas*), our new *Arkansas Novaculite* website for research and education, plus our main website with information about the Survey and our programs. Content continues to be added highlighting current research projects.
- Survey archeologists gave **talks and demonstrations** on archeology, American Indians, and early Arkansas, including **Career Day** presentations and **Summer Reading Programs**, to **over 950 K–12 students** and their teachers at schools and libraries across the state.

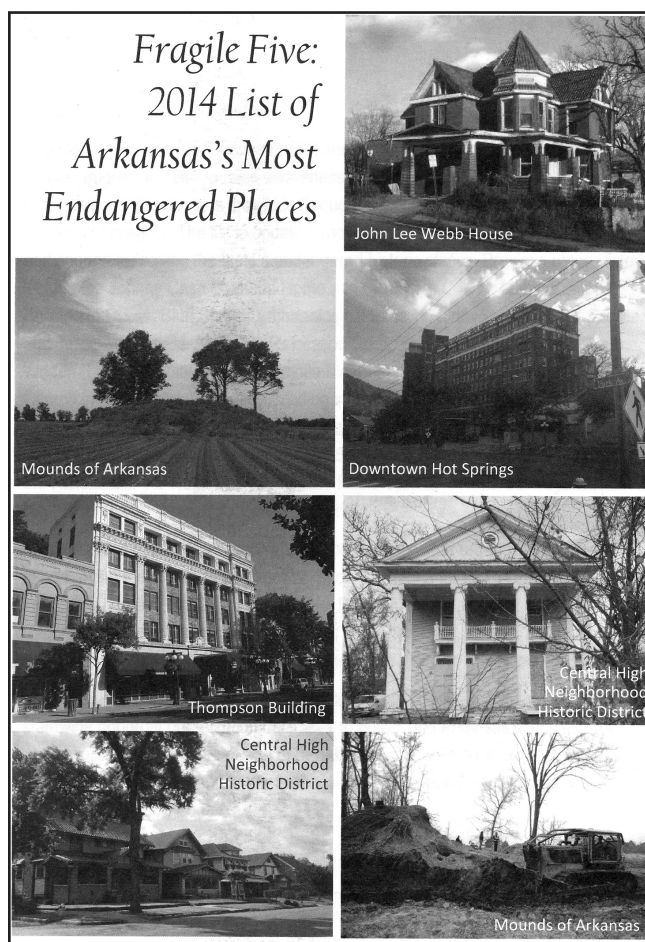
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‘two student activities from the Rock Art website are included in a package of electronic resources distributed to Arkansas public schools by **The Learning Institute** in Little Rock’

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## Public Service and Outreach

- The Survey works closely with several **state and federal agencies** whose responsibilities under environmental and cultural preservation statutes include the management and protection of archeological sites:
  - Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department
  - Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism/Arkansas State Parks
  - Arkansas Game and Fish Commission
  - Department of Arkansas Heritage and the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program
  - National Park Service
  - USDA Forest Service
  - U.S. Natural Resources Conservation Service
  - U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
  - U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- We continued our **NAGPRA compliance program** in cooperation with several American Indian Tribes. The federal Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) requires institutions such as museums and universities to inventory their archeological and ethnographic collections of human remains, funerary objects, sacred artifacts, and items of cultural patrimony. These remains and objects must be repatriated to modern representatives of the appropriate culturally affiliated American Indian Tribe. The Survey's activities are essential for compliance with this federal law. We also curate, under contract, collections owned by various government entities that are subject to NAGPRA.
- Dr. Ann Early wrote a successful nomination for "**Arkansas Mound Sites**" to the **2014 Most Endangered Places list**, which is publicized each year since 1999 by the Historic Preservation Alliance of Arkansas. The Endangered Places List calls attention to threatened historic sites in Arkansas that are significant to the state's heritage. Indian mounds in Arkansas all are under threat from agricultural practices, development, vandalism, and neglect.
- Approximately **82 public lectures** and other presentations by Survey staff reached audiences of more than **2430**.
- Survey staff have contributed over **40 articles** and reviewed many others for the Butler Center's *Encyclopedia of Arkansas History & Culture*.
- About 90 members of the Arkansas Archeological Society attended our jointly sponsored annual **Training Program for amateur archeologists**. The 2014 program at a site near Oden, Arkansas, within the Ouachita National Forest, was co-directed by Dr. Mary Beth Trubitt and Meeks Etchieson, Archeologist with the U.S. Forest Service.
- Survey archeologists provided consultation and advice, including acting as **Humanities Scholars for Arkansas Humanities Council grant proposals**, to numerous groups and individuals working on projects to document and protect historic **African-American cemeteries**.
- Survey staff members respond to 1000s of **requests for information** from members of the public every year, by telephone, email, in writing, and in person.



Fragile Five pamphlet cover for the 2014 Endangered Places List including "Indian Mounds of Arkansas."

- Survey staff created or assisted with a number of exhibits around the state and elsewhere:
  - a display about earthquakes and archeology at the Arkansas Governor's Earthquake Advisory Meeting
  - a window display at the Delta Gateway Museum
  - an exhibit of Quapaw pottery at the Downstream Casino in Joplin, Missouri
  - a banner exhibit about Arkansas Novaculite at the Arkansas State Library, at the Caddo Conference, at the annual meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, and at Hot Springs National Park
  - an Archeology Month exhibit on research in the Ouachita Mountains at the Arkansas State Library
  - ongoing updates of the Suite 270 exhibit about Winthrop Rockefeller at WRI
  - improvement and expansion of the Archeology Galleries at WRI
  - a month-long installation at the Capitol Library in Little Rock with posters, artifacts, and other materials
  - an exhibit about the Austin site at the UA - Monticello library
  - a PowerPoint exhibit on African American schoolhouses for Black History Month at Parkin Archeological State Park



Archeology Month exhibit created by Mary Beth Trubitt and Vanessa Hanvey (ARAS/HSU) for the Arkansas State Library in Little Rock.

- The Survey and its research stations increased the use of **social media** to provide information about Arkansas archeology, our projects and discoveries, and local volunteer opportunities.
- Our **main website** received, on average, 700 page views per month, with a **year-end total of 6500 user visits**.
- We maintain **two educational interactive websites**: *Indians of Arkansas* received **102,000 page views/42,000 sessions** and *Rock Art in Arkansas* received **24,700 page views/6700 sessions**.
  - In May 2014 we launched the full version of our new website, *Arkansas Novaculite: A Virtual Comparative Collection*, authored by HSU station archeologist, Dr. Mary Beth Trubitt and her associates. Supported by grants from the Arkansas Humanities Council, this website was developed to assist anyone interested in the history, archeology, and geological sourcing of Arkansas Novaculite, a stone that has been mined and used for toolmaking in Arkansas—by Indians and by Euro-Americans—beginning thousands of years ago and continuing to the present day. *Novaculite* received **10,000 page views/3400 sessions**.



- **Science blogging** has become a significant medium for practicing academics to engage with colleagues and public audiences. Both Jamie Brandon and Carl Drexler of the SAU research station write blogs about archeology.
  - Carl Drexler this year contributed four posts to the Society for Historical Archaeology's blog and 15 posts on his own Trowel & Transit blog.
  - Jodi Barnes of the UAM research station again contributed a blog post to the AIA "International Day of Archaeology" website.
  - Michelle Rathgaber of the Blytheville research station created a blog for the station's Native and Tenant Farmer experimental gardens.
- Survey staff serve on a number of Boards and Commissions in Arkansas:
  - Michelle Rathgaber (Blytheville) serves on the Board of Directors of the **Delta Gateway Museum**
  - Dr. Ann Early (State Archeologist) serves on the Department of Arkansas Heritage **State Review Board for Historic Preservation**, an appointment by the Governor of Arkansas, and was elected Chairman
  - Dr. Ann Early also is a board member of the **Arkansas Humanities Council**, the **Arkansas Genealogical Society**, and the **Arkansas Women's History Institute**
  - Dr. Jamie Brandon (SAU) served on the **Arkansas Civil War Sesquicentennial Commission**, an appointment by the Governor of Arkansas, and was elected Vice-Chairman.
  - Dr. Brandon is also a member of the **State Review Board for Historical Preservation**, and the **Board of Trustees of the Arkansas Historical Association**
  - Dr. Jamie Brandon and Dr. Jodi Barnes (UAM) served on the **Board of the Historic Preservation Alliance of Arkansas**. Dr. Brandon was President-Elect in 2014; Dr. Barnes was Chair of the Most Endangered Places Committee
  - Jerry Hilliard (UAF) served as secretary of the **Northwest Arkansas African American Heritage Association** through June 2014, and will continue as a consultant to that group
  - Kathleen Cande (SRP) served as a member of **Territorial Lawrence County Research Consortium** and as advisor to the Board of Directors of the newly formed **Washington County Cemetery Preservation Group**
  - Faye Futch (PAR) served as Board member of the **Cross County Historical Society**, and as member of the advisory council (for small first class cities) to the **Arkansas Municipal League**

## Professional Service

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- 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 have served as officers, members of various committees, or in other service capacities for these **professional organizations**
  - Society for American Archaeology – Southeastern Archaeological Conference – Society for Historical Archaeology – South Central Historical Archeology Conference – Society for Bead Researchers – Caddo Conference / Caddo Conference Organization – Register of Professional Archeologists – National Association of State Archeologists – Florida Anthropological Society – Arkansas Historical Association
- The Survey posts "**Guidelines for Fieldwork and Report Writing in Arkansas**," an appendix to the Arkansas State Plan, on its website for access by agency and private firm archeologists.
- Survey archeologists **organized several sessions at professional meetings**:
  - Dr. Mary Beth Trubitt organized a symposium for the 79th annual meeting of the Society for American Archaeology held in Austin, Texas during 2014, "Research, Preservation, Communication: Honoring Thomas J. Green on His Retirement from the Arkansas Archeological Survey."
  - Dr. Jeffrey Mitchem organized a symposium (with colleague Dr. Clay Mathers) for the 79th annual meeting of the Society for American Archaeology held in Austin, Texas during 2014, "The Destiny of Their Manifests: Modeling Sixteenth-Century Entrada Assemblages in North America."

- Dr. Leslie C. Stewart-Abernathy organized a session for the annual meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology, “In Black Water and in Bright Sunshine: Three Decades of Riverine Archaeology in the Inland Waterways.”
- Dr. Mary Beth Trubitt is planning the 2015 Caddo Conference, to be held in Arkadelphia, co-hosted by the Arkansas Archeological Survey and Henderson State University.



Assembled participants at the Society for American Archaeology symposium honoring Tom Green on his retirement from the Survey, April 2014 (Tom at center of group).

## Grants, Honors & Awards

- Dr. Elizabeth Horton received \$1370 from the Arkansas Archeological Society’s Archeological Research Fund for “Scrolling Through Time: The Study of Basketry Motifs from the Ozark Plateau.”
- Dr. Elizabeth Horton was awarded \$10,375 from the Arkansas Humanities Council for “The Plum Bayou Interpretive Garden” to be built near Toltec Mounds Archeological State Park’s Visitor Center. Horton, a specialist in paleoethnobotany, will develop the first interpretive garden that focuses on domesticated plants native to the American Southeast.
- Dr. Jodi Barnes carried out a project of mapping and metal detecting on Camp Monticello, a World War II homefront site on campus property, funded by a \$17,000 grant from University of Arkansas - Monticello.
- Dr. Jodi Barnes received \$491 from the Arkansas Archeological Society’s Bill Jordan Public Outreach Fund for “Digging into the Past: Public Outreach at the UAM Station.”
- Dr. Mary Beth Trubitt and Meeks Etchieson (Ouachita National Forest archeologist) received \$1190 from the Arkansas Archeological Society’s Archeological Research Fund for “Establishing Time at an Ancient Site in the Ouachita Mountains.”
- The Ouachita Chapter of the Arkansas Archeological Society was awarded \$4845 from the Department of Arkansas Heritage to develop a children’s book on Native American foodways in the Ouachita Mountains based on the 2013 Training Program excavations at 3MN298. HSU station archeologist Mary Beth Trubitt (who co-directed that fieldwork) and her assistant Vanessa Hanvey were part of the grant-writing team and assisted with the project.
- Dr. Juliet Morrow was awarded \$1000 from the Arkansas Humanities Council for “Knights of Pythias: Kindling Peace and Understanding.”
- Dr. Leslie C. Stewart Abernathy was presented with the C. Calvin Smith Historian Award at the Preservation of African-American Cemeteries Conference in Memphis, TN, May 2013.
- Dr. Jami Lockhart was inducted into the Sigma Xi Honor Society.

## Persistent Challenges—and Some Solutions

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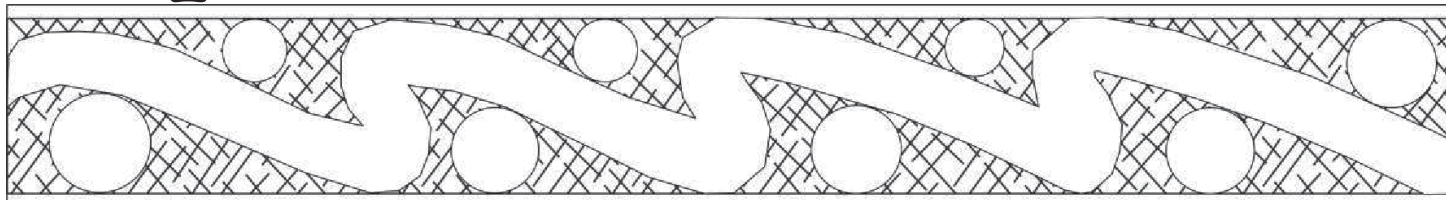
The Survey recognizes a number of consistent and ongoing challenges in fulfilling our mission of research, service, and education. We are committed to evaluating our programs from within and seeking ever more creative and more efficient ways to meet our goals.

- **Site Destruction.** Damage to sites and the loss of Arkansas's irreplaceable archeological heritage due to changing land use patterns and vandalism remains an important issue.
  - The pressure of land development threatens sites in the state's growth regions. Land-leveling for agriculture also destroys large numbers of sites. **The Survey works successfully with landowners and tenants to salvage archeological information without impeding normal land use.**
  - Rock shelters in the Ozarks have increasingly been exploited as illicit methamphetamine labs, with attendant vandalism of archeological deposits. **The Survey works with various law enforcement agencies to assist investigations and prosecutions.**
  - The Station Archeologists and the Arkansas Archeological Society are working to train more site stewards in the **Site Steward Program**; this program assigns a trained individual to monitor the condition of a particular site, with the permission and cooperation of interested landowners, and to perform occasional clean-up or erosion control.
  - **The Archaeological Conservancy** purchased 8 archeological sites in Arkansas between 2001 and 2014. The Survey continues to work closely with the Conservancy to identify additional sites that can be secured for future preservation.
- **Funding for Backlog of Reports.** It is often easier to obtain funding for the more "glamorous" fieldwork phase of an archeological project than for specialized laboratory work and report-writing. Yet, excavations mean little until what we learn from them becomes available to our colleagues, to students, and to the interested public. To support the "lab and desk work" necessary to bring our research to full fruition, the Survey has sought **grants from the Arkansas Natural and Cultural Resources Council. We have now completed 13 ANCRC reports on existing collections, leading to 3 major publications. We also have several graduate students working with previously excavated material for their thesis and dissertation projects.**
- **Public Education and Heritage Tourism Opportunities.** Even after 40+ years of effort by the Survey, many Arkansans still do not know that Arkansas possesses archeological sites recognized for their importance by professionals throughout the United States and around the world. We are improving how we tell the stories of Arkansas history and prehistory through the "voice" of archeology.
  - We are producing more **educational materials that will contribute to the Common Core State Standards**, using archeological examples to provide learning exercises for mathematics, language arts, and science topics.
  - **We are writing more Popular Series books** for the general public and developing the educational content of our website. **Currently we are working to develop Popular Series volumes on the Toltec Mounds and Parkin sites, a new book on general Arkansas prehistory, and a small volume on riverine boat wreck sites.**
  - Our **Indians of Arkansas website** is a significant educational resource for learning and teaching about archeology and anthropology in Arkansas and the South.
  - Arkansas has only a few archeology-themed parks where the public can visit interpreted archeological sites. **We are working with State Parks, the Forest Service, and the National Park Service to develop archeological heritage tourism. This year, the annual Training Program sponsored jointly by the Survey and the Arkansas Archeological Society was held in the Mena-Oden Ranger District of the Ouachita National Forest; about 100 people attended the Dig from all over Arkansas and across the country.**
  - We continued to provide archeological support for development at **Davidsonville, Historic Washington, and Prairie Grove Battlefield State Parks**, in addition to the regular programs of research at **Toltec Mounds and Parkin State Parks**, and new projects such as the **Plum Bayou Interpretive Garden at Toltec Mounds.**
  - 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.** Survey employees earn significantly less than their comparably qualified colleagues at universities, federal agencies, and private Cultural Resource Management firms. This has made it difficult to recruit new station archeologists and to keep good station assistants.





# Research Station Reports









## Toltec Mounds Archeological State Park Research Station

Much of the work accomplished this year at the Toltec Mounds research station focused on public education and outreach, fulfilling the station's critical role as a partner with Arkansas State Parks. We also continued processing and analyzing excavated material from both the 2010 Arkansas Archeological Society Training Program and the 2013 Spring Dig carried out at Toltec Mounds. In addition Dr. Horton worked on long-term research projects related to the study of archeological textiles and basketry.

### The Plum Bayou Interpretative Garden

The discovery that the American Southeast was an independent center of plant domestication is a revolution in archeological knowledge. Much of the evidence was excavated from dry rock shelter sites in northwest Arkansas in the 1930s but the importance of these finds only became known from analysis of the curated material in the University of Arkansas Museum collections during the last few decades.

This year Dr. Horton was awarded a \$10,375 grant from the Arkansas Humanities Council to build an interpretative garden at Toltec Mounds Archeological State Park. Partnering with Arkansas State Parks, the Arkansas Archeological Survey under Dr. Horton's direction will create the garden and walkway just south of the visitor parking lot. This garden, to feature full-color interpretive wayside panels as well as the wild progenitors of early Southeastern domesticates, will be the first of its kind. While many of the archeological parks in the southeast feature gardens that highlight the late prehistoric or contact era maize-

based agriculture of the native peoples of the region, the Plum Bayou Garden will be the first to focus on the early independent domestication of locally available plant resources in the southeast as early as 5000 years ago. It will feature key subsistence resources such as wild goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.), which was locally domesticated approximately 4000 years ago and cultivated up until European contact, as well as other wild progenitors to now extinct domesticates and cultivars, such as domesticated little barley, maygrass, sunflower, and marshelder.

All of the plants in the garden are species that have been found in the archeological record at Toltec Mounds, as well as at contemporaneous Woodland period sites throughout Arkansas. In addition to the progenitors of early domesticates, the garden will also include some of the wild resources that were vital to foodways of early Arkansas Indians, such as wild grapes, plums, cherries, and other fruits, nuts, and berries—some of which, like the pecan and muscadine, are still of economic importance to modern day Arkansans. Interpretive panels placed in the garden along the walkways will highlight Arkansas's unique role in the study of early North American domesticates, as well as the long history of horticulture and agriculture in Arkansas, going back approximately 3000 years.

This project includes collaboration with humanities scholars drawn from a wide context including Toltec Mounds Archeological Park interpreter, Jon Hutto, Cherokee Nation ethnobotanist, Roger Cain, and Quapaw Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Everett Bandy. Garden infrastructure will be built by the Toltec Mounds Research Station and Toltec Mounds

The Toltec Mounds research station is located at Toltec Mounds Archeological State Park in Scott. The Toltec Mounds site is a National Historic Landmark. Survey staff carry out ongoing research at the site, providing the primary resources for development of interpretive programs at the park. The Toltec Mounds site was the religious, social, and political center for people of the Plum Bayou culture of central Arkansas. Built and occupied between A.D. 650 and 1050, it is one of the largest and most complex American Indian sites in the Mississippi Valley. Archeologists who visited the site more than 100 years ago found 16 mounds inside a 5298-foot-long ditch and earthen embankment. Though many of the mounds have been plowed down or mined for fill dirt, several remain visible today, along with remnants of the embankment. Most of the mounds were square, flat-topped earthen structures built by carrying basket-loads of dirt. Several of the mounds were arranged around an open plaza and aligned according to astronomical observations. The two largest were built in stages, and stand today at 39 and 49 feet high. The site had a small permanent population of religious and political leaders and their families, but most Plum Bayou people lived in scattered villages and hamlets in the surrounding countryside, only gathering at the site for religious and community activities. The Plum Bayou people grew a variety of native domesticated crops, harvested nuts, hunted, and fished.

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Elizabeth Horton (Ph.D., Washington University in St. Louis, 2011) is the Survey's Research Station Archeologist for Toltec Mounds Archeological State Park, and Research Assistant Professor of Anthropology, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville. She came to the Survey in 2010 as a postdoctoral researcher at the coordinating office, and began the position at the Toltec Mounds research station in July 2011. Horton's doctoral research focused on Pre-Columbian fabric technology and plant fiber use in the Southeast, and Arkansas in particular, using assemblages from the University of Arkansas Museum Collections. Her specialization in paleoethnobotany brings much-needed skills to the Toltec station and to the entire Survey organization.

Marilyn Whitlow has been the assistant at the Toltec Mounds station since 1985. She works with the station archeologist on many aspects of station management, including daily operations, research (field and lab), processing and cataloging artifacts, and outreach, including hosting lab days for volunteers.

Archeological State Park staff, with the assistance of volunteers from the Arkansas Archeological Society and Arkansas Master Naturalists, the Pulaski Tech and UALR Anthropology Clubs, as well as local Boy Scouts and other volunteers, in the fall of 2014, and will open to the public in the Spring of 2015.

### The Embankment

Several distinct but interrelated projects concerning the status and nature of the mile-long earthen embankment that encloses Toltec Mounds were carried out under Dr. Horton's direction this year. Parts of the embankment have been leveled in historic times and parts are still extant and visible. We conducted three remote sensing projects on or near the historically leveled portions of the embankment and test excavations outside of the earthen feature. A mapping and monitoring project of the extant portion of the embankment at the south end of the site was designed to assess disturbance and erosion.

The remote sensing projects added to our goal of 100% coverage of the Toltec Mounds site with gradiometry and other remote sensing technologies. These data will help frame future research as well as aid Arkansas State Parks in the management

of the site's archeological resources.

The first of the three projects covered a portion of the leveled embankment and the adjacent Keepsafe Cemetery at the eastern edge of the park. The aim was to clarify the location of archeological deposits related to the embankment relative to the Keepsafe Cemetery that is maintained by Arkansas State Parks. The Keepsafe Cemetery at Toltec Mounds State Park is a critical part of the relationship between the State of Arkansas and American Indian Tribes and Nations with Arkansas homelands, allowing for the secure repatriation of archeologically recovered human remains and grave goods.

Over the course of two days students from the University of Arkansas - Little Rock's Introduction to Archaeological Methods class assisted Horton in laying out and mapping in the grid used for gradiometry. Following grid placement, Drs. Jami Lockhart (ARAS) and Ken Kvamme (UAF Department of Anthropology) led graduate students from the University of Arkansas - Fayetteville in carrying out gradiometry, and electrical resistivity testing of the Keepsafe Cemetery area. Resulting data indicate that the boundaries of the Keepsafe Cemetery overlap on subsurface anomalies that are likely related to the prehistoric

construction of the now leveled embankment in that location. These data and maps will help the Arkansas Archeological Survey and Arkansas State Parks guide future placement of repatriations by Arkansas Tribes and Nations in order to avoid inadvertent damage to archeological features.

Dr. Ken Kvamme and graduate students from the University of Arkansas carried out the second remote sensing project, with assistance from Horton and the station's spring semester intern, Kris Nickels (Hendrix College). This work included gradiometry, electrical resistivity, and ground penetrating radar of sections of the leveled embankment at the north end of the park, and of the intact embankment along the Knapp Trail on the eastern side of the park. These data show how the geophysical signature of the intact embankment can help us to interpret subsurface anomalies detected on the damaged and leveled portions of the embankment. Ben Donnan, a University of Arkansas - Fayetteville graduate student in anthropology, may use this project for his masters thesis proposal.

The third remote sensing project was at the far northern edge of the park and included a section of the now leveled embankment as well as several hundred square meters of field outside of the embankment. This project relied solely on gradiometry and was carried out by Dr. Jami Lockhart (ARAS) with assistance from other ARAS archeologists (Elizabeth Horton, Carl Drexler, Michelle Rathgaber, Jessica Howe, and Robert Scott). We laid out and mapped in a grid approximately 100 x 100 meters, and Dr. Lockhart carried out remote sensing using a magnetometer. These data were acquired to find out 1) the location of subsurface anomalies associated with the embankment, and 2) the extent of potential archeological deposits outside of any embankment related deposits. These data were used to help define the limits of the site at the north edge of the park and to guide placement of test units in advance of planning for a new wastewater treatment method at Toltec Mounds Archeological State Park (see below).

In addition to remote sensing, a mapping and monitoring project was started by intern Devin Sorrows (a University of Arkansas - Little Rock undergraduate) in the fall of 2013 and completed over the summer. This project studied natural causes of damage to the embankment, which will help guide future plans to stabilize and protect this unique feature. Sorrows—with help from fellow student and Arkansas Archeological Society member Deanna Holdecraft, Dr. Carl Drexler (ARAS-SAU), and Dr. Horton—mapped, measured, and described all occurrences of animal burrows as well as mature and/or dead trees on the extant portion of the embankment in the southern edge of the park. Sorrows documented over 150 existing and potential sources of damage, including 66 animal burrows.

The Arkansas Archeological Survey and the Toltec Mounds Archeological State Park will use these data to guide a tree removal and embankment stabilization plan over the next year or two. We believe that removing mature trees from the embankment will have several positive effects, for example, by diminishing the potential for large-scale damage from tree

blow-downs during storms, and by eliminating cover that creates a sense of security from predators for many of the burrowing mammals and increasing access to these mammals by known area predators in the adjacent forest canopy (one pair of breeding barn owls as well as red tail hawks).

In addition, tree clearing may open up a new opportunity for additional walking trails at the park, which will allow visitors to view not only the embankment itself (currently hidden from view by vegetative overgrowth), but also one of the few existing borrow pits on the site, as well as some of the woodland wildflowers and rare wetland wildflowers that are found in this portion of the park, in particular, the native *Iris fulva* or copper swamp iris. Once endemic to the wetland areas of the Delta, the habitat for *Iris fulva* has been diminished in Lonoke County and surrounding counties by modern agriculture. The swamp iris at Toltec Mounds is one of the few remaining populations of this native wildflower in Lonoke County.

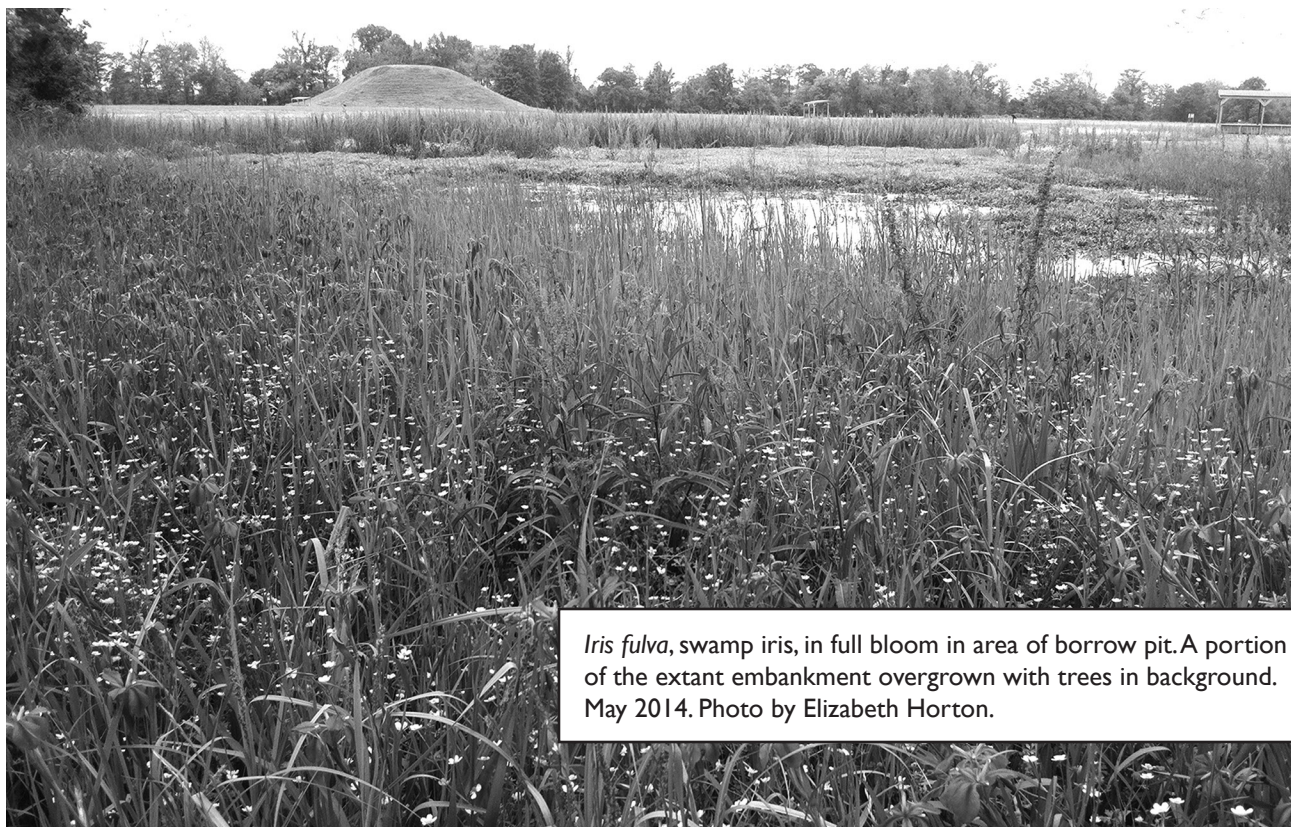
### **Test Excavations for Cultural Resource Management at Toltec Mounds Archeological State Park**

A major part of the Survey station's mission is to assist State Parks with cultural resource management obligations. Horton recently completed test excavations at the northern edge of the state park property. This project was in advance of proposed changes that will shift the park from its current wastewater treatment plant to a septic tank system. Dr. Carl Drexler (ARAS-SAU), Michelle Rathgaber (ARAS-Blytheville), Robert Scott (ARAS-UAPB), and summer intern Devin Sorrows (UALR undergraduate) helped with the work.

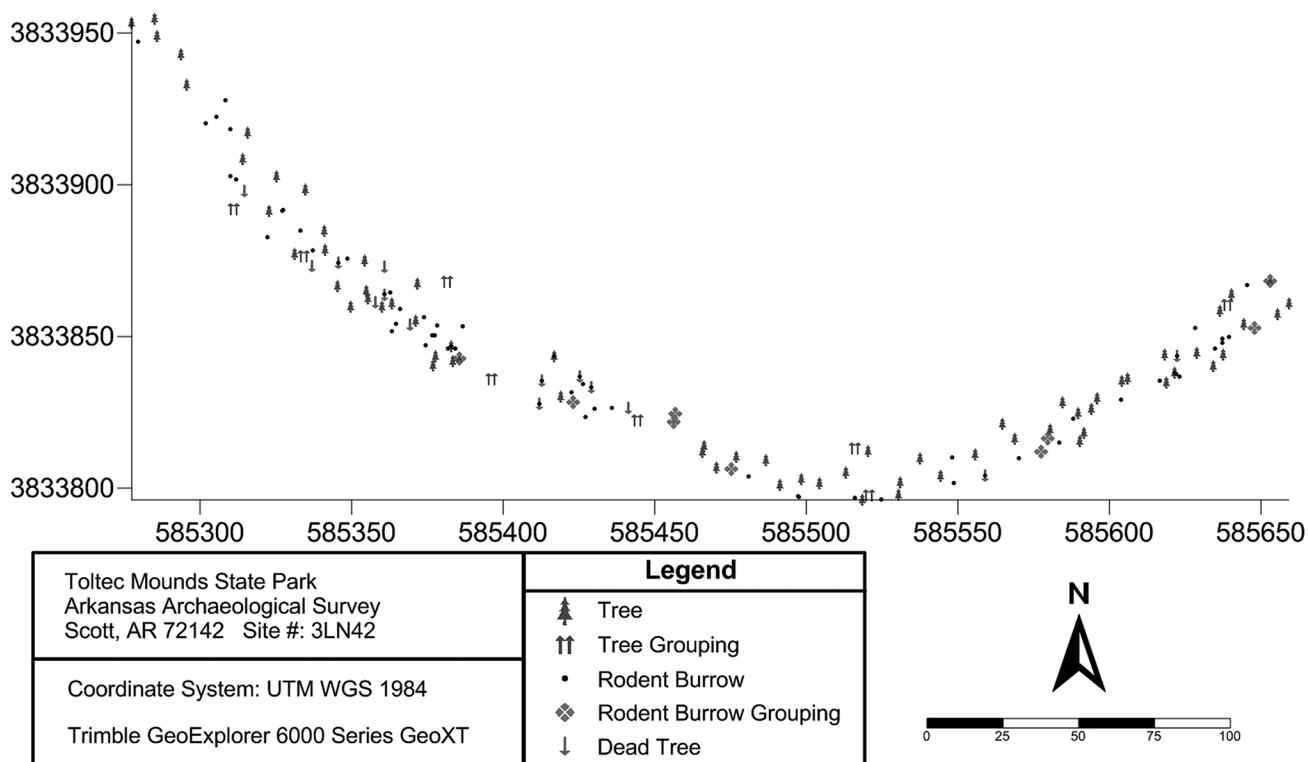
The current wastewater treatment plant is in fact too much for the VIC and the park does not use it to minimal capacity, costing the park over \$10,000 a year in unnecessary maintenance. Switching to a septic tank system will save a great deal of money, but the first location planned for a leach field, chosen in consultation with Horton, proved inadequate for leaching. A second location was chosen based on USGS soil maps, outside of and north of the northern edge of the embankment that encloses the core of the site. Remote sensing was carried out in mid summer (described above), and based on these results a smaller area was chosen for closer study and testing.

In this defined area, Horton, with the consultation of Dr. Jami Lockhart, chose several geophysical anomalies for test excavation to determine the nature and extent of potential archeological deposits in the proposed area of the leach field. Some test units indicated that embankment soils had been pulled across the site during historic period leveling of the earthwork, but most were sterile. Thus, use of a roughly 30 x 60 foot area at the north edge of the park for a leach field will have minimal to zero impact on archeological deposits. Horton will continue to partner with Toltec Mounds Archeological State Park as a consultant on placement of the leach field, and will monitor construction as this infrastructure improvement project moves forward in FY 2014/2015.





### Toltec Mounds Southern Embankment Faunal and Floral Disturbance



### **Bringing New Expertise to Old Programs: The Paleoethnobotany Seminar at the Annual Training Program**

This year for the first time a Paleoethnobotany seminar was offered at the annual Arkansas Archeological Society Training Program, jointly sponsored by the Survey. The new course was developed and taught by Dr. Elizabeth Horton.

The approach taken is similar to that in music or art appreciation courses: while it is not possible to train someone to do paleoethnobotanical research in a single week's time, it is possible—and important—to explain how this research is carried out, and to provide non-professionals with the tools needed for a more meaningful understanding of the scientific literature, and a more critical approach to popular archeological literature. The seminar also included hands-on training in field techniques for macrobotanical sample collection, and how to properly operate and maintain the flotation tank systems used to separate carbonized plant remains and micro-artifacts from soil samples. As such equipment and sampling procedures are part of nearly all modern field projects, well-trained avocational archeologists, who frequently work as volunteers, are well served by this new course.

Lectures covered the history, methodology, and theory of paleoethnobotanical research. Topics included the independent domestication of plants in the southeastern United States, the importance of Arkansas archeology to research on plant domestication and the social processes that accompany domestication around the world, the role of plants as technological raw material resources, basic botanical nomenclature and morphology for key economic plant resources in the Southeast, and theoretical frameworks for understanding human-plant interaction from pre-agricultural societies until today. Seminar attendees thus gained a thorough introduction to this important archeological subdiscipline, as well as learning how to take samples in the field.

Ten Society members, ranging from retirees who have been working with the Society for over ten years, to college students whose departments are too small to offer specialized courses in paleoethnobotany, attended Horton's seminar. Among other activities they assisted in processing flotation samples and participated in a morning hike through the Ouachita Mountains to the Ouachita River near the Oden Recreational Facility to learn how subsistence resources are part of a total landscape. Responses to the course were overwhelmingly positive and Horton looks forward to offering this seminar on a regular basis in the coming years.

### **Site/Lab Tours & Outreach Events**

In 2014 Horton gave a series of site tours for higher education institutions and statewide volunteer/education organizations such as the Arkansas Master Naturalists. These tours educate students and Arkansans about the Toltec Mounds site and about archeology as a discipline, give students a chance to see “behind the scenes” in a working archeological research laboratory, and provide an opportunity to witness archeology

as a profession outside the university setting.

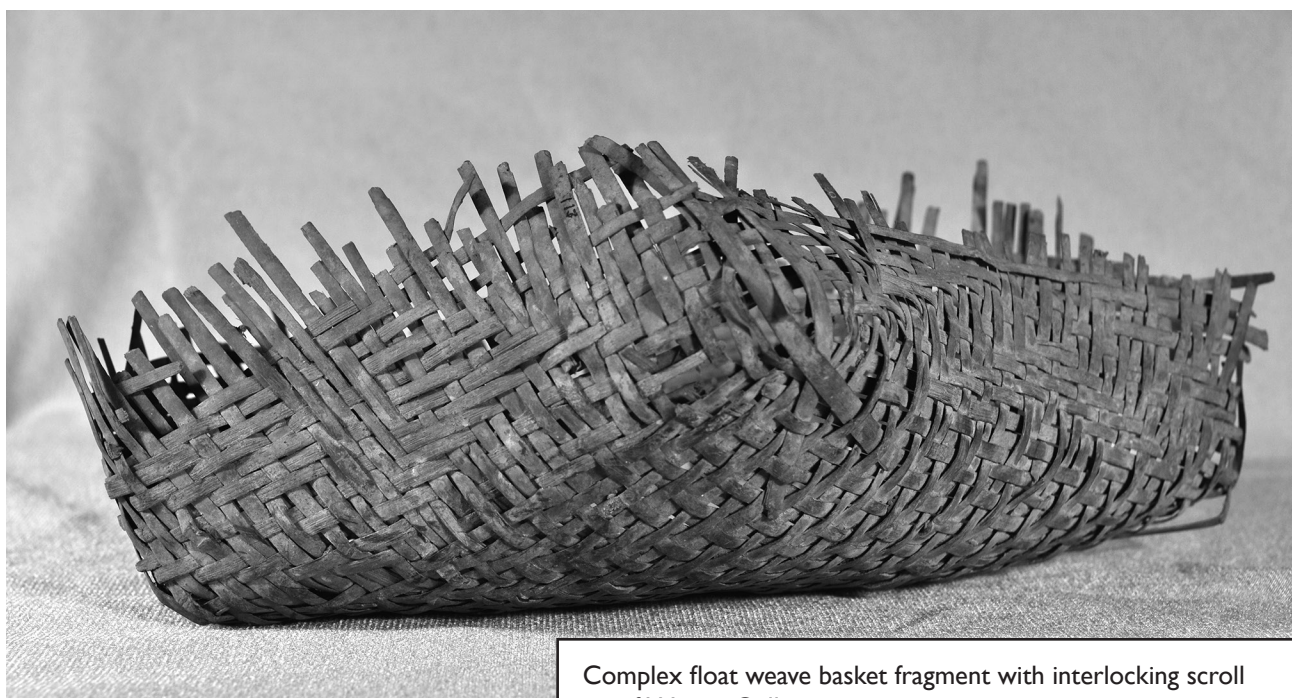
Six departments from four area colleges and universities and one out-of-state university visited with Dr. Horton at Toltec Mounds research station for 2–4 hour programs that included a tour of the site, some hands-on experience in basic lab processing of artifacts, and demonstrations of hunting technologies. In addition, Horton provided a facility tour of the Arkansas Archeological Survey's lab and a talk on paleoethnobotanical research as part of the training program of the Central Arkansas River Valley Chapter of the Arkansas Master Naturalists at Toltec Mounds Archeological State Park. More site tours have been scheduled for FY 2014/2015.

Toltec Mounds Archeological State Park and the Arkansas Archeological Survey research station had a unique opportunity this year. At the request of Eric Mills, State Cultural Resources Manager, Arkansas Army National Guard, the Park and research station acted as hosts for the dinner reception of the Biennial Native American Consultation Meeting of the Oklahoma and Arkansas Army National Guards and representatives of 41 federally recognized Tribes and Nations. Teaming up with senior park interpreter Amy Griffin, Horton provided a site and facilities tour for civilian employees and military personal and representatives of numerous Tribes and Nations. The event allowed Griffin and Horton to highlight the effective collaborative working partnership of Arkansas State Parks and the Arkansas Archeological Survey in research, preservation, and protection of Arkansas's cultural resources. We hope for more such opportunities in the future.

### **STEM Education: Advising an EAST Initiative Project at Dr. Martin Luther King Elementary, Little Rock**

This year, Horton became an outside advisor for EAST Initiative students and program director Deirdre Williams of Dr. Martin Luther King Elementary School in Little Rock, AR. Over the next few years the students will build a virtual reality education program for elementary students on the “Playing Mondo” platform. Archeology offers a uniquely well suited context for teaching elementary and secondary school students a wide array of subjects from basic scientific method, to mathematics and statistics, biological and natural sciences, reading and writing, as well as critical thinking skills. The program the students are building—titled the “Great Arkansas Adventure”—uses Toltec Mounds as a case study for creating an engaging context for interactive programming that encourages elementary students to use STEM subjects as they learn about Arkansas history. The current EAST project covers building the initial virtual tour of the site. As the project expands, students will build in additional features such as problem solving exercises. An example of a mathematics topic is “measuring the volume of a mound.” Informational “pop-ups” will also be added explaining the kinds of artifacts found at specific locations on the site; these can be followed up with learning exercises that guide the student to think about how researchers might study specific questions related to those artifacts. The





Complex float weave basket fragment with interlocking scroll motif, Waters Collection.

program hopefully can become a model for similar interactive learning programs that use Arkansas's equally important natural resources and landscapes for education in biology, geology, or other subjects.

In her role as advisor, Dr. Horton has met with the students to help them better understand archeology, and led a tour of the Toltec Mounds site. Horton also attended the annual EAST Initiative Conference in Hot Springs, AR and gave a presentation on using archeology as a model for integrating STEM and even STREAM (Science, Technology, Reading, Engineering, Arts and Math) subjects. She will continue to work with the Dr. Martin Luther King Elementary EAST students in the next year.

#### **Ozark Bluffshelters Collection: Analysis of Perishable Materials.**

Horton's long-term research into pre-Contact period fabric technologies such as textile and basketry continued this year and included new radiocarbon dates for rivercane basketry from the Waters Collection (on long-term loan for research

to the station). Horton was awarded a \$1370 grant from the Arkansas Archeological Society's Archeological Research Fund for Accelerator Mass Spectrometry dates to aid her work on the timing and use of woven decorative motifs ("Scrolling Through Time: The Study of Basketry Motifs from the Ozark Plateau").

The importance of the Waters Collection to research on decorative basketry is centered on the presence of two specific basketry fragments: one is an almost complete small decorative basket with a single line of scroll work that runs around it (see accompanying photograph), the other an isolated fragment that has an "ox-eye" or ogee motif on it. Each of these represents one of only four known prehistoric examples of the respective motifs in rivercane basketry. Samples of the two baskets were sent to BETA Analytic and the unexpectedly early Woodland period dates obtained make these the earliest documented examples of highly sophisticated structural design (design woven into the surface) baskets in the Southeast.

These findings were presented at the annual meeting of the Arkansas Archeological Society in October 2014, and will be submitted as an article to *The Arkansas Archeologist*.



## Toltec Mounds Research Station — Academic & Service Activities

### Grants, Honors and Awards

- \$1370 from the Arkansas Archeological Society's Archeological Research Fund for "Scrolling Through Time: The Study of Basketry Motifs from the Ozark Plateau"
- \$10,375 from the Arkansas Humanities Council for "The Plum Bayou Interpretive Garden" to be built at Toltec Mounds Archeological State Park

### Teaching & Higher Ed

- **EAST Initiative.** Horton is serving as an advisor at Dr. Martin Luther King Elementary School in Little Rock on an EAST Initiative project called the "Great Arkansas Adventure." She will help students understand the science of archeology and the archeology of the Toltec Mounds site for STEM learning. She attended this year's EAST Initiative Conference in Hot Springs, AR and gave a presentation on archeology as a STEM subject.
- **Student Training & Internships.** Horton partners with the UALR Department of Anthropology to provide hands-on archeological experience for anthropology majors. This year, Dr. Lewis's "Introduction to Archaeological Methods" course worked on various projects, learning new skills such as using the Total Station to map grids, and how to fill out and submit Arkansas site forms. Two student interns worked and studied at the station this year, a Hendrix College undergraduate (Spring 2014) and a UALR undergraduate (Summer 2014). Horton also provided mentoring, on-site training, and assistance on research projects to anthropology graduate students from the University of Arkansas - Fayetteville.
- Horton served on Master's thesis committees for two students (University of Arkansas - Fayetteville and University of Alabama).

### Service to State Parks & Toltec Mounds Archeological State Park

- **Planning & Maintenance Projects.** Archeological work associated with the Keepsafe Cemetery Remote Sensing Project, the proposed septic tank leach field, and monitoring of disturbances around the embankment feature.
- **Education & Park Development.** Plum Bayou Interpretive Garden Project.

### Professional Service

- **Professional Organizations.** Horton served on the Arkansas Archeological Survey's Publications Committee, and on the Spiro Exhibit Planning Committee, formed to develop a large-scale exhibit on the Spiro Mounds Site at the Gilcrease Museum in 2016. She presented papers at three professional conferences this year.
- **Other Survey Stations.** Horton participated in the Spring Dig at the Taylor House for UAM station.

### Public Service & Outreach

- **Programs & Presentations.** Horton gave public talks at Toltec Mounds Archeological State Park for the Fall Equinox Program (audience, 26) and the Spring Equinox Program (audience, 43). She also gave a talk to Arkansas Master Naturalists in Little Rock (audience, 38) and held an Artifact ID event at the park (10)
- **Exhibits.** Horton created posters, artifact information placards, and material displays for two Arkansas Archeology Month exhibits: a month-long installation at the Capitol Library in Little Rock; and an "Archeology Day" event in Fayetteville that was attended by over 100 people and received television coverage. For the latter, Horton created and manned an outdoor exhibit on prehistoric fiber and textiles.
- **Public Schools.** Advisor to EAST Initiative at Dr. Martin Luther King Elementary in Little Rock, AR.
- **Tours.** Horton led tours of the site and research station for students and their instructors from University of Arkansas - Little Rock, Department of Anthropology and Sociology (10); Pulaski Technical College, Division of Social Sciences (17); University of Central Arkansas, Department of Sociology (16); University of Memphis, Department of Earth Sciences (8); University of Central Arkansas, Education Program (25); Hendrix College, Department of Sociology and Anthropology (6); EAST Initiative, Martin Luther King Elementary (5). Horton also led tours for the Arkansas Master Naturalists (25) and Arkansas and Oklahoma Army National Guard and Oklahoma Tribes/Nations Biennial Native American Consultation Meeting Reception (50).
- **Lab Days.** Research station staff held three lab days; volunteers were local Arkansas Archeological Society members and college/university students (combined attendance, 25).

- **Media Outreach.** Horton administers a Facebook Page for the Toltec Mounds Research Station ([www.facebook.com/ARASTMRS](http://www.facebook.com/ARASTMRS)) which is used to disseminate information about activities and research in Arkansas by the Arkansas Archeological Survey and Arkansas Archeological Society, and also other public archeology entities throughout the Southeast (e.g., Florida Public Archeology, the US Army Corps of Engineers Veterans Curation Program), plus relevant news about archeology and anthropology in general. The page reaches over 265 people on any given week and allows the Toltec Mounds Research Station to have an interactive outreach to a broader public.

### Service to Arkansas Archeological Society

- **Programs and Presentations.** Horton gave public talks at the Annual Training Program in Oden, AR (audience, about 50) and at the Kadohadacho Chapter in Magnolia, AR (approximately 20 people).
- **Toltec Lecture Series.** Although the Toltec Chapter of the Arkansas Archeological Society was formally disbanded late last year, Horton has continued the Toltec Lecture Series. There were eight lectures this year at the Witt Stephens Nature Center with an average attendance of 30. Horton delivered one of the lectures in the series.
- **Training and Certification Program.** Horton taught a new course on Paleoethnobotany at the annual Training Program and gave one evening lecture. She also spent several days in the field and ran the flotation tanks for the remainder of the two-week field school.

### Volunteer Hours

- Volunteers contributed 315 hours to station research projects in the field and laboratory during 2013–2014.

## The Arkansas Archeological Survey – Toltec Mounds Research Station

*We Dig What We Do!*



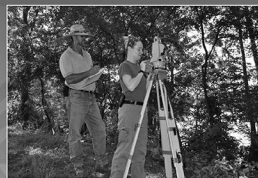
### Collaborative Research

We hosted a geophysical survey of Mounds A and B, helping to characterize the mounds' internal structure. Toltec Mounds Research Station staff worked with archaeologists from the Department of Anthropology at the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, the FORTH Institute for Mediterranean Studies (Greece), the Arkansas Archeological Survey's Computer Services Program and UAFS Station, the Arkansas Archeological Society, and the UALR Anthropology Club.



### Preserving Cultural Resources

We worked to stabilize Mound P in collaboration with the Stream Team from the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission, Toltec Mounds State Park, the Arkansas Archeological Society, and the UAM and SAU Stations of the Arkansas Archeological Survey



### Education and Training

Station staff directed a Spring Break Dig and Training Program with the Department of Anthropology at the University of Arkansas, Little Rock, and in collaboration with the SAU, UAPB, ASU, UAM, HSU, and Blytheville stations of the Arkansas Archeological Survey, Toltec Mounds Archeological State Park, the Arkansas Archeological Society, and the Oklahoma Archeological Survey. This dig was done in consultation with the Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma.



### Documenting the Past in Peril

Working with farmers and landowners, we record and investigate archaeological sites exposed during agricultural activities. In doing so, Toltec Mounds Research Station staff often work with Arkansas Archeological Society members and other Arkansans.



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 these sites, and to communicate what we learn to the people of Arkansas. For more information about the Arkansas Archaeological Survey please go to [www.uark.edu/campus-resources/archinfo](http://www.uark.edu/campus-resources/archinfo)



24x38-inch poster created by Elizabeth Horton for exhibit at the Capitol Library during Archeology Month 2014 and currently displayed at the Toltec Mounds Research Station at Toltec Mounds Archeological State Park.





## Parkin Archeological State Park Research Station

Interaction with the general public is a major aim of the Parkin research station, occurring on a daily basis. Visitors bring artifacts or collections to be examined, and local residents often call with questions or arrange to bring in artifacts for identification. These informal contacts give Parkin station personnel the chance to highlight the value of archeology to people, as well as to explain why uncontrolled digging is not good. Many of these visitors express interest in joining the Arkansas Archeological Society. Station personnel also conduct tours of the site and laboratory for specialized groups.

### Geophysical Research at the Richard's Bridge Site

The 2015 Arkansas Archeological Society Training Program will be held at the Richard's Bridge site (3CT11) in Crittenden County. The site is a Parkin phase (AD 1350–1600) village that was one of the subject towns of Casqui (the Parkin site). Located along the banks of the Tyronza River north of the city of Earle, the Richard's Bridge site has been under cultivation for generations, but it has never been deep plowed or land leveled, so the deposits underground are relatively undisturbed.

The landowners approached Dr. Mitchem about conducting research at the site, and he agreed that it would be an excel-

lent chance to gather information about prehistoric houses and site fortifications (a surrounding defensive ditch or moat and a log palisade wall) for comparison with those found at Parkin and some other sites in the region. Dr. Mitchem brought in Dr. Jami Lockhart and UAFS station archeologist Tim Mulvihill to carry out geophysical studies at the site to see what features might show up underground using gradiometers and electrical resistance meters. Several episodes of work at the site have shown beyond any doubt that the site is covered with very clear features that are probably remains of burned house floors. An unexpected discovery was that the house floors appear to have been in rows, which may indicate that the site's occupation was relatively short term (in contrast to the 500-year span of the Parkin site). If this turns out to be the case, it will be the first time we have been able to examine town layout at any of the villages in this part of northeast Arkansas. The excavations in June of 2015 should be exciting indeed!

### Research on the Smith Family Plantation, Birdeye

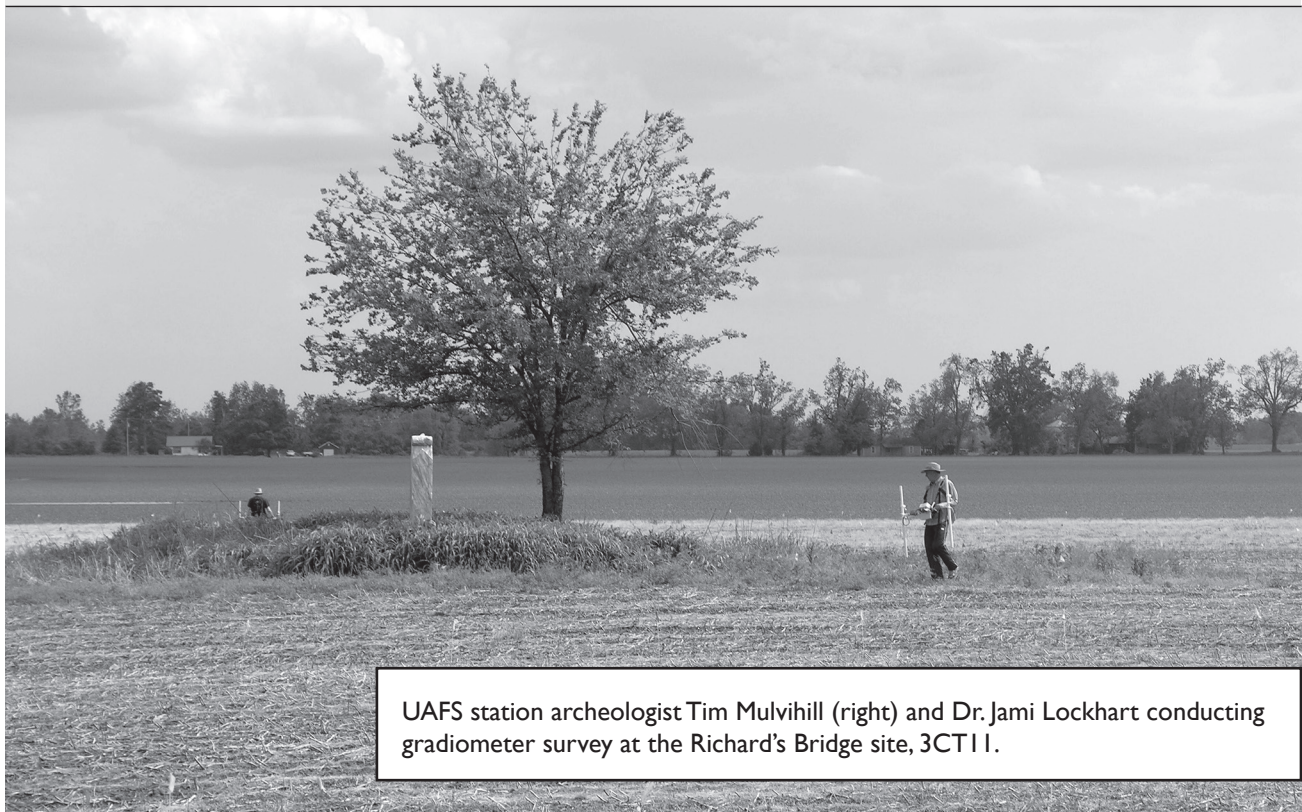
One of several ongoing research projects of Parkin station research assistant Faye Futch is a comprehensive study of the Smith family plantation at Birdeye, Arkansas. The family has



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

Jeffrey M. Mitchem (Ph.D., University of Florida, 1989) is the Survey's Research Station Archeologist for Parkin Archeological State Park, and Research Associate Professor of Anthropology, University of Arkansas–Fayetteville. He joined the Survey in 1990 to establish the Parkin research station, following appointments at Florida State University and Louisiana State University. His specializations include late prehistoric and early historic archeology of the Southeast and the Mississippi Valley, early Spanish contact sites in the New World, ceramic technology, glass bead studies, beads of Jordan and the Levant, Florida archeology, and the history of archeology in the Southeast. He is past President and Secretary-Treasurer of the Society of Bead Researchers.

E. Faye Futch earned an Associate of Arts degree in 2002 from Mid-South Community College and a B.A. in Interdisciplinary Studies with a Minor in African-American Studies from Arkansas State University in 2005. She joined the Survey staff in 1990. She helps process artifacts in the laboratory, greets visitors to the park and station, and is involved with the African American cemetery preservation initiative. Ms. Futch is working toward a Master's degree in History, with an emphasis in Public History, at Arkansas State University. She was promoted to Research Assistant in 2008, and now pursues local history research in northeast Arkansas.



UAFS station archeologist Tim Mulvihill (right) and Dr. Jami Lockhart conducting gradiometer survey at the Richard's Bridge site, 3CT11.

restored the family home (the plantation house) and they are presently restoring the nearby barn and another family home. The Smith families were cotton farmers and Black Angus cow ranchers. One of the Smith brothers, Maurice Smith, served as Arkansas Highway Commissioner for several years.

The plantation's company store now contains a restaurant, but everything in the store remains as it was in the past. The original town post office is there, and the company office is in the rear of the store. The bell that was used to let the employees know it was time to work still stands in a wooded tower.

Faye is taking photographs and conducting oral history interviews to document as much of the plantation's original layout as she can. Family member Martin Smith is interested in nominating the site and buildings to the National Register of Historic Places, so Ms. Futch is going through all available farm records and documents to reconstruct a complete history of the plantation. Faye has previously worked with family members during her research on African American schools, two of which were built by the Smith family (at Birdeye and at Coldwater in Cross County).

### **The Cross Raised by Hernando de Soto at Casqui**

Since the 1960s, the Parkin site has been considered by most scholars to be the province capital of Casqui described in the narratives of the Hernando de Soto expedition. Spanish artifacts found by archeologists and the site's layout and location support its identification. One of the events recorded in the 1541 visit by the Spaniards was the raising of a large wooden cross on the mound where the chief's house was located.

Excavations in 1966 encountered a large mass of wood in a treasure hunter's hole in the mound summit as the hole was being refilled. Samples were collected and sent to Fayetteville for storage. Dr. Mitchem carried out research on these samples in the early 1990s, identifying the wood as bald cypress, and obtaining radiocarbon dates that indicated that the outermost rings dated between AD 1515 and 1663. Attempts to get a tree ring date from the samples were unsuccessful because the samples were too broken up.

After these promising but disappointing results, Dr. Mitchem wanted to further investigate the possible post. The availability of modern geophysical equipment finally presented the opportunity to gather more information without damaging the mound. In collaboration with Dr. Jami Lockhart and UAFS station archeologist Tim Mulvihill, as well as a number of volunteers, geophysical methods were used to get a glimpse into the mound and to investigate the location where the wood was recovered. The study proved successful, and there indeed appears to be a solid mass that extends quite a way down into the



Restored Smith Plantation house at Birdeye, Arkansas.

mound near an edge of the mound top. The precise equipment also showed that the original mapped location of the object was off by about a meter, and the fact that it took 100 men to raise the cross means that its extending down into the mound several feet is consistent with the historical accounts.

Plans are to carry out a limited excavation at some time in the near future to uncover enough of the possible post to allow the tree ring specialist (Dr. David Stahle of the Department of Geosciences at University of Arkansas) to collect a complete cross section of it so that he can derive a tree ring date. If he is able to date the tree's cutting to 1541, we can make a strong argument that it is indeed the cross raised by Hernando de Soto at Casqui in 1541.

### **Other Research**

In addition to keeping up with the Parkin site research, both station employees also continue to pursue other research interests. Dr. Mitchem has expertise in the analysis of Spanish trade beads, and conducts research on archeological bead assemblages from Florida and other New World areas. Writers, fellow archeologists, television producers, and artifact collectors contact him for advice or artifact identification on the Hernando de Soto expedition and associated Spanish artifacts. He is also collaborating with colleagues in the Southwest who are investigating sites associated with the Vázquez de Coronado expedition of 1540–1542. This expedition was contemporary with the Soto expedition, and many of the Spanish artifacts are similar. In addition, he 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.

Ms. Futch conducts historical research on the Parkin area and Cross County. She also carries out research on African American communities elsewhere in Arkansas for the Survey. She has become a recognized expert on the history of African American schools in Arkansas, as well as on juke joints and the history of blues music in the northeast part of the state.





## Parkin Research Station — Academic & Service Activities

### Service to State Parks & Parkin Archeological State Park

- **Exhibitory & Installations.** Futch created a PowerPoint program of photographs of African American schoolhouses for Black History Month at Parkin Archeological State Park.
- **New Research for Park Development.** Ongoing laboratory processing and analysis of excavated material from the Parkin site (3CT29 and 3CS256). Mitchem co-directed geophysical research at Parkin (3CS29) and Richard's Bridge (3CT11). Futch continued research on the Northern Ohio School at Parkin Archeological State Park and other African American one-room schools in Arkansas.
- **Programs & Presentations.** Mitchem gave an interpretive talk on the Ted Morris paintings of Parkin scenes for Parkin Archeological State Park staff. Futch gave interpretive talks and tours to groups and individuals on the Northern Ohio School at Parkin. Mitchem provided tours of the station laboratory and collections on several occasions.

### Professional Service

- **Peer Review.** Mitchem provided peer review of works submitted to *Mississippi Archaeology*, *The Florida Anthropologist*, and *American Antiquity*.
- **Professional Organizations.** Mitchem is a member of the Editorial Review Board of the Florida Anthropological Society (*The Florida Anthropologist*); he served on a Florida Archaeological Council committee investigating possible fraudulent claims about an archeological site in Florida. With colleague Clay Mathers, Mitchem organized a symposium for the 79th annual meeting of the Society for American Archaeology in Austin, Texas. Mitchem served as a judge in the Southeastern



Archaeological Conference's Student Paper Competition. Futch served as a board member of the Cross County Historical Society, and advisory council member for small first class cities in the Arkansas Municipal League.

- **Consultations & Research.** Mitchem pursued research on dugout canoes from Arkansas and Mississippi; marine shell beads from northeast Arkansas; Spanish artifacts from Coronado Expedition sites in the Southwest (collaborating with the Coronado Institute in New Mexico); halberds from Arkansas and the greater Southeast that might be associated with the De Soto Expedition; the Sherman Mound. He advised on a project studying the composition of glass beads from Spanish contact sites, and collaborated on two projects with colleagues in Florida (the Bayshore Homes site, and a survey for mission period remains in Tallahassee). He consulted with the Chickasaw Tribe archeologist about possible Spanish artifacts from Mississippi. He completed a project of research, including a book chapter, on Clarence B. Moore's archeological work in Florida. Futch continued various archival research on Parkin and vicinity, including a study of the shell button industry in Parkin, and the history of the Smith family plantation at Birdeye.
- **Collections.** Mitchem aided David H. Dye and three colleagues from University of Memphis in photographing and measuring artifacts from 3CT7 in a temporary exhibit at Parkin; working with Robert Connolly and Survey personnel, he helped with the transfer of Arkansas artifacts curated at the C. H. Nash Museum-Chucalissa and University of Memphis to the Survey.

### Public Service & Outreach

- **Programs & Presentations.** Mitchem gave public talks at Parkin Archeological State Park; Lakeport Plantation, Lake Village, AR; and the Central Gulf Coast Archaeological Society, St. Petersburg, FL. Futch gave a talk to the Wynne Rotary Club (combined audiences, 329). Along with other Survey personnel, Mitchem participated in two Artifact ID events at the Parkin and Blytheville stations (combined audiences, 35).
- **Archaeological Conservancy.** Mitchem aided the Conservancy in acquiring a portion of 3PO23, a Parkin phase site in Lepanto, AR.
- **Organizations.** Mitchem continued to serve as a member of the Advisory Board for the Alliance for Weedon Island Archaeological Research and Education, St. Petersburg, Florida.
- **Media Outreach.** Maintained the "Parkin Archeological Site" Facebook page. Mitchem wrote an entry for the *Encyclopedia of Arkansas History & Culture* on the "Route of the de Soto Expedition."

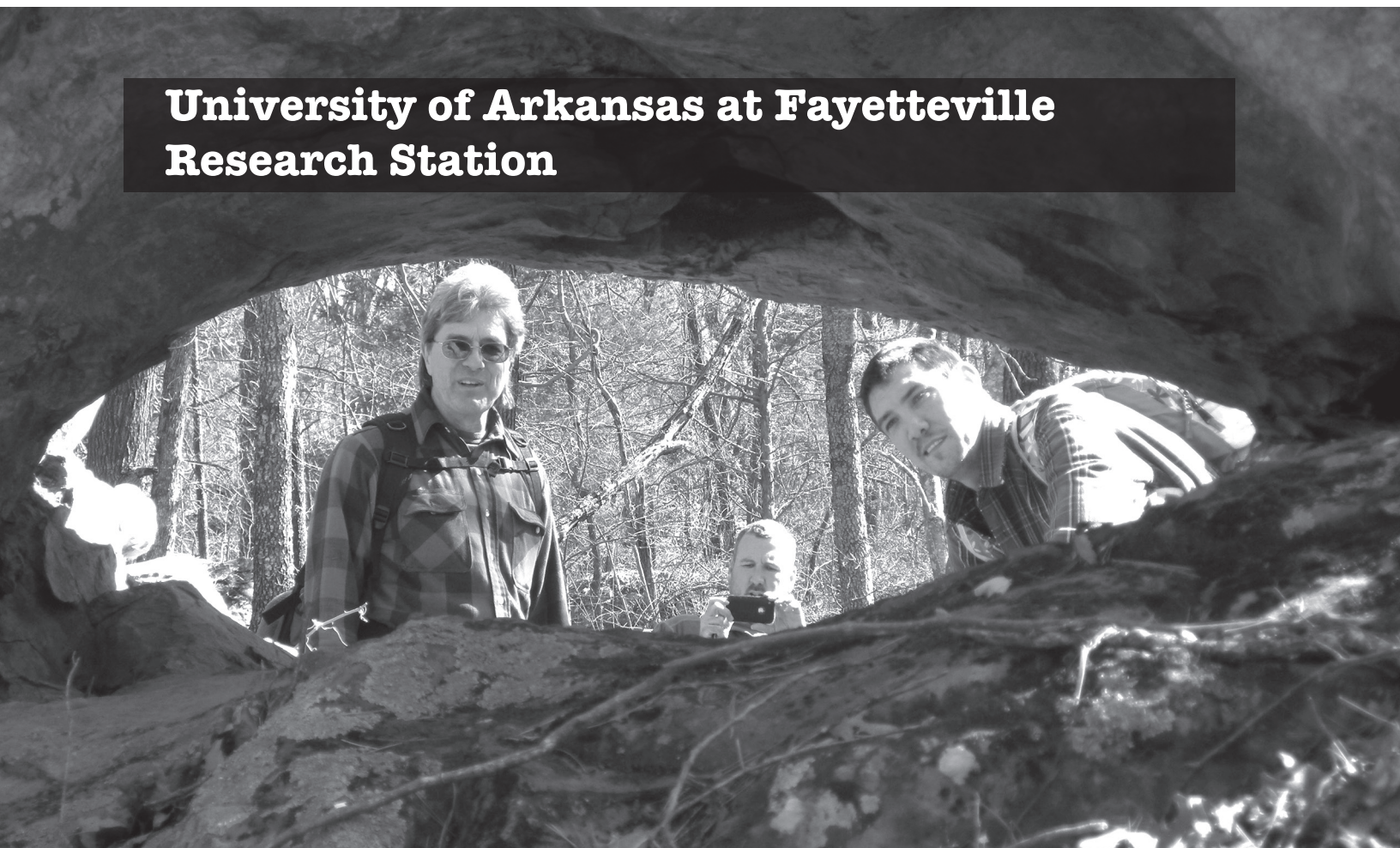
### Service to the Arkansas Archeological Society

- **Training & Certification Program.** Mitchem taught the Establishing Time seminar at the Winthrop Rockefeller Institute during February 2014 (15 participants). He directed the Field Lab at the 2014 summer Training Program in Oden, and presented one of the evening public lecture programs (audience, about 100).

### Volunteer Hours

- Volunteers contributed 198 hours to station research projects in the field and laboratory during 2013–2014.

## University of Arkansas at Fayetteville Research Station



**J**erry Hilliard acted as interim station archeologist this year, following the appointment of former station archeologist, Dr. George Sabo, as the new Survey Director. While Sabo set priorities for the organization, a search was mounted to fill the UAF position. By the end of the fiscal year, that process had been completed and Dr. Jamie Brandon was on board as the new UAF station archeologist. Brandon had been station archeologist at SAU for the past eight years and would begin at UAF in August 2014. Throughout the 2013–2014 period, Jerry Hilliard kept things running smoothly, continuing ongoing research and interacting with students and the public.

### **NEH-Funded Carden Bottoms Project: Inventory & Analysis of 1993 & 2009–2012 Excavations**

This year a database which was structured from the Survey DELOS artifact schema was finalized for the CARV project. Data entry for provenience documentation, to include FSN (field specimen number), Feature Number, Excavation Unit/level, depth below datum, and other information, was completed for all field sessions from 2009–2012. In addition, data entry was completed for all inventoried artifacts from these field

sessions. Data entry for artifacts from the 1993 excavation conducted by Dr. Skip Stewart-Abernathy has yet to be completed but is currently under way.

In July, Jared Pebworth drafted a tool analysis form for chipped and ground stone artifacts. After a review of this mock-up form, Leslie Walker created the final version which was implemented for this project. During the course of this fiscal year, 408 stone tools were analyzed using this form, which provides detailed information for each artifact, such as metrics, color, stone raw material, tool type, breakage, and other attributes. One or more scale drawings are included for each artifact.

Photographs were taken of some of these stone tools with specific photo numbers added into the Access database. This process will continue through the next fiscal year.

### **Prairie Grove Battlefield State Park**

Archeological investigations were conducted in the area of proposed restrooms planned for the interior of the existing road loop and parking lot located southwest of the Borden House at Prairie Grove Battlefield State Park. The survey also included the proposed right-of-way for waterlines and other utilities that

The UAF station is located at the Survey coordinating office in Fayetteville, with additional office space in the Anthropology Department on the UAF campus. The station archeologist teaches in the Department of Anthropology at UAF and performs other faculty service to the Department and campus. The UAF station territory covers 12 counties and lies almost entirely within the Ozark Mountain region of northwest Arkansas; only the extreme southwestern portion dips down into the Arkansas River Valley. The archeology of the Ozarks is justly known for the excellent preservation of organic material such as basketry, textiles, woven sandals, and plant food remains in dry rock shelters. Large collections of such remains, excavated in the past from sites now inundated by reservoirs, are housed in the UA Collection Facility awaiting modern analysis. Rock art, both painted and carved, is also found in some shelters. Station research in the last 30 years has broadened the archeological picture by focusing on ceremonial mound sites that link the Ozarks to the Mississippian and Caddo cultures. Other projects have emphasized historical sites left by pioneer Arkansans, Civil War related sites, and environmental history. The station's latest initiatives are a comprehensive study of prehistoric rock art, analysis of museum curated archeological collections from the Ozarks and central Arkansas River valley, and new studies exploring how artistic expression on decorated artifacts, such as the world-class ceramic collections from Carden Bottoms in central Arkansas, reflect social boundaries and social interaction.

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, especially Civil War related sites, and Fayetteville area sites. He also works closely with local volunteers from the Ko-ko-qi Chapter of the Arkansas Archeological Society. This year, after former research station archeologist Dr. George Sabo III was appointed Survey Director and during the search for his replacement, Hilliard had full responsibility for all station activities.

will parallel an existing access road from Highway 62 to the loop drive and restrooms. Geophysical explorations followed by an intensive, systematic metal detecting program resulted in the discovery of Civil War battlefield munitions (n=95), other historic artifacts (n=26), reenactor objects (n=8), and hundreds of modern metal artifacts (n=829). Significantly, the discovery of Civil War munitions and their distribution, both artillery shrapnel and small arms ammunition, indicates that the project area is located in the midst of where intense fighting took place. Furthermore, the types of these munitions and their distribution aid in the battlefield interpretation for the park.

Our findings document various episodes of the battle and locations of regimental positions. Diagnostic artillery shell shrapnel is evidence of the Union artillery bombardment of Confederate troop positions on the wooded ridge prior to the first Union Infantry advance by the Twentieth Wisconsin and Nineteenth Iowa. Other artillery case shot and/or canister may be attributed to Union fire during either or both of the Confederate counterattacks. Small arms munitions, especially fired impacted .69-caliber elongated balls and "dropped" Enfield bullets, likely document the fighting between the Twentieth Wisconsin and Fagan's Confederate Brigade. A single Colt revolver impacted bullet, also found in the project area, was fired

by a member of the Thirty-seventh Illinois Infantry during the second Union assault on the ridge. Only two companies who fought at Prairie Grove, both of the Thirty-seventh Illinois, had these repeating rifles. The single impacted Colt bullet we found would most likely have been fired from the north fence at the Borden orchard toward Fagan's troops located in the vicinity of the project area. Clearly, our work indicates that intense fighting occurred in the area of proposed restroom facilities. A detailed draft report of our findings was completed and submitted in the fall of 2014.

#### **Bluff Survey of Selected Areas of the FORD Project in the Boston Mountain Ranger District, Ozark-St. Francis National Forest**

Mary Brennan, Forest Service Archeologist, conceptualized this project in order for the Forest Service to survey targeted bluff areas where the potential for rock shelters and caves is great but where hardly any previously recorded sites have been documented or surveys conducted. The demand for Forest Service archeologists to survey project areas such as timber sales, prescribed burns, and others related to Section 106 Review is such that many bluffs and special use areas in the Ozark-St. Francis National Forest have not been inventoried for cultural



Arkansas Archeological Society member and volunteer Sam Littrell at Prairie Grove Battlefield State Park assisting in metal detecting on 4/23/2014. We had just discovered shrapnel from a James artillery shell that had exploded upon impact creating a “ground burst,” thus preserving much of the whole shell.



resources. This cooperative agreement between the Survey and the Forest Service was initiated so that portions of the FORD Project, selected by Mary Brennan, could be surveyed for bluff shelters and historic sites. The Devil's Canyon area was chosen based on its steep terrain, known waterfalls, and other special use natural features. It is also located within about ten kilometers of three known rock art sites. Over the course of fifteen field days, 75 sites were recorded. Most of these are bluff shelters, some appearing in pristine condition with little to no evidence of looting.

#### **Working with the Arkansas Archeological Society**

Two sites are in consideration for the Stewardship Program: 3WA6 and 3BE992. The UA Museum excavated at 3WA6 in 1933, and the UAF station did some work there in 2008. Jim

Rees and Carol Martindale-Taylor are the Society members volunteering to act as Stewards for these sites.

The Stewardship Program was developed by the Arkansas Archeological Survey in partnership with the Arkansas Archeological Society, an organization for anyone interested in Arkansas archeology. Under this program, skilled Society volunteers receive specialized training and “adopt” a particular site which may be at risk of damage from various causes. Under the guidance of Survey mentors, the Steward undertakes a schedule of visits to the site, to monitor its condition. Working strictly with the permission of the landowner, Stewards may occasionally repair the effects of erosion or vandalism on the sites. Their reports not only help the professional archeologists by adding to the record about these important cultural resources, but also assist interested landowners who wish to protect the sites on their property.

## UAF Research Station — Academic & Service Activities

### Teaching & Higher Ed

- **Fulbright College.** Hilliard provided supervision and assistance on course research and thesis projects to UAF anthropology graduate students Teka McGlothlin and Luke Morris

### Public Service & Outreach

- **Presentations & Programs.** Hilliard gave public talks at Mount Comfort Church (30); Prairie Grove Senior Center (20); Prairie Grove Battlefield State Park (10); Heritage Trails Partners (at the Survey building, with a tour of facilities); Shiloh Museum Artifact ID Day (with Jared Pebworth); and UA Scouting Day for an all-day Archaeology Merit Badge workshop (6). Hilliard is an official Boy Scout Merit Badge Counselor for the Archaeology badge. (combined audiences, about 85)
- **Public Schools.** Hilliard gave a talk on Arkansas Indians to 7th graders at West Fork Middle School. (25 students)
- **Local Law Enforcement.** Hilliard assisted the Searcy County Sheriff's Office and Buffalo National River law enforcement in responding to landowner concerns about a looted site.
- **Northwest Arkansas African-American Heritage Association.** Hilliard served as secretary for this Association. In June 2014 he resigned from the Board but will continue to assist the group with research and act as a consultant.
- **Monte Ne Historic Preservation Partnership.** At the request of the Director and State Archeologist, Hilliard represented the Survey at a meeting at the Rogers Museum organized by the Monte Ne Historic Preservation Partnership. The Partnership is trying to save the last remaining above-ground structure at Monte Ne built by Coin Harvey. They proposed to raise funds to stabilize the concrete "Tower" at Beaver Lake by building a retaining wall. This would be a major first step for preservation of the historic remains. The group has worked diligently with the Corps of Engineers and the general public in raising awareness of the historic importance of this structure.
- **Rock Art Documentation Workshop/Review for the Osage Nation.** Dr. George Sabo, Director, led the Survey rock art team in a workshop on August 29, 2013 for representatives of the Osage Nation. The workshop was held at the Survey. Hilliard presented a program on recording methods for rock art.
- **Devil's Eyebrow Natural Heritage Area.** At the request of the State Archeologist and Bryan Rugar of the Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission, a crew from the Survey consisting of Hilliard, Jared Pebworth, Mike Evans, and Aden Jenkins visited their new acquisition just south of Gateway on May 20th. Mr. Rugar guided in the field showing the area of interest and two huge bluff shelters, along with another smaller shelter. Three Dellinger era sites, noted in the 1930s as Indian Creek Shelters, were documented. These had been recorded in the site files as either a triangle (3BE8) or NO PLOT (3BE207, 208) indicating that until this visit the locations were poorly referenced. Hilliard completed site form updates using all the available data from records of the Museum and Survey.
- **Other Public Outreach.** Hilliard consulted with a staff person at Camp War Eagle and advised them about an exhibit on Arkansas pioneers. He visited and documented a site in Madison County at landowner request. With Survey staff members Aden Jenkins, Jared Pebworth, and Mike Evans, he documented the Ricketts Cemetery in Benton County. He documented two Washington County site collections at citizen request.

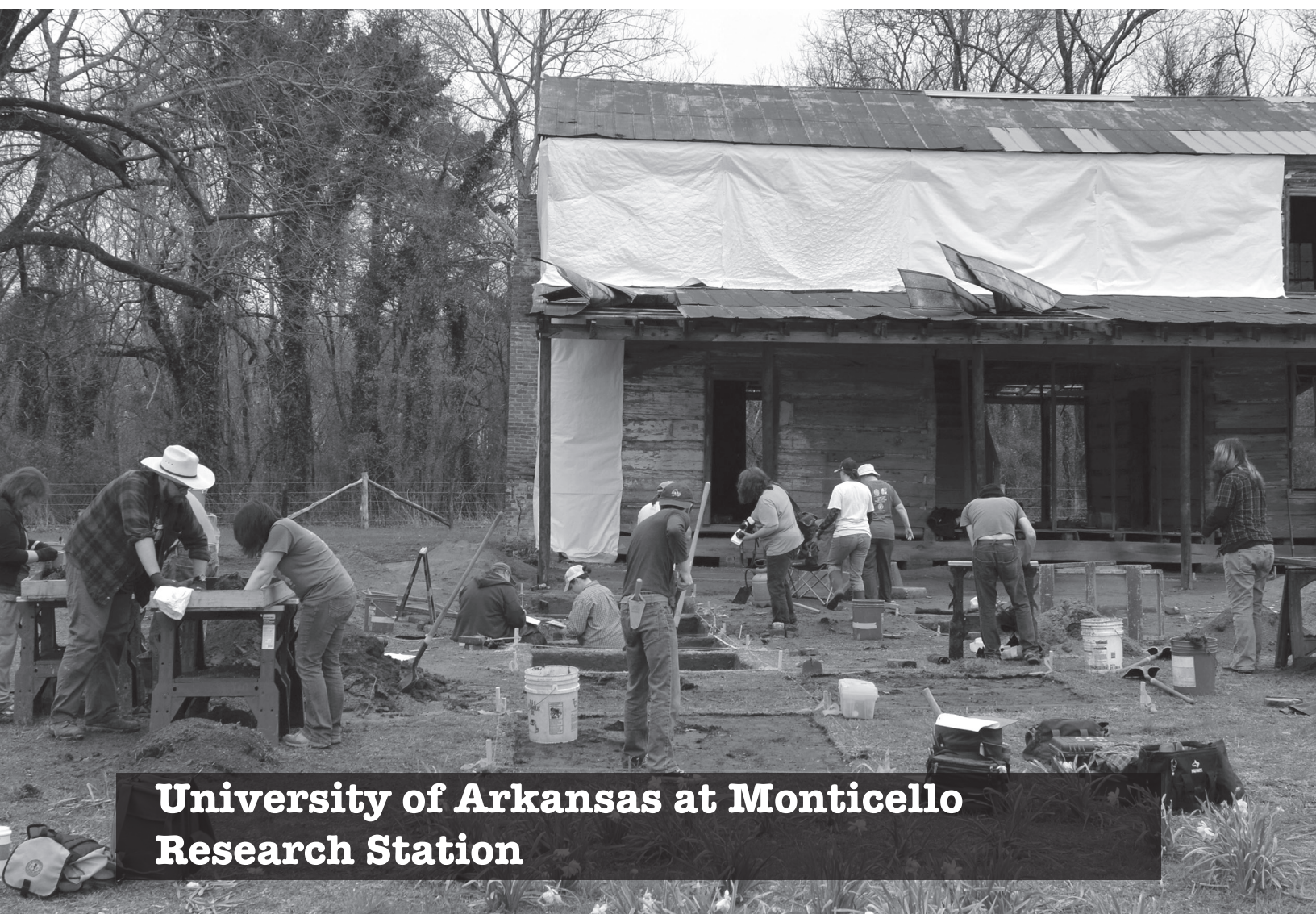
### Service to the Arkansas Archeological Society

- **Archeology Day.** The UAF station participated in this Archeology Month event on March 29, 2014. Several Ko-ko-çi Chapter members, along with UAF anthropology students and graduate students, and other Survey staff cooperated to present an outdoor program focusing on experimental archeology, with information booths about the Survey and Society. Over 100 people attended the event, which was covered by local television.
- **Ko-ko-çi Chapter.** Hilliard participated in monthly meetings of the Chapter based in Fayetteville. Hilliard supports Chapter members who volunteer regularly in the lab and field. This year Chapter members participated in fieldwork at Prairie Grove Battlefield State Park, and, in cooperation with the landowner, worked at a small bluff shelter near Elkins that had been vandalized. Two Chapter members (Jim Rees and Carol Martindale-Taylor) are now participating in the Society's Site Stewardship Program, and are in the process of corresponding with landowners. Chapter volunteers Steve Longacre and Jim Rees also worked in the station lab on the Charles Bartlett Collection of hafted bifaces and the 1932 UA Museum collection from the Eden's Bluff site.

### Volunteer Hours

- Volunteers (Society members and UAF Anthropology graduate students) contributed 300 hours to station research projects in the field and laboratory during 2013–2014.





## University of Arkansas at Monticello Research Station

### Taylor House (3DR26)

The Taylor House is a two-story dogtrot built around 1845 of hand-hewn logs. It was occupied for almost 100 years, and is one of the state's oldest standing log structures. The University of Arkansas - Monticello now owns the house and surrounding property. The Survey's research station at UAM has long been involved in efforts to monitor and study the property for historic preservation and cultural resource management purposes.

Dr. Barnes led excavations at the Taylor House during spring break and over the summer. The research focused on the ell kitchen, the cellar, and the front and back porch of the house. The university hopes to restore the house and make it part of the Southeast Arkansas Heritage Trail. The archeology is in support of this goal.

For the spring break dig, the crew excavated ten 2x2m units, mainly in the kitchen area but also on the front and back porch-

es. The project attracted a great turnout of volunteers with some days averaging about 25 people. Barnes worked with the Desha County 4-H Coordinator, Hope Bragg, to host a 4-H Quad Day, with 65 children attending. The project was covered in the *Advance Monticellonian* and the *Arkansas Democrat-Gazette*.

For the summer dig, seven units were excavated—three in the back of the house with two around the kitchen and one along the back porch. Four units were placed under the front porch to locate the cellar. The cellar was about 8m wide (from east to west) and 2m deep.

The turnout was a lot smaller than spring break, but not bad for a hot, buggy July. Overall, this project has been a successful one with a good number of volunteers (contributing 500 hours altogether to lab and fieldwork) and visitors. UAM chancellor Jack Lassiter visited and brought ice cream and drinks. As a result, there is a lot of new data about foodways and the original location



The UAM research station is located on the University of Arkansas campus in Monticello, where the station archeologist teaches anthropology courses in the School of Social and Behavioral Sciences. Station territory covers seven counties in southeastern Arkansas. The eastern portion consists of landforms deposited by the ancestral Arkansas and Mississippi rivers and their tributaries and contains numerous small to moderate habitation sites and occasional mound and/or mortuary centers of the later prehistoric and protohistoric periods. Several mound sites are mentioned in the reports of Victorian era archeologists. To the west are uplands of the West Gulf Coastal Plain, dissected by the Saline-Ouachita drainage and its tributaries. This area contains some older Archaic period sites as well as the later sequence. Among many significant sites in station territory, the small Lake Enterprise Mound is affiliated with the famous Poverty Point culture and is the oldest known Indian mound in Arkansas. 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.

Jodi Barnes (Ph.D., American University, 2008) joined the Survey as station archeologist at UAM in January 2013. She was previously staff archeologist and GIS coordinator for South Carolina's State Historic Preservation Program. She has published articles in the *International Journal of Historical Archaeology* and *Historical Archaeology*, and a number of book chapters. She also edited a book titled *The Materiality of Freedom: Archaeologies of Post-Emancipation Life*, and is co-editor with Frank McManamon and Andy Stout of a volume titled *Managing Cultural Resources: Global Context, National Programs, and Local Actions*. Since her arrival, Dr. Barnes has already secured funding for a project in the Monticello area, and is teaching "Cultural Anthropology" and "Sex, Gender, and Culture" at UAM.

Jessica Howe (M.A., Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, 2011) is a native of Little Rock, Arkansas. She joined the Survey in August of 2008. She has been a member of the Arkansas Archeological Society since 2005, when she participated in the summer Training Program in Blytheville. She also had prior experience in Illinois, specifically at the Kincaid Mounds site in southern Illinois. This year she successfully defended her Master's thesis on the "Chicago Method" of excavation as applied at Kincaid and other sites. She was accepted to the Ph.D. program at University of Arkansas beginning Fall 2014.

of the moved house now on record at the research station. Future research will focus on finding the northern wall of the cellar. This should also provide information about the location of the original kitchen and the original footprint of the house.

### Camp Monticello (3DR305)

A large part of 2013–2014 was spent working on the Camp Monticello project. Camp Monticello was used as a training facility for the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps in 1943, and served as a Prisoner of War camp for Italian PoWs from 1943–1946. The site is part of the cultural landscape of Arkansas's World War II home front heritage. The property is now owned by University of Arkansas - Monticello

When UAM sold a portion of the site, the Survey research station at UAM campus, with the help of Dr. Carl Drexler (ARAS-SAU), developed a plan to document the site. Dr. Barnes conducted archival research at local, state, and national archives. Fieldwork included total station mapping and metal detector and shovel test surveys. The fieldwork was divided into two main sessions with additional fieldwork conducted sporadically in

between the two sessions. The first 11-day session was September 9–19, 2013. Archeologists from the Arkansas Archeological Survey coordinating office in Fayetteville, and from the Blytheville, University of Arkansas - Pine Bluff, Henderson State University, and Southern Arkansas University research stations, assisted in this fieldwork. Volunteers from the Arkansas Archeological Society and UAM also participated. The second 7-day session was held in May 2014. Again, archeologists from the Arkansas Archeological Survey's Blytheville, Pine Bluff, and SAU research stations assisted, along with a small number of volunteers from the Arkansas Archeological Society and UAM. Overall, volunteers committed 100 hours to this project.

Barnes drafted a preliminary report for submission to the Chancellor of UAM, Jack Lassiter, in September 2014. The report includes a compilation of documental, oral history, and archeological research that provides insight into Arkansas's role in World War II, with an emphasis on the construction of the camp and on the ways in which the Italian PoWs adapted to confinement and expressed their ethnic and cultural identity through daily practice.



Arkansas Archeological Survey staff and volunteers excavating the cellar of the Taylor House.

on the problem of looting, why people should get involved with the Arkansas Archeological Society, and what the pots and pipes tell us about the archeology of southeastern Arkansas. It represents an effort by all concerned to create a positive educational outcome from an unfortunate situation of site destruction in the past.

### Cemetery Mapping Workshop

The station planned a cemetery mapping workshop in collaboration with the Arkansas Gravestone Project and the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program. Preparation included a collection of documents on grant information, how to maintain lawns, how to start a cemetery preservation plan, and other topics in a packet for workshop attendees.

The workshop was held at a cemetery in Drew County on an overcast day after lots of rain, so the turnout was disappointingly small, but overall it was a success. Nine people attended, traveling from as far as Little Rock and Paraclifta. Jessica Howe taught how to photograph and document gravestones, and lectured about fraternal gravestones. Holly Hope, of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, taught about the National Register of Historic Places. Jodi Barnes taught mapping. Descendants of those interred in the study cemetery stopped by and expressed a lot of interest in having a complete map of the whole cemetery.

Jodi Barnes blogged about this project for the International Day of Archaeology. Her post at the 2014 Day of Archaeology website can be seen here [www.dayofarchaeology.com/have-compass-will-travel-a-cemetery-mapping-project/](http://www.dayofarchaeology.com/have-compass-will-travel-a-cemetery-mapping-project/).

### Reaching Out

Jodi Barnes has worked to develop an online presence for the UAM research station. Using a page from the Department of Social and Behavioral Sciences at UAM (where Barnes teaches courses), she created a general home page about the station, a page with information about the Tunica Chapter of the Arkansas Archeological Society, and a more detailed page with information about current projects the station is involved with.

The station also now uses social media, with a Facebook page to interact with volunteers and interested members of the public online. She used an online opinion survey resource (SurveyMonkey) to gather information from Tunica Chapter (Arkansas Archeological Society) members to aid plans for future directions for the Chapter.

Barnes has also reached out to the Education Department at UAM about the possibility of creating an internship, incorporating archeology into service learning projects for education students, and other ideas.

### The Austin Site (3DR50)

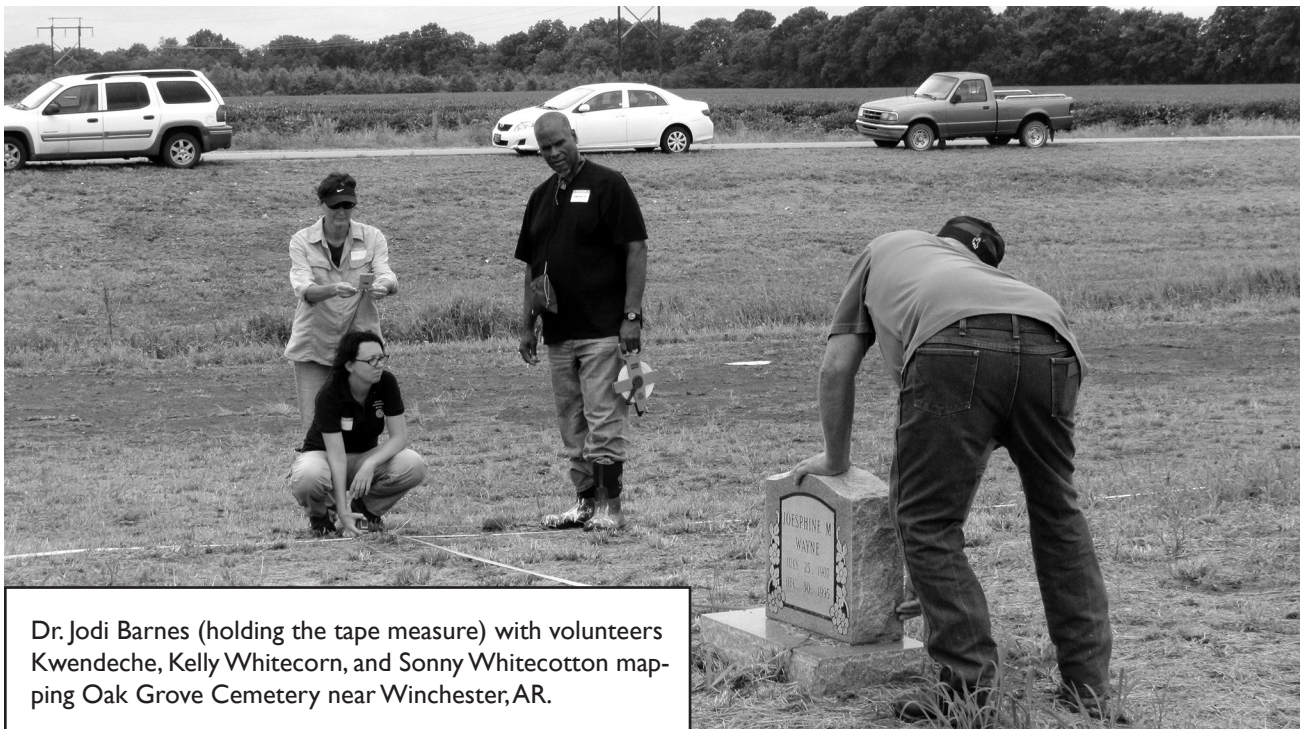
Dr. Barnes and Jessica Howe completed a poster and exhibit based on some ceramic pots that were being kept in a display case in the station office. The majority of the pots are from 3DR50—the Austin site. The poster was presented at the Society for American Archaeology annual meeting in Austin, TX. The poster and the vessels were on display at the University of Arkansas - Monticello Library.

The Austin site (3DR50) is located in Drew County, Arkansas along Bayou Bartholomew. The site, a Native American cemetery, was heavily looted for pots in the past and no longer exists due to land leveling. Much of what we know about the site comes from one of its former collectors, curly Birch, as well as from scientific excavations performed by Birch and Robert Taylor as members of the Arkansas Archeological Society in January 1972. Birch later donated his collection of pots and pipes to the Arkansas Archeological Survey. The exhibit focuses





Archeologists from other Survey research stations—Larry Porter, Dr. Carl Drexler, and Michelle Rathgaber—metal detecting at Camp Monticello.



Dr. Jodi Barnes (holding the tape measure) with volunteers Kwendeche, Kelly Whitecorn, and Sonny Whitecotton mapping Oak Grove Cemetery near Winchester, AR.



## UAM Research Station — Academic & Service Activities

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### Grants, Honors & Awards

- \$17,000 to Dr. Barnes from University of Arkansas - Monticello for mapping and metal detecting on Camp Monticello.
- \$491 from the Arkansas Archeological Society's Bill Jordan Public Outreach Fund for "Digging into the Past: Public Outreach at the UAM Station."

### Teaching & Higher Ed

- Barnes taught Cultural Anthropology (15 students) and Sex, Gender and Culture (15 students) during Spring 2014.
- Barnes gave a guest presentation on archeology to the Forest Resources class in Fall 2013. This included a lecture on archeology for forestry students, the history and archeology of Camp Monticello, and a walking tour of Camp Monticello.
- Barnes worked on developing a new Introduction to Archeology course for Spring 2015.
- Barnes served on the Master's thesis committee of a student from the University of South Carolina.
- Barnes continued to work with other UAM faculty on the Taylor House and Camp Monticello projects.

### Professional Service

- **Professional Organizations.** Barnes serves on the Gender and Minority Affairs Committee of the Society for Historical Archaeology. In addition to other activities, she helped organize a GMAC-sponsored forum for the 2014 annual meeting of Society for Historical Archaeology. She served as judge on the SHA Student Paper Prize Committee. Barnes was elected to the Board of Historic Preservation Alliance of Arkansas in December 2013 and was chair of the Most Endangered Places committee for 2014.
- **Journals & Peer Review.** Barnes provided peer review for the *Journal of African Diaspora Archaeology and Heritage* and Left Coast Press. Barnes served as Editor of the journal *South Carolina Antiquities*. During this final year of her editorship, she has worked to develop a set of guidelines for her successor.
- **Career Outreach.** Barnes participated in WiNR (Women in Natural Resources), a new group bringing together women in forestry and wildlife careers in the Monticello area. One planned event was a "career day" for high school girls to highlight programs available at UAM.
- **Other Station Projects.** Howe took part in research projects at the SAU (Wallace's Ferry), UAPB (Menard-Hodges), and Toltec Mounds research stations.

### Public Service & Outreach

- **Programs & Presentations.** Howe used the station's discovery box to teach 4-H youngsters about prehistoric archeology during the Spring Break Dig at Taylor House.
- **Cemetery Preservation Initiative.** Barnes and Howe attended the Preservation of African American Cemeteries Conference in Memphis, TN. Working with the Arkansas Gravestone Project and AHPP, the UAM station held a workshop on cemetery mapping at a local cemetery.
- **Dig into Reading Summer Programs.** Howe and Barnes read a book called *Archaeologists Dig for Clues* and shared artifacts from the discovery box in two sessions at the Monticello Branch Library and one at the Amy Sanders Library in North Little Rock. (combined audiences, 230)
- **Day of Archaeology.** Dr. Barnes contributed a blog post to the "International Day of Archaeology" website. It can be viewed at [www.dayofarchaeology.com/have-compass-will-travel-a-cemetery-mapping-project/](http://www.dayofarchaeology.com/have-compass-will-travel-a-cemetery-mapping-project/). She also coordinated with other Survey colleagues to organize and participate in a Day of Archaeology event at Toltec Mounds State Park, including Artifact IDs, technology demonstrations, speakers, and childrens' activities.

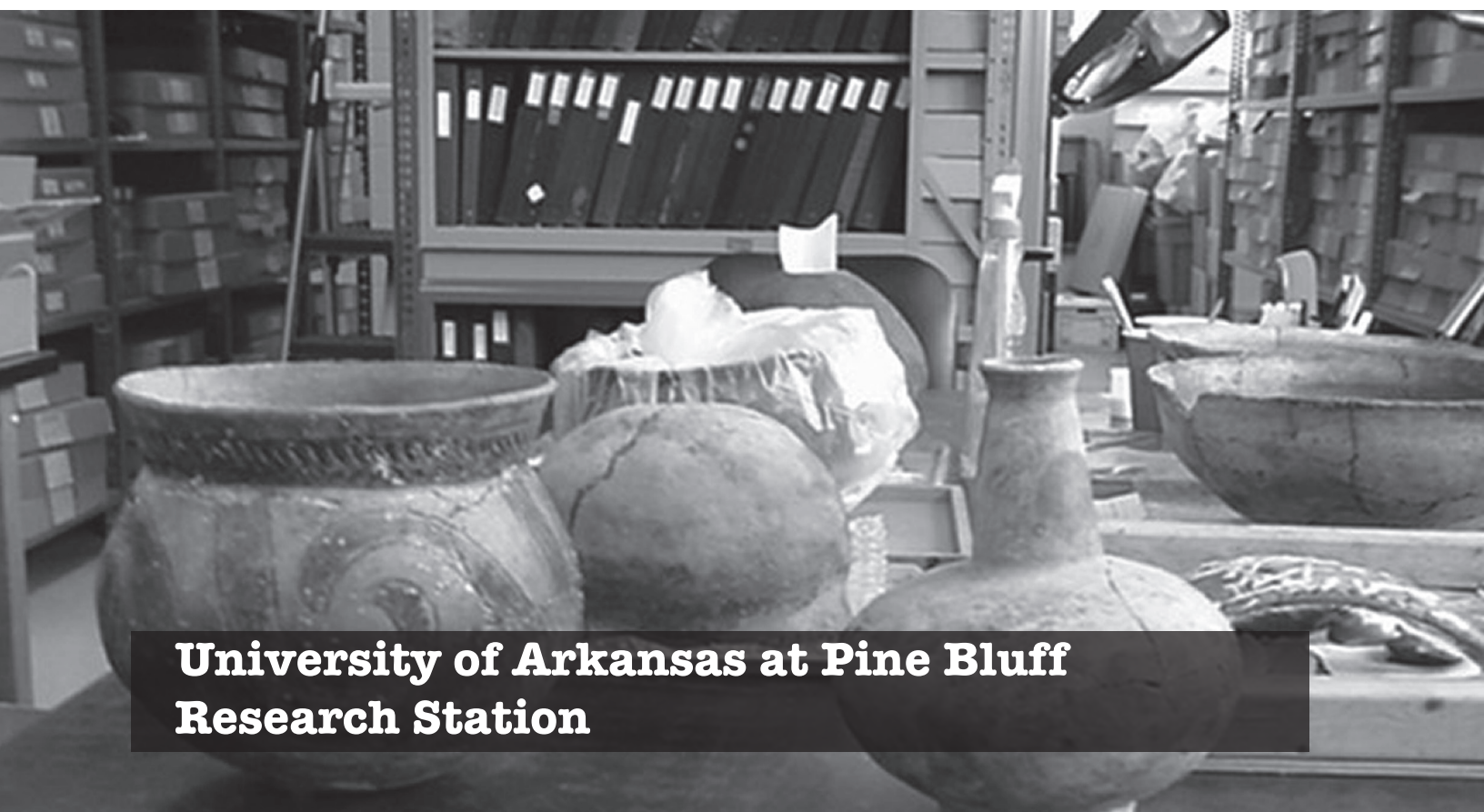
### Service to the Arkansas Archeological Society

- **Programs & Presentations.** Barnes gave a public talk at the Central Mississippi Valley Chapter in Jonesboro (audience, 40). Howe and Melissa Zabecki Harvey gave an evening presentation during the Training Program in Oden (audience, about 50).
- **Training & Certification Program.** Barnes taught Basic Excavation at the Training Program in Oden. Howe operated the Total Station and assisted area supervisors at the Training Program.

- **Tunican Chapter.** The station advises and supports the activities of the Southeast Arkansas Tunican Chapter, including Lab Days for volunteers. The Spring Break Dig at Taylor House was a major fieldwork opportunity for local Chapter members. Other activities were an Artifact ID Day and a World War II Japanese American Relocation Center Field Trip with visits to Rohwer, Jerome, and the museum in McGehee. Howe served as Chapter treasurer. Barnes and Howe provided information for the Chapter newsletter, edited by Chapter member Hope Bragg. Barnes created a webpage for the Tunican Chapter at [www.uamont.edu/FacultyWeb/Barnes/TunicanChapter.htm](http://www.uamont.edu/FacultyWeb/Barnes/TunicanChapter.htm).

#### **Volunteer Hours**

- Volunteers contributed 664 hours to station research projects in the field and laboratory during 2013–2014. This represents a more than tenfold increase over the previous year.



## University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff Research Station

### Menard Locality

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

A third important archeological site in this locality is Wallace Bottom (3AR179), discovered by a Society/Survey team in 1998 in a tract owned by White River National Wildlife Refuge. The original collection from this site includes both Native American and French Colonial material culture dating to the interval between the Marquette-Joliet voyage of 1673 and the destruction of the French Arkansas Post in 1749. Field investigations between 2001 and 2006 included geophysical mapping, controlled surface collections, systematic bucket auger sampling, and small-scale excavations. The Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma sponsored the 2003–2004 work as part of the “Cooperation Then and Now” project funded by a National Park Service tribal historic preservation grant. Research results at Wallace Bottom support identification of the site as the late 1600s Quapaw village of Osotouy and the 1719–1749 French Arkansas Post.

After 2006, the emphasis in Wallace Bottom research turned to analysis and writing. House’s article, “Native American Material Culture at the Wallace Bottom Site, Southeast Arkansas,” was published in the regional journal *Southeastern Archaeology* in summer 2013. The article reports Native American artifacts from Wallace Bottom and places them in the context of protohistoric and colonial era archeology in the midcontinent and Dhegiha Siouan migration narratives.

With completion and publication of the Wallace Bottom article, House began preparing a report on the colonial era Native American graves at the Lake Dumond site. Six graves encountered at Lake Dumond during the Society/Survey Training Program in 1997 were excavated under a permit from the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program and in consultation with the Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma. Poorly preserved human remains were found in some of the graves, in some cases accompanied by glass beads, objects fashioned from cuprous (e.g., brass) sheet metal, and traces of vermilion pigment. The graves are estimated to date to the very late 1600s or early 1700s and to possibly be those of Quapaws. The ongoing analyses emphasize detailed reconstruction of the grave features and comprehensive description of accompanying artifacts. (The Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma reburied the human remains in 2003.)

In 2014 the Survey, in partnership with the National Park Service Midwest Archaeological Center in Lincoln, Nebraska,



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

John H. House (Ph.D., Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, 1991) is the Survey's Research Station Archeologist for UAPB, and Research Professor of Anthropology, University of Arkansas–Fayetteville. He has been involved with Arkansas archeology since he was a high school student in Mountain Home, and attended the first ever Arkansas Archeological Society Training Program. House joined the Survey in 1978 as an assistant at the UAPB station. He served as station archeologist at UAM from 1983 to 1985, and again during 1988, before returning to head the UAPB station. His interests include North American prehistory, material culture studies, and the archeology of colonial era Native Americans.

Robert J. Scott (M.A., University of Alabama, 2004) has worked previously for the Illinois State Museum, the Center for Archaeological Investigations at Southern Illinois University Carbondale, and Panamerican Consultants, Inc. He worked as the station assistant at the Survey's UAM research station (2004–2007), leaving to enter the Ph.D. program in Anthropology at Southern Illinois University, Carbondale. Scott was a teaching assistant at University of Alabama and Southern Illinois University, and for the archeological field schools at both institutions. His past experience includes work with WPA-era museum collections, studies of historic artifacts, faunal analysis, and the analysis of prehistoric pottery. He re-joined the Survey as station assistant at ASU in September of 2010, and transferred to UAPB station in the fall of 2013.

began the first year of a projected multiyear comprehensive archeological inventory of the Osotouy Unit. Phase 1, conducted in February and March, included geophysical survey of the Plaza and outlying northern periphery of the Menard-Hodges site. The geophysical survey was directed by Dr. Jami J. Lockhart of the Survey and accomplished with the participation of staff from the Midwest Archaeological Center, Arkansas Post National Memorial, and Arkansas Archeological Survey. House served as Principal Investigator for the Survey's portion of this effort. Preliminary results from the geophysical survey indicate what appear to be numerous cultural features beneath the surface in both areas of the Menard-Hodges site.

#### Fourche Island

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

the materials reported by W. H. Holmes in his 1886 article, "Ancient Pottery of the Mississippi Valley," in the *4th Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology*. Current investigations have included work on both the Thibault site (3PU1) and the adjacent Isgrig site (3PU15).

Work at the Isgrig site over 2007–2010 included surface reconnaissance, systematic shovel testing, and archeogeophysical remote sensing plus excavation on two areas of the site. The excavations focused on removal of Native American graves from areas of potential future industrial development. It was determined that the major occupation at Isgrig dates between AD 1400 and 1600. Concurrent work at the Thibault site included systematic shovel testing in wooded areas and test excavation in two mounds. One of the results at Thibault was identification of a historic grave in a wooded area, thought to be part of a now-abandoned African American cemetery mentioned in family oral history and in a 1942 *Arkansas Gazette* feature article on Fourche Island.

Archeology at the Thibault site took a different direction in late 2012 when the Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma purchased 160 acres along Thibault Road, including all of the known extent of the Thibault archeological site. Located within the traditional Arkansas homeland of the Quapaws—the Quapaw reservation established by the 1818 treaty between the Quapaw Tribe and



Electrical resistivity survey at the Menard-Hodges site in the Osotouy Unit, Arkansas Post National Memorial. Mound A in background.

the United States—this land purchase had particular cultural significance for the Quapaw Tribe, who contracted with the Arkansas Archeological Survey to conduct a reconnaissance of the entire 160 acres. Personnel from the Survey performed the fieldwork in early 2013. As a result, we refined the boundaries of the Thibault site and recorded five additional Native American and/or Historic American sites. Following laboratory processing in Fayetteville, collections and records from the project were transferred to the UAPB station where House analyzed the artifacts and prepared a report. The report, titled “Cultural Resources Survey of a 160-acre Tract Purchased by the Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma, Pulaski County, Arkansas,” was submitted to the Quapaw Tribe in July 2013.

The UAPB station continued to conduct fieldwork at Thibault in 2013–2014 to secure additional information on archaeological contexts within the site. This work included continued mapping and systematic shovel testing in the dense woods and undergrowth adjacent to Thibault Road and controlled surface collection in the cultivated fields on the site. Total Station mapping of the shovel test grid refined spatial control for the project and clarified the topography of the wooded tract. A previously unknown mound was identified in the process.

Controlled surface collections were made on a grid of 10x10m collection units covering an area of 2700m<sup>2</sup>. Following the fall harvest, a more extensive grid, covering 3900m<sup>2</sup>, was collected on the same area of the site. Less intensive controlled collection methods were employed on an area of some 3ha to the west of the grid. In spring, another 6800m<sup>2</sup> were collected in 10x10m units on an area to the south and east between the two wooded tracts on the site. These collections provide a baseline for the historic and prehistoric material culture of the Thibault site and reveal intrasite patterning in the density of specific artifact classes (e.g., fired clay “daub” from prehistoric structures, different types of chipped stone raw materials). Fifteen Arkansas Archeological Society members and other volunteers participated in these surface collection projects.

In response to a request from Tribal Chair John Berrey, House collaborated with Survey staff in Fayetteville in preparing a proposal for geophysical mapping on the portions of the cultivated fields at the Thibault site where controlled surface collection had taken place in 2013–2014. The proposal was submitted to the Tribe at the end of June.

In addition to conducting archaeological research in the Thibault locality, House participated in the Quapaw Tribe’s



efforts to reach out to local communities. This included an “O-Gah-Pa Homecoming” organized by Tribal Chair John Berrey on the newly acquired Arkansas land. House gave a presentation about the Thibault site’s significance in Quapaw history and in Arkansas history and archeology. House also took part in a meeting of the Tribe with representatives of the African American community about collaborating to document and preserve the historic Black cemetery on the Thibault site.

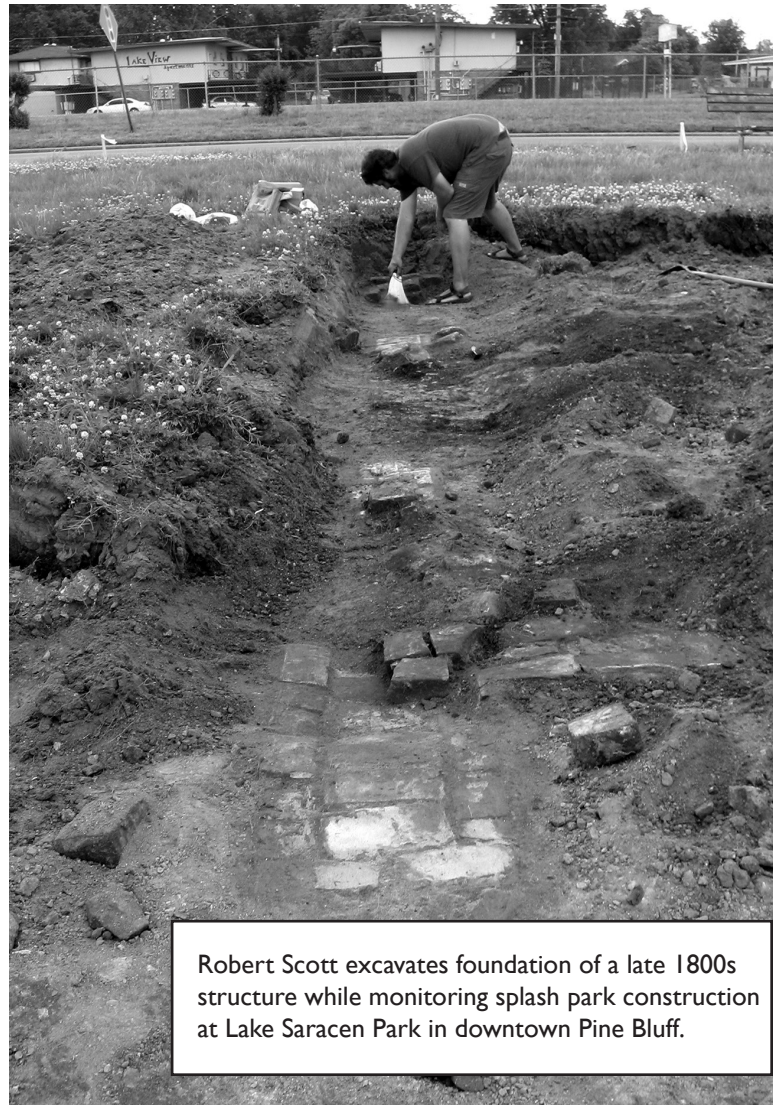
### Lake Saracen Splash Park

In 2012, House conducted a cultural resources survey of the projected Lake Saracen Splash Park in downtown Pine Bluff at the request of the Pine Bluff Parks and Recreation Commission. The splash park location is within the Lake Pine Bluff (now Lake Saracen) Shoreline archeological site (3JE164), which was recorded in 1979. The 2012 survey revealed historic period artifacts dating from the mid-1800s through the 1970s in a disturbed upper soil horizon on the site. Based on House’s report, the Arkansas State Historic Preservation Office concluded that the Lake Saracen Shoreline site meets significance criteria for the National Register of Historic Places. It was the SHPO’s judgment, however, that impacts on undisturbed archeological contexts in the splash park location within the site could be mitigated by monitoring and data recovery at the time of construction.

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

Anticipating beginning of construction, House and his assistant Robert Scott excavated a test pit on the splash park footprint in February 2014 to clarify the stratigraphy of the site. General contractor Hydco of Little Rock began earthmoving in mid-May. The heavy equipment operator cooperated fully with the archeological monitoring, which proceeded sporadically into mid-June as various phases of the construction took place.

The work resulted in exposure and recording of a number of cultural features including a series of brick piers from a structure evidently dating from the late 1800s and an extensive deposit of coal cinders, brick rubble, and early 1900s artifacts that partially filled a former depression on the original landscape. Glass and ceramic artifacts from the early to mid 1800s all seemed to be from the disturbed horizon and no intact cultural features of that era were noted.



Robert Scott excavates foundation of a late 1800s structure while monitoring splash park construction at Lake Saracen Park in downtown Pine Bluff.

Concurrent with the monitoring, House prepared a press release on the project that was issued through the UAPB Office of Institutional Research, Development and Public Information. Material from the press release was published in a number of central Arkansas daily newspapers in both print and online versions. House responded to requests for interviews from two Little Rock television stations, one of which sent a reporter and cameraman to Pine Bluff and later aired a short piece on the project in newscasts. House is now working on a report that will integrate results of the archeological monitoring with information from historical documents.

### Visiting and Revisiting Mound Sites

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



and scientific value of these ancient landscape features. Three sites were revisited in the first year of this project.

**Greer Mound 3LE24.** The 4m tall Greer Mound near the St. Francis-L'Ange rivers confluence in southeastern Lee County was visited by P. W. Norris of the Smithsonian's Division of Mound Exploration in the early 1880s. Norris's observations were published by Cyrus Thomas in the 1894 archeological classic, *Report on the Mound Explorations by the Bureau of Ethnology*. James B. Griffin and James A. Ford of the Central Mississippi Valley Archaeological Survey (CMVAS), a consortium of Harvard University, the University of Michigan, and Louisiana State University (later American Museum of Natural History, New York), visited the site in 1940, recording additional observations. A 1970 surface collection from the mound vicinity includes examples of a distinctive type of chert or flint derived from Missouri or Illinois. This suggests that the mound dates to the ca. AD 1000–1300 era of intensified cultural interaction along the length of the Mississippi River. Revisiting the site in August 2013, House found the Greer Mound to be relatively well preserved with only minor damage from non-scientific digging. He also observed an evident prehistoric borrow pit in the woods north of the mound and noted the presence of split cane-impressed fired clay (daub), an indication of a burned structure, in a disturbance on the mound summit.

**Hall Mound 3PH12.** The Hall Mound, a 3.5m tall platform mound located in northwestern Phillips County, was recorded by Fisher Motz and James A. Ford of the CMVAS in 1940. House and volunteer Steven Lovick spent two days in 1978 preparing a topographic map of the mound. No artifacts, however, had ever been found on or near the mound and nothing was known of the mound's dating or cultural associations. In early October, House and Scott, assisted by volunteer Catherine Tress, excavated several shovel tests around the foot of the mound. No Native American artifacts were found. Excavating in disturbed deposits on the mound summit, however, House and Scott recovered a small sample of grog and grog-and-sand-tempered pottery. These artifacts indicate that the Hall Mound is at least 1000 years old.

**O'Neal Mound 3AR75.** House recorded the O'Neal Mound near Bayou LaGrue north of DeWitt in Arkansas County in 1980 based on information from a local resident who had excavated in the mound summit and found layers of burned clay daub fragments within the mound strata. In May 2014, House received the landowner's permission to map and excavate. House and Scott prepared a Total Station map of the mound and the surrounding land. The map indicates that the mound is about 2.5m in height and that it is located on the western edge of a level area that may have served as a plaza. In July, House and Scott began excavating a test unit on the mound summit adjacent to the deep excavation made by the informant prior to 1980. The ongoing excavation confirms the informant's observation of layers of burned house debris in the mound, indicating the presence of structures atop successive building stages. House and Scott are also recovering fragments

of shell-tempered pottery indicating construction and occupation of the mound between about AD 1000 and 1500. The excavators hope to obtain samples for radiocarbon dating that will clarify the occupational history of the site.

### Artifact Collections Made by Non-professionals

If adequately documented, artifact collections made by non-professionals in years past can preserve archeological information that cannot be duplicated in the present because of subsequent disturbance or even obliteration of sites. In 2013–2014, House and Scott worked with four collections made by individuals who are deceased or no longer actively collecting. Two of the collections were donated to the Survey, two others remains in private hands.

**Whittaker Collection.** In 2013–2014, House and Scott completed inventory of artifacts and associated archeological documentation donated by the family of the late Don Whittaker of Hazen. Mr. Whittaker, a member of the Arkansas Archeological Society, primarily collected at sites in Prairie County near his home.

**Appleby Collection.** In December 2013 the UAPB station accepted the donation of 14 pottery vessels from the family of Burmick Appleby of Dumas. From the late 1970s through the late 1990s, Mr. Appleby was one of House's primary informants on hitherto unrecorded archeological sites throughout east-central and southeastern Arkansas. The donated vessels include examples from sites in Arkansas County and were among vessels House had photographed in years past.

**Johnston Collection.** A native of Hampton, Arkansas, Mr. Johnston of Pine Bluff has had a lifelong interest in archeology and collected artifacts from sites throughout south Arkansas. Through the late winter and spring of 2014, House worked with Johnston on photographing and documenting the origin of artifacts in Mr. Johnston's collection. Among the objects photographed by House are pottery vessels and other objects salvaged from a disturbed Native American grave near Arkadelphia in the 1950s and surface finds of glass beads and other colonial era European trade items at the Noble Lake site near Pine Bluff.

**Hooks Collection.** The late Gene Hooks of Little Rock was a long-time member of the Arkansas Archeological Society and an active collector at sites in central Arkansas and beyond in the 1960s, 70s, and 80s. In cooperation with the family of Mr. Hooks, House has been photographing materials in the Hooks collection. The collection comprises hundreds of projectile points and other artifacts, most of which Mr. Hooks had labeled with numbers referencing a collection log identifying the sites of origin. Retired Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department archeologist, John Miller III of Little Rock, is collaborating with House on this project.

### Other Projects

As part of the City of Pine Bluff's observance of the Civil War Sesquicentennial, House prepared site forms for the two

Civil War freedmen (or “contraband”) camps at Pine Bluff, 3JE492 on the Cockrill Plantation and 3JE493 on the Roane Plantation. The Sesquicentennial observance culminated in commemoration of the October 25, 1863 Battle of Pine Bluff.

On 22–23 July, House assisted Toltec Mounds station archeologist Elizabeth Horton and others in conducting a pilot project for topographic mapping at the Baytown site (3MO1) in Monroe County. Baytown is a multi-mound ceremonial center suspected to be contemporary with Toltec Mounds (near Scott, Arkansas). Baytown Mounds, which lies mostly within the boundaries of White River National Wildlife Refuge, was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1976.

In May 2013, House made 15 Wallace Bottom pottery sherds available to Rebecca Wiewel, Anthropology Department Ph.D. candidate at the University of Arkansas - Fayetteville. Wiewel’s doctoral research under the direction of George Sabo involves employing instrumental neutron activation analysis (INAA) to study compositional variation in ceramic pastes within and among sites along the Arkansas River in Arkansas. The Wallace Bottom site is within White River National Wildlife Refuge and is part of the Menard Locality. The Office of Southeastern Regional Archaeologist, US Fish and Wildlife Service, authorized the loan of these specimens.

### **Robert Scott’s Research**

**Arkansas Mussel Study.** In collaboration with Dr. Evan Peacock of Mississippi State University, and Dr. John Harris of Arkansas State University, Robert Scott is participating in a study that aims to synthesize data on freshwater mussel shell from archeological sites in the state of Arkansas. The goal of the research is to generate statewide range maps and information on the relative abundance of different mussel shell taxa prior to historic period alterations to rivers and streams. Scott is examining previously unanalyzed shell collections at repositories throughout Arkansas to assess sample adequacy and bias for each particular assemblage. Funding for this research is being sought through a State Wildlife Grant from Arkansas Game and Fish Commission.

**Tillar Archaeological Project.** As part of his doctoral dissertation research at Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Scott is conducting an archeological survey along Bayou Bartholomew in northeast Drew County. The purpose of the research is to test hypotheses on the timing and causes of depopulation in the northern Lower Mississippi Valley during the late Mississippian period, approximately AD 1400 to 1700. Since May 2013, Scott has recorded 41 previously unrecorded archeological sites with prehistoric components representing Marksville through late Mississippian occupations. Scott is also conducting test excavations at selected sites to recover artifacts from cultural features and potential radiocarbon dating specimens. Professor Paul Welch at SIUC is Scott’s dissertation committee chair. UAPB station archeologist John House is also a member of Scott’s committee.



## UAPB Research Station — Academic & Service Activities

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### Teaching & Higher Ed

- House taught SOCI 2330, Introduction to Anthropology (40 students) during the Fall 2013 semester and SOCI 3360, Peoples and Cultures of Africa South of the Sahara (3 students) during the Spring 2014 semester at UAPB.
- Scott (hired as an adjunct Instructor) taught SOCI 2330, Introduction to Anthropology (34 students) during the Spring 2014 semester; this enabled House to teach SOCI 3360, which the Department had not been able to offer since 2007.
- House serves on the doctoral dissertation committee for Southern Illinois University at Carbondale Ph.D. candidate Robert Scott, currently a Survey employee.
- House assisted Bethany and Hillary Hollis, students at Northwest Arkansas Community College, with a Native American Advocacy Project. The students filmed scenes at Wallace Bottom as part of a video on Quapaw History, “Those Who Went Downstream,” produced as part of a service learning curriculum.

### Professional Service

- **Peer Review.** House reviewed works submitted to the *The Arkansas Archeologist* and *Mississippi Archaeology*.
- House served as an alternate on the Survey’s Personnel Committee.

### Public Service & Outreach

- **Programs & Presentations.** House made two presentations at the Pine Bluff-Jefferson County Public Library’s Summer Reading Program for elementary and high school aged students (attendance, about 200), and participated in an Artifact ID event at the UAM research station for International Day of Archaeology.
- **Pine Bluff-Jefferson County Historical Museum.** House gave a public talk at the Museum during Archeology Month (attendance, 30).
- **Historic Cemetery Preservation Initiative.** House joined members of Preserving African American Cemeteries, Inc. and other local residents at McCreanor Cemetery (3LN665) for a tour of the cemetery grounds. PAAC wants to work with the community on a plan to mark cemetery boundaries and improve access. House also helped arrange a meeting of PAAC with Quapaw Tribal representatives to discuss options for preserving an abandoned African American cemetery on the Thibault site. Assistance on other cemetery preservation projects included consultation with Lemons Engineering Consultants of Cabot, Arkansas and recording of a cemetery as site 3LN669; a meeting with members of the cemetery association at Garrett Grove Cemetery (3LE451) in Lee County to assist them in reviewing documentation and preparing an Arkansas Humanities Council grant proposal; a visit with descendants of the Hudson family at the site of the historic Hudson Plantation (3JE489) in Jefferson County to discuss the possibilities of archeological remains of the plantation complex and possible graves of enslaved African Americans in the vicinity of Hudson Cemetery (3JE490).
- **Consultations.** UAPB staff carried out research in cooperation with partner agencies.
  - **US Fish and Wildlife Service.** House and Scott relocated the permanent benchmarks created by House at the Wallace Bottom site in White River National Wildlife Refuge, to facilitate retrieving precision GPS locations for the cultural resources inventory in the Osotouy Unit of Arkansas Post National Memorial.
  - **National Park Service.** House was principal investigator during 2014 for Phase I of a planned program of comprehensive archeological investigations in the Osotouy Unit of Arkansas Post, under a cooperative agreement between the Survey, and the National Park Service Midwest Archaeological Center.

### Service to the Arkansas Archeological Society

- **Training & Certification Program.** Scott taught the Site Survey seminar at the Training Program in Oden.
- **Volunteer Opportunities.** The station has Lab Days which local Society members and other volunteers may attend to work on processing, cataloging, and basic analysis. Volunteers also are welcome to assist station fieldwork and this year contributed to work at the Thibault site.

### Volunteer Hours

- Volunteers contributed 103 hours to station research projects in the field and laboratory during 2013–2014.

## University of Arkansas - Fort Smith Research Station



### Wild Violet Project

Station archeologist Timothy Mulvihill and Larry Porter of the WRI research station co-directed salvage work at the Wild Violet site (3LO226) in Logan County, Arkansas. The site, which contains Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian deposits, is located on U.S. Army Corps of Engineers land along Sugar Creek. For many years, the site has been eroding into the creek. Because creek bank stabilization was determined to be impractical for a number of reasons, an agreement was reached between the Little Rock District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Arkansas Archeological Survey, and the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma to conduct four weeks of salvage excavations at the site before it was completely washed away. The Survey and the Corps entered into a cost-share agreement and excavations at the site took place during October of 2013.

The data obtained during these excavations will give researchers a better understanding about the prehistory of this area and how it relates to other neighboring regions. Other members of the research team included Mike Evans, Jared Pebworth, and Aden Jenkins, all staff archeologists at the Survey's coordinating office; volunteers from the Arkansas Archeological Society; and at times, other staff members of the Survey. Cleaning and analysis of the material excavated from the site is ongoing at the WRI research station.

### Drennen-Scott Historic Site Project

Excavations continued at the Drennen-Scott Historic Site with 16 students as part of an Introduction to Archeology class offered by UAFS. The fieldwork took place over a two-week period at the beginning of April. The site is used as a hands-on outdoor laboratory for students to let them get a taste of what archeology is really like. Following the session with the students, volunteers were once again invited to help with the archeological research at the site for the rest of April and the first two weeks of May. Thirteen different volunteers helped with the excavations during this time.

The research at the site focused on further defining the 16x16-foot structure foundation located in the back yard. Evidence obtained during this year's work indicated that this was likely a smokehouse. Once the structure was gone, portions of the upper foundation were removed and the rest covered with artifact-rich fill material. Also discovered adjacent to this foundation was part of a buried rock wall that was used to terrace the backyard. The building of this rock wall impacted the previously documented rock-lined drain that had been dug into the original ground surface in the back yard, indicating the use of the drain was discontinued at or before that time.

Several local grade school classes also visited during the excavations. When time allowed, Mulvihill would give the



The UAFS research station was established in 2005 at the request of the University of Arkansas - Fort Smith campus. The University purchased the Drennen-Scott House, 1838 home of the City of Van Buren founder, businessman, and Indian Agent John Drennen, with plans to use the property as a museum and training center for their Historical Interpretation degree program. The station's responsibilities include archeological investigations at the Drennen-Scott House and other assistance to the program at UAFS, working with the Ark-Homa Chapter of the Arkansas Archeological Society and other outreach activities in the Fort Smith area, and archeological research in the Arkansas River Valley between Fort Smith and Clarksville in cooperation with the UAF and WRI stations.

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

Kymberly Nguyen (part-time lab assistant) is a former UAFS student. She graduated in 2013 with a major in Biology.

students a tour of the excavations and teach the students about archeology. Mulvihill, Kimberly Nguyen, and Arkansas Archeological Society volunteers continue to process (cleaning, sorting, and numbering) the excavated artifacts. Nguyen made significant progress in getting the lab processing caught up and the collections organized.

#### **Spiro Landscape Archeological Project**

Mulvihill continued to participate in this joint effort between the Arkansas Archeological Survey, the Oklahoma Archeological Survey, and the University of Oklahoma to further document and research the world-renowned Spiro site in Eastern Oklahoma. Mulvihill has been creating a new digital map of the site using a robotic Total Station, and assisting with the geophysical survey of the site and surrounding lands. (More information on this project can be found in the Highlights section and in the CSP chapter of this Annual Report.)

#### **Richard's Bridge Archeological Project**

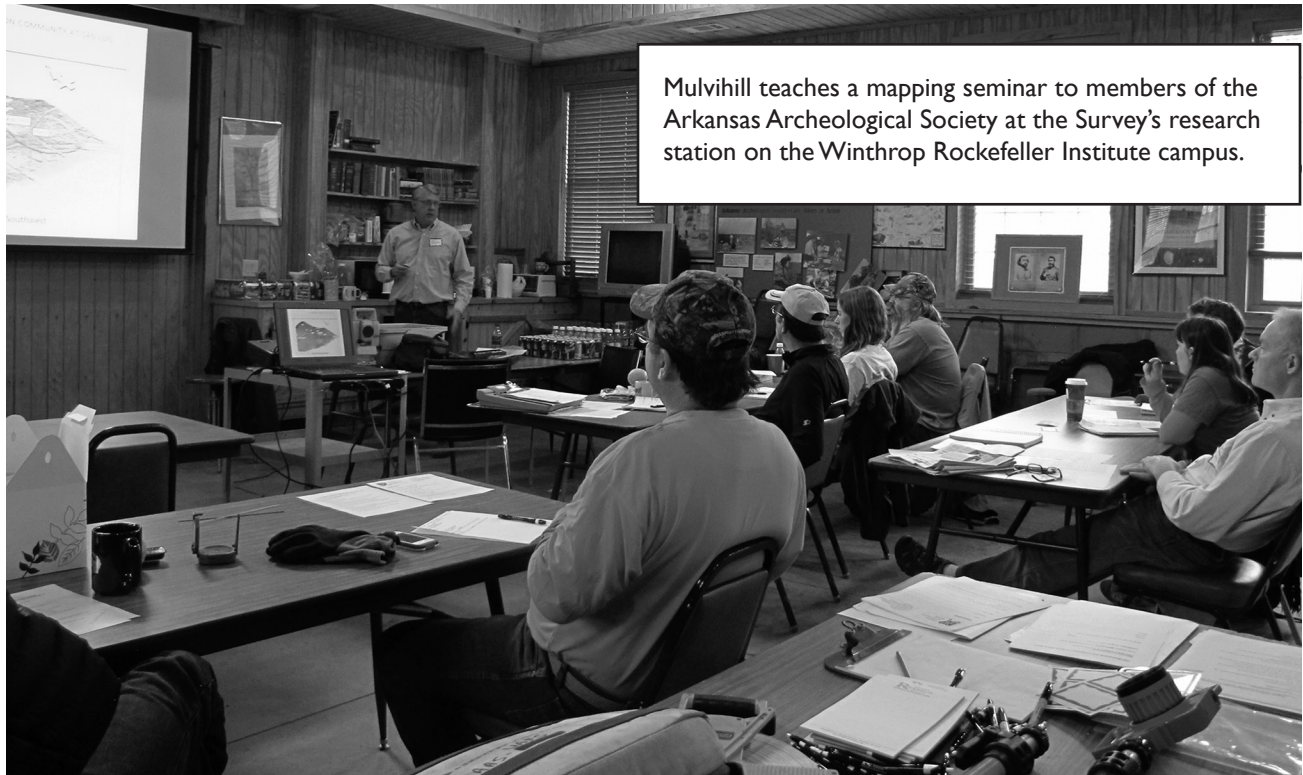
This project, conducted on the late prehistoric Richard's Bridge site (3CT11), was led by Dr. Jeffrey Mitchem of the Parkin research station and Dr. Jami Lockhart, Director of Archeogeophysical Research for the Survey. Beginning in late 2013, Mulvihill created a new map of the site with help from Survey personnel and Arkansas Archeological Society volunteers. This was followed by a geophysical survey of the site started in November 2013 and concluded in May 2014. Results indicated numerous archeological features, including potential structures. The remote sensing data should provide insight into intrasite organization. Dr. Mitchem would like to follow up the geophysical survey with excavations to further define some of the identified features at some point in the future.

#### **Osotouy Unit Archeological Project**

Mulvihill participated in a joint project between the Arkansas Archeological Survey and the Midwest Archaeological Center of the National Park Service at the Menard-Hodges site (3AR4) the week of February 24, 2014. This was the beginning of a multiyear project on the Osotouy unit—a group of sites managed by the NPS in east-central Arkansas. The focus of the project this year was to conduct a geophysical survey of the open areas of the Menard-Hodges site to identify prehistoric and historic features. Mulvihill assisted with the mapping and running one of three Bartington 601-2 gradiometers. The open area of the site included 116 20x20m grids that were surveyed with the gradiometers.

#### **Norwood Cemetery**

Mulvihill was contacted by members of the South Sebastian County Historical Society concerning an unregistered cemetery on the northern edge of Greenwood, Arkansas. A few members of the Society had rediscovered the cemetery which had become overgrown. They spent many hours clearing the underbrush from the cemetery and planned to apply for a grant to fence it, with the hope that it could be maintained in the future. The cemetery had been associated with the African Mount Olive Methodist Episcopal Church and also possibly a school, which dated to the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Four commercial headstones were present in the cemetery, along with many fieldstones that might also be grave markers. The group wanted to make sure that all of the unmarked graves would be within the fenced area. Because the cemetery was small, Mulvihill agreed to conduct a geophysical survey using electrical resistance to look for unmarked graves. Mulvihill also created a map of the cemetery.



Mulvihill teaches a mapping seminar to members of the Arkansas Archeological Society at the Survey's research station on the Winthrop Rockefeller Institute campus.

### Assisting Other Research Stations

Mulvihill assisted various projects at other research stations and elsewhere, including the following:

- geophysical survey at the Manley-Usrey site (3MS106), a Blytheville station project directed by Michelle Rathgaber;
- geophysical survey of Mound 1 at the Parkin site (3CS29) directed by Parkin station archeologist Jeff Mitchem;
- geophysical survey (electrical resistance) of the Proctor-Curl Cemetery, a very small rural cemetery, to determine how many unmarked graves might be present; and
- assistance to Arkansas Archeological Society members Bob Dalton and Phil Hayden in the search for Sequoyah's salt works near Nicut, Oklahoma.



Students in the mapping seminar learn to use the Total Station.



## UAFS Research Station — Academic & Service Activities

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### Teaching & Higher Ed

- Mulvihill taught the fieldwork portions of ANTH 2203, Introduction to Archaeology (25 students) at UAFS during the Fall 2013 and Spring 2014 semesters.
- Mulvihill advised and helped with an archeology exhibit in the UAFS library that was installed as part of a Design class taught by Dr. Steven Kite.
- Mulvihill wrote letters of recommendation to graduate school for two former students.

### Public Service & Outreach

- **Programs & Presentations.** Mulvihill gave public talks at Military Road Museum in Lavaca (audience, 21), UAFS Life-long Learning (audience, 19), and as part of a lecture series at the Drennen-Scott Historic Site (audience, 32).
- **Public Schools.** Mulvihill conducted tours for elementary and high school groups visiting the excavations at Drennen-Scott Historic Site.
- **Archaeological Conservancy.** Mulvihill continued to coordinate and assist clean-up at the Cavanaugh Mound in Fort Smith, owned by the Conservancy.
- **Media Outreach.** Mulvihill created and administered a Facebook Page for the research station.

### Service to the Arkansas Archeological Society

- **Certification Program.** Mulvihill taught the Mapping Seminar to a group of Society members at the WRI research station in November 2013 (10 participants).
- **Ark-Homa Chapter.** The station advises and supports the Ark-Homa Chapter of the Society serving the Fort Smith area. Mulvihill makes arrangements for guest speakers and provides information to UAFS for press releases. He served as Chapter treasurer during 2013–2014. The station hosts monthly lab sessions for Chapter members, and provides fieldwork opportunities for volunteers.

### Volunteer Hours

- Volunteers contributed 205 hours to station research projects in the field and laboratory during 2013–2014.

## Winthrop Rockefeller Institute Research Station, Morrilton



### Petit Jean Mountain Survey

The Station and the Arkansas River Valley Chapter of the Arkansas Archeological Society are continuing a variety of research and support projects on Petit Jean Mountain and vicinity. Stewart-Abernathy was particularly concerned with completing documentation at farmsteads conducted over the last four years. Each site form involved several sketch maps and building plans and numerous digital photographs. Five major site forms were completed along with several site forms for historic sites recorded on the basis of vegetal evidence, in other words, particularly daffodils sprouting in clusters along roadways that indicate a former house place.

### African-American Cemeteries

Stewart-Abernathy completed documentation of 11 cemeteries, including CDs with images, sketch maps, and some historical research. He was honored to receive the C. Calvin Smith Historian award at the Preservation of African-American Cemeteries Conference in Memphis in May.

### Cherokee in Arkansas

The WRI station and the Arkansas River Valley Chapter continued to work on the Cherokee project. Although fieldwork was minimal, Stewart-Abernathy responded to numerous enquiries.

### Wild Violet Site, 3LO226, Logan County

This site was recorded in 1990 by Porter, and the first test excavations conducted in 1991. The site contains well-preserved evidence of Woodland occupation. The location on Sugar Creek upstream from Blue Mountain Lake means the site is subject to frequent inundation resulting in severe erosion. Follow-up work over 12 days in March 2009 confirmed a significant assemblage of artifacts and animal bone and demonstrated that much remained.

It was clear however that major excavation was necessary to recover as much material as possible due to ongoing damage from flooding and looting. Survey Director Dr. Tom Green and Porter prepared a successful grant proposal to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for major fieldwork at the site to recover as much as possible before the site is lost to erosion and looters. Porter, assisted by Tim Mulvihill of the UAFA station, conducted fieldwork over seven weeks in the Fall of 2013. The crew consisted of volunteers and some professional archeologists. Excavations exposed six features. Of particular interest is Feature 11, a deep, roughly circular, flat-bottomed pit that shows intensive burning. Interpreted as a heated-stone roasting pit, the feature was later filled with charcoal and charred nut shells, animal bone, and temporally diagnostic artifacts including Gary projectile points and a chipped stone hoe. Feature 19 is located about 10 cm north and is a similar if more shallow roasting pit.



The WRI research station is located on the campus of the Winthrop Rockefeller Institute on Petit Jean Mountain. The Institute was established in 2005 as an educational and conference center of the University of Arkansas System. “The Rockefeller Institute’s mission is to develop diverse programs that nurture ideas, policies and activities to make life better in Arkansas.” The WRI research station of the Survey is responsible for archeological resources in 11 counties of mountainous west-central Arkansas, including the southern fringe of the Ozarks (the Boston Mountains) and a large portion of the Ouachitas. The two mountain ranges incorporate varied upland and river valley environments and are separated by the Arkansas River corridor. Examples of important archeological resources in the station area range from rock shelters and rock art sites—including Indian Rock House in Van Buren County and numerous pictographs and petroglyphs at Petit Jean State Park in Conway County that are listed on the National Register—to finely made prehistoric ceramics from Carden Bottoms in Yell County—to the early 19th century town of Cadron in Faulkner County, also on the National Register of Historic Places.

**Leslie Stewart-Abernathy** (Ph.D., Brown University, 1981) is the Survey’s Research Station Archeologist for WRI, and Research Professor of Anthropology, University of Arkansas–Fayetteville. He joined the Survey in 1977 as UAPB station archeologist and moved to ATU as station archeologist in 1989. In 2007 the ATU research station moved to WRI. He is a graduate of Jonesboro High School and Arkansas State University. His specialties include method and theory of historical archeology, historical archeology of Arkansas and the eastern United States, material culture (both industrial and pre-industrial), and the archeology of riverine watercraft.

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

**Larry Porter** is a native of Logan County, Arkansas, and has been a member of the Arkansas Archeological Society since 1979. He participated in summer Training Programs and spent eight years doing contract archeology for various private firms, mostly in the Ouachita National Forest, before joining the Survey in 1999 as an assistant at the ATU (now WRI) research station. His interests include the prehistoric Woodland and Mississippi periods of the northern Ouachita Mountains and Petit Jean River Valley, as well as early historic settlement in Arkansas. He is an accomplished artist whose depictions of archeological subjects have appeared in publications and museum exhibits.

**Theresa Johnson** (half-time assistant) resigned from the Survey after 22 years on September 1, 2013.

A great number of stone artifacts were recovered with the Gary point type predominating. Also found was a substantial number of small arrow points. Excavation also produced a large assemblage of ceramic sherds decorated according to Woodland styles, and later Mississippian/Caddo utilitarian wares. Other artifacts included small stemmed chipped stone hoes, numerous fragments of quartz crystal, and a single stone bead. More than 7000 animal bones represent food refuse, and there are also a few bone tools.

Initial inventory and cataloguing of the current materials was conducted at the WRI station. Specialty analyses, including the ceramic assemblage, faunal material, plant remains, and lithics, are ongoing.

Observations in the field and preliminary results of the artifact analyses suggest that the Wild Violet site contains multiple

occupations beginning from Late Archaic to Late Woodland or even Mississippian. The Woodland component represents a multi-season, semi-permanent habitation. This remains a significant site. Ongoing erosion of the bank of Sugar Creek will expose further deposits in the future and more work is likely.

### Arkansas Riverine Archeology

**Sibley Chute Wreck.** No visit was made to the Sibley Chute Wreck (3DR279) during this period due to high water conditions generally and distraction by other fieldwork in the UAM station area (where this site is located) when water levels were lower in early Fall. At least one more visit is planned for when water levels permit.

**Ghost Boats in Arkansas.** As a follow-up to the ongoing riverine archeology research he has been conducting over the



Emily Beahm and volunteer Mark Hise helping to profile the enormous cut bank at the Wild Violet site, 3LO226 (photo by Larry Porter).

last two decades, Stewart-Abernathy submitted an essentially completed manuscript for the Survey's Popular Series that summarizes recent discoveries regarding boatwrecks in Arkansas waters. The manuscript incorporates both deliberate surveys of the stretches of the White and Arkansas rivers as well as opportunistic discovery due to low water and other circumstances. The manuscript is tentatively titled "Wooden Boats and Curving Blue Lines" to contrast the routes of transportation used for thousands of years with the straight lines of relatively recent highways that crisscross the map of Arkansas. Revisions are under way in the organization of the manuscript to make it more readable for a general audience.

#### **Taylor House, 3DE26**

Stewart-Abernathy continued to be involved in preservation and education efforts of this important structure. He was not able to attend the March Spring Break Dig directed by UAM station archeologist Dr. Jodi Barnes, but provided useful information. Emily Beahm did participate in that March excavation.

#### **Historic Washington State Park**

One of the most interesting artifacts recovered at the Sanders Urban Farmstead site (3HE236-32) in 1981, while searching for the kitchen building, is a fragment of a school slate board into which has been inscribed an image of a house, repeated numbers "44," "and Sarah" along with other numbers and letters. Stewart-Abernathy analyzed this artifact, known as Sarah's Slate, closely for a paper in the symposium, "The Revelatory Power of an Artifact in Context," at the Society for

Historical Archaeology Annual Meeting in Québec City in January, 2014. The analysis included experimental scratching on modern slates, provided courtesy of the Storrowton Village Museum in Springfield, Massachusetts, photomicrography at 30x of the original slate and of the incising on the modern slates, detailed examination and drawing of slate features, and research on slates and schooling in the first half of the 1800s in southwest Arkansas.

#### **Lakeport, 3CH90, Chicot County**

Four boxes of files still await processing before sending on to the ARAS/UAM research station.

#### **Other Activities across Arkansas**

Stewart-Abernathy continued working with Boyd Blythe, 91 years old and a long-time Society member, who donated his collection of stone artifacts to the Survey research stations in whose territory they were found. Some of the artifacts date to his time as a member of the Civilian Conservation Corps in Pope County, but most are from outside WRI territory. On behalf of the Survey, Stewart-Abernathy accepted the donation of over 1000 lithic artifacts, representing the last portion of the collection assembled by Boyd Blythe over the course of his lifetime, beginning as a teenager and continuing through the 1980s. Picking up the artifacts involved multiple trips to Mr. Blythe's house in Mablevale, as well as extensive digitally recorded interviews. Stewart-Abernathy photographed these artifacts in order of their storage in boxes by Mr. Blythe, then bagged them with labels in ziplocks, and sorted them by the



Survey station where they would be housed. They were transferred to their respective stations (UAPB, ASU, HSU, and UAF) in September. The artifacts from out of state and a few that were given to Mr. Blythe and are of questionable authenticity remain at WRI as part of the teaching collection. Stewart-Abernathy gave a paper on Mr. Blythe's contributions to the Arkansas Archeological Society annual meeting in September. He continued to meet with Blythe with digital audio taping of interviews throughout the fiscal year, and accepted more artifacts in September.

Larry Porter participated in further excavations at the Drennen-Scott Historic Site in Van Buren, Crawford County, led by UA - Fort Smith station archeologist Tim Mulvihill.

Emily Beahm participated in several excavations outside the WRI station territory, including at the Taylor House (3DR26) Spring Dig for several days; assisting Mary Beth Trubitt with test excavations at 3MN1; accompanying Larry Porter to evaluate mounds on a couple pieces of property near Gravelly, AR; and participating during the first week of the 2014 Training Program at 3MN298.

### WRI Research Station — Academic & Service Activities

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#### Grants, Honors & Awards

- C. Calvin Smith Historian Award, presented to Leslie C. "Skip" Stewart-Abernathy at the Preservation of African-American Cemeteries Conference in Memphis, TN, May 2013.

#### Service to Winthrop Rockefeller Institute

- **"Suite 270" Exhibit.** Stewart-Abernathy led the effort to develop an exhibit on Winthrop P. Rockefeller's 10-year service, from 1996–2006, as Lieutenant Governor. Administrative tasks pertaining to the exhibit continued this year.
- **Archeology Galleries.** Stewart-Abernathy began the process of expanding the interpretation at the archeology exhibit in the East Barn at WRI by reconfiguring the artifact display in one gallery. Three more stone pedestals will be added to allow more space for artifacts and labels.
- **Project Dig.** Station staff, cooperating with WRI Program Coordinators, again presented Project Dig, a program for Gifted and Talented students that uses archeological concepts and active learning to teach critical thinking and the scientific method. 27 students from Perryville Elementary and Dardanelle Elementary schools participated, along with their teachers and some parents (total participants, 35). Emily Beahm and Ouachita National Forest Archeologist Diana Angelo assisted this year.

#### Professional Service

- **U.S. Forest Service.** Stewart-Abernathy presented a three-hour discussion of historical archeology and artifacts to a training class for Heritage Resource Technicians for the Ouachita National Forest. The station hosted a meeting of Ozark-St. Francis and Ouachita National Forests archeologists and their supervisors in March.
- **Professional Organizations.** Stewart-Abernathy organized a session, "In Black Water and in Bright Sunshine: Three Decades of Riverine Archaeology in the Inland Waterways," for the annual meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology.
- **Peer Review.** Stewart-Abernathy reviewed works submitted to *Historical Archaeology*.
- **Other Consultations.** Stewart-Abernathy participated in the "O-gah-pah Homecoming" organized by Quapaw Tribal Chairman John Berrey on land newly acquired by the Tribe near Little Rock. He also assisted the Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department, and the State Historic Preservation Office on various matters.

#### Public Service & Outreach

- **Programs & Presentations.** Stewart-Abernathy gave a public talk at Petit Jean State Park as part of Petit Jean State Park Senior American Special Day; Porter gave a talk at the WRI station during Archeology Month Open House; Beahm gave public talks at Petit Jean State Park Archeology Day and at the Toltec Lecture Series in Little Rock (combined audiences, 140). Stewart-Abernathy gave presentations at Perryville Elementary School and Dardanelle Elementary School about Project Dig (combined audience about 40).
- **Consultations.** Stewart-Abernathy assisted the SHPO, AHTD, Arkansas State Parks, and Ozark-St. Francis and Ouachita National Forests with information on historical archeology.

- **Media Outreach.** Terry Johnson created and administered a Facebook Page for the WRI research station. Emily Beahm took over the social media upon Johnson's resignation.

#### Service to the Arkansas Archeological Society

- **Programs & Presentations.** Stewart-Abernathy and Beahm each gave public talks to the Arkansas River Valley Chapter in Morrilton; Beahm also gave talks to the Ark-Homa Chapter in Fort Smith and the Tunican Chapter in Monticello (combined audiences, 120); the station and Chapter hosted an Open House for Archeology Month (attendees, 30).
- **Training & Certification Program.** Emily Beahm attended the first week of the June 2014 Training Program at Oden. The WRI station hosted two certification seminars: Site Mapping, taught by Tim Mulvihill, in November 2013, and Establishing Time, taught by Jeff Mitchem, in February 2014.
- **Arkansas River Valley Chapter.** The WRI research station advises and supports the Arkansas River Valley Chapter, serving the Russellville/Morrilton and Petit Jean Mountain area. Emily Beahm serves as Secretary/Treasurer, handles publicity and logistics for monthly meetings, and produces a quarterly newsletter. Stewart-Abernathy is Program Chair. The staff host regular field/lab days for volunteers whenever possible.

#### Volunteer Hours

- Volunteers contributed 144 hours to station research projects in the field and laboratory during 2013–2014.



## Henderson State University Research Station, Arkadelphia



### Production and Exchange of Ouachita Mountains Novaculite

Arkansas Novaculite, which outcrops in the Ouachita Mountains around Hot Springs, was a critical stone resource for people living in this region. Investigating the extensive quarries, the production of chipped stone tools, and the exchange networks that moved raw material and finished tools beyond west-central Arkansas has been a priority for this research station.

This year's main accomplishment was the development of the *Arkansas Novaculite: A Virtual Comparative Collection* website, funded by a major grant from the Arkansas Humanities Council. This website, hosted on the Arkansas Archeological Survey's server, is intended both as an educational resource for archeologists and the interested public, and as a research tool to collect and disseminate data on novaculite artifact distribution. The three-page prototype was expanded to full form at 19 pages this year. With permissions from Hot Springs National Park, Arkansas State Parks, the Ouachita National Forest, and private

landowners, the team visited and photographed 15 quarry sites in all. The website tops the list on a Google search for "Arkansas Novaculite," and has had thousands of views from Arkansas and across the country.

Website project participants included Mary Beth Trubitt as project administrator and principal writer and John Samuelsen (ARAS research assistant in Fayetteville) as designer and coder. Trubitt answered inquiries from the public and from professionals, ordered supplies/equipment, and maintained the budget, obtained permissions and ARPA permits for quarry visits, and wrote and selected illustrations for web pages. Hired as part-time lab assistant for this project, Tyler Stumpf described and photographed samples for the novaculite comparative collection database and created the distribution database. Stumpf, Trubitt, and Vanessa Hanvey made quarry site visits with volunteers and updated site files. Hanvey edited photographs used on the website. Stumpf, Hanvey, and Steve Kirschman (of Dan's Whetstone Company in Hot Springs) designed and executed



The Arkadelphia research station is located on the campus of Henderson State University, where the station archeologist teaches anthropology courses in the Department of Sociology and Human Services. The station is responsible for archeological resources in nine counties of southwestern Arkansas. This area is dominated by the Ouachita Mountains, but extends across parts of the Little Missouri, most of the Middle Ouachita, and the Middle Saline river basins on the Gulf Coastal Plain. Ouachita Mountain novaculite, mined extensively in the 19th century as “Arkansas whetstone,” and also quarried by prehistoric American Indians for toolmaking and trade, is a resource that affected early settlement and land use in the uplands. In the river basins, salt-making was an industry pursued by American Indians and later by settlers. Both activities are represented by important archeological sites.

**Mary Beth Trubitt** (Ph.D., Northwestern University, 1996) is the Survey’s Research Station Archeologist for HSU/Arkadelphia, and Research Associate Professor of Anthropology, University of Arkansas–Fayetteville. She joined the Survey in 2000 after a teaching position at Western Michigan University. She has previous field experience in ten states and Belize, including work in southern Arkansas in the 1980s, and extensive research at the Cahokia site, where she studied the role of prestige goods in the political strategies of chiefdoms, among other topics. She is an expert on various prehistoric technologies and procurement strategies, including the shell bead industry, novaculite and other lithic extraction and tool making, and ceramics.

**Vanessa N. Hanvey** (B.A., University of Georgia, 2011) graduated Summa Cum Laude with a major in Anthropology and a minor in Geology. During her undergraduate career, she worked for the UGA Laboratory of Archaeology as a student laboratory technician. Under the direction of Mark Williams, Hanvey completed an undergraduate honors thesis titled “Spatial and Temporal Analysis of the Ceramics at the Burnt Village, 9TP9.” She presented the findings from her thesis at the Georgia Academy of Science Conference (2010, 2011) and at the Center for Undergraduate Research Conference (2011). At the end of this fiscal year, Hanvey resigned from the Survey to pursue a Ph.D. in Kentucky.

the novaculite heat treatment experiments and Stumpf wrote a web page on the results. Trubitt worked with Stumpf, Hanvey, and George Sabo (Survey Director) to create learning exercises. The grant period ended in April and the website reached final form in May, although there are plans for additional contributed pages. Trubitt coordinated with the evaluation committee and submitted a final report on the project to the Arkansas Humanities Council.

In addition to the website, project “products” included a short article by Trubitt published in the Southeastern Archaeological Conference newsletter, an educational flyer written by Trubitt for distribution on the Survey website that was later reprinted as a short article in the AHC newsletter and also reformatted into a tri-fold color brochure by Hanvey, a poster presented by Stumpf at the annual meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, and a “public educational mural” that has been on display in several venues since February 2014.

Novaculite was quarried intensively and exchanged widely during the Middle and Late Archaic periods (ca. 6000–1000 BC), so this research also draws together other projects in the station area. Trubitt and Hanvey continued analysis and interpretation of data from the 2007–2008 Training Programs at Jones Mill (3HS28) and nearby sites. Trubitt completed analysis of dart points and began a collaborative article synthesizing information on Archaic foodways, while Hanvey completed detailed analysis of a sample of novaculite debitage recovered

by waterscreen and water flotation from 3HS28.

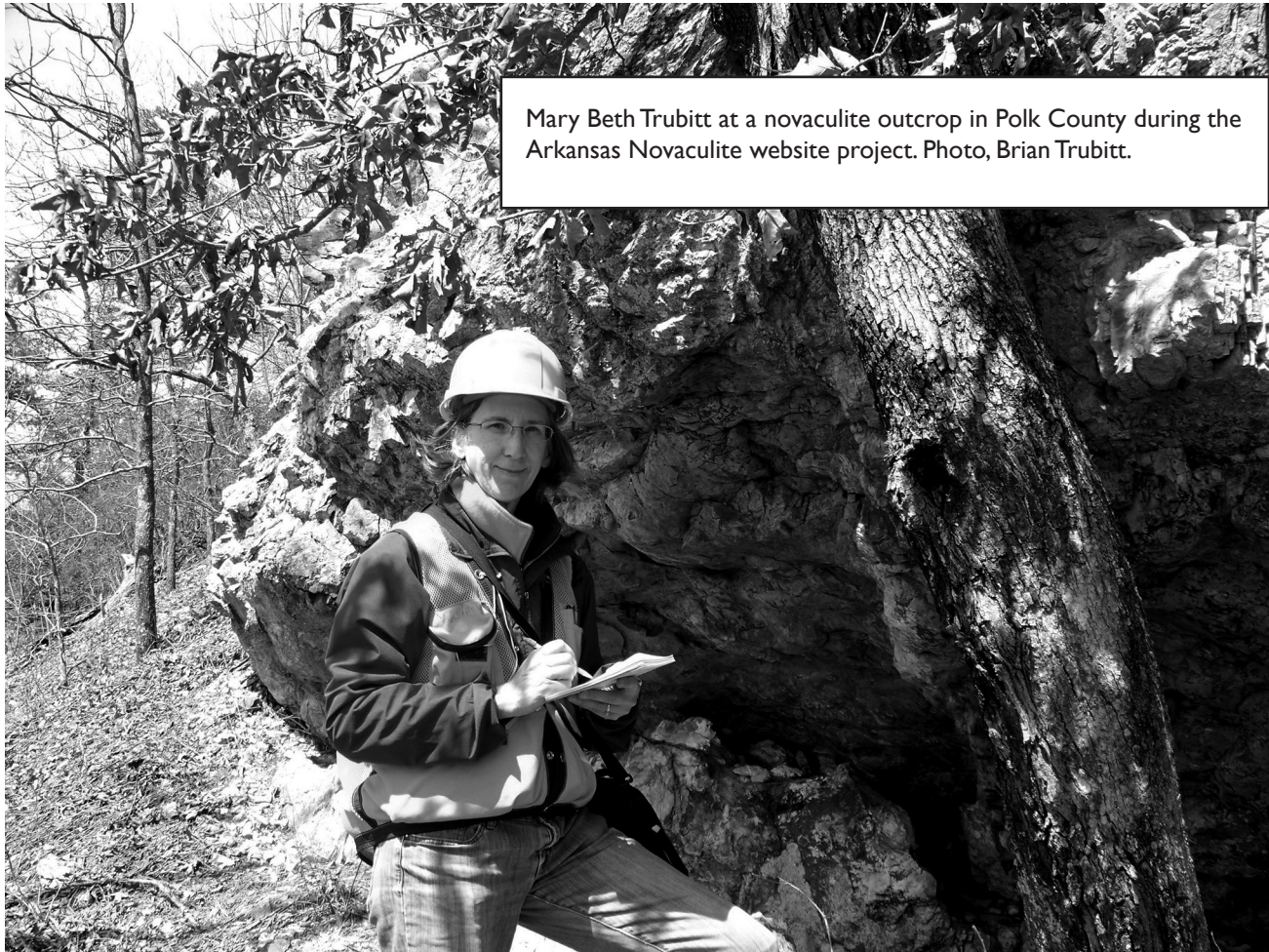
Trubitt and co-authors Meeks Etchieson (Ouachita National Forest) and Anne Dowd (ArchaeoLOGIC USA) took two manuscripts originally written for Society for American Archaeology Prehistoric Quarry and Early Mines Interest Group symposia to publication. Trubitt distributed reprints of the *North American Archaeologist* article to interested lithics specialists and colleagues. Trubitt and Dowd discussed a proposal for a new book on quarries with an editor.

### **Ancient Caddo Lifeways on the Saline and Ouachita Rivers**

Investigating Caddo Indian communities in west-central Arkansas during the Mississippian period (ca. AD 1000–1700) is accomplished through analysis of old collections as well as new archeological fieldwork. In addition to clarifying local chronology, material culture, and settlement patterns in the Ouachita Mountains and Gulf Coastal Plain, this research investigates social identity by examining the residues of daily activities as seen in buildings and architecture, ceramic vessels and other tools, and food remains.

The major effort this year has been the “Montgomery County Excavations Project” with the 2013 and 2014 Training Programs at 3MN298 and 3MN321. Trubitt and Etchieson co-directed this collaborative project between the Arkansas Archeological Survey, the U.S. Forest Service, and the Arkansas





Mary Beth Trubitt at a novaculite outcrop in Polk County during the Arkansas Novaculite website project. Photo, Brian Trubitt.

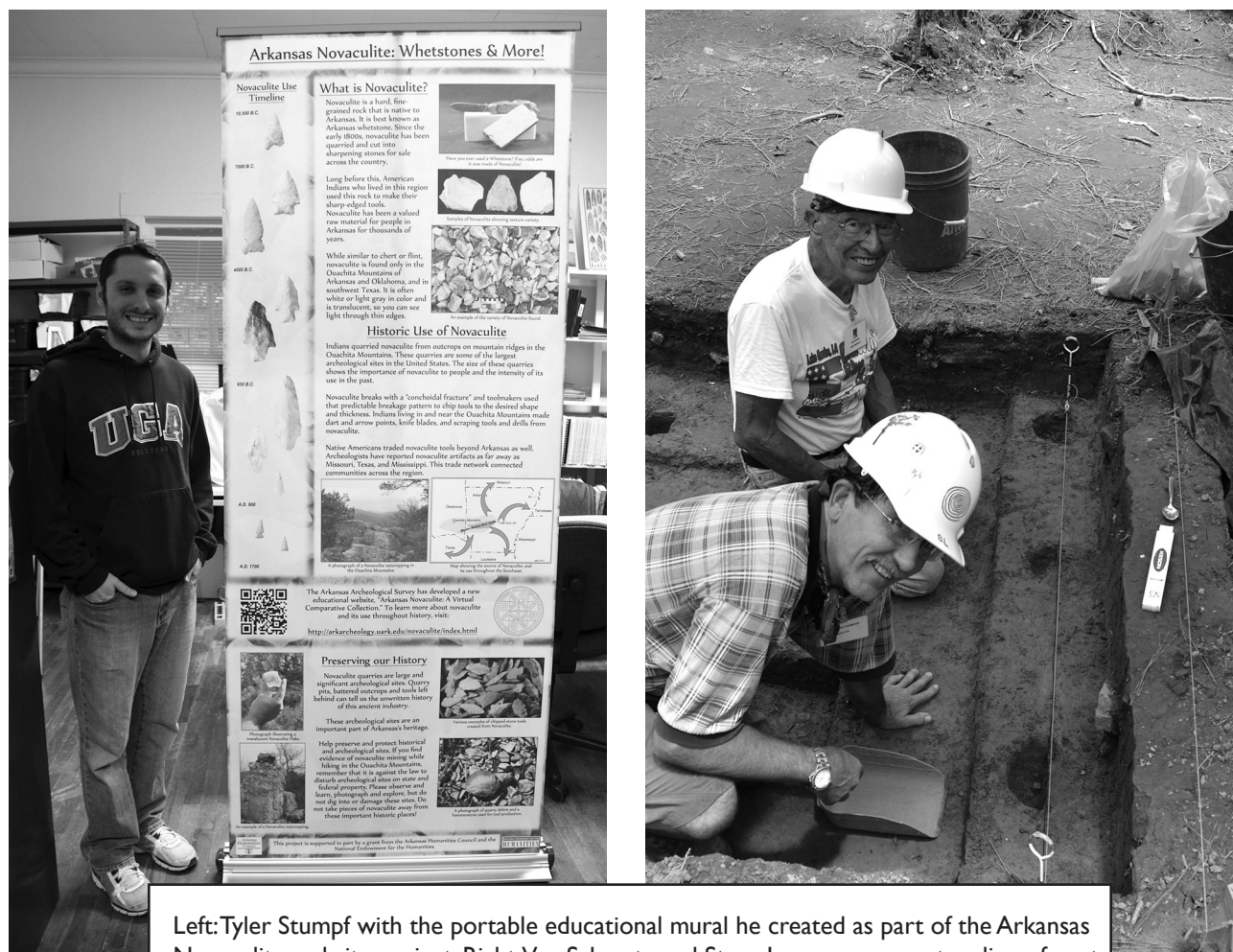
Archeological Society. Trubitt and Hanvey coordinated with Etchieson to organize notes, maps, and photographs, scan records, and begin analysis of materials from the 2013 field season at 3MN298. They planned and executed an additional week of excavations with Etchieson and volunteers at the site in September to confirm the Caddo structure in Area V. Analysis of the 2013 season materials is funded by a participatory agreement with the Forest Service and with an Archeological Research Fund grant from the Arkansas Archeological Society.

In the lab, Hanvey finished processing flotation samples, and Trubitt, Hanvey, and volunteers sorted and catalogued materials recovered using waterscreen and water flotation. Trubitt selected and sent botanical samples to Leslie Bush (Macrobio-tanical Analysis) and samples for radiocarbon dating to Beta Analytic, Inc. Hanvey researched Caddo architecture, and wrote and presented a paper on the 3MN298 Area V structure at the annual meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference that was later submitted for publication in the *Caddo Archeology Journal*. Trubitt wrote a project web page for the ARAS/HSU station website. Trubitt, Etchieson, Bush, and Hanvey presented a paper at the annual meeting of the Caddo Conference on preliminary project results. Trubitt, Etchieson, and Bush

wrote a short article reporting results of two accelerator mass spectrometry dates on maize from 3MN298 for the Society newsletter *Field Notes*. With U.S. Forest Service and Ouachita Chapter/Department of Arkansas Heritage funding, Trubitt and Etchieson selected and sent a sample of 3MN298 chipped stone tools for protein residue analysis.

Trubitt and Hanvey planned and organized logistics for a second Society Training Program at 3MN298, including setting dates for a June 2014 meeting with the Dig Committee, ordering supplies, and arranging services and venues. Trubitt, Etchieson, Hanvey, and volunteers visited the sites for mapping, shovel testing, and locating excavation units at 3MN298 and 3MN321. Trubitt and Etchieson wrote an article for *Field Notes* and updated the field manual. Hanvey assembled field equipment and prepared supervisor notebooks. Trubitt prepared press releases and interviewed with a reporter for an *Arkansas Democrat-Gazette Tri-Lakes* article. The Society Training Program excavations at 3MN321 and 3MN298 between June 7 and June 21, 2014, were very successful, with over 90 people participating in the field and/or lab. Trubitt co-directed the 2014 excavations at both sites; Hanvey supervised Area V excavations at 3MN298.





Left: Tyler Stumpf with the portable educational mural he created as part of the Arkansas Novaculite website project. Right: Van Schmutz and Steve Longacre excavate a line of post-mold features in Area VII during the Training Program at 3MN298 near Oden.

Trubitt and Hanvey spent several days testing two additional sites in Montgomery County to provide assistance to the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission. Shovel testing at 3MN126 by Trubitt and Hanvey, and shovel testing and test unit excavation at 3MN1 by Trubitt, Hanvey, Stumpf, and Carl Drexler (ARAS/SAU), Larry Porter (ARAS/WRI), and Emily Beahm (ARAS/WRI) was done to assess the site impacts of two proposed Arkansas Game and Fish Commission Stream Team projects. After analysis, Trubitt wrote and submitted draft reports to the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program (finalized in July 2014).

Progress continued on the “Caddo Ceramics Project” as Trubitt and Hanvey worked with volunteers during weekly lab days to document ceramic vessels in the Joint Educational Consortium’s Hodges Collection. The group finished documentation of vessels from two sites (3CL23 and 3CL21), paving the way to work with Linda Evans (HSU archivist) to update a 1930s manuscript on East Mounds into publishable form. Hanvey photographed vessels and updated the station’s digital photo databases.

Hanvey continued research on Caddo lifeways in the Saline River drainage as part of the ongoing “Borderlands Project.” She made site visits as a result of public contact with the ARAS/HSU station, and analyzed artifacts from several Saline and Grant County sites with Arkansas Archeological Society volunteers in the lab. Hanvey published an article reporting results of a Society-funded radiocarbon date on charred cane from a burned Caddo structure at 3SA295. Hanvey, Trubitt, and Jami Lockhart (ARAS geophysics specialist) wrote a report summarizing older salvage excavations at 3SA295 and new mapping, geophysical surveying, and archeological testing at 3SA19. These two archeological sites are part of a Caddo Indian community that centered on the mound at 3SA19 during the Middle Caddo period (ca. AD 1200–1400).

Hanvey wrote a short article (published in *Field Notes* in July 2014) on the Arkadelphia Canoe, a 1050-year-old pine dugout canoe that is curated by the ARAS/HSU research station. A portion of the canoe is currently on display at the Clark County Historical Association Museum in Arkadelphia.



### Mississippian Societies in the Midwest and Southeast

Trubitt continues her research interests in complex societies in eastern North America by exploring interactions between the Mississippian Southeast and the Caddo Area. Jeff Girard (Louisiana Division of Archaeology), Timothy Perttula (Archaeological & Environmental Consultants), and Trubitt made final revisions to their book *Caddo Connections: Cultural Interactions within and beyond the Caddo World*, which was published by Rowman & Littlefield in April 2014.

Writing about interactions spurred new research to investigate the production and exchange of ceramic vessels. Using chemical characterization of ceramic pastes to identify Mississippian pottery production locales, Trubitt selected and documented samples of sherds from “Cahokia Palisade Project” excavations and from Caddo sites in the Middle Ouachita River Valley. A sample of 51 sherds was submitted for instrumental neutron activation analysis by Jeff Ferguson (University of Missouri Research Reactor). Trubitt, Perttula, and Robert Selden, Jr. (Stephen F. Austin State University) then researched, analyzed, and wrote a paper interpreting the results to answer questions about the origins of fineware ceramics found at Cahokia. The paper was presented at a symposium at the 2014 annual meeting of the Society for American Archaeology and

will form a chapter in the planned edited volume based on the symposium.

Trubitt was invited to attend the annual Mississippian Iconography Workshop, held in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, in May 2014. She worked with a new group on questions of Caddo ceramics iconography.

### New Grant Proposals

Mary Beth Trubitt and Meeks Etchieson were awarded a grant of \$1190 from the Arkansas Archeological Society’s Archeological Research Fund in 2013 for “Establishing Time at an Ancient Site in the Ouachita Mountains.” This grant was used for radiocarbon (AMS) dating of two samples from features excavated at 3MN298 during the 2013 Society Training Program to interpret community chronology and foodways in the Ouachita Mountains.

The Ouachita Chapter of the Arkansas Archeological Society was awarded an Arkansas Heritage Month grant of \$4845 from the Department of Arkansas Heritage to develop a children’s book on Native American foodways in the Ouachita Mountains based on the 2013 Society Training Program excavations at 3MN298. Trubitt and Hanvey were part of the team that wrote the successful grant proposal.

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## HSU Research Station — Academic & Service Activities

### Grants, Honors & Awards

- \$1190 from the Arkansas Archeological Society’s Archeological Research Fund to Mary Beth Trubitt and Meeks Etchieson for “Establishing Time at an Ancient Site in the Ouachita Mountains” (AMS date of two samples from 3MN298).
- \$4845 from the Department of Arkansas Heritage to the Ouachita Chapter of the Arkansas Archeological Society to develop a children’s book on Native American foodways in the Ouachita Mountains based on the 2013 Training Program excavations at 3MN298; Trubitt and Hanvey were part of the grant-writing team.

### Teaching & Higher Ed

- Trubitt taught ANT 4053/SOC 4063, World Cultures (37 students) and ANT 2023, Introduction to Physical Anthropology (5 students) during the Spring 2014 semester at HSU. In response to student requests, she agreed to teach ANT 4083, Readings and Research in Anthropology in Fall 2014, and began developing the course as a group independent study in archeological lab methods and research on museum collections.
- Trubitt and Hanvey continued to curate artifacts and records of the Joint Educational Consortium’s Hodges Collection, and maintained exhibits developed from this collection in HSU’s Huie Library and several other locations in Arkadelphia. Trubitt provided a tour of the collection and curation facility to visiting scholars from Arkansas State University.
- Trubitt participated in Sociology and Human Services Department and other HSU campus activities. She served on the department’s search committee for a new faculty hire in criminal justice.
- Trubitt and Hanvey assisted UAF graduate student Rebecca Wiewel with selecting Caddo ceramic sherds from station collections for her INAA study.

### Professional Service

- **Caddo Conference Organization.** Trubitt is planning the 2015 annual meeting of the Caddo Conference Organization, to be held in Arkadelphia.

- **Society for American Archaeology.** Trubitt served on the SAA Media Relations Committee. She also organized a symposium for the 2014 annual meeting of SAA; “Research, Preservation, Communication: Honoring Thomas J. Green on His Retirement from the Arkansas Archeological Survey” had 13 presentations.
- **Southeastern Archaeological Conference.** Trubitt stood for election to Executive Office at the annual meeting in November 2013. She serves on SEAC’s Patty Jo Watson Prize Committee.
- **Peer Review.** Trubitt reviewed works submitted to *Journal of Archaeological Science* and *Journal of Texas Archeology and History*. She also reviewed a proposal for National Science Foundation.
- Trubitt served on the Survey’s Personnel Committee.

### Public Service & Outreach

- **Programs & Presentations.** Trubitt gave public talks to the Arkadelphia Rotary Club, the Arkadelphia Lions Club, the Toltec Lecture Series in Little Rock, and the McAlester Archeological Society in McAlester, OK (combined audiences, 92). Trubitt also gave a lecture at the USDA Forest Service HRT training workshop in Perry County (12 participants). Hanvey gave a public talk to a meeting of the Bryant Historical Society (audience, 15), and gave a presentation on Indians to preschoolers at Lake Hamilton Head Start in Percy (audience, 20 children).
- **Exhibits.** (1) The Arkansas Novaculite banner created by Tyler Stumpf and Mary Beth Trubitt was displayed at the Arkansas State Library, at the Caddo Conference, at the annual meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, and at Hot Springs National Park. (2) Trubitt and Hanvey created an Archeology Month exhibit for the Arkansas State Library based on ongoing research in the Ouachita Mountains.
- **Media Outreach.** Hanvey created and administered a Facebook page for the HSU research station. Trubitt updated the station webpages.
- **Historic Cemetery Preservation Initiative.** Trubitt agreed to be humanities scholar for groups working on AHC grant proposals for Henderson Cemetery (3DA679) and Richmond Hill Cemetery.
- **Other Community Outreach.** Trubitt and Hanvey provided various archeological project assistance to the Saline Crossing Regional Park and Recreation Area, the Forest Service office in Hot Springs, and Mountain Pine School.

### Service to the Arkansas Archeological Society

- **Programs & Presentations.** Trubitt and Hanvey gave public talks to the Ouachita Chapter in Hot Springs (one talk with Meeks Etchison and Mary Ann Goodman) and to the Tunican Chapter in Monticello (combined audiences, 95).
- **Training & Certification Program.** Trubitt served as co-director (with Meeks Etchison, Ouachita National Forest Archeologist) of the 2014 Training Program excavations in Montgomery County. Hanvey assisted with all aspects of preparation for the Training Program and supervised excavations in Area V. Trubitt presented an evening program to participants (audience, 50).
- **Ouachita Chapter.** The HSU station advises and helps to support the Ouachita Chapter of the Society, serving the Hot Springs area. A weekly lab day for Society volunteers is hosted at the station lab. Hanvey served as editor of the Chapter newsletter and contributed to the Chapter’s new Facebook page. Chapter volunteers also participate in station fieldwork projects. Trubitt and Hanvey coordinated temporary display of the Ouachita Chapter’s “portable educational murals” in various locations in Clark, Garland, Montgomery, and Saline counties (visitor’s center, shop, libraries, school, museum, Forest Service offices). All 4 PEMs were gathered for presentation at the annual meeting of the Arkansas Archeological Society. Trubitt and Hanvey assisted Ouachita Chapter members with creating an exhibit at Garland County Library for Arkansas Heritage Month. This year Trubitt, Hanvey, and Stumpf worked with a team from the Ouachita Chapter to create a children’s book about Indian foodways in the Ouachita Mountains based on results of the 2013 Training Program. The project was funded with an Arkansas Heritage Month grant from the Department of Arkansas Heritage. Trubitt and Hanvey helped Chapter members with writing and illustrating the book, creating press releases leading to an *Arkansas Democrat-Gazette Tri-Lakes* story, assembling show-and-tell boxes, presenting book readings to several second-grade classes, and distributing books to other area teachers and librarians in Garland, Hot Spring, Montgomery, Pike, and Polk counties. Stumpf designed the book and created the digital files submitted to the printer.

### Volunteer Hours

- Volunteers contributed 4568 hours to station research projects in the field and laboratory during 2013–2014. This total includes the Arkansas Archeological Society & Survey Training Program.





## Southern Arkansas University Research Station, Magnolia

### Odds and Ends at Historic Washington State Park

Although it has been more than a year since we ran two successful Arkansas Archeological Society summer Training Programs at Historic Washington State Park in 2011 and 2012, the SAU research station is continuing to work with Historic Washington State Park to manage and interpret its archeological resources.

This year, Dr. Brandon provided consultation and advisory services to Historic Washington State Park in their project to develop the Brunson House as a public venue. The Brunson House is an 1860s residence that was moved to the Park from nearby Columbus, AR in the 1990s. It currently sits on the site of the early twentieth century Washington City Dump and adjacent to the former location of the 1850s Hempstead House. As the development may impact the archeological deposits on the lot, Dr. Brandon (along with Dr. Jami Lockhart) has taken part in the planning process.

In September Dr. Brandon was called on to monitor dirt

work at the Arkansas State Park Region IV Office at Historic Washington State Park. Although the park office building was built in the 1940s, it sits on a lot (Block JR7) adjacent to the 1874 Courthouse that was once the home of the Beardsley Hotel—an 1880s Victorian two-story structure with 4 porches. Dr. Brandon made a topographic map of the block (both before and after stripping) and documented several hotel related features that appeared during the excavation. These included the abandoned sunken roadbed that once bisected the lot, a series of postholes for a front fence, the steps down to the road, and the concrete foundations for a small brick building.

In November Drs. Lockhart, Brandon, and Drexler (along with Anthony Clay Newton) conducted a geophysical survey of a lot adjacent to the Pioneer Washington Cemetery. This survey was a part of a long-term project investigating the boundaries of the oldest cemetery associated with the historic town of Washington. Initial remote sensing projects in 2007 indicated that the current cemetery boundaries may not include all of

The Survey's research station in Magnolia is located on the Southern Arkansas University campus, where the station archeologist teaches in the School of Liberal and Performing Arts. The station is also helping to develop a new Southern Arkansas Museum on the campus. The SAU research station is responsible for the archeological resources of 11 counties in southwestern Arkansas. Station territory stretches from the southern edge of the Ouachita Mountains to the Arkansas/Louisiana state line, and incorporates the Great Bend region of the Red River. Among the important sites in SAU station territory are Crenshaw, the earliest known Caddo ceremonial center, and Historic Washington State Park, an antebellum town restored and interpreted by Arkansas State Parks and the Pioneer Washington Restoration Foundation.

**Jamie C. Brandon** (Ph.D., University of Texas at Austin, 2004) is the Survey's Research Station Archeologist for SAU/Magnolia, and Research Assistant Professor of Anthropology, University of Arkansas–Fayetteville. He has almost 25 years of experience in the field of archeology, 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. He has worked with the Arkansas Archeological Survey in various capacities since 1997. Brandon has excavated at sites dating from the Pleistocene to the twentieth century, but his research interests focus on 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.

**Carl G. Drexler** (Ph.D., College of William and Mary, 2013) has been working in Arkansas since 2001 on domestic and military sites, including the battlefield of Pea Ridge. He has worked as an archeologist for the National Park Service, the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, and the United States Army. He has field experience in eight states and three foreign countries. Major research interests include conflict archeology, spatial analysis, historical archeology of the U.S. South and Midwest, Cuban archeology, terrestrial and aerial laser scanning (LiDAR), and the history and ethnography of sports in the United States, primarily baseball and hockey. His publications include articles in the *SAA Archaeological Record* and *Arkansas Historical Quarterly*, and a book chapter on spatial analysis in conflict archeology, in addition to a number of reports.

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

the original burial plots. This was confirmed in 2010 when Dr. Brandon recorded grave stones outside the current cemetery fencing. Historic Washington State Park recently cleared the dense vegetation from one adjacent lot, thus enabling a geophysical survey.

### **Developing a New Research Project: Historic 9th Street Project, Little Rock**

In partnership with the group known as Mapping the Legacy of African American History (MLAAH) and the Historic Preservation Alliance of Arkansas, Drs. Brandon and Jodi Barnes (ARAS/UAM research station) have begun to develop a research project on Little Rock's historic West Ninth Street. West Ninth Street emerged as the economic and social center of Little Rock's African-American community in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Businesses and residential areas on Ninth Street declined in the 1960s as urban renewal

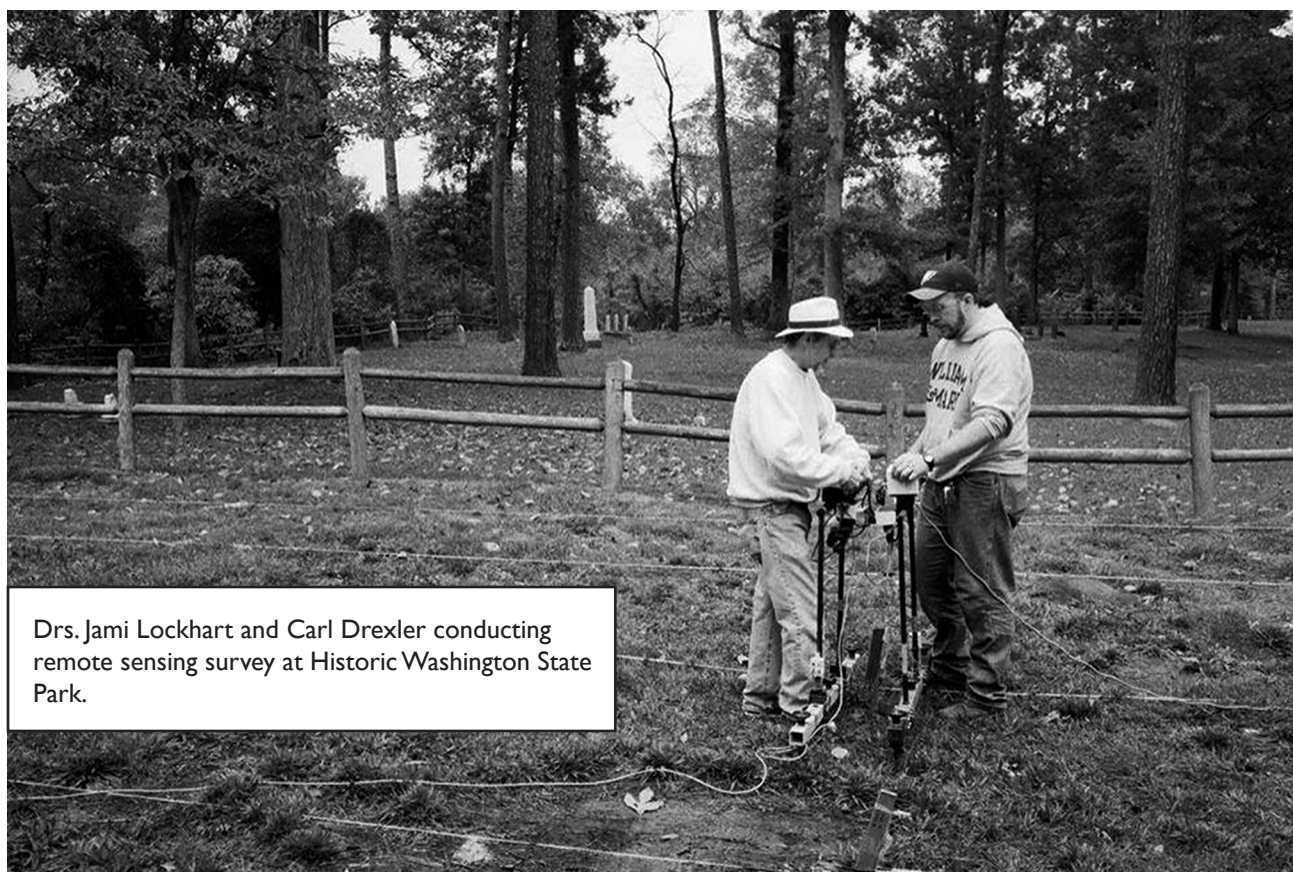
and the construction of housing projects and highways changed the city's landscape. We hope the project will be part of using archeology to bring the important history of Ninth Street to wider recognition.

Drs. Brandon and Barnes were a part of a series of planning meetings throughout July and August of this year and several meetings in the fall and spring solidified the efforts to begin an archeological project on Ninth Street next fiscal year. We are currently selecting sites for testing in 2014–2015.

### **Conflict Archeology in Arkansas**

The 150th Anniversary of the Civil War has brought increased interest in the history and archeology of the war itself, and its contexts, to the fore amongst both public and professional audiences. The SAU station has been active in promoting this area of research for both groups throughout the Sesquicentennial, with several projects this year.





### *The Search for Wallace's Ferry*

The Action at Wallace's Ferry was a small engagement fought outside of Helena (Phillips County) on July 26, 1864. Though a brief encounter, it was important in the conflict surrounding Helena, as it involved Confederate attempts to break up Union-run plantations that were supplying the Helena garrison. It is also remarkable in that the U.S. forces on the field throughout most of the engagement were African-American troops, including an artillery unit of Arkansans.

The SAU station made an initial attempt to find the battlefield in 2011, but met with no success. This year, the station received an Arkansas Humanities Council grant to fund a second effort. We surveyed several large swaths of ground in the vicinity of the alignment of the Old Little Rock Road, which was a fixture of the battle. Though we identified a number of historic and prehistoric sites in the effort (none of the fields had ever been systematically surveyed before), another attempt must be made to locate the battlefield.

### *Developing Research on Jenkins' Ferry*

One of the most notorious and saddest chapters in Arkansas's Civil War history, the Battle of Jenkins' Ferry, was fought in a torrential downpour on April 30, 1864. A portion of the site is now preserved as Jenkins' Ferry State Park, though the bulk of the battle's scenes of action lie outside of the park's boundaries,

leaving them exposed to relic collection. The Friends of Jenkins' Ferry Battlefield (FOJFB), a group of concerned citizens in Sheridan, received a grant from the National Park Service's American Battlefield Protection Program for a management plan for the battlefield, which highlighted the necessity of conducting an archeological survey to locate and recover extant portions of the battlefield before they are lost.

Drawing on Dr. Drexler's expertise in battlefield archeology, this station initiated meetings and site visits with the FOJFB and several citizens from the Sheridan/Leola area to lay the groundwork for a systematic metal detection survey of the battlefield that would help delineate the areas of most intense fighting and facilitate the field's future preservation.

### *Fields of Conflict*

In March 2014, Dr. Drexler presented his research on artillery ammunition from Pea Ridge National Military Park, in northwest Arkansas, at the Fields of Conflict conference in Columbia, South Carolina. His session was originally supposed to be part of an invited conference to be held at Palo Alto National Battlefield, near Brownsville, Texas, scheduled for October of 2013. Dr. Drexler had been selected for his expertise on Civil War artillery ammunition finds, based on fieldwork at Pea Ridge and Wilson's Creek National Battlefield, Missouri. The session was an opportunity to present his research to a group of around 80 international experts



Beverly Watkins, the first station assistant at ARAS/SAU (1977–78), conferring with current assistant Dr. Carl Drexler about Civil War salt manufacturing sites.

on battlefield archeology, and Dr. Drexler's participation was supported by funds from the National Park Service. At present, the conference proceedings are being pulled together into a public-oriented publication for the National Park Service's American Battlefield Protection Program.

### Assisting Other Survey Research Projects

The SAU research station staff spent a sizable amount of time this year assisting other research stations with numerous projects. Dr. Drexler helped Dr. Elizabeth Horton (Toltec research station) with mapping at the Baytown site (3MO1) in eastern Arkansas and with a geophysical survey at Toltec Mounds State Park (in Lonoke County). Drexler, Brandon, and Newton assisted Dr. Jodi Barnes (UAM research station) with two projects—mapping Camp Monticello (3DR305), a WWII Italian POW camp in Drew County, and with excavations at the Taylor House (3DR26), a nineteenth century plantation home also in Drew County.

In February, the SAU research station staff also assisted Kathleen Cande with an inventory of all excavation records held by the station (for a future scanning project), and in May we hosted staff from the Mandatory Center of Expertise for

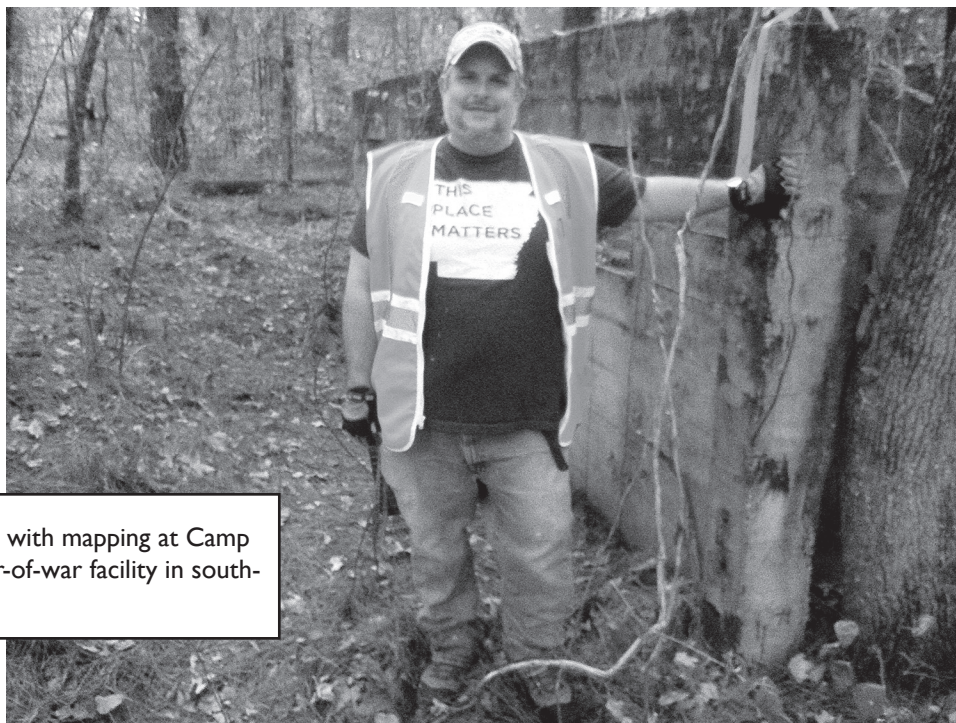
the Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections (MCX-CMAC). MCX-CMAC is a group of skilled professionals established by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and located at the Corps' St. Louis District. MCX-CMAC visited both the SAU research station and the Fayetteville coordinating office to assess the condition of U.S. Army Corps of Engineers artifacts held in our curation facilities.

### Continuing Projects in Caddo Archeology: Student Support

In addition to the historical archeological projects, the SAU research station continued to be involved in prehistoric research in southwestern Arkansas. In the spring, Drs. Drexler and Brandon assisted Ernest Turner, an undergraduate student at Southern Arkansas University, with an independent study project focusing on archeological ceramics and, more specifically, Caddo ceramics. Mr. Turner's project resulted in the analysis and documentation of whole vessels from the Blackwell Collection, donated to SAU by former local resident McRae Blackwell.

Several ongoing graduate student research projects in Caddo archeology have been supported by the SAU research station—including the dissertation projects of Pritam Chowd-





Dr. Jamie Brandon helps out with mapping at Camp Monticello, a WWII prisoner-of-war facility in south-east Arkansas.

hury (the Ferguson site in Hempstead County), John Samuelsen (geophysics at Crenshaw Mounds in Miller County), and Leslie Walker (ceramics in the central Arkansas River valley). In addition, two new graduate student projects are currently ongoing using materials from this station. Rachel Tooman, a graduate student at the University of Arkansas, is studying

the Pawpaw site (in Ouachita County). Katherine Newman, a master's student at Texas State University, is researching the ceramics recovered from the Washington Mounds site (in Hempstead County) during Training Program excavations there in the 1980s.

## SAU Research Station — Academic & Service Activities

### Teaching & Higher Ed

- **School of Liberal and Performing Arts, SAU.** Brandon taught SOC 1003, General Anthropology (36 students) and SOC 3143/ HIST 3143, Anthropology of North American Indians (43 students). Drexler taught Soc 4233, Independent Study: Caddo Ceramics (1 student). Brandon gave guest lectures to classes in Arkansas History (HIST 3083) and World Religions (PHIL 4013) at SAU.
- **University of Arkansas–Fayetteville and Other Institutions.** Brandon served on five Ph.D. committees for students enrolled in the Anthropology Department at UAF.

### Professional Service

- **Professional Organizations.** Brandon served as chair of the Society for Historical Archaeology's Academic and Professional Training Committee and as chair of the SHA Student Paper Prize sub-committee for the first half of the 2013–2014 year. He stepped down from these positions after 6 years of service. Brandon continues to serve as an Associate Editor of *Historical Archaeology*, the journal of the Society for Historical Archaeology. Drexler served on the Society for Historical Archaeology's Academic and Professional Training Committee as the SHA Continuing Education Coordinator, and organized the pre-conference workshops for the 2014 SHA Conference in Quebec City, Canada.
- **Peer Review.** Brandon provided peer-reviews of works submitted to *Historical Archaeology*, the University of Nebraska Press, and the University Press of Florida. Brandon provided a book review for *American Antiquity* and Drexler provided a book review to the *Florida Historical Quarterly*.

- **Boards and Commissions.** Brandon served as Vice-Chairman of the Arkansas Civil War Sesquicentennial Commission (appointed by Arkansas Governor Mike Beebe); member of the Arkansas State Review Board for Historic Preservation (appointed by Arkansas Governor Mike Beebe); member of the Board of Trustees of the Arkansas Historical Association; member of the board of the Historic Preservation Alliance of Arkansas; he is President-Elect for the Historic Preservation Alliance of Arkansas in 2014.
- **Science Blogging.** Drexler wrote four posts for the Society for Historical Archaeology Blog. Drexler also wrote 15 posts related to archeology, conflict archeology, and Arkansas archeology on his personal blog, *Trowel 'N' Transit*.
- **Consultations.** Brandon provided consultation and advisory assistance to Historic Washington State Park (the Hempstead Brunson House project and monitoring of earth-moving on Block JR7), Crater of Diamonds State Park (documentation and interpretation of the diamond mining operations), and the City of Prescott (preservation of the Prescott Hardware Bldg.). Brandon and Drexler provided consultation services to the Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana regarding Coushatta artifacts in the SAU research station collections. Brandon also provided consultation to private landowners in four counties (Little River, Sevier, Union, and Hempstead) on objects found on their property. Drexler provided consultation to Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest archeologists on dealing with unexploded ordnance brought in by a local collector.
- Brandon is chair of the Survey's Publications Committee.

### Public Service & Outreach

- **Programs & Presentations.** Brandon presented public programs to the Toltec Lecture Series (Little Rock), the South Sebastian County Historical Society (Greenwood, AR), the White County Historical Society (Searcy, AR), the South Arkansas Historical Foundation (El Dorado, AR), Winterville Mounds (Greenville, MS), two Rotary Clubs (Camden and Magnolia, AR), the Ouachita County Historical Society (Camden, AR) and two classes at Bradley High School (Bradley, AR) (combined audiences, 220).
- **Training & Workshops.** Brandon gave a half-day workshop on archeology to the interpreters at Historic Washington State Park (Washington, AR).

### Service to the Arkansas Archeological Society

- **Programs & Presentations.** Brandon gave a talk to the Hot Springs Chapter; Drexler gave a talk to the Arkansas River Valley chapter. (combined audiences, about 40).
- **Training & Certification Program.** Brandon taught the Ceramics Seminar, Drexler taught Basic Excavation, and both Brandon and Drexler provided supervision and general logistical help at the 2014 Training Program near Oden, AR.
- **Kadohadacho Chapter.** The SAU station hosts and advises the Kadohadacho Chapter, serving the Ark-La-Tex area. Brandon wrote and distributed the monthly newsletter.

### Volunteer Hours

- Volunteers contributed 410 hours to station research projects in the field and laboratory during 2013–2014.





## Arkansas State University Research Station, Jonesboro

### Old Town Ridge

Old Town Ridge (3CG41) is a 19-acre fortified village in eastern Craighead County. Gradiometry conducted between 2008 and 2010 revealed many cultural features across the site, including numerous square structures some of which show what may be central hearths, as well as possible trash/storage pits, and elements of the fortification wall. The first controlled test excavations were conducted at Old Town Ridge during spring break, in March 2014. With assistance from several Arkansas State University students, Arkansas Archeological Society members, and local volunteers, we excavated three 1x1m test units on the north side of the site. The purpose of

the excavations was to ground-truth an anomaly that appeared to be a structure in gradiometry images. The three test units penetrated a midden or trash deposits that contained well-preserved animal bone fragments, ceramic sherds, stone tools and debris from tool manufacture and maintenance, as well as charred botanical remains. Materials recovered during testing are now washed, sorted, and inventoried and a report is being prepared of our analysis and interpretations of the deposits. At the end of our week of test excavations, we surveyed an area of the site and found that leveling and recent field preparation to plant a cover crop had inadvertently disturbed a variety of archaeological contexts, including human burials. In consultation

The Jonesboro research station is located on the Arkansas State University campus, where the station archaeologist teaches in the Department of Criminology, Sociology, Geology and Social Work. The ASU research station territory includes 15 counties of northeastern Arkansas. American Indian cultural development from 12,000 B.C. to historic times and early Euroamerican settlements are represented in the archaeological record. Among the well-known sites are the Dalton period Sloan site—the oldest known cemetery in North America—and the King Mastodon, which was featured in *National Geographic* magazine. A large number of sites date from the scientifically critical transition that occurred about 10,000 years ago between the Ice Age (Pleistocene) and modern (Holocene) climatic regimes. Geographically, the ASU station incorporates the eastern border of the Ozark Plateau and the vast lowland areas of the Mississippi River basin and its tributaries. Station territory thus provides ideal natural laboratories for the study of diverse adaptations in Arkansas prehistory.

**Juliet Morrow** (Ph.D., Washington University in St. Louis, 1996) is the Survey's Research Station Archeologist for ASU/Jonesboro, and Research Professor of Anthropology, University of Arkansas – Fayetteville. Prior to joining the Survey in 1997, she had a position with the Office of the State Archeologist of Iowa's Highway Archeology Program, and worked for various private research firms and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Morrow's background in earth sciences provides expertise in geoarchaeology, geomorphology, and site formation processes. Much of her archaeological research has focused on the Paleoindian period and multidisciplinary studies of hunter-gatherer lifeways, stone tool technology, and Pleistocene/Early Holocene ecology.

**Robert Scott** (M.A., University of Alabama, 2004) transferred from ASU research station to UAPB research station in Fall of 2013.

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

with the Quapaw Tribe and the landowner we mapped features and collected material from the surface. This map was overlain onto the original gradiometry map. Leveling and subsequent rain allowed us to correlate features and materials on the surface with the gradiometry imagery.

### **Knights of Pythias Cemetery**

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

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

1900. Written history on the African-American community is quite sparse and consists predominantly of newspaper articles; oral history, on the other hand, is abundant. Instrumental to the completion of the grant were Robert J. Scott, Sarah D. Stuckey, Debbie Cousins, Ramon Crumpler, Sherri Pruitt, the City of Jonesboro, Roger McKinney of the African American Cultural Center in the E. Boone Watson Building, and several volunteers from ASU and Jonesboro.

### **Sullivan Collection**

Morrow coordinated the donation and transportation of a substantial collection of artifacts from sites in Arkansas and Oklahoma to the Arkansas Archeological Survey in June and October 2011. Donna Sullivan had inherited 36,000 artifacts from her parents and was searching for an institution where they could be curated and used for archaeological research. Donna's mother and father, Nell and Odis Sullivan, lived for many years in Muskogee, Oklahoma where Nell taught Latin and Odis worked as an electrician. They were avid amateur archaeologists, collecting artifacts from sites in Arkansas and Oklahoma. They also conducted excavations at the East site on the Little Missouri River in Clark County, Oklahoma. The East





Julie Morrow and friend at Old Town Ridge, 3CG41.

site is the type site for the East phase, AD 1100–1400, defined by State Archeologist Ann Early.

Several volunteers working at the ASU research station spent over two years inventorying the collection and creating a database to organize the artifacts by site. Provenienced artifacts in the collection can be used to address research questions about many pre-contact temporal periods, from Dalton (ca. 12,400 BP) to the European contact period in Arkansas and Oklahoma. Through detailed analysis of stone materials, cultural interaction and mobility patterns can be examined over a 10,000-year time span. Items in the Sullivan collection include skillfully made chipped stone spear points, greenstone celts, decorated Caddo ceramic vessels, hypertrophic quartz crystals, Harahey knives in all states of resharpening, and catlinite pipes. Future plans include preparation of a digital inventory of the collection in order to facilitate research on the pre-contact periods in western Arkansas. Use of some items in the Sullivan Collection for museum display is also a possibility.

### Hudson River Valley Research

In November and December Morrow made two long-distance journeys to record finished fluted points, preforms, and flake tools at the New York State Museum in Albany, New York. The goal was to obtain data on fluted point manufacture and other activities at the West Athens Hill site, an iconic site in the history of American archeology. Excavated in advance of a proposed energy transmission station in the 1960s, the site assemblage has only been cursorily examined as reported in a summary report titled “An Ice Age Quarry Workshop: West Athens Hill Revisited,” by the late Dr. Robert (Bob) Funk, and published in 2004 by the New York State Museum. The data generated from Morrow’s observations of the West Athens Hill tools and preforms will be used to compare the West Athens Hill assemblage with other Clovis culture workshop sites across North America. The finished fluted point data will also be integrated in a fluted point database Morrow has been building since 1992 to examine Clovis technological variability and cultural transmission. This research was made possible through the generosity of NYSM director Dr. John Hart, Curator of Archeology Dr. Jonathon Lothrop, and NYSM staff who spent time searching and pulling specific artifacts from boxes.

## ASU Research Station — Academic & Service Activities

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### Grants, Honors & Awards

- \$1000 from the Arkansas Humanities Council for “Knights of Pythias: Kindling Peace and Understanding.”

### Teaching & Higher Ed

- Morrow taught Introduction to Archaeology (13 students) and Introduction to Cultural Anthropology (43 students) during the Spring 2013 semester in the Department of Criminology, Sociology, Geology and Social Work at ASU. She also provided individual instruction to Sarah Stuckey, undergraduate majoring in Physics (Capstone project mentor for B.S. in Physics on use of FTIR for sourcing Burlington chert). Ms. Stuckey graduated in May 2013, and was later hired as the new station assistant. Morrow also assisted an ASU student in the Heritage Studies Ph.D. program.

### Professional Service

- **Peer Review.** Morrow reviewed works submitted to *Lithic Technology*, *North American Archaeologist*, *Journal of Anthropological Archaeology*, and *American Antiquity*. She also supplied book reviews for *Journal of Anthropological Research* and *Lithic Technology*. Morrow also reviewed a proposal for a new journal to be published by Maney.
- Morrow served as chair of the Survey’s Personnel Committee during a search for a new station archeologist, and final editing of a new Personnel Manual. She also served as a member of the Survey’s Publications Committee.

### Public Service & Outreach

- **Programs & Presentations.** Morrow gave public talks to the Missouri Historical Society in St. Louis (audience, 70) and the Loveland Archeological Society (audience, 80).
- **Dig Into Reading.** Station staff gave five presentations for the “Dig Into Reading” summer reading program for the Arkansas Library System: two programs by Morrow at Jonesboro Public Library and one at the Marked Tree Library; one program by Sarah Stuckey at Jonesboro Public Library; and one program by Robert Scott at Lake City Public Library (combined audiences, 125).
- **Cemetery Preservation Initiative.** The station is engaged in an ongoing project to record all cemeteries within its 15-county territory. The NE Arkansas Cemetery Research project brings together archeologists, genealogists, and family historians to work toward this goal. A website provides a map of recorded cemeteries with a “find a grave” feature. <https://sites.google.com/site/nearkansascemeteryresearch/home>
- **Other Public Outreach.** Morrow held an Artifact ID event at ASU Museum during Archeology Month.

### Service to the Arkansas Archeological Society

- **Programs & Presentations.** Morrow gave three public talks to the Central Mississippi Valley Chapter (combined attendance, 137) in Jonesboro.
- **Training & Certification Program.** Julie Morrow taught a seminar on Lithic Analysis during the Training Program at Oden (19 participants), and Robert Scott taught the Site Survey seminar.
- **Central Mississippi Valley Archeological Society.** The station hosts and advises the CMVAS serving the northeast Arkansas area. Morrow arranged guest speakers for the monthly meetings of this active Chapter, and publicized the meetings. Numerous volunteer opportunities are provided in the lab and field.

### Volunteer Hours

- Volunteers contributed 1521 hours to station research projects in the field and laboratory during 2013–2014.



## Blytheville Research Station



### Manley-Usrey Project, 3MS106

In July, Rathgaber presented a paper titled “Test Excavation at the Manley-Usrey site (3MS106) near Blytheville, AR” at the Mississippian Conference. She then arranged for Dr. Jami Lockhart, the Survey’s geophysical research specialist, to come to Blytheville in November to do gradiometry and electronic resistivity on the area of the site that is covered in sand. The results of this geophysical investigation showed a number of probable burned Mississippian structures as well as a number of linear cracks that were interpreted as likely sandblows formed during an earthquake (possibly in the 1811–1812 series, but more likely in the 1450s series). She then wrote a research proposal for further work to be carried out on the site starting in the fall of 2014, and subsequently to extend the investigations further along the Pemiscot Bayou to incorporate information from the Eaker site (3MS105) to the west and other buried sites to the east.

### Eaker Project, 3MS105

Rathgaber presented a short synopsis of the work that has been ongoing at the Eaker site at the annual meeting of the Society for American Archaeology. Her paper, “The Arkansas Archeological Survey Model of Archaeological Practice: A Case Study,” was presented in a symposium organized by ARAS/

HSU station archeologist Dr. Mary Beth Trubitt to honor Dr. Thomas Green on his retirement as Survey Director. It will be turned into a book chapter to be published by the Survey’s publication series in the future.

Because the Eaker site was affected by earthquakes, but in a different way than Manley-Usrey (on Eaker, cracks opened and midden fell into them, but no sand came up, whereas at Manley-Usrey liquified sand flowed out of the cracks and covered the site), Rathgaber plans to incorporate it into a larger research plan to look at how people in the area during the Mississippian period responded to large-scale earthquakes.

### Faunal Comparative Collection

Rathgaber has been collecting animals in order to expand the faunal skeletal comparative collection at the Blytheville station. Working under an Arkansas Game and Fish Commission salvage permit she has collected snakes, birds, and small animals. She has also worked with a local taxidermist to get larger animals. Recently she and Marion Haynes (former station assistant, now retired and a steady volunteer and occasional part-time assistant) defleshed a king snake and are in the process of defleshing a coyote. This collection is used to help identify animal bone in the lab that has been recovered from archeological sites.

The Blytheville research station is located at the Arkansas Aeroplex on the decommissioned Eaker Air Force Base, now owned by the City of Blytheville. The station is responsible for archeological research in Crittenden and Mississippi counties in northeast Arkansas, which together contain about 1370 recorded sites, including four American Indian sites that are listed on the National Register of Historic Places—Chickasawba Mound, Eaker, Nodena, and Zebree; Eaker and Nodena are also National Historic Landmarks. A site on Bradley Ridge is the probable location of the American Indian town of Pacaha, visited by Hernando de Soto in 1541. The former air base property incorporates a number of significant, well-preserved archeological sites. One focus of the station is a program of cooperative research with geologists to identify and date ancient earthquake features in order to better understand the frequency and periodicity of earthquakes in this seismically active region, and to study ways in which earthquakes affect archeological sites.

**Claudine Payne** (Ph.D., University of Florida, 1994) was the Survey's Research Station Archeologist at Blytheville, and Research Professor of Anthropology, University of Arkansas – Fayetteville. She joined the Survey in 1999 to run the Blytheville research station, which was created in response to community interest. 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 pre-Columbian archeology of the Southeast, especially political organization of chiefdoms, was ideal for the Blytheville station territory, which was home to a thriving and complex American Indian society 500 years ago. Claudine Payne passed away in December 2013 after a struggle with cancer.

**Michelle Rathgaber** (MSc, Bournemouth University, 2011) earned her B.S. degree in Anthropology and Zoology from the University of Wisconsin. After attending field school in Bolivia, she spent a year doing CRM in Kansas, Oklahoma, Florida, Alabama, and Ohio, then enrolled at Bournemouth University in England to earn a Master of Science degree in osteoarcheology, writing a thesis about bone tools in the Iron Age of Wessex and Southwest Britain. She joined the Survey in the late summer of 2011 as Blytheville station assistant, and delved immediately into ceramic and lithic analysis, site mapping, and organizing the collections. With her varied experience, British training, and osteoarcheological skills, Michelle brings unique expertise and perspectives to the Survey team. Ms. Rathgaber was promoted to interim station archeologist in January 2014.

### Collection Rehabilitation

Over the last three years we have been in the process of moving our collections from 10-gallon containers to more manageable and space-efficient 3-gallon containers. Not only are the 3-gallon containers lighter, they also fit on the shelves better and more of them can be fit on each shelving unit, saving space in the storage area. During this process we have also been rebagging any artifacts whose bags are breaking down. We are now using archive quality 4 mil plastic zip sealed bags, but in the past various qualities of paper and plastic bags were used and many have not stood the test of time. The new system should keep the collections in safe and manageable condition for years to come. We started with about 800 boxes of artifacts and now have fewer than 200 left to go through. After the rebagging is complete we will be organizing the Mississippi County collections by accession number and logging them into the collections database that already contains the Crittenden County collections.

We also took on ownership of the artifacts from the later 20th century University of Memphis excavations at the Belle Meade site (3CT30) in Crittenden County. These artifacts are being shelved and added to the collections database.

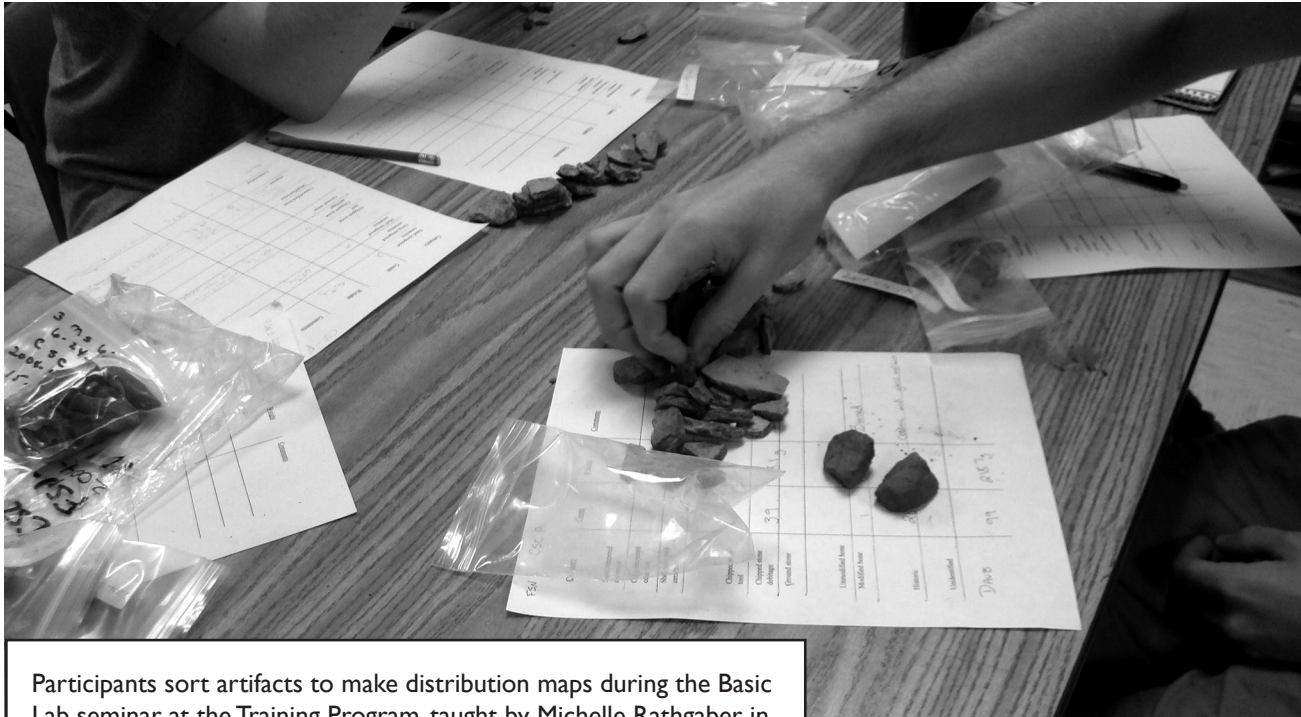
### Delta Gateway Museum

Rathgaber serves on the Board of Directors of the Delta Gateway Museum in Blytheville. The museum is in its initial stages and has had plans drawn up to be a regional history museum with exhibits about the Ice Age, Native Americans, the Farming Industry, the Steel Industry, and Recycling. As a member of the Board, Rathgaber has participated in fundraising events and approved exhibits to be funded. She was also on the planning committee of the Museum's annual Heritage Party (the large fundraising event of the year), which had a 1950s sock hop theme. As part of the committee she oversaw the decorations and photobooth, as well as helping to plan the entertainment for the event.

### Blytheville Area Public Outreach

Each month all Arkansas Archeological Society members in northeast Arkansas receive an email from Rathgaber outlining the Blytheville station's work plans for the month and any events that will be happening in the area during that time. These emails include fieldwork, talks, and events at local museums and state parks.





Participants sort artifacts to make distribution maps during the Basic Lab seminar at the Training Program, taught by Michelle Rathgaber in June 2014.

Rathgaber also maintains a Facebook page for the station on which she puts pictures, research updates, and links to archeology articles and events. She also started #WhatDidWeFindWed, a series in which, on Wednesdays, she puts up a photograph of an interesting artifact or find and explains what it is and why it is important or interesting to archeologists. This allows people who don't get a chance to come to excavations or lab days to see some of the things that archeologists experience on a daily basis.

Rathgaber coauthored (with Jessica Howe and Dr. Jodi Barnes of the ARAS/UAM research station) a letter to the editor of *Farm Press* talking about the Survey and our work with landowners and farmers in response to an article that they had published. The article was about a local collector, but included no mention of any archeologists or archeological organizations.

The Blytheville station holds Open Lab Days a couple of times throughout the year. Many students from Arkansas Northeastern College (in Blytheville) as well as members of the community attend these events.

Rathgaber and Marion Haynes maintain a Native American and a Tenant Farmer garden in front of the station during the spring, summer, and early fall. Visitors can look at the differences in planting methods as well as the differences in crops between the two cultures and time periods represented. Anyone who can't make it to the station in person can follow the garden blog at <http://blythevillegardens.wordpress.com/>.

Payne, Haynes, and Rathgaber put together a small exhibit about how the earthquakes in northeast Arkansas affect archeological sites for the Arkansas Governor's Earthquake Advisory Committee Meeting.



Mr. Barney Nawyns, valued volunteer at the station for the past three years, was a big help in the collections rehabilitation project. He recently moved away from the area, and we thank him for his service.

## Blytheville Research Station – Academic & Service Activities

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### Teaching & Higher Ed

- Rathgaber helped a graduate student from the University of Memphis with a project by providing access to collections held in the station lab.

### Professional Service

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

### Public Service & Outreach

- **Delta Gateway Museum.** Rathgaber serves on the Board of Directors. She attended monthly meetings, hosted an Artifact ID Day, and helped to plan and host the annual Heritage Party fundraiser.
- **Programs & Presentations.** Rathgaber gave a presentation about the Eaker site at an Artifact ID Day at the Delta Gateway Museum (audience, 6). Haynes gave a tour of the station and demonstrated atlatl throwing to a local 4H group (audience, 6). Rathgaber and Haynes participated in two Artifact ID Days at Parkin Archeological State Park.
- **Exhibits.** Payne, Rathgaber, and Haynes put up a display about earthquakes and archeology at the Arkansas Governor's Earthquake Advisory Meeting (attendance, about 50). Rathgaber and Haynes set up a window display at the Delta Gateway Museum to advertise Artifact ID Day. Payne and Rathgaber judged the Heirloom Division at the Mississippi County fair in Blytheville.
- **Media Outreach.** Rathgaber maintains a Facebook page for the station and a blog page about the Native American and Tenant Farmer gardens.
- **Community Volunteers.** Rathgaber held a number of Open Lab Days at the station for volunteers who wished to participate. Volunteers also came at other times during the week to help with lab work.

### Service to the Arkansas Archeological Society

- **Programs & Presentations.** Rathgaber gave public talks to the Ouachita (Hot Springs), Ark-Homa (Fort Smith), Arkansas River Valley (Morrilton), Central Mississippi Valley (Jonesboro), and Tunican (Monticello) Chapters (combined audiences, 113). In addition, Payne helped a Society member with an ARF grant proposal.
- **Training & Certification Program.** Rathgaber attended the 2014 Training Program in Montgomery County, where she helped supervise excavations, ran a Total Station, and taught the Basic Lab Seminar.
- **Volunteer Opportunities.** There is no Chapter at Blytheville, but Society members in the area participated in Open Lab Days at the station and in field projects as opportunities arose.

### Volunteer Hours

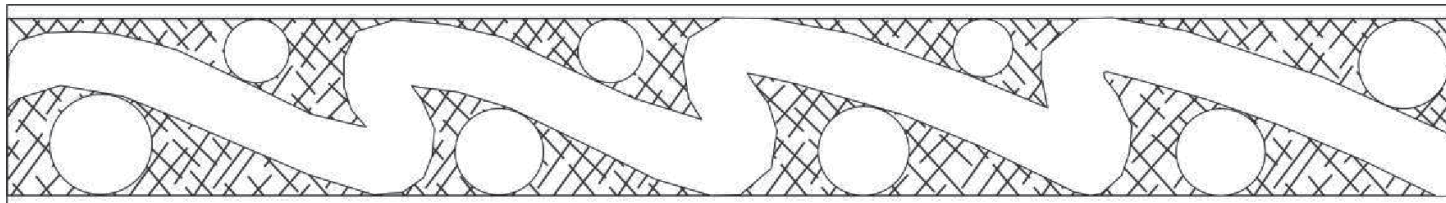
- Volunteers contributed 100 hours to station research projects in the field and laboratory during 2013–2014.







# Coordinating Office Reports









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

### Teaching & Higher Ed

- Early served as Chair of one UAF Ph.D. candidate's doctoral dissertation committee, and member of four other student committees. She also supervised UAF anthropology graduate student Sarah Hunt in the Hester A. Davis Internship during spring semester 2014, and advised a University of Alabama student on his dissertation research projects.
- Early was a guest speaker in the Cultural Resource Management course in the UAF Department of Anthropology during Spring semester 2014.

### Professional Service

- **Organizations.** Southeastern Archaeological Conference, C.B. Moore Award Chair.
- **Boards & Commissions.** Vice President, National Association of State Archeologists; Chairman, State Review Board for Historic Preservation; Arkansas Humanities Council (Board member, Minigrant Committee, Nominations Committee Chair, Museum Grants Committee Chair); Arkansas Genealogical Society (Board member); Arkansas Women's History Institute (Board member).

- **Peer Review.** Early provided peer review for two book publishers and for a National Science Foundation Dissertation Aid Grant. She reviewed 14 articles for the *Encyclopedia of Arkansas History & Culture*.

### Records & Collections Management

- **Review and Consultations.** Early reviewed the process of notification and documentation of human remains and associated grave goods for compliance with NAGPRA; reviewed, reorganized, and updated Survey Library Resources used by staff and contractors; revised loan and de-accession procedures and reviewed/updated the status of existing artifact loans; investigated prospects for National Register nominations of archeological sites using remote sensing; investigated prospects for modifying/expanding the National Register and National Historic Landmark status of sites in the Osotouy Unit of Arkansas Post National Memorial; reviewed CRM inventory and assessment documents for Lake Greeson (CoE) and Pea Ridge National Battlefield (NPS); advised University of Central Arkansas faculty on a collection of tomb figurines from Mexico in their possession.
- **Permission Requests.** Early responded to requests to re-use or publish Survey text or graphic products.



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

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

### Cultural Resource Management

- **Project & Permit Reviews.** Early reviewed all Federal grant applications, Corps of Engineer Permit Requests, Arkansas Historic Preservation Program Section 106 letters, and contract reports. She provided input and advice to AHPP staff members as requested.
- **Agencies and Firms.** Early responded to 112 requests for advice, assistance, or information from professional archeologists, land managers, and CRM firms.
- **Planning Meetings.** Early attended a Trail of Tears Workshop in Fayetteville, To Bridge a Gap Conference in Fayetteville, and a meeting in Osceola to discuss steel development and cultural resources.

### Public Archeology

- **Public Outreach.** Early responded to approximately 110 requests for information and/or assistance from the public (individuals or organizations) concerning archeology; 16 of these requests concerned historic cemeteries. Responses ranged from single phone calls to extended periods of assistance requiring lengthy research and collaboration with other professionals.
- **Museum Collections.** With graduate student intern Sarah Hunt, Early assembled information on the status of the Survey's collections containing human remains, and our NAGPRA reporting status. She then wrote a NAGPRA Documentation Grant (\$63,000 requested) which was submitted to the National Park Service; the grant was awarded.
- **Arkansas Archeological Society.** Early attended the 2014 Training Program in Montgomery County where she taught four Beginner's Orientations and a

Site Stewards workshop. She taught another Stewards Workshop during the 2013 Annual Meeting in Conway, and provided images to the Society's Stewardship Committee Chairperson to use for talks about the program.

- **Programs, Presentations & Exhibits.** Early helped create an exhibit of pottery for the Downstream Casino in Joplin; she presented talks to the Garland County Historical Society, the Searcy County Historical Society, the "Legacies and Lunch" series at Butler Center for Arkansas Studies in Little Rock, and the South Arkansas Historical Foundation in El Dorado

### Research Projects

- NAGPRA documentation of associated grave goods from the 1960s Millwood project
- analysis and report on the Johnny Ford site (3LA5)
- agency files review on Arkansas Cherokees
- analysis of a sherd collection from a Titus phase site in Texas (41FK148)
- Scull Brothers research project on Arkansas roots in Pennsylvania
- "Arkansas Made: Vol. 3" chapter on Native artifacts for the Historic Arkansas Museum in Little Rock
- archival site survey for Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission properties
- review of Mississippi period archeology in northeast Arkansas in consideration of industrial development
- wrote a successful nomination for "Arkansas Mound Sites" to the Historic Preservation Alliance of Arkansas Most Endangered Places List



## The Survey Registrar

### Managing the State's Archeological Site Files

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

The **AMASDA** (Automated Management of Archeological Site Data in Arkansas) database is a potent research tool that can be linked to various GIS programs. Entering data daily keeps this resource current. This year **398** new sites were recorded, bringing the total for the state of Arkansas to **47,268**. New information for **232** previously recorded sites (revisited by various persons during the year) was also added. New archeological projects numbered **132** this year, bringing the total projects listed in AMASDA to **6605**. Finally, **17** archeological collections were accepted for curation.

### Arkansas Archeological Survey Site File Activity, 2013–2014

New Sites Recorded	398	Total no. of sites in Arkansas site files: 47,268
New Data for Known Sites	232	
Access to Site Records	172	
Collections Accessioned	17	
New Projects Entered in AMASDA	132	Total no. of projects in AMASDA: 6605



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

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

Marian Kunetka (M.A., University of Arkansas, 1999) joined the staff as assistant registrar 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. Ms. Kunetka retired at the end of June 2014.

Leslie Walker (Ph.D., University of Arkansas, 2014) and Teka McGlothlin (M.A., University of Arkansas, 2014) worked in the registrar's office this year on various grant-funded projects while they completed their respective degrees.

### Assistance to Researchers & Agencies

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

The office fielded approximately **172** requests for site information during FY 2013–2014 via in-house visit, telephone, email, or fax. These contacts are primarily from the Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department, the State Historic Preservation Office, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Memphis, Vicksburg, and Little Rock Districts), the Natural Resources Conservation Service, and the Ozark-St. Francis and Ouachita National Forests. Responses were by email, fax, telephone, or post, in addition to helping visitors in person. In the course of the year, the registrar's office also assisted about **48** private firms doing research in Arkansas. A comprehensive list is provided on page 82.

### Teaching Service

The registrar's office conducted tours of its facilities for students enrolled in "Approaches to Archeology" classes at UAF during fall and spring semesters. Office staff also assisted students (undergraduates, master's students, and Ph.D. candidates) with their respective projects for class work or thesis research. This year student researchers included Andrew Gottsfield (Spradley Hollow site), Teka McGlothlin (Cane Hill), Leslie Walker (Carden Bottoms), Pritam Chowdhury (Ferguson), Rebecca Wiewel, Emily Bitley, and others, includ-



ing Student Intern Sarah Hunt. The number of students using Survey records has steadily increased.

The Survey employed three UA students in the registrar's office: Teka McGlothlin (anthropology graduate student), Leslie Walker (Ph.D. candidate in anthropology), and Megan Carey (work-study).

### NAGPRA Functions

In addition to grant-funded activities (see below), the registrar's office accepted and curated prehistoric human remains from the Arkansas Medical Examiner's Office in Little Rock, in accordance with NAPGRA.

Also, the University of Memphis transferred human skeletal remains to the Survey for inventory and repatriation. Most of these were from sites in northeast Arkansas that had been excavated during field schools in previous decades. Anthropology students Sarah Hunt and Devin Pettigrew assisted with the work on these collections.

### Funded Research

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

**National Park Service NAGPRA.** \$73,769 in funds was awarded in the summer of 2006 for a project whose primary objective is to determine the cultural affiliation of the detached crania and mandibles at the Crenshaw site in Miller County. This has been completed and submitted and the Survey is waiting for comments from NPS. A report was published in *The Arkansas Archeologist* (Vol. 52 for 2012 and 2013) as "Crenshaw: A Multi-Disciplinary Analysis of the Skull and Mandible Cemetery."

**AHTD AMASDA Online.** The original three-year grant from the Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department began in January 2007; it was extended through January 31, 2014. The grant makes available \$425,436 to allow AMASDA to go online via the web. The online system will provide archeological researchers who obtain a secure password from the registrar's office with the means to access the full information on known sites and projects without the need to visit the

Survey's coordinating office. This grant enables the updating of the AMASDA database, the Citation database, the registrar's office project quads, and the scanning of new and revisited site forms. Currently the grant team are working the bugs out of the online "Access to Records" and the "Procedure for Access" to AMASDA. New forms were posted to the site in late 2013. The team are still working on getting all the projects digitized and stitched together. Artifact cards from the early 1970s are being scanned to provide additional photos and descriptions from various sites, and linked to individual sites in AMASDA.

**ANCRC.** A grant from the Arkansas Natural and Cultural Resources Commission will allow the registrar's office to start digitizing archeological reports in its library. There are approximately 8000 reports to scan, ranging from 1–2 pages to over 500 pages in length.

**Future Plans.** The Survey has several COE collections that need to be brought up to current curation standards, and will work with the districts to help secure funding for this project.

With the Survey's new file share server in place, the registrar's office needs to start uploading various records such as digital photos (with records), NAGPRA records, etc. to share with the research stations. The staff started this year with photos that were sent in to accompany site forms.

Also on the agenda: documenting Notices of Inventories (Dr. Early obtained a grant for this activity, but a dollar amount was not yet assigned to this project); more scanning of artifact cards and publications, including consulting with other Survey employees to see what has already been digitized; re-boxing of older collections, working with state and federal entities responsible for maintenance of their collections; reevaluation of curation costs and standards; and development of the Intern program.



Marian Kunetka (left) retired as assistant registrar at the end of June 2014.

Teka McGlothlin (M.A., University of Arkansas, 2014) was hired as her replacement in July 2014, but she has worked in the registrar's office since 2008, first as a work-study student, and later, while completing her master's degree in the anthropology program, on various grant-funded projects. Teka has focused (so far) on antebellum historical archeology, cultural interaction and settlement, and the use of ArcGIS as a way to represent patterns in archeology.



**The Registrar's Office provided assistance to the following firms, groups & agencies during 2013–2014**

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**Federal**

Buffalo National River, Harrison, Arkansas  
Bureau of Land Management, Jackson, Mississippi  
Corps of Engineers – Memphis, Little Rock, Vicksburg, and  
St. Louis Districts  
National Park Service / Midwest Archeological Center  
National Center for Cultural Resource Stewardship & Part-  
nerships / National NAGPRA Program  
Natural Resources Conservation Service, Little Rock  
U.S. Fish & Wildlife  
U.S. Forest Service

- Ouachita National Forest
- Ozark-St. Francis National Forests

**State**

Arkansas Highway & Transportation Department  
Arkansas Humanities Council  
Arkansas Historic Preservation Program  
Arkansas Humanities Council  
Arkansas Department of Parks & Tourism – State Parks  
Arkansas Army National Guard  
University of Arkansas

**Out of State Museums and Universities**

University of Memphis  
Missouri State University

**American Indian Tribes**

The Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma  
The Caddo Nation – Binger, Oklahoma  
The Osage Nation – Pawhuska, Oklahoma  
The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma

**Private Firms**

- AArcher, Inc.
- AMTEC (Knoxville, TN)
- AK Environmental
- American Resources Group
- Archeological Assessments, Inc. (AR)
- Archeological Environmental Consultants, LLC (TX)

- Atkins
- Blackshire Environmental
- Brockington Associates (nationwide)
- Burns & McDonnell, Kansas City
- CHRS, Inc. of PA
- C-Dimensions, TX
- CenterPoint Energy
- Center for Archaeological Research
- Cultural Resources Analysts
- Coastal Environments Inc., Baton Rouge
- Deep East Texas Archeological Consultants
- Dynamic Environmental Associates, Inc.
- Earth Search of New Orleans
- EBI
- EMR
- Environmental Research Center of Missouri
- Environmental Corporation of America (GA)
- Flat Earth Archeology (AR)
- Goodwin and Associates
- Gulf South Research Corporation (LA)
- Historic Preservation Associates (AR)
- Horizon Environmental Services, Inc.
- Louis Berger
- MACTEC (TN)
- Miller Environmental
- Natural Resource Group
- Panamerican Consultants of Memphis
- Peregrine Environmental (TX)
- Price Laird
- PBS&J (TX)
- Powers Engineers
- ARAS Sponsored Research Program (AR)
- Seas Dimensions, Inc.
- Sphere 3 (TX)
- Stone Point
- SW Power Administration Rows
- Terracon (nationwide)
- TRC Solutions, Atlanta, GA
- Weaver & Associates (TN)
- William Self Associates
- URS



## Sponsored Research Program

### Randall L. Guendling Retires

Randall Guendling joined the Arkansas Archeological Survey as a research assistant in the Sponsored Research Program in 1981, serving as crew chief for excavations at the Powell Canal site in southeastern Arkansas under the direction of Dr. John H. House. While participating subsequently in a variety of projects on historic and prehistoric sites in Arkansas, he enrolled in the M.A. program in Anthropology at the University of Arkansas and completed his degree in 1993. Promoted to research associate, Guendling has served as Survey Project Archeologist, directing a long list of small and large scale projects throughout the state. During 1993–1994, he also served as interim research station archeologist at the Toltec Mounds research station.

Among his many supervisory duties, Guendling directed major projects along the Buffalo National River, at several sites along the Arkansas River on U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

lands, at Lakeport Plantation in southeast Arkansas, at Historic (Old) Washington State Park in southwest Arkansas, and at Prairie Grove Battlefield State Park in northwest Arkansas. He also produced final reports for several projects that were undertaken by other archeologists but never completed. Since 2006, Guendling has supervised a series of collection management projects, funded by grants from the Arkansas Natural and Cultural Resources Council (ANCRC), to inventory, document, and re-box University of Arkansas Museum collections and organize and preserve associated documentary records. With the completion of work on the 2013–2014 grant, Guendling retired at the end of October, 2014. His long list of project reports and publications, in addition to the significantly upgraded condition of our artifact collections, comprise an enormously important contribution to Arkansas archeology. The photo above shows Guendling (center) with other Survey crew members (see p. 111) at Lakeport Plantation in 2003.



**T**he Sponsored Research Program (SRP) conducts externally funded research based on grants, contracts, and cost-share agreements. Projects range in scope from field documentation of cultural resources in Arkansas, to information and collections management activities, to assisting with the study and interpretation of sites on state and federal lands in Arkansas. With their wide-ranging skill sets, including archival research, all phases of archeological fieldwork, flotation and soil sample processing, survey and precision mapping, geophysical imaging, production of CAD and other computer graphics, historic and prehistoric artifact analysis, data interpretation, and report writing, SRP staff members are invaluable contributors to station research projects, emergency salvage operations, grant-funded research, specialized laboratory and computer tasks, cost-share projects, consulting, and public outreach. To date, SRP has completed more than 1000 projects. SRP service to the university community includes teaching, membership on graduate student committees, and providing employment opportunities for qualified students as field and laboratory technicians.

**Kathleen H. Cande** (M.A., University of Arkansas, 1984) works as a Survey Project Archeologist. She joined the Survey in 1987. Her specializations include historical archeology, material culture, archival research, the colonial Southeast, collections management and curation, and prehistoric lithic analysis. Cande also manages the Survey's historic cemetery research and preservation program, acting as primary point-of-contact for inquiries about cemetery-related projects.

**Randall Guendling** (M.A., University of Arkansas, 1993) works as a Survey Project Archeologist. He has been employed by the Survey since 1981. His specializations include historical archeology, Arkansas history, and prehistoric lithic analysis. Guendling retired from the Survey in October 2014.

**Michael Evans** (Research Assistant) has been with the Survey since 1991. His specialized skills include digital Total Station and theodolite mapping, AutoCAD and Surfer map production, data editing and management, geophysical fieldwork and data interpretation, archeological fieldwork planning and supervisions, project background research and report production. Evans is interested in flint knapping, traditional methods of construction and architecture, blacksmithing, and primitive technology and replication.

**Jared Pebworth** (Research Assistant) has been with the Survey since 1991. His specialized skills include Total Station and theodolite mapping, geophysical fieldwork, data interpretation, archeological fieldwork planning and supervision, site mapping, project background research and report writing, lithic analysis, historic ceramics and material culture, and metal conservation and analysis. Pebworth is interested in historic archeology, traditional Ozark architecture, lithic raw material studies, and primitive technology and replication.

**Aden Jenkins** (Research Assistant) has been with the Survey since 2005. His specialized skills include archeological excavation, lab processing, artifact encoding, rock art documentation and drafting, lithic analysis, historic ceramic analysis, flotation systems operations, and electrical resistivity operation. Jenkins is interested in Ozark prehistory, rock art, flint knapping, and primitive technology and replication.

## New Directions

Prior to his 2013 retirement, former Survey Director Thomas Green began to reorient the focus of SRP activities away from active pursuit of contracts for archeological investigations mandated by National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 reviews, and toward cultivating cooperative ties with other state and federal agencies that provide opportunities for collaborative projects that could update our information on significant archeological sites and collections as well as advance efforts to ensure the preservation of those resources. We have entered into agreements with several federal agencies, including the U.S.

Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Forest Service, and the National Park Service. Project agreements with the latter two agencies have been arranged under the federal Cooperative Ecosystems Study Unit program. We are also collaborating with the Arkansas Division of Parks and Tourism to assist with investigations at several archeological sites on state parks properties. Given the emphasis of these projects on research and preservation, most are undertaken by crews combining members of our SRP staff and ARAS research station staff. Agency archeologists also join in on some of these projects, and we often enlist the help of volunteers. Summaries of the first set of projects undertaken

under these collaborative arrangements are provided below, and additional details are provided in the CSP, UAF, UAPB, and WRI sections of this report.

### New ARAS Cemetery Research Coordinator

Over the past decade, there has been a resurgence of interest in genealogy and study of family histories. This is tied to the advent of web-based search engines such as Ancestry.com and GenealogyBank.com. Interest in collecting information about ancestors in cemeteries has also grown. The Arkansas Archeological Survey receives many requests for assistance in locating historic cemeteries. To better track requests for information received at research stations and the coordinating office, Kathleen Cande was appointed the Survey's Cemetery Research Coordinator in August, 2013. Her accomplishments to date include:

- Tracked 38 requests for assistance from the public and from the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, plus six projects completed by ARAS staff.
- Met with Dr. Jami Lockhart (CSP Administrator) to coordinate projects involving remote sensing.
- Attended a cemetery preservation workshop sponsored by the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program in North Little Rock.
- Advised the Board of Directors of the newly formed Washington County Cemetery Preservation Group on procedures, ethics, and state laws relating to cemeteries.
- Created a database listing cemeteries in Washington County, Arkansas.

### ARAS Archives Inventory Project (#13-02)

The Arkansas Archeological Survey received generous funding from the Arkansas Natural and Cultural Resources Council to do an inventory of all its records generated from archeological excavations and research projects in the state to date. Kathleen Cande gathered information and prepared inventories of records housed at the eleven Survey research stations—a total of 524.5 linear feet of project records representing 992 excavations and research projects. The research stations also house 1926 oversized maps.

These numbers illustrate the enormity of the Archives Inventory Project. Overall, Cande found that the records collections are in fair to good condition. The ASU, Blytheville, UAM, and WRI stations have serious rodent and insect problems; WRI also needs additional space for records storage.

The project led to important observations about standard practices at the Survey and illuminated a number of issues that must be resolved:

- Ensure that station projects are tracked by the Survey registrar (via AMASDA project numbers) and that duplicate copies of records are forwarded to the registrar.
- Familiarize station archeologists with procedures for submitting records and collections for long-term storage.

- Develop Survey-wide procedures for organizing project records, to include: physical arrangement in logical order; packaging in archival file folders; consistent labeling of storage containers; packaging files in archival quality boxes; and creating finding aids for large projects.

General findings of Cande's report and recommendations are as follows:

- The Survey currently has an excellent system to organize black and white contact sheets/negatives and color slides from each station. This system has broken down with the advent of digital photography. The chief difference now is that there is no single staffer assigning numbers to all digital photographs.
- Work with host institutions to resolve rodent and insect infestations that are threats to health and to records.
- New staff must be informed of, and trained in, procedures for submitting records and archeological collections for long-term curation.
- Recognizing that many projects are ongoing, a major effort must be made immediately to duplicate records from past Training Programs. This is a vast and priceless data set that must not be lost. Records for more than 20 of the 49 programs have **not** been duplicated and deposited with the Survey registrar, including all of the 2000–2012 digs. As records are revised or changed when a report is prepared, these can be substituted for the initial items. Perhaps this is a project that volunteer members of the Arkansas Archeological Society could take on.
- The Survey lacks a collections/archives manager, so no consistent filing/storage systems have been established.
- Lack of space now and for future expansion means that we need to identify records that can be scanned (and original paper records that can be destroyed?).
- We need to create a basic archival supplies kit for each station with instructions and guidelines for use. Each kit should contain (at a minimum) acid free paper and card stock, cotton gloves, plastic coated paper clips, reinforcement labels, and acid-free document storage boxes.

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

This effort is part of a multi-year project supported by generous funding from ANCR. Randall Guendling has managed this project since 2006. Efforts for 2013–2014 concentrated on inventorying, cataloging, and re-boxing to professionally recommended curation standards more than 4000 artifacts from 90 sites, most located in the southern part of the state. This work was performed by Guendling and project assistant Marie Imus.

As with previous efforts, the project has two goals: 1) to inventory and evaluate the condition of collections from southern Arkansas housed in the University of Arkansas Museum Col-



lection Facility, and 2) to upgrade collection storage following recommendations made by a museum conservator as part of an earlier phase of the overall project (ANCRC Grant 07-006).

There are approximately 830 archeological collections in the UA Museum Collection Facility. Most were donated by individuals; only a few are derived from scientific excavations. Consequently, most of the items in these collections have not been accurately identified or inventoried. The first element of this project consists of identifying and describing each item in these collections, following a standardized protocol, and entering that information into a comprehensive database. The second element involves repackaging the inventoried artifacts into chloride-free zip-lock bags, which are then placed in heavy-duty, acid-free containers for long-term storage.

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

Davidsonville was established in 1815 as the seat of Lawrence County. It thrived as a commercial center in Territorial Arkansas for more than a decade, but was abandoned around 1830. With support from the Arkansas Natural and Cultural Resources Council (ANCRC) and Arkansas State Parks, the Survey conducted a series of excavation and documentary research projects, beginning in 2004. The current project, also funded by ANCRC, will produce a comprehensive book manuscript based on the Survey's research, suitable for publication by the University of Arkansas Press. Kathleen Cande began work on this project during the year, with a completion date scheduled for Spring 2015.

#### **Ozark National Forest Bluffline Survey (#14-05)**

The Ozark National Forest seeks to maintain the health of forest ecosystems through a variety of measures, including vegetation management (sometimes incorporating prescribed burning) and construction and/or maintenance of roadways. Some of the areas in which these activities take place have a high potential for the presence of unrecorded archeological sites, and some of the activities can impact the integrity of those sites. During the 2013–2014 fiscal year, the Ozark National Forest concentrated efforts on environmental assessment and ecosystem health maintenance within the Ford Area of the Boston Mountain Unit. To assist Forest Service archeologists with this effort, staff from the Survey's SRP and UAF research station conducted a survey of high potential blufflines, covering 30.65 km of linear distance and recording and mapping 75 new sites. Additional details are provided in the UAF Research Station section of this report.

#### **Osotuoyn Unit Geophysical Investigations (#14-07)**

Shortly after the beginning of the fiscal year, we were approached by the Midwest Archaeological Center of the National Park Service (NPS) to collaborate on a project to expand upon previous archeological investigations conducted within the "Osotuoyn Unit" of the Arkansas Post National Memorial. This area contains the Menard-Hodges site, the Lake Dumond site, and the Wallace Bottoms site. Located along a stretch of the lower Arkansas River, these sites are of extraordinary importance for study of contact and interaction between the Quapaw Indians and early French colonists.

Accordingly, the Survey and the NPS developed a multi-year, collaborative project within the federal CESU program. The preliminary effort organized for this year, led by Dr. John H. House and Dr. Jami J. Lockhart in conjunction with NPS staff archeologists, included a series of tasks: 1) relocating survey and mapping datum benchmarks for all previous investigations and recording the UTM coordinates for each using survey-grade GPS units; 2) producing Total Station elevation maps for several target areas within the overall study area; and 3) conducting a magnetic gradiometry survey of 118 grid units, each measuring 20x20m. The mapped distribution of anomalies identified as a result of this survey will contribute to a long-term goal of integrating archeological evidence discovered in all previous investigations within a comprehensive Geographical Information System (GIS) application. This, in turn, will be employed to guide future investigations. Additional details for this project are presented in the CSP and UAPB chapters of this report.

#### **Prairie Grove Battlefield State Park Restroom Area Survey (#14-10)**

In preparation for planned construction of new restroom facilities at the Prairie Grove Battlefield State Park, the Department of Arkansas Parks and Tourism applied for and received ANCRC funds to conduct a survey of the construction area to identify and assess any preserved archeological remains. State Parks requested the Arkansas Archeological Survey to perform the work, which was carried out during Spring 2014. Personnel from the CSP, SRP, and the UAF research station, with some volunteer assistance, produced a detailed elevation map of the project area and then laid out 37 contiguous 20x20m survey grid units. The gridded area was investigated with a magnetic gradiometer survey, followed by an intensive metal detector survey. The inspection identified no intact cultural features other than a section of a ravine that had been filled in with rock rubble, but a large number of artifacts were located. Shovel test excavations retrieved 95 Civil War battlefield munitions, 26 other Civil War era artifacts, 8 items associated with recent battle reenactments, and 829 recent metallic items. The locations of each historic item were recorded and an interesting assessment of spatial distributions is summarized in the UAF chapter of this report.

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

Project No. & Name	Firm or Agency	Budget
Extensions (no new funding)		
I3-02 Archiving Records & Photographs of the AASurvey	ANCRC	\$44,006
New		
I4-01 Preserving the Prehistoric Heritage of NE Arkansas, Year 5	ANCRC	\$50,000
I4-02 Public Interpretation at Davidsonville	ANCRC	\$50,000
I4-05 Ozark-St. Francis National Forest	US Forest Service	\$44,799
I4-07 Archeological Investigations at Osotouy	National Park Service	\$13,845
I4-10 Prairie Grove Restroom Area Survey	AR State Parks	\$31,222
Total (new funds)		\$189,866

\*ANCRC = Arkansas Natural and Cultural Resources Council

## SRP — Academic &amp; Service Activities

## Professional Service

- **Peer Review.** Cande is current research editor for Arkansas for the *Southeastern Archaeological Conference Newsletter* and current research editor for the Gulf States region for the *Society for Historical Archaeology Newsletter*.
- **Consultations.** Staff served as consultants to various state and federal agencies, land managers, and research entities, especially University of Arkansas Museum Collections, Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism, Davidsonville Historic State Park, the National Park Service, Arkansas Post National Memorial, the Buffalo National River, the U.S. Forest Service, several Arkansas municipalities, and CRM or engineering firms.
- Cande is a member of the Survey's Publications Committee.

## Public Service &amp; Outreach

- **Programs & Presentations.** Cande gave talks to the Central Mississippi Valley Chapter of Arkansas Archeological Society in Jonesboro (25) and Ozark Mountains Chapter of Daughters of the American Revolution (30); she also participated in Archeology Day, an Archeology Month event for the public at Davidsonville State Park (12). Pebworth and Jenkins gave several presentations on prehistoric technology using replica artifacts.
- **Exhibits.** Cande assisted a UA graduate student with selection of artifacts from Arkansas Post for an exhibit at the Butler Center for Arkansas Studies.
- **Boards and Other Outreach.** Cande serves on the Territorial Lawrence County Research Consortium, planning research activities and public events for Lawrence County's bicentennial in 2015. She is also advisor to the Board of Directors of the newly formed Washington County Cemetery Preservation Group.



## Computer Services Program



### AMASDA Database & Backup Systems

John Samuelsen maintains the Survey's servers, databases, and comprehensive backup system, including AMASDA (the main database for management of archeological site records), the AMASDA Online website, the arkarcheology server, and arasbackup server. Use of the backup system by Survey personnel increased this year, with 4.24 TB of data backed up in the File Share folder, and 2.49 TB in use for system and AMASDA database backups. Samuelsen expanded the system this year to provide more robust options for users, including a more streamlined process for filesharing, a system to allow retrieval of old versions of files, and automated backups.

Samuelsen provides support to the Survey registrar's office and anyone else needing help with the AMASDA Online website and AMASDA database. Individuals logged in over 4600 times this year to retrieve 833,782 records on archeological sites and projects in Arkansas. The AMASDA Online was updated to address several issues, including some improvements for users and for management.

### Equipment & Technical Support

Deborah Weddle is responsible for oversight and maintenance of all day-to-day computer operations for the statewide organization. Most of her time is devoted to computer systems

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

Due to our in-house technology support and upgrades, the Survey is able to sustain a useful product life of 6–7 years per desktop computer, and an average of 4 years per notebook computer. This is more than double the useful life cycle in most corporate environments.

Facilities at the coordinating office in Fayetteville include a computer lab for staff and student use, and a large format printer/scanner for documents such as posters for conference presentations and excavation records such as maps, site plans, and rock art tracings. Only trained CSP staff may operate this equipment. John Samuelsen currently maintains the large format printer/scanner, which was used this year to format and print several posters for conferences, and as demonstrations of Survey projects.

### The Survey on the Web

The Survey's website provides information for various audiences and is continually updated. Weddle is responsible for design, administration, and maintenance of the Survey's main

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

Jami J. Lockhart (Ph.D., Environmental Dynamics, University of Arkansas, 2007) joined the Survey in 1988. His research specializations include integrated data management, GIS, archaeogeophysics, and human-environmental relationships through time. He is CSP Coordinator and Director of Archaeogeophysical and GIS Applications.

Deborah Weddle (B.A., Anthropology, University of Arkansas, 1993) began working for the Survey as a student archeological laboratory and field technician before moving permanently to the CSP. Her specializations include web application development, Information Technologies, and the use of multimedia technologies for education. She is the Survey's Information Technology Support and Internet Applications Specialist.

John Samuelsen (M.A., University of Arkansas, 2009) is currently a Ph.D. student in Anthropology at UAF and a research assistant at the Survey. His specializations include web application development, database management, GIS, archaeogeophysics, and archeology of the American Southeast. He is the Survey's Server Administrator and assists with database and web application development.

website <[www.arkansasarcheology.org](http://www.arkansasarcheology.org)> which had visits from over 6500 users during the year, averaging 700 page views per month. The Archeology Month section of our website received increased traffic this year at over 1814 users, with interest spiking in the months of February and March. This correlates with our efforts in promoting the new content each spring, and the use of these materials by educators.

The website contains:

- a section on state laws relevant to archeological resources
- state standards for fieldwork and report writing, providing guidelines for private research firms and agency archeologists
- contact information for our research stations, and instructions on how to report a site, or to request information
- news about excavations and research projects
- information on Survey publications and how to order them
- educational flyers and handouts for teachers and students on a wide range of topics available as downloadable PDFs
- sections on activities we co-sponsor with the Arkansas Archeological Society such as Archeology Month and the annual Training Program
- a link to the statewide Arkansas Archeological Society, an organization for people of all ages and walks of life who

are interested in prehistoric and historic archeology

- information about volunteer opportunities, including the annual Training Program, a flexible field school at which any interested person can participate in Arkansas archeology under the guidance of Survey professionals

Weddle and Samuelsen attended meetings about new University technologies to help create better websites. The Survey plans a complete redesign and update of its main website in the near future. This year also a Sharepoint website for internal use by Survey employees was implemented.

### Interactive Educational Websites

Samuelsen maintains the Survey's two interactive educational websites. **Indians of Arkansas** <<http://arkarcheology.uark.edu/indiansofarkansas/index.html>> is designed for the public and for students and educators. It contains both academic and indigenous perspectives on American Indian history. The site received 102,000 page views and 42,000 sessions this year.

**Rock Art in Arkansas** <<http://arkarcheology.uark.edu/rockart/index.html>> is designed for public education on the prehistoric rock art of Arkansas with articles, picture gallery, classroom ideas, and a searchable database of images and information. The site had 24,700 page views and 6700 sessions.



These sites have their greatest popularity during the school year, indicating a high use by students and teachers for learning and classroom preparation about Arkansas history and Arkansas Indians. The content of the websites is a group effort, but is mostly created and updated by George Sabo. These websites garnered more than one million hits since their creation.

## New Novaculite Website

The full version of *Arkansas Novaculite: A Virtual Comparative Collection* <<http://arkarcheology.uark.edu/novaculite/index.html>> launched in May 2014. This project, headed by Dr. Mary Beth Trubitt at the Survey's HSU research station, was funded by a grant from the Arkansas Humanities Council. John Samuelson contributed by designing and coding the website using content generated by Trubitt and her assistants Tyler Stumpf and Vanessa Hanvey. This website garnered over 10,000 pageviews and 3400 sessions this year.

## Service Websites

*Archeological Parks in the U.S.* <[www.uark.edu/misc/aras](http://www.uark.edu/misc/aras)> has information on parks that interpret archeological sites or feature results of archeological investigation. It received 950 user visits in 2013–2014 (an average of 154 page views per month). We also host a service website for the *South Central Historic Archeology Conference* and provide a link to the *Arkansas Archeological Society*.

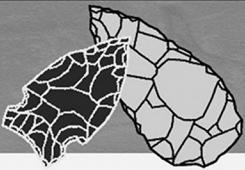
## Research Innovations

Lockhart developed a process for importing LIDAR data obtained from the USDA. He worked with Michael Evans to develop an innovative methodology combining remote sensing imagery and GPS technologies for use in the field. This was operationalized in the 2014 fieldwork at Prairie Grove Battlefield State Park. Lockhart is also developing a methodology that uses aerial photography to assist in the identification of unmarked graves.

Arkansas Novaculite Home | What is Novaculite? | How Was Novaculite Used in the Past? | Sourcing Novaculite | Learning Exercises | References and Links

# Arkansas Novaculite

## A Virtual Comparative Collection




Arkansas Novaculite Home  
What is Novaculite?  
+ How Was Novaculite Used in the Past?  
+ Sourcing Novaculite  
+ Learning Exercises  
References and Links

✓ Like You, Jamie Chad Brandon and 410 others like this.

Tweet 3

Pin it 1




### What is this Website?

This website is a virtual lithic comparative collection featuring Arkansas Novaculite from Ouachita Mountain sources. It is aimed at archeologists and other researchers who work in Arkansas and in surrounding states and who need comparative materials to help them identify and source stone artifacts from archeological sites. This website serves as an educational website for anyone interested in the history and archeology of Arkansas and the American midcontinent. The website describes and illustrates the variation within and between sources of this important toolstone. Information on the effects of heat treatment of novaculite is included, as well as results of chemical characterization studies of samples from specific novaculite quarries.

Novaculite was an important raw material used by Indians who lived in this region for thousands of years. Because novaculite breaks with a "conchoidal fracture," flintknappers could use the predictable cone-shaped fracture to chip tools to whatever shape and thickness they desired. Native Americans living in this region from about 10,500 B.C. to 1700 A.D. made novaculite points to tip darts and arrows, and chipped novaculite into knife blades, scraping tools, and drills. A brief overview of novaculite tools showcases the long Indian history in Arkansas.

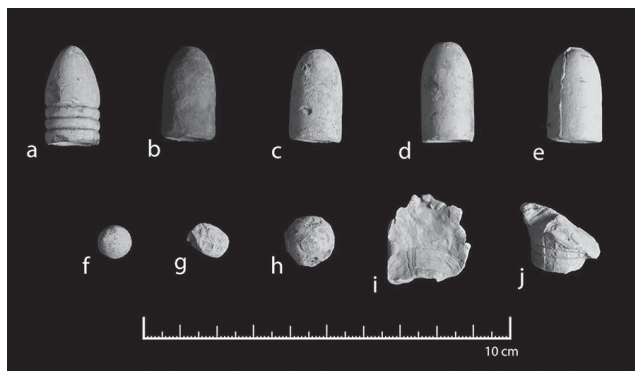
- Find more information on novaculite, its geology, and how we describe and characterize its variability.
- Find out about the use of novaculite as a toolstone by Native Americans in the past.
- Learn about how Indians heated novaculite to make it easier to flake.
- Learn about the development of the whetstone industry in Arkansas.



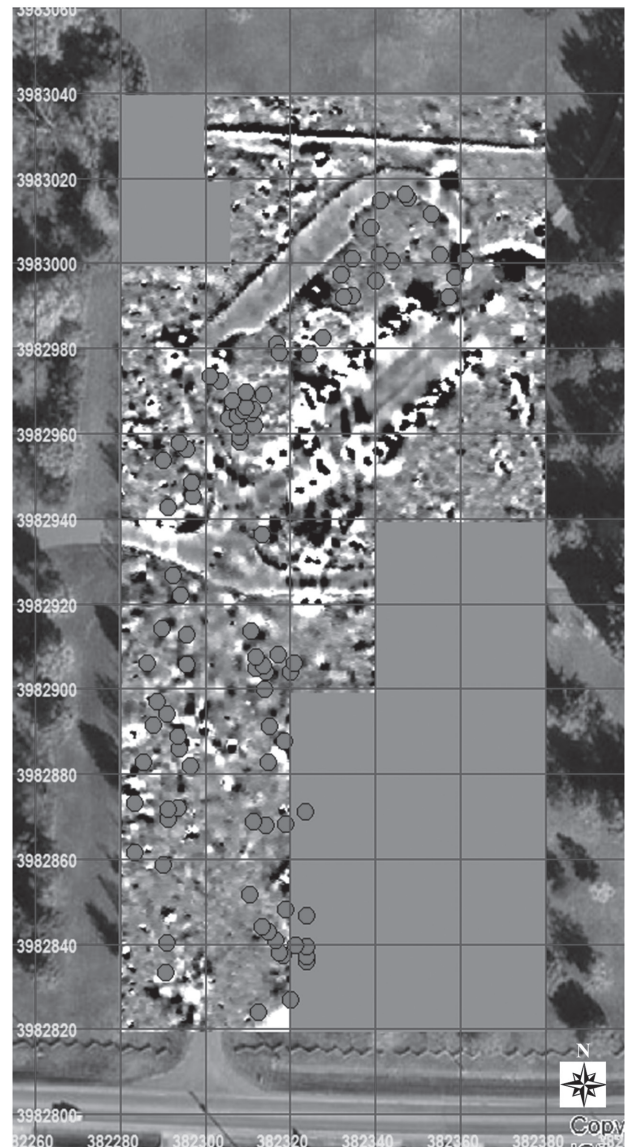
## Archaeogeophysical Research Projects

The Survey's comprehensive program of archaeogeophysical remote sensing applications is directed by **Jami Lockhart**. As a nondestructive reconnaissance technique that can save time and expense by focusing excavation efforts for the most beneficial result, archaeogeophysical 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.

- **Cemetery Preservation Initiative:** Lockhart contributed to this initiative by conducting geophysical survey, data processing, and interpretation to locate unmarked and/or unfilled graves at Proctor Cemetery; Norwood Cemetery; Shaddox Cemetery in the Buffalo National River; and Ruddick Cemetery (3BE796) in Garfield, AR. Samuelsen surveyed a cemetery near St. Mary's of the Quapaw in Quapaw, OK.
- **Pioneer Cemetery at Historic Washington State Park.** Working with Jamie Brandon and Carl Drexler, georeferenced historic aerial photos were used to assess earlier cemetery boundaries, and multisensor geophysics were used to identify potential unmarked graves.
- **Prairie Grove Battlefield State Park.** Lockhart was co-Principal Investigator of a project funded by Arkansas State Parks to provide an intensive survey for an area of the Civil War battlefield at Prairie Grove. Geophysical remote sensing and metal detecting identified numerous Civil War artifacts corroborating descriptions of the battle. ARAS has also recently pioneered an innovative methodology that allows the geophysical remote sensing imagery to be uploaded and viewed as backgrounds on GPS receivers in the field. With current location displayed as a dot on a remote sensing background, geophysical anomalies can be located on the ground and shovel-tested in real time. Many of the metal objects and other features in the study area were located and tested using this technique.

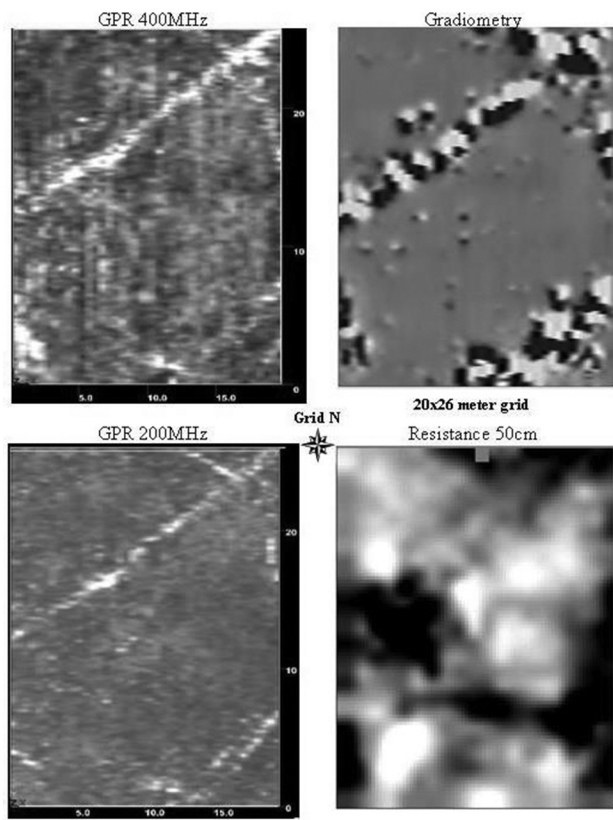


Right: Dots locate Civil War artifacts identified in the proposed construction area at Prairie Grove Battlefield State Park. Black indicates areas of increased magnetism in gradiometry.  
Above: Examples of Civil War munititions recovered from the project.





- **Toltec Mounds.** Work at Toltec Mounds this year included multisensor geophysics on top of Mound B and in the area of the Keep-Safe Cemetery; gradiometry in an area where a new septic field is being planned at the park; remote sensing and consultation on placement of additional signage at the park.
- **Parkin Phase Research.** Lockhart, along with Jeff Mitchem and Tim Mulvihill, are working at Richard's Bridge (3CT11), a Parkin phase site that shows great promise for analyzing intrasite organization and archeological content based on numerous structure-like anomalies and other features visible in the remote sensing imagery. Structure shape, size, orientation, alignment, site population, and more site characteristics are indicated in the imagery. Gradiometry has now been collected for the entire site.
  - Lockhart, Mitchem, and Mulvihill are also using remote sensing to locate the wooden cross thought to have been erected on the temple mound by De Soto's men in 1541. Electrical resistance and ground penetrating radar indicate a significant anomaly in the area of the Survey's 1966 excavations that identified a large "charred post." Excavations are being planned.



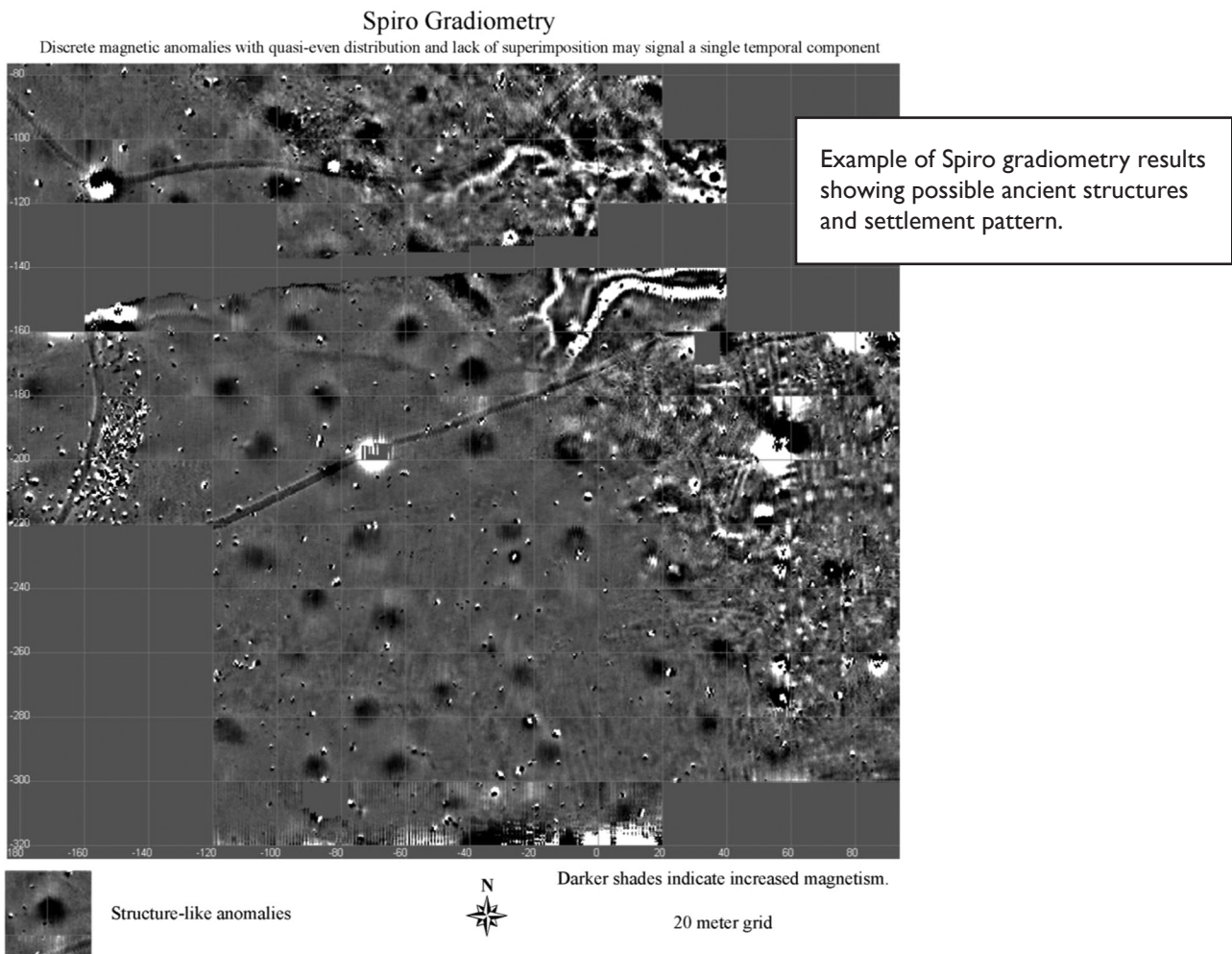
Darker shades in gradiometry indicate enhanced magnetism.

5/28/2014

Above: Multi-sensor geophysical data from the top of Mound B at Toltec Mounds.

Left: 3CT11 (Richard's Bridge site) gradiometry showing likely prehistoric structures and other site features.

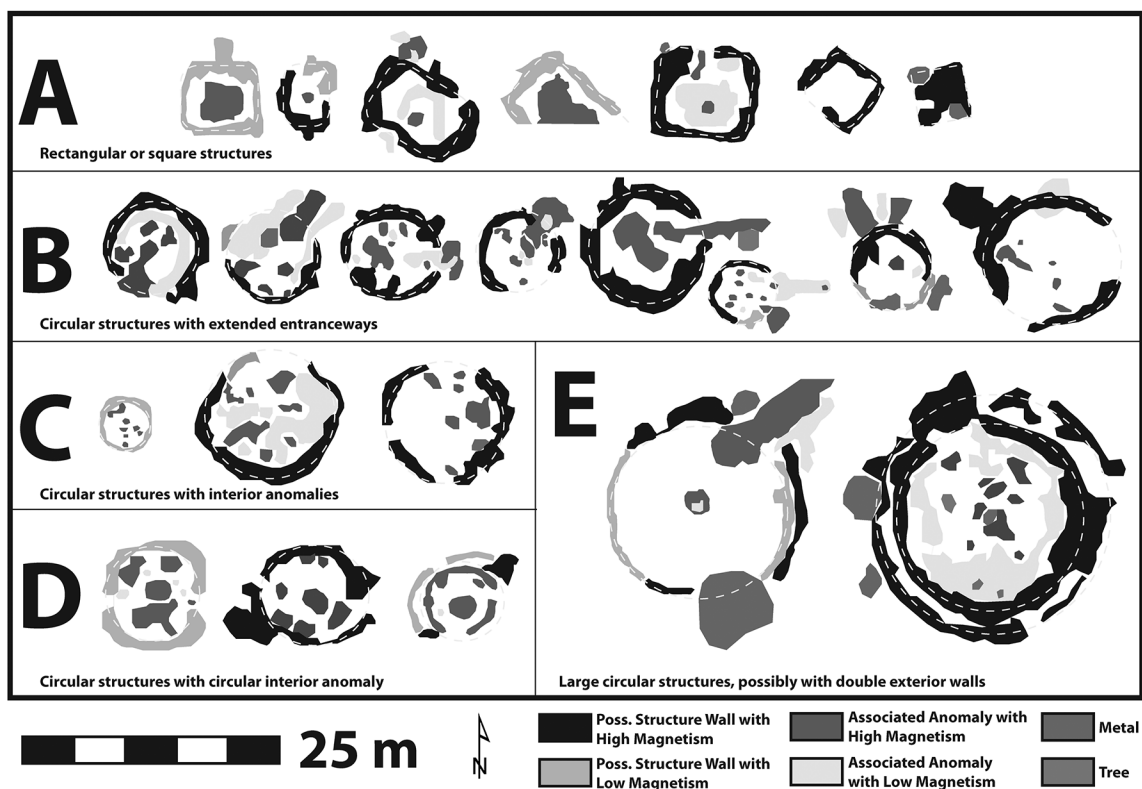
- **Arkansas Post.** Lockhart (with Tim Mulvihill and John House, and Dr. Dawn Bringleson and Steve DeVore of the Midwest Archaeological Center) directed a geophysical remote sensing and GIS data development project for the Osotouy Unit at Arkansas Post National Memorial. The research is being funded by the National Park Service. Gradiometry was collected for more than 4.7 hectares pinpointing the location of numerous archeological features for future excavations. Other GIS data, including close-interval LIDAR, were also developed for the project.
- **Spiro Mounds, Oklahoma.** Lockhart is working with Dr. George Sabo, Tim Mulvihill, John Samuelson, and Drs. Scott Hammerstedt, Amanda Regnier, and Patrick Livingood of the Oklahoma Archeological Survey and University of Oklahoma, to continue research at Spiro Mounds in Oklahoma. Thus far, the Spiro Landscape Archeological Project has resulted in a magnetometry dataset that encompasses the entire park, which is owned by the Oklahoma Historical Society. Multisensor remote sensing is providing insights into numerous archeological features, including prehistoric ceremonial and habitation structures, as well as other activity areas. Recent excavations have established that the numerous magnetic anomalies located within the “plaza” are prehistoric structures. Lockhart is collaborating with other team members toward an article submission for *American Antiquity*.



- **Ozark National Forest.** Lockhart (with Sabo, Hilliard, Evans, Pebworth, and Jenkins) is currently working on a project contracted with the Ozark National Forest to discover and assess sites in the remote Ford region. Project elements include mapping and GIS data development. Lockhart has also developed a project-specific predictive model for the study area.
- **Jacksonport State Park.** Lockhart did background research relative to a potential project with Arkansas State Parks to locate long gone structures within a specific city block at Historic Jacksonport State Park. Lockhart obtained historic aerial photos that show the precise location of the structures in question.



- **Novaculite Website.** Lockhart prepared GIS maps in support of the HSU station's Arkansas Novaculite research project that led to a new website this year.
- **Taylor House & Hollywood Plantation.** Lockhart directed remote sensing, GIS, and aerial photo interpretation leading to the discovery of the exact locations of buildings and other 19th century features associated with the historic Taylor plantation near Monticello, AR. Excavations were carried out in 2014, and the property is to be restored and interpreted by the University of Arkansas at Monticello.
- **Old Town Ridge (3CG41) Village Site.** Lockhart continued to assist Dr. Juliet Morrow with research at this site which is a ca. AD 1350 fortified village. He collected gradiometer data across the entire seven hectare site. Interpretations of the remote sensing include numerous domestic structures, a large ceremonial structure, a plaza, complete enclosure by moat and bastion (individual burned posts visible in remote sensing), and liquefaction features caused by an earthquake of New Madrid-like intensity, one of which occurred at the approximate time the site was inhabited and abruptly abandoned. Lockhart also participated in formulating a grant proposal to study an apparent eastward population shift in the region at the terminal Middle Mississippi and emergent Late Mississippi periods, and possible correlations to drought, warfare, seismic activity, and sociopolitical forces.
- **Other Geophysical Research.** Carden Bottoms (3YE25); Baytown (3MO1); Grigsby (3RA262); Thibault (3PU1) and Isgrig (3PU15); Camp Monticello (3DR305); Manley-Usrey (3MS106).
- **Crenshaw Site (3MI6).** John Samuelson's geophysical work at Crenshaw enabled him to compare structure types with those at other regional sites, identifying probable ritual structures and reinterpreting how the site was used.



Structure types at Crenshaw, based on gradiometry.

## Computer Services Program – Academic & Service Activities

### Grants, Honors & Awards

- Lockhart was inducted into the Sigma Xi Honor Society
- \$13,845 from the National Park Service for the Osotouy Project
- \$31,222 from Arkansas State Parks for the Prairie Grove Battlefield State Park restroom construction site survey

### Teaching & Higher Ed

- **UAF Department of Anthropology.** The CSP staff and program engage on a regular basis with undergraduate and graduate students at UAF and other campuses, giving demonstrations and tours of equipment and facilities, assisting with research projects, and providing training.
  - Lockhart served on two UAF Anthropology Department graduate students' Master's program committees (Michael Carlock, James Zimmer-Dauphinee), one UAF Anthropology Department Ph.D. committee (John Samuelsen), one UAF Environmental Dynamics Program Ph.D. committee (Stephanie Sullivan), and one University of Calgary Anthropology Department Ph.D. committee (Margaret Patton).
  - Lockhart provided assistance to graduate students Ashley Kupillas (UAF Geosciences Department), Amber Mitchem (UAF Anthropology Department), and Rebecca Wiewel (UAF Anthropology Ph.D. candidate).
  - Samuelsen collaborated with Dr. Margaret Guccione of the UAF Geosciences Department on a research project studying the geomorphology of the Crenshaw site (3MI6). This project helps Guccione's classes in Quaternary Environments and Geomorphology conduct research on soil processes. Ph.D. student Anna Wieser of the University of Kansas is also a partner.
  - Samuelsen taught Geophysics at the University of Oklahoma/Oklahoma Archaeological Survey 2014 summer field school at Spiro Mounds.

### Professional Service

- Lockhart acted as consultant to National Park Service (Arkansas Post National Memorial, Buffalo National River, Midwest Archaeological Center), Natural Resource Conservation Service, U.S. Forest Service, Fort Chaffee Military Installation, Department of Arkansas Heritage, Arkansas State Parks (Pioneer Cemetery, Historic Washington; Prairie Grove Battlefield State Park; Toltec Mounds State Park; Historic Jacksonport State Park), Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department, Arkansas State Land Commission (General Land Office), Archaeological Conservancy, Nature Conservancy, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army National Guard.
- Samuelsen served as a member of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference's Student Affairs Committee and Website Committee.
- Lockhart and Samuelsen each contributed peer review for journal submissions.
- Lockhart served on the Survey's Personnel Committee.

### Public Service & Outreach

- **Visiting Scholars.** Lockhart and Samuelsen provided tours and demonstrations of Survey GIS and geophysical capabilities and applications to UA Anthropology Department Stigler Lecture Series guest Dr. Michael Jochim and other visiting scholars and students.
- **Programs & Presentations.** Samuelsen gave a talk to students at Lincoln Elementary School. Lockhart gave talks to the Sequoyah Kiwanis Club in Fayetteville, and Sigma Xi Society in Fayetteville.
- **Arkansas Archeological Society.** Lockhart assisted Ko-ko-çi Chapter officers with a project to record a rock shelter site.
- **American Indian Tribes.** Lockhart provided assistance or worked in cooperation with the various Indian tribes that have an interest in archeological remains in Arkansas, especially the Caddo, Quapaw, and Osage; he conferred with Robert Cast (Caddo Nation Tribal Historic Preservation Officer), Andrea Hunter (Osage Nation Tribal Historic Preservation Officer), Barker Farris (Osage Nation Archeologist), Jennifer Palmer (Osage Nation Webmaster & GIS/Computer Technician), and Jean Ann Lambert (Quapaw Tribal Historic Preservation Officer).
- **Geophysical Support Activities & Outreach.** Ground penetrating radar at the UA campus to aid installation of a new fiber optic cable; planning and data development for CRM at mound site 3MS780 near the proposed steel mill at Osceola, AR; assistance with an aerial photo archive at Arkansas Tech University.





## Publications Program

### Program Reorganization

The Publications Program is undergoing a reorganization. A new procedures document outlining the roles and responsibilities of different staff is in development with input from those who do the work. The Survey Director, editorial and graphics staff, and representatives of the Publications Committee met with UA Press to discuss ways that we can make cooperation with the Press work best for our program. Marketing and wider distribution for our products are our greatest challenges.

### Forthcoming Research Series

Dr. Jamie Brandon as Committee Chair is managing the submission and review process. A book on the late 19th/early 20th century pottery industry in the town of Benton is in preparation. Deborah Sabo is doing the editorial and layout work.

Another volume is in review, and a volume of collected papers is in development with one of the Survey research station archeologists as volume editor.

### Popular Series Books

Deborah Sabo continued developmental work on two new volumes for the Survey's Popular Series, books designed for general audiences. One is conceived as a replacement for the out-of-print *Crossroads of the Past*, a summary of cultural development in Arkansas from about 13,000 years ago till the arrival of Europeans. The other is a brief discussion of riverine boat wreck sites in Arkansas.

Also in early stages of development by Survey archeologists are a book on Historical Archeology in Arkansas, and one on Camp Monticello, a WWII facility for Italian prisoners-of-war.

### Publication Sales and Distribution for 2013–2014

	Research Series	Research Reports	Popular Series	Technical Papers	Total
No. of Titles	65	32	5	11	112
Sold	854	0	160	32	1046
Free	60	0	17	33	110
Total	914	0	177	65	1156

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

**Publications Committee for 2013–2014:** Jamie Brandon (Chair), Jodi Barnes, Jerry Hilliard, Elizabeth Horton, Juliet Morrow, and Deborah Sabo (ex officio). The Committee reviews submissions and met this year to elect a chairperson and discuss operating procedures for the redeveloped Publications Program.

**Deborah Sabo (Editor)** compiled, edited, and designed the Annual Report of the Survey for FY2012–2013. With help from Deborah Weddle, she keeps the Publications webpages updated and organized. Sabo makes all arrangements for reprints. She is (*ex officio*) a permanent member of the Survey Publications Committee. She completely redesigned all educational flyers from the Survey's old Teacher Packet, which were placed on the website as downloadable PDFs, designed and produced the Program for the Arkansas Archeological Society's Annual Meeting, and contributed to other projects where editorial assistance was needed (including various posters for exhibits and conferences, and a draft report on the work at Camp Monticello prepared by Jodi Barnes). This year she edited and produced two reports (*Cultural Resources Survey of a 160-acre Tract Purchased by the Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma, Pulaski County, Arkansas*, by John House and *Geophysical and Archeological Investigations in the Area of Proposed Restroom Facilities at Prairie Grove Battlefield State Park*, by Jerry Hilliard et al.). As editor of the Popular Series, she continued consultation with the author of a planned replacement for the Survey's bestselling *Crossroads of the Past*, now out of print. She is the editor of the Arkansas Archeological Society Newsletter, *Field Notes*, published six times per year, and serves on the Society's Executive Committee. She also creates and edits the monthly newsletter for the northwest Arkansas Ko-ko-çi Chapter of the Society.

**Lisa Davison (Accountant)** managed publication sales, distribution, inventory, and accounting. She prepares monthly sales and inventory reports, and works tirelessly to clear the books of outstanding invoices. Lisa handles all communications with our college bookstore customers, the major market for our bestselling RS44.

**Brian Duncan (Customer Service)** answered the email and handled tasks related to mail order sales and customer service. Brian resigned from the Survey to take another position in the fall of 2014.

## Sales & Distribution

Publication sales and distribution numbered 1156 volumes in all series, slightly up from last year, and produced \$58,078 in sales. This includes 110 volumes given away as complimentary copies, including books distributed to colleagues, teachers, reviewers, libraries and archives, and students, and books contributed to the Student Paper Prize at the Southeastern Archaeological Conference. Our bestselling book continues to be RS44 (*Standards for Data Collection from Human Skeletal Remains*). Sales of our Popular Series books (*Paths of Our Children*, *Historic Indians of Arkansas* and *Rock Art in Arkansas*) rose slightly this year, and we contributed free copies of Technical Paper 11 (*Handbook of Soil Description*) to a workshop for Forest Service employees.

Survey archeologists sold books this year at the Caddo Conference in Tyler, Texas (\$303.00 in sales), the annual meeting of the Arkansas Archeological Society in Conway (\$162.78 in sales), the annual meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference in Tampa, Florida (\$179.00 in sales), and the Arkansas Archeological Society Training Program in Oden,

Arkansas (\$26.22 in sales). We also cooperated with the UA Press to sell some of their books at some of these conferences.

## Book Reviews

A review of *Toltec Mounds: Archeology of the Mound-and-Plaza Complex*, by Martha Ann Rolinson (2012) was published in *American Antiquity* 78(4), 2013, p. 807. The review, by Timothy M. Schilling of Midwest Archeological Center, states "this volume should be a first stop for the next generation of mound researchers in Arkansas and beyond." Citing the rare opportunity offered by the Arkansas Archeological Survey of a "dedicated, decades-long research program" at Toltec Mounds, Schilling says the volume "excels as a site report," but also praises its contribution to a broader understanding of the development of later Mississippian societies in the Southeast and Midwest. Rolinson's work has "overturned" previous assumptions about this important site, and provided "a glimpse into an intermediate form in a long, historically connected sequence whereby the more communal Woodland societies gave way to ranked Mississippian chiefdoms."



## Photographic and Graphic Arts Support

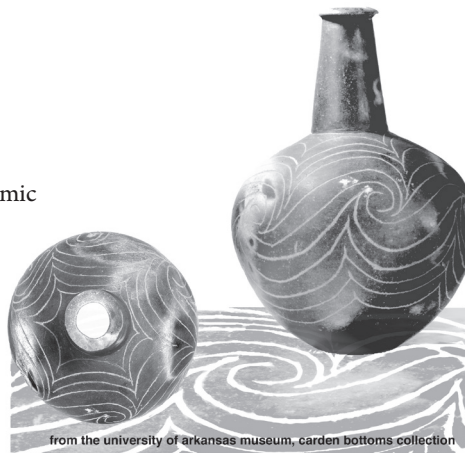
Photographic and graphic arts support at the Survey include a darkroom and desktop computer graphic arts facilities. Visual documentation is an essential part of archeology—for research, publication, archives, and records management. The research stations, the registrar's office, SRP, the publications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

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

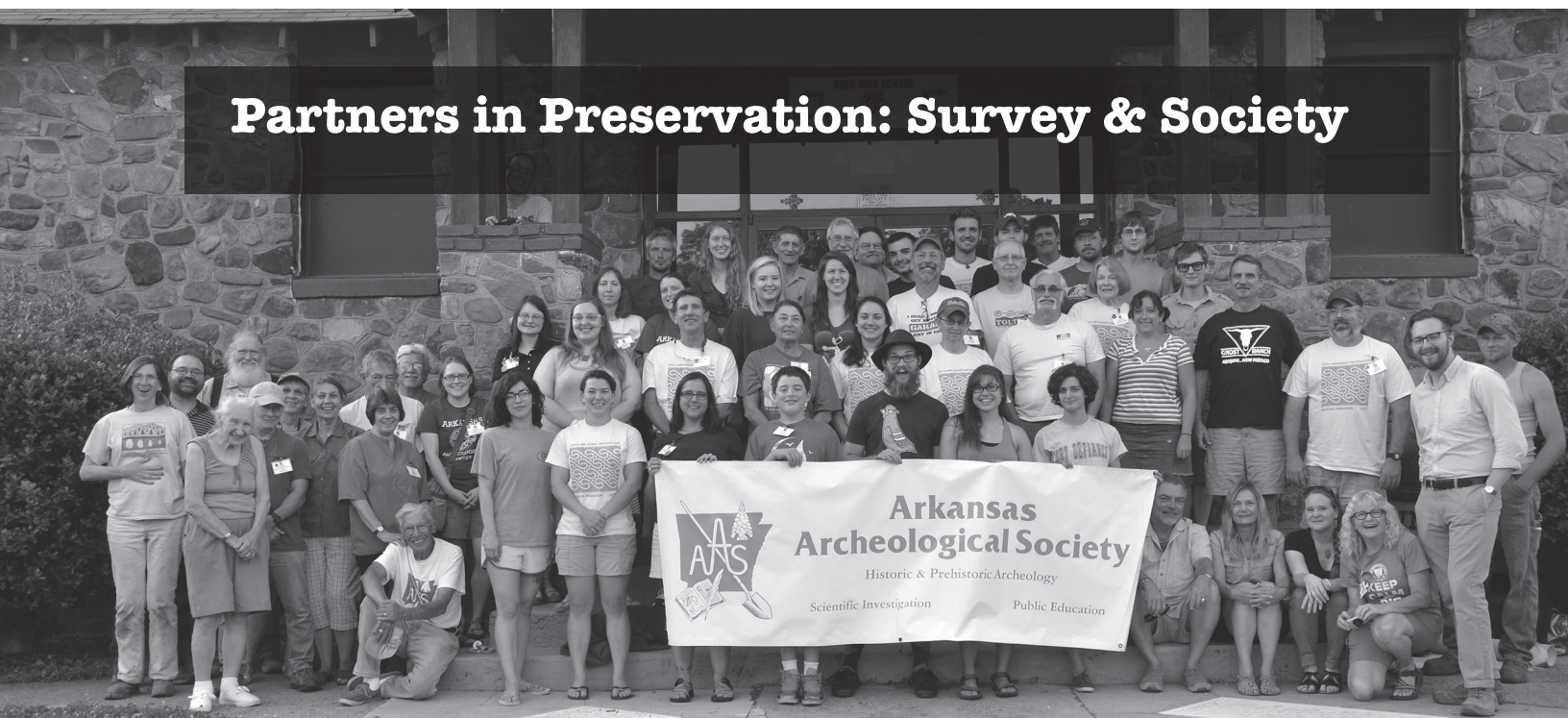
Ms. Kellett develops and prints black and white film for all the stations and coordinating office staff, duplicates slides for outreach and professional meeting presentations, and maintains a digitized archive of 35 mm black and white negatives and digital camera images. She prepares maps, figures, illustrations, and photographic plates for Survey publications, museum collections, and staff publications in professional journals and books. She does layout and graphics for a variety of outreach materials produced by the Survey. Examples of Ms. Kellett's work illustrate this page.

### 2013–2014 Activities

- 50 rolls of black and white film processed and catalogued.
- 600 images scanned from black and white negatives, color slides and film, digital images, and prints for research, teaching aids, reprints, journal and newsletter articles, poster/public presentations, station archives, and academic publications.
- 40 graphic and design works, maps, graphs, posters, and illustrations.
- 2744 items photographed: prehistoric and historic pottery and artifacts for grants, publications, research, presentations, museum collections, and public and professional meetings.



## Partners in Preservation: Survey & Society



### Survey Research Assistant/Liaison to Arkansas Archeological Society

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

### Society Board of Advisors

A Board of Advisors consisting of three members for each Survey research station is elected by the Society membership at large. BOA members meet yearly with their respective station archeologists, discuss the functions and needs of the research station, and help ensure that the cooperative relationship between Survey and Society moves forward productively.

### Society Volunteers

Many Survey research projects in the field and laboratory depend on volunteers, mostly Society members. Altogether, volunteers, contributed over 8528 hours to archeological projects across Arkansas in 2013–2014. This citizen participation demonstrates the level of interest and support for archeology.

### The Site Stewards Program

Another role for Society volunteers is the Site Stewards Program, which enlists individuals to monitor the condition of important archeological sites. The Survey provides training and guidance for site stewards via a workshop (Dr. Ann Early taught two workshops this year) plus mentoring for individual stewards. Gary Knudsen is the chair of the Stewardship Committee; he has worked to reassess how prospective Stewards are evaluated and prepared to carry out their mission, and to grow the program. Several new Site Stewards were approved this year.

### Archeological Research Fund

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



Many of the Survey's activities are in cooperation with the Arkansas Archeological Society, a nonprofit educational organization for interested people of all ages and vocations. The Survey and the Society have a unique and productive relationship based upon common interests of professional and amateur archeologists to protect the archeological heritage of the state, to learn about Arkansas's past, and to present that knowledge to the public. The Society elects a Board of Advisors who conduct yearly reviews of the Survey's goals, accomplishments, and needs. Society members provide proactive support for the Survey's mission of education, research, and service, and constitute a pool of skilled volunteers without whose help this mission would be much less efficiently carried out. To make the most of this energetic volunteer support, the Survey and Society jointly manage a Training and Certification Program for amateur archeologists. It was the first such program in the country and has served as a model for archeological organizations in other states and around the world.

### The Arkansas Archeological Society

Arkansas River Valley Chapter, Petit Jean Mtn.  
Ark-Homa Chapter, Fort Smith  
Central Mississippi Valley Chapter, Jonesboro  
Kadohadacho Chapter, Magnolia

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

money obtained in fund-raising raffles. Interest in the account is distributed as grants to projects in which Society members have participated.

Grant recipients announced at the 2013 annual meeting in Conway were Duncan McKinnon (UCA), \$595 for an AMS date from 3LA18; Mary Beth Trubitt (ARAS/HSU) and Meeks Etchieson (Ouachita National Forest), \$1190 for two AMS dates on samples from 3MN298; Elizabeth Horton (ARAS/TOL), \$1370 for AMS dates and pretreatment on river cane basketry fragments from 3NW637 and 3NW31; and Pritam Chowdhury (UAF Ph.D. candidate), \$2000 for Fournier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy on ceramics from 3HE63.

### AAS Chapters

The Arkansas Archeological Society's total membership now averages around 600. Seven active chapters across the state work closely with the Survey research archeologists in their areas. Chapters have monthly meetings with a guest speaker or other program that is open to the public. Survey archeologists are frequent presenters and often also serve as newsletter editors and program organizers. Survey stations host volunteer work sessions in the laboratories, and Society members participate in Survey field and lab projects throughout the year. A chapter in the Little Rock area disbanded last year, but the Toltec Mounds station archeologist has continued outreach in central Arkansas with a Toltec Lecture Series in Little Rock and other volunteer activities at Toltec Mounds State Park.

### Society Publications

The Society has two publications, a bimonthly newsletter *Field Notes* and an annual Bulletin *The Arkansas Archeologist*. Articles for the Bulletin are subject to external peer review. Deborah Sabo (research assistant for the Survey coordinating

office and Publications Program) is Editor of *Field Notes*. The newsletter format emphasizes short substantive articles about archeological research in Arkansas, and also publishes relevant information about the Society's statewide activities and business matters, plus occasional book reviews and announcements.

Several Society Chapters distribute their own newsletters (primarily electronic) with regional news and announcements, plus there is a statewide email list to notify members when volunteers are needed for emergency projects.

Glen Akridge of Fayetteville is editor of *The Arkansas Archeologist*. Volume 52 was distributed to members during 2014. This issue contained an important multidisciplinary report on the Crenshaw site bioarcheological project funded by the National Park Service and authorized by the Caddo Nation. *The Arkansas Archeologist* is now available on the EBSCO database via a subscribing library or other institution. The Society receives a royalty from EBSCO which helps to pay for publication costs.

### Archeology Month – March 2014

Archeology Month is a multifaceted public education concept to promote awareness and appreciation of Arkansas archeology. The theme each year is *Celebrate Archeology!* which allows for flexibility in programming and a focus on research projects or other celebrations that are in progress. Marilyn Knapp managed the Survey contributions to Archeology Month by working with the Society's Archeology Month Committee Chair, sending out notices to potential participants, collecting information on events and compiling them into a printed Events Brochure, distributing information and posters to a mailing list, and updating information for the Archeology Month webpages.

Over 1000 people attended the 33 scheduled programs at 23 venues across the state, including 6 museums, 4 state parks,

8 schools and colleges, and other locations. Events included illustrated talks, exhibits, tours, artifact identification programs, and hands-on activities. Highlights this year were inauguration of an “Archeology Day” in Fayetteville featuring flintknapping, basketry/weaving, spear throwing, and other tool demonstrations; faux pottery sherd assembly for kids; discovery boxes; lab days; a spring dig; mock and shoebox digs; and workshops.

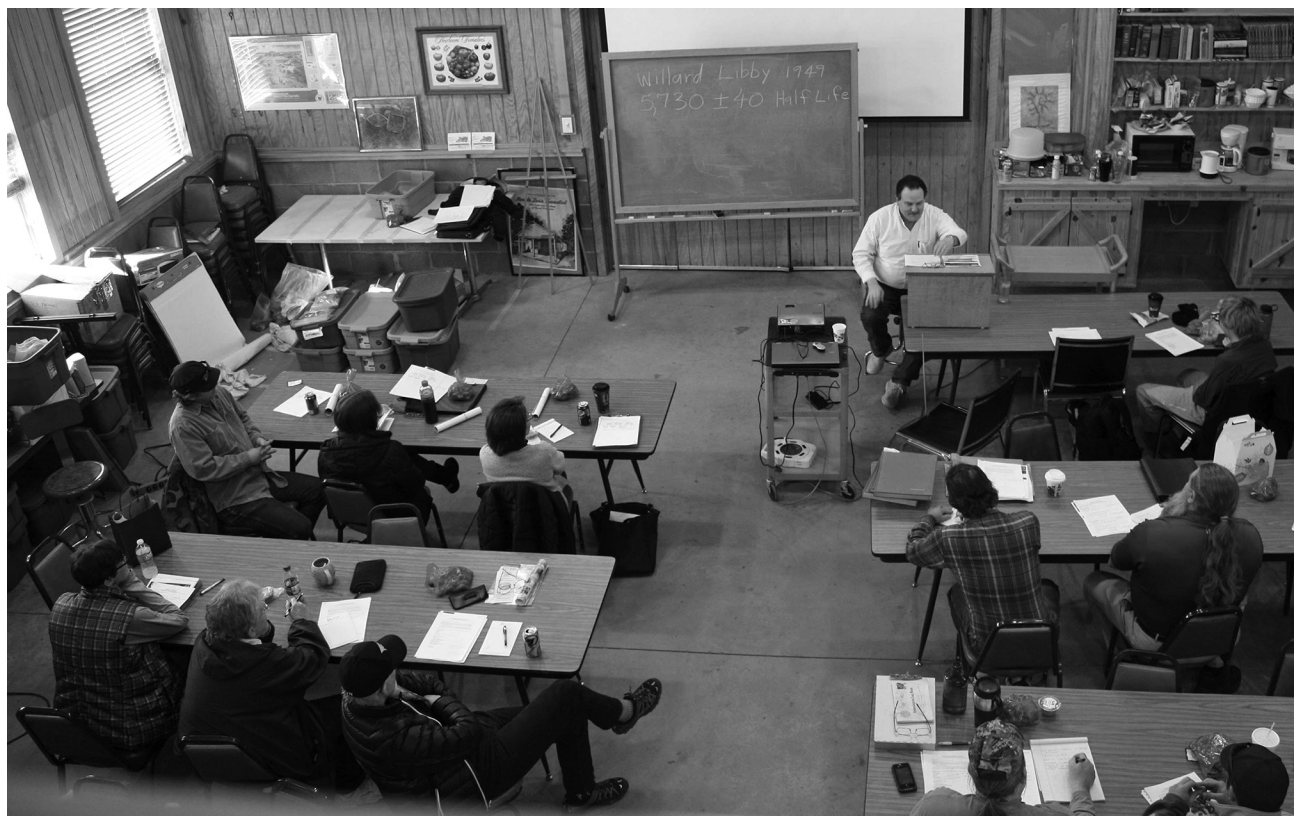
Donations from Archeological & Environmental Consultants LLC in Austin, Texas, Parkin Archeological State Park, and the Bill Jordan Public Education Fund of the Arkansas Archeological Society helped support Archeology Month 2014. The poster was sponsored by the Arkansas Archeological Society and designed by Mel Zabecki-Harvey of Parkin Archeological State Park. It was included in the national display of Archeology Month posters at the 2014 Society for American

Archeology meeting in Austin, Texas. The full color poster can be seen on the website at [www.arkansasarcheology.org/arch-month.html](http://www.arkansasarcheology.org/arch-month.html).

### Annual Meeting

The 2013 meeting was held September 27–29 in Conway. There were 108 registrants. Mary Kwas (ARAS) was Program Chair. Then Society president Marilyn Knapp handled local arrangements, with help from Paul Knapp, Alan Smith, Susan Pozner, and Skip Stewart-Abernathy (ARAS-WRI).

Of 14 scheduled papers, 13 were by Survey staff. The keynote speaker, George Sabo III (Director of the Arkansas Archeological Survey), spoke on “Building Partnerships for Archeology Today.” Deborah Sabo (ARAS) designed and managed printing of the meeting Program.



Jeff Mitchem (ARAS/PAR) teaching “Establishing Time,” a Certification Program seminar, to Society members at WRI during February 2014.



## "Society Dig": The Training & Certification Program

This unique program is managed by the Arkansas Archeological Survey. Every year in June a two-week field school for amateurs is conducted at an archeological site chosen according to criteria of ongoing research interests at the Survey stations, educational potential, and logistical needs. The program requires extensive preparation by Survey staff along with a committee of Society members beginning months in advance. Field and laboratory work are supervised by Survey staff, other professionals, and qualified Society members. Survey archeologists and other qualified individuals also teach a series of five-day seminars on various archeological topics during the Training Program. Those who complete the required number of hours in the field, lab, and classroom and demonstrate their abilities may earn optional Certification in several categories. The Survey stations devote years to analyzing the material collected during the summer "Digs," usually with help from Society volunteers. Training Program participants must be members of the Arkansas Archeological Society. Ages eight and up are welcome, but children under 16 must be accompanied by a registered adult participant. The Training Program is our most visible outreach activity and has been widely imitated throughout the United States.

### The 2014 Training Program at a Montgomery County Site 3MN298

#### Fieldwork

The 2014 Training Program returned for a second season of excavations at site 3MN298 near Oden, Arkansas in the Ouachita National Forest. The project was a joint effort of the Ouachita National Forest Heritage Program, the Arkansas Archeological Survey, and the Arkansas Archeological Society, with the generous cooperation of the Oden School Board, who provided classroom and auditorium space for seminars and evening lectures. Once again ARAS/HSU station archeologist Dr. Mary Beth Trubitt and Ouachita National Forest Heritage Program Manager Meeks Etchieson were co-directors of the research design and fieldwork.

There were 91 registered attendees at this year's Training Program. Survey staff who participated as field and lab supervisors, seminar instructors, or providing other kinds of logistical and professional assistance included: Jodi Barnes, Emily Beahm, Jamie Brandon, Carl Drexler, Ann Early, Vanessa Hanvey, Elizabeth Horton, Jessica Howe, Marilyn Knapp, Jeff Mitchem, Julie Morrow, Michelle Rathgaber, George Sabo, Bob Scott, Sarah Stuckey, and Mary Beth Trubitt.

The 2014 excavations aimed to address unanswered questions from the first year of work. 1) What was the reason for the poor faunal preservation and might it be better in other parts of the site? 2) To uncover completely the Caddo structure located in Area V of the site. 3) To excavate additional areas in Area IV to find out whether the two time periods of occupation (Woodland, 1000–0 BC, and Mississippian, AD 1450–1650) are distinct or mixed together. This area of the site could be very important because little is known about Woodland period agriculture and the beginnings of plant domestication in the Ouachita Mountains.

Results of the Training Program were pleasing. A second Caddo structure was uncovered, as well as numerous other features including a large trash-filled pit with excellent floral and faunal preservation. Well-preserved deer, turtle, and fish bones,

plus plant remains including corn, maypop, walnut, and hickory nut shell give a good indication of the foodways of the people who resided at this site. A second site nearby, 3MN321, was also tested due to its potential for providing information about the Woodland and Archaic cultures in this area.

#### Seminars & Certification Program

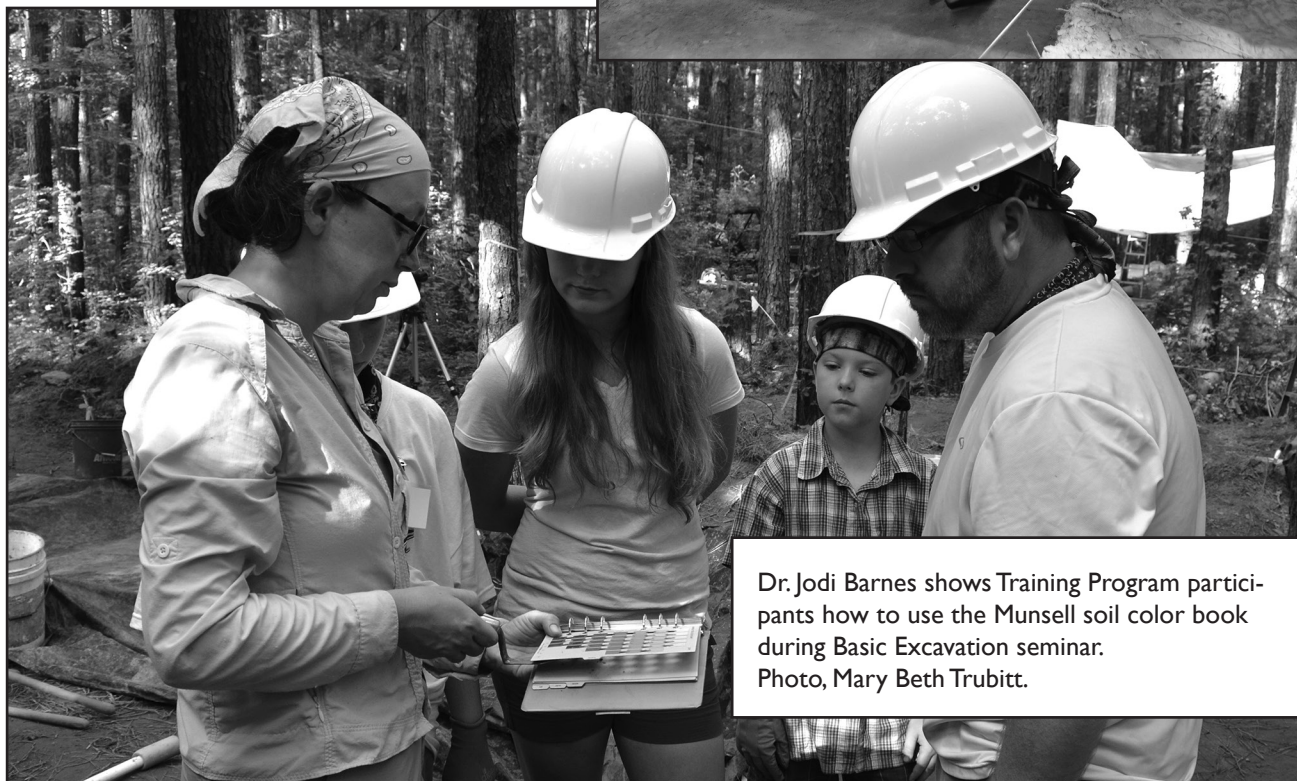
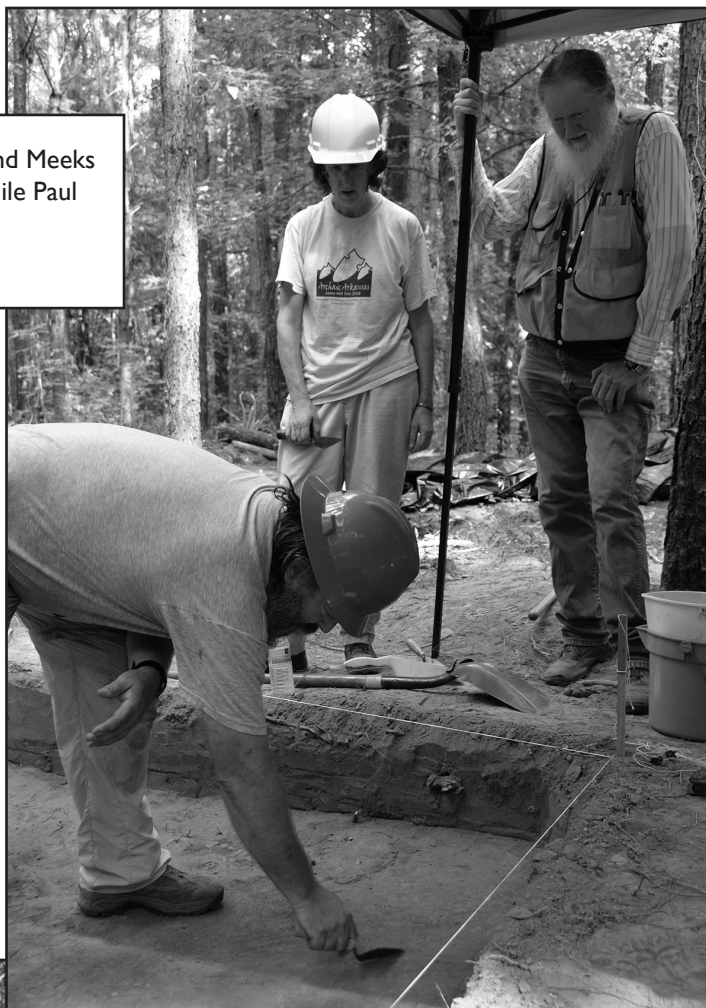
The Certification Program is an optional offering for Society members who wish to pursue classroom and practical training in more depth, for enrichment and to earn recognition at various levels. Participants work under supervision to gain additional experience by volunteering for lab and field projects and completing necessary seminars. They move along at their own pace and according to individual interests.

Seminars taught at the Dig this year were Basic Excavation (two sessions, taught by Dr. Carl Drexler and Dr. Jodi Barnes), Basic Lab (taught by Michelle Rathgaber), Site Survey (taught by Robert Scott), Human Osteology (taught by Parkin site interpreter Melissa Zabecki Harvey), Mammalian Osteology (taught by Dr. Juliet Morrow), Ceramics (taught by Dr. Jamie Brandon), and Paleoethnobotany (taught by Dr. Elizabeth Horton). In addition, Dr. Jeff Mitchem (ARAS/PAR) taught the "Establishing Time" seminar and Tim Mulvihill (ARAS/UAFS) taught "Site Mapping" at Winthrop Rockefeller Institute during the fall/winter.

Certificates earned by members are presented each year at the Annual Meeting. During the 2013 meeting at Conway, the following Certificates were presented: **Provisional Crew Member**—Lyndsay Ballew, Matthew Davids, Deanna Holdcraft, Kristen Kilgore, Katie Sargent, Devin Sorrows. **Provisional Lab Technician**—Lyndsay Ballew, Rick Farrar, Samantha Mater, Kelly Whitecotton, Jim Hudgins, Sedona Kolmer, Paul Knapp, Steve Longacre. **Provisional Site Surveyor**—Lyndsay Ballew, Matthew Davids, Deanna Holdcraft, Devin Sorrows, Kelly Whitecotton.

Co-directors Mary Beth Trubitt and Meeks Etchieson (standing) comment while Paul Knapp trowels an excavation unit.

Photo, Vanessa Hanvey.



Dr. Jodi Barnes shows Training Program participants how to use the Munsell soil color book during Basic Excavation seminar.

Photo, Mary Beth Trubitt.



## Accounting & Administrative Staff

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### **Assistant Director for Fiscal Affairs** **Sherril Bowman**

Sherril Bowman took over the Assistant Director for Fiscal Affairs position in November 2009. Prior to this she had been employed at the University of North Carolina – Chapel Hill. She received her accounting degree from the University of Arkansas – Fayetteville in 1982. She is responsible for all budgeting functions of the Survey and works closely with the Survey Director. This includes fiscal year budgets, quarterly budgets, and annual budgets. She balances our accounts monthly against the Departmental Budget Reports in order to stay within our allocated fiscal year budget. She also manages the finances for all grants and contracts the Survey is awarded. She is in charge of all building maintenance functions and has worked closely with the University's "Going Green" Team to implement changes to the Survey building. She supervises the Administrative Assistant 1 and Institutional Service Assistant.

### **Survey Research Assistant/Publications Accountant** **Lisa Davison**

Lisa Davison serves as Survey Research Assistant and as Accountant for the Publications Program. Lisa is the Departmental Representative for Human Resources, Benefits, Payroll, Leave, Vehicle Fleet, Travel, Procurement, Property Accounting, and Financial and Business Affairs. As Accountant for Publications she is responsible for all accounting functions, book orders, shipping, receiving, reports, and billing issues. The University continues to implement changes that require training. Ms. Davison completes certification in each new program.

### **Administrative Assistant I** **Brian Duncan (resigned in Fall of 2014)**

Brian Duncan was hired as Administrative Assistant in August 2010. He manages the reception area in the coordinating office, seeing to it that visitors check in at the front desk and helping them find their destinations within the building. He answers the telephone and coordinates all communications within the CO. Brian 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. Brian assists the Publications Program by answering email and telephone orders, and helping with inventory.

## How to Contact the Arkansas Archeological Survey



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

Arkansas Archeological Survey  
P.O. Box 4814, UAPB  
Pine Bluff, AR 71601  
870.535.4509

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

Arkansas Archeological Survey  
P.O. Box 9381, SAU  
Magnolia, AR 71754-9381  
870.235.4229

Arkansas Archeological Survey  
P.O. Box H-7841, HSU  
Arkadelphia, AR 71999-0001  
870.230.5510

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

**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

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Appendix 1. Reports & Publications by Survey Staff during 2013–2014\*

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Arkansas Archeological Survey

- 2014 *Arkansas Novaculite: A Virtual Comparative Collection*. Website written by Mary Beth Trubitt, Tyler Stumpf, and Vanessa Hanvey, and designed and coded by John Samuelsen. <http://arkarcheology.uark.edu/novaculite/index.html>
- Austin, Robert J., **Jeffrey M. Mitchem**, and Brent R. Weisman  
2014 Radiocarbon Dates and the Late Prehistory of Tampa Bay. In *New Histories of Pre-Columbian Florida*, edited by Neill J. Wallis and Asa R. Randall, pp. 94–120. University Press of Florida, Gainesville.
- Barnes, Jodi, Jessica Howe, and Michelle Rathgaber  
2014 Farmers and Archeologists Working Together. *Delta Farm Press* 71(4):6.
- Brandon, Jamie C.  
2013 Reversing the Narrative of Hillbilly History: A Case Study Using Archaeology at Van Winkle's Mill in the Arkansas Ozarks. *Historical Archaeology* 47(3):36–51.  
2013 Review of *Archaeology, Narrative, and the Politics of the Past: The View from Southern Maryland* by Julia King, University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville, 2012. *American Antiquity* 78(4):800–801.
- Drexler, Carl G.  
2014 Dooley's Ferry (3HE12 and 3HE39): An Update on Recent Research. *Field Notes, Newsletter of the Arkansas Archeological Society* 378:3–6.  
2013 Review of *Shovel Ready: Archaeology and Roosevelt's New Deal for America*, edited by Bernard K. Means, University of Alabama Press, 2013. *Field Notes, Newsletter of the Arkansas Archeological Society* 373:13–14.
- Early, Ann M.  
2014 What Does “Long Hats Camp” Really Tell Us? A Consideration of the Meaning of Two Popular Photographs to Caddo Indians. *Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society* 85:49–59.
- Etchieson, Meeks, and **Mary Beth Trubitt**  
2013 Taking It to the River: Arkansas Novaculite Quarrying and Archaic Period Tool Production. *North American Archaeologist* 34(4):387–407.
- Girard, Jeffrey S., Timothy K. Perttula, and **Mary Beth Trubitt**  
2014 *Caddo Connections: Cultural Interactions Within and Beyond the Caddo World*. Rowman & Littlefield, Lanham, Maryland.
- Hanvey, Vanessa N.  
2013 ARF Grant Funds AMS Date from Caddo Structure at 3SA295. *Field Notes, Newsletter of the Arkansas Archeological Society* 374:3–6.  
2014 Predictive Modeling of a Caddo Structure in the Ouachita Mountains, Montgomery County, Arkansas. *Caddo Archeology Journal* 24:43–52.
- Hanvey, Vanessa N., Mary Beth Trubitt, and Jami J. Lockhart  
2014 Investigating a Community in the Borderlands: Archeological Testing at Two Sites in the Saline River Valley, Arkansas. Report on file at the Arkansas Archeological Survey, Henderson State University Research Station, Arkadelphia.
- House, John H.  
2013 Native American Material Culture at the Wallace Bottom Site, Southeastern Arkansas. *Southeastern Archaeology* 35:54–69.
- Ouachita Chapter, Arkansas Archeological Society  
2014 *What's for Supper? Native American Foods in the Ouachita Mountains*. Written by John Chapman, Florence Davis, Sue Dawson, Janice Fisher, Mary Ann Goodman, Vanessa Hanvey, Jim Hudgins, Judy Thye, **Mary Beth Trubitt**, and Ron Zweifel, illustrated by Florence Davis, designed by Tyler Stumpf. Ouachita Chapter of the Arkansas Archeological Society, privately printed.

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

Morrow, Juliet E.

- 2014 Early Paleoindian Mobility and Watercraft: An Assessment from the Mississippi River Valley. *Midcontinental Journal of Archaeology* 39(2):103–129.
- 2014 Arkansas Fluted Points Made from Novaculite, a Lithic Raw Material from the Ouachita Mountains. *Field Notes, Newsletter of the Arkansas Archeological Society* 379:5–7.
- 2014 Review of *In the Eastern Fluted Point Tradition*, edited by Joseph A.M. Gingerich. *Journal of Anthropological Research* 70(1).
- 2014 Review of *Across Atlantic Ice*, by Dennis Stanford and Bruce Bradley. *Lithic Technology* 39(1):71–78.

Morrow, Juliet E., and Robert J. Scott

- 2013 Mississippian Occupation at the Bruce Catt site (3CY91): Radiocarbon Dates and Preliminary Interpretations. *Field Notes, Newsletter of the Arkansas Archeological Society* 374:7–14.

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

- 2013 Old Town Ridge (3CG41): A Fortified Village in the Land of Milk and Honey. *The Arkansas Archeologist* 51:1–24.

Payne, Claudine

- 2013 A Long-lost Mississippian Site on the Mississippi River. *Field Notes, Newsletter of the Arkansas Archeological Society* 373:3–5.

Rathgaber, Michelle

- 2014 The Well-Traveled Cat Serpent. *Field Notes, Newsletter of the Arkansas Archeological Society* 378:9.

Sabo, George III

- 2014 Review of *Climate and Cultural History in North America AD 900 to 1600*, by William C. Foster. *Agricultural History* 88(1):142–144.

Samuelson, John R.

- 2013 Geophysical Survey of the William Gilchrist Monument, Mount Holly Cemetery, Little Rock, Arkansas. Report on file at the Arkansas Archeological Survey, Fayetteville.
- 2014 Geophysical Survey near St. Mary's of the Quapaws, Quapaw, Oklahoma. Report on file at the Arkansas Archeological Survey, Fayetteville.
- 2014 AMS and Radiocarbon Dating of the Crenshaw Site (3MI6). *The Arkansas Archeologist* 52:17–35.

Stuckey, Sarah D., and Juliet E. Morrow

- 2013 Sourcing Burlington Formation Chert: Implications for Long Distance Procurement and Exchange. *The Quarry* 10:20–29.

Trubitt, Mary Beth

- 2013 A New Website for Southeastern Archaeologists. *Horizon & Tradition* 55(2):20–23. <http://www.southeasternarchaeology.org/PDF/newsletters/SEAC%20Newsletter%20Vol.%2055%20No.%202%20October%202013%20.pdf> (Southeastern Archaeological Conference e-newsletter).
- 2013 Arkansas Novaculite: Whetstones and More. Arkansas Archeological Survey educational flyer. <http://www.uark.edu/campus-resources/archinfo/flyers.html>
- 2013 From Domestication to De Soto: New Excavations in the Ouachita National Forest. ARAS/HSU Archeology webpage, <http://www.hsu.edu/pictures2.aspx?id=20821>
- 2014 Arkansas Novaculite: Whetstones and More. *Reflections* 38(2):14–15. (Arkansas Humanities Council newsletter).

**Trubitt, Mary Beth D.,** Anne S. Dowd, and Meeks Etchieson

- 2013 Multiscalar Analysis of Quarries. *The Quarry* 10:30–43. <http://www.saa.org/Portals/0/SAA/ABOUTSAA/interest-groups/prehistquarry/Quarry%2010%20Sept%2013.pdf> (e-newsletter of the Society for American Archaeology's Prehistoric Quarries & Early Mines Interest Group).

**Trubitt, Mary Beth,** and Meeks Etchieson

- 2014 Plans for the 2014 Arkansas Archeological Society Training Program in the Ouachita National Forest. *Field Notes, Newsletter of the Arkansas Archeological Society* 377:3–5.

**Trubitt, Mary Beth,** Meeks Etchieson, and Leslie L. Bush

- 2014 First Results from 3MN298: The Caddo Community. *Field Notes, Newsletter of the Arkansas Archeological Society* 377:10–14.



Appendix 2. Papers, Symposia & Workshops by Survey Staff during 2013–2014\*

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Barnes, Jodi

- 2014 The Revelatory Power of a Button: Families Divided, Families Reunited. Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical and Underwater Archaeology, Quebec City, Canada.
- 2014 Remembering Camp Monticello: Archaeology of a World War II Italian Prisoner of War Camp. Annual Conference of the Arkansas Historical Association, Historic Washington State Park, Washington, Arkansas.
- 2014 Remembering Camp Monticello: Archaeology of a World War II Italian Prisoner of War Camp. 75th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Austin, Texas.

Brandon, Jamie C.

- 2013 Bear Grease Pomade in the Bear State: Cass, Consumerism, and Colonialism at the Royston House in Historic Washington State Park, Arkansas. Annual Meeting of the Arkansas Archeological Society, Conway, AR.
- 2014 Two Atlantic Worlds Collide in Arkansas: Spanish Coins from the 1830s Mercantile District in Historic Washington, Arkansas. Annual Conference of the Society for Historical and Underwater Archaeology, Quebec City, Canada.

Brandon, Jamie C. (Organizer)

- 2014 Symposium: The Revelatory Power of an Artifact in Context. Annual Conference of the Society for Historical and Underwater Archaeology, Quebec City, Canada.

Brandon, Jamie C. (Panelist)

- 2014 Equity (Issues) for All, Historical Archaeology as a Profession in the 21st Century. Open discussion forum at the Annual Conference of the Society for Historical and Underwater Archaeology, Quebec City, Canada (Ashley Morton and Lewis Jones, organizers).

Brandon, Jamie C. (Discussant)

- 2013 Symposium: Engagements with Industrial Heritage and Archaeology: Publics, Professionals, Stakeholders and Scholars (Tim Scarlett, organizer). Annual meeting of the American Anthropological Association, Chicago, IL.

Brandon, Jamie C., and Carl G. Drexler

- 2014 Regnat Populus: The Intersection of Historical Archeology Research and Public Service in Arkansas. 75th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Austin, TX.

Ciccione, Jay, and **Juliet E. Morrow**

- 2014 The Cornpile Site: A Paleoindian Quarry Workshop in the Hudson River Valley. 75th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Austin, TX.

Davis, Florence, and **Vanessa N. Hanvey**

- 2013 The Ouachita Chapter's Experience in Applying for and Receiving an Arkansas Heritage Month Grant. Annual Meeting of the Arkansas Archeological Society, Conway, AR.

Drexler, Carl G.

- 2013 Archaeology and the King of Battle: Approaches to the Study of Artillery Ammunition in Battlefield Archaeology. Annual Meeting of the Arkansas Archeological Society, Conway, AR.
- 2014 Excavating the King of Battle: Approaches to the Study of Artillery Ammunition in Battlefield Archaeology. Biennial Meeting of the Fields of Conflict Conference, Columbia, SC.
- 2014 Performing a Rapid and Certain Cure: A Patent Medicine Bottle from the American Cotton Frontier. Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical and Underwater Archaeology, Quebec City, Canada.

Early, Ann M.

- 2014 What Does 'Long Hat's Camp' Really Tell Us? 56th Caddo Conference and 21st East Texas Archeological Conference, Tyler, TX.

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

- 2014 The Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek and the Great Arkansas Land Grab: Who Are the Real Choctaws? To Bridge a Gap Conference, Fayetteville, AR.
- Early, Ann M., and Jeffrey M. Mitchem
- 2013 Spanish Halberds, Civil War Helena, and the Hernando DeSoto Story in Arkansas: A Reevaluation. Annual Meeting of the Arkansas Archeological Society, Conway, AR.
- Etchieson, Meeks, and **Mary Beth Trubitt**
- 2013 Highlights from the 2013 Society Training Program Excavations at 3MN298. Annual Meeting of the Arkansas Archeological Society, Conway, AR.
- Hammerstedt, Scott, Patrick Livingood, **Jami Lockhart**, Amanda Regnier, **George Sabo**, and **John Samuelsen**
- 2014 Initial Archaeological and Geophysical Results of the Spiro Landscape Archaeological Project. 79th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Austin, TX.
- Hanvey, Vanessa N.
- 2013 Predictive Modeling of a Caddo Structure in the Ouachita Mountains, Montgomery County, Arkansas. 70th Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Tampa, FL.
- Horton, Elizabeth T.
- 2014 Weaving from Forests: Fiber Use and Fabric Production in the Ozark Plateau, Southeastern United States. 75th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Austin, TX.
- 2014 Cane Cultures: Investigating the Archeological Record of Rivercane Use in the Pre-Columbian Southeastern United States. Annual Joint Conference of the Society of Ethnobiology and the Society for Economic Botany, Cherokee, NC.
- Howe, Jessica, Robert J. Scott, and Jodi A. Barnes
- 2014 Pots and Pipes from the Austin Site: Public Archeology in Southeast Arkansas. Poster presented at the 75th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Austin, TX.
- Livingood, Patrick C., Scott W. Hammerstedt, **Jami J. Lockhart**, **Tim Mulvihill**, Amanda L. Regnier, **George Sabo III**, and **John R. Samuelsen**
- 2014 Excavations at Spiro. 56th Caddo Conference and 21st East Texas Archeological Conference, Tyler, TX.
- Livingood, Patrick, Scott W. Hammerstedt, Amanda L. Regnier, **George Sabo III**, **Jami J. Lockhart**, and **John R. Samuelsen**
- 2013 Non-Mound and Residential Architecture at Spiro and the Arkansas River Valley. 70th Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Tampa, FL.
- Lockhart, Jami J.
- 2014 Technological Applications for Archaeogeography in Arkansas. Invited presentation, UA Chapter of the Sigma Xi International Honor Society, Fayetteville, AR.
- 2014 More than Remotely Interested: Dr. Tom Green and AAS Geophysics. 79th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Austin, TX.
- 2014 Using Spatial Technologies in Archaeology and Archaeogeography. To Bridge a Gap Conference, Fayetteville, AR.
- Mitchem, Jeffrey M.
- 2013 Archaeological Evidence for the Hernando de Soto Expedition West of the Mississippi River. 79th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Austin, TX.
- 2013 Fortifications at Parkin Phase Sites in Northeast Arkansas. Mississippian Conference, Crisp Museum, Cape Girardeau, MO.
- 2013 Trying to Identify Hernando's Halberds. 70th Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Tampa, FL.
- 2014 Halberd Discoveries in Mississippi and Their Possible Association with the Hernando de Soto Expedition. Annual Meeting of the Mississippi Archaeological Association, Jackson, MS.
- Morrow, Juliet E.
- 2013 Mississippian Occupations of the Western Lowlands of Arkansas, circa AD 800–1300. Mississippian Conference, Crisp Museum, Cape Girardeau, MO.
- 2014 Evidence for Early Paleoindian Spirituality: Large Thin Bifaces as Spiritually Charged Objects. 75th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Austin, TX.

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

2013 The Anzick Clovis Burial, a Single Depositional Event. Paleoamerican Odyssey Conference, Santa Fe, NM.

Morrow, Juliet E., Robert J. Scott, Jami J. Lockhart, and Jared Pebworth

2013 The Grigsby (3RA262) Site: A Late 17th to Early 18th Century Native American Village. Annual Meeting of the Arkansas Archeological Society, Conway, AR.

Rathgaber, Michelle

2014 The Arkansas Archeological Survey Model of Archaeological Practice; A Case Study. 75th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Austin, TX.

2014 Test Excavations at the Manley-Usrey Site (3MS106) near Blytheville, Arkansas. Mississippian Conference, Crisp Museum, Cape Girardeau, MO.

Sabo, George III

2013 Arkansas Rock Art and Mississippian Iconography. 70th Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Tampa, FL.

2014 NAGPRA Activities at the Arkansas Archeological Survey. To Bridge a Gap Conference, Fayetteville, AR.

Sabo, George III, and Elizabeth T. Horton

2014 Design and Style in Sacred Bundle Baskets from the Great Mortuary at Spiro. 75th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Austin, TX.

Samuelson, John R.

2013 Geophysical Evidence of Caddo Ceremonialism and Spatial Delineation at the Crenshaw Site (3MI6). Annual Meeting of the Arkansas Archeological Society, Conway, AR.

2013 Geophysical Evidence of Caddo Ceremonialism and Spatial Delineation at the Crenshaw Site (3MI6). 70th Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Tampa, FL.

2014 A Reanalysis of Strontium Isotopes from the Crenshaw Site: Implications on Caddo Interregional Warfare. 56th Caddo Conference and 21st East Texas Archeological Conference, Tyler, TX.

Stewart-Abernathy, Leslie C.

2013 From De Soto to Titan II, Archeological Perspectives on 450 Years of War in Arkansas, aka, Conflict Archeology: 450 Years of War and Preparations for War in Arkansas. South Central Historical Archeology Conference 15. Baton Rouge, LA.

2014 Sarah's Slate: A Child's Image of Home. Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical and Underwater Archaeology, Quebec City, Canada.

Stuckey, Sarah D., and Juliet E. Morrow

2013 Sourcing Burlington Chert: Implications for Long-Distance Procurement and Exchange. Annual Meeting of the Arkansas Archeological Society, Conway, AR.

Stumpf, Tyler, and Mary Beth Trubitt

2013 Arkansas Novaculite: A Virtual Comparative Collection. Poster presented at the 70th Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Tampa, FL. Available at [http://www.hsu.edu/uploadedFiles/Partnership\\_Programs/arch\\_research/Stumpf\\_Trubitt\\_2013\\_SEACPoster.pdf](http://www.hsu.edu/uploadedFiles/Partnership_Programs/arch_research/Stumpf_Trubitt_2013_SEACPoster.pdf).

**Trubitt, Mary Beth**, Meeks Etchieson, Leslie L. Bush, and **Vanessa N. Hanvey**

2014 A Caddo Community in the Ouachita Mountains. 56th Caddo Conference and 21st East Texas Archeological Conference, Tyler, TX.

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

2014 Identifying Ceramic Exchange and Interaction between Cahokia and the Caddo Area. 75th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Austin, TX.

Wieser, Anna, Margaret J. Guccione, and **John R. Samuelson**

2013 Site Formation Processes at Crenshaw (3MI6), a Fourche Maline/Caddo Site along the Red River, Southwest Arkansas. The Geological Society of America's 125th Anniversary Annual Meeting & Exposition, Denver, CO.

Wright, Patti, and **Juliet E. Morrow**

2014 Plant Exploitation Strategies of Northeastern Arkansas. 75th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Austin, TX.



## Photo Identifications & Credits

### Banner images used in this report are as follows:

- Cover Dalton points from the Sloan site. Photo by Jane Kellett.
- Title Page Replica artifacts made by Survey staff, on display at Archeology Day in Fayetteville, March 29, 2014. Photo by Marilyn Milton (Arkansas Archeological Society).
- p. 1 View of excavations at Carden Bottoms, 2009 Training Program. Photo by Leslie Walker.
- p. 2 Building foundation at Block 6, Historic Washington, 2012 Training Program. Photo by Jamie Brandon.
- p. 15 Mounds A & B at Toltec Mounds Archeological State Park, viewed from Mound Lake, winter 2011. Photo by Elizabeth Horton.
- p. 23 View of the Parkin Mound, Parkin Archeological State Park. Photo by Chuck Haralson, Arkansas State Parks. Photo courtesy of Arkansas Department of State Parks & Tourism.
- p. 28 Jerry Hilliard, Mike Evans, and Aden Jenkins examine a rock formation at Devils Canyon in the Ozark National Forest. Photo by Jared Pebworth.
- p. 32 Arkansas Archeological Survey staff and volunteers excavate the ell kitchen at the Taylor House (3DR26) during the Spring Break Dig. Photo by Jodi Barnes.
- p. 38 Reconstructed pottery vessels from the Isgrig site (3PU15) in the lab at the UAPB research station. Photo by Mary Farmer.
- p. 45 Ark-Homa Chapter of the Arkansas Archeological Society lab night at UAFS research station. Photo by Tim Mulvihill.
- p. 49 Survey archeologists and volunteers excavating at the Wild Violet site in Logan County. Photo by Skip Stewart-Abernathy.
- p. 54 Crew members arrange themselves to show the wall line and central hearth position of a prehistoric Caddo house at site 3MN298 during the 2014 Training Program near Oden, Arkansas. Photo by Carl Carlson-Drexler.
- p. 60 Volunteers from the Kadohadacho Chapter of Arkansas Archeological Society work on rehabilitation of the collection from the Holman Spring salt-making site, excavated in the 1980s. Photo by Jamie Brandon.
- p. 66 Julie Morrow holds a cast of a Dalton point from the Sloan site during a media interview. Photo by Sherry Pruitt, courtesy of the *Jonesboro Sun*.
- p. 70 Marion Haynes contemplating sorted sherds from the Manley-Usrey site.
- p. 77 State Archeologist Dr. Ann Early (extreme left) and then Survey Director Dr. Tom Green (extreme right) were present as Gov. Mike Beebe signed Arkansas Act 552, which helps protect underwater archeological resources, into law.
- p. 79 Leslie Walker and Teka McGlothlin (UAF anthropology graduate students and Survey employees) work on site record forms in the Survey Registrar's office. Photo by Jane Kellett.
- p. 83 SRP and station crew at Lakeport Plantation in 2002. Left to right: Jared Pebworth, Michael Evans, Randall Guendling, Marion Haynes, and Larry Porter. Neg. No. 20025424.
- p. 88 The Computer Lab at the Survey coordinating office in Fayetteville. Photo by Deborah Sabo.
- p. 96 Tools of the editor's trade. Photo by Deborah Sabo.
- p. 98 Graphic illustration of Dalton points from the Sloan site. By Jane Kellett.
- p. 99 Participants in the 2014 Training Program near Oden, Arkansas in Montgomery County.