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HISTORY OF THE ARKANSAS ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY

by Charles R. McGimsey III

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PART I - DEVELOPMENT: A TALE OF TRAVAIL

by Charles R. McGimsey III

BEGINNINGS (1957-1965)

1959 Legislative Session

In late May 1957 State Representative John C. Bethell (Des Arc) introduced into the Arkansas Legislative Council a proposal that a study be conducted to "determine the feasibility of establishing a program of archaeological research into the early history of Arkansas. Such study shall determine the best method or methods for conducting such program and the estimated cost thereof."

The Legislative Council is an interim legislative body, consisting of senior legislators, which meets periodically in Little Rock when the full General Assembly is not in session, and has as one of its major functions the development and preparation of legislative action for the next biennial session of the Arkansas General Assembly. The 1957 session had just concluded and the next would undertake its responsibilities in January 1959.

The proposal was passed by the Council and was duly filed with Marcus Halbrook, the Executive Director of the Council's small research staff. Since there was not a single professional archeologist in the State (on the State payroll or elsewhere) for Marcus to consult, he initiated his inquiry in July by writing to State Archivists, State Historians, or his own counterpart in each state inquiring about the existence of state archeological legislation or programs.

The absence of any archeologist in the State was serendipitously remedied on the 29th of August when I arrived at the one-room white clapboard airport building at Fayetteville to be greeted by one of my new bosses and the person who had hired me, Mr. Samuel C. Dellinger, and his daughter Martha (my position was as Assistant Curator of the Museum, under Dellinger, and Instructor in Sociology and Anthropology). At the time I certainly had no awareness of the Legislative Council motion (or even of the Legislative Council) and it is equally certain that Marcus Halbrook had no awareness of this minor addition to the staff of the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville, some 200 miles removed from Little Rock.

This distance of the University from Little Rock, the center of power and the University's primary source of funding, was of serious concern to the University administration. One of the techniques they had devised to overcome

this disturbing distance was known as Legislative Weekend. On a football weekend every fall the entire General Assembly was (and still is) invited to Fayetteville, as guests of the University, to enjoy various convivial get togethers with the members of the University Administration, and carefully selected members of the faculty, and, of course, to view the football game. Most legislators came.

Around the first of November 1957, Senator Charles F. "Rip" Smith (West Memphis), who was also interested in the state's prehistory, took advantage of his presence in Fayetteville during Legislative Weekend to corner University President John C. Caldwell and ask his assistance in taking some action in this regard. (Senator Smith was also a member of the Legislative Council but had been absent the day Bethell introduced his proposal and so was unaware of it.) I seriously doubt that President Caldwell was aware of my presence either, though he might have been for the school was smaller then, but he certainly knew Mr. Dellinger who had been on the faculty since 1921. Early the next week he called Dellinger and asked him to come for a talk. I was invited along by one or the other, I don't know which.

Though it is technically correct to say that there was no professional archeologist in Arkansas at the time of my arrival it is not really appropriate to stress that. Arkansas was not then and had not been in the past an archeological zero. Far from it. Mr. Dellinger, the Head of the Department of Zoology and the Curator of the University Museum, though trained as a zoologist, had been active on the state archeological front for over 30 years. He had a well deserved national reputation in archeological circles. In the late twenties he had obtained a major grant ($20,000) from the Carnegie Foundation and had used this money to fund considerable archeological survey work and excavation, particularly in the dry bluff shelters of northwest Arkansas and in a number of the large late prehistoric cemeteries in the northeastern part of the state. He had called in Dr. Carl Guthe of the University of Michigan, one of the foremost archeologists of the day, for advice on procedures, and the notes and materials resulting from this work constitute an extraordinarily valuable archeological resource which is deposited and conserved in the University of Arkansas Museum. He also was the State Coordinator for the WPA archeological research in Arkansas and all of this material was processed at and deposited with the University Museum. He attended national archeological meetings such as the famous Birmingham Conference in 1932 and had authored or co-authored a number of short descriptive papers on the Arkansas material which were published in national and regional journals. Most of this material was not completely analyzed at the time and remains largely unpublished to this day.

He had also been successful in bringing a professional archeologist to the University staff. Lynn Howard, a graduate student at the University of Michigan was employed in 1949 as Instructor of Zoology (but to teach courses in Anthropology) and as Assistant Curator of the University Museum. He had instituted a Field School and had done some minor excavations. Lynn returned

to Michigan for the 1954/55 academic year (to be replaced for that year by Louis Larson) but had come to grief with his graduate work and, after returning for the obligatory year (following a sabbatical), he left the University in the spring of 1956. I was employed, after a lapse of one year, to replace Lynn, though by the time I arrived the half-time teaching obligation was in the Department of Sociology and Anthropology rather than in Zoology (but that is another story.)

President Caldwell discussed with Mr. Dellinger and me Sen. Smith's concerns about archeology and asked us to take a University car (at his expense, no mean consideration in those days given the University Museum maintenance budget) and journey to West Memphis to consult with the Senator. This we did in early November (my first tour of the State). I rather quickly prepared a budget of $35,000 to fund a statewide research program operating out of the University Museum and presented this to Sen Smith. Our discussion with Sen. Smith was very general as he had no specific program of action in mind. In fact, what he wanted us to do was develop just such a program in some detail and make recommendations to the Legislative Council. We were instructed to touch base with Marcus Halbrook and coordinate whatever we did with him. Mr. Dellinger turned over full responsibility for the study to me and essentially took no part in it from that point on.

Mr. Dellinger was not officially retired at the time but, as I learned subsequently, he was not really my Museum boss either, for University regulations in those days were that one could not have administrative responsibility after age 65, an age he had attained the year before. He had been granted a one year extension at the time vis-á-vis the Museum since for that year there was no one else to administer it. So, legally, I was in charge of the Museum (and had been since my arrival) though my official title was Assistant Curator while Dellinger still carried the title of Curator until he fully retired in 1960. At that time, after considerable negotiation, I was given the official title of Director. I was on board for over a year before I found out I was administratively responsible for the Museum (from the Dean, not from Mr. Dellinger) but I never told Dellinger I knew I was in charge and he, in turn, never interfered with my running of the Museum. Mr. Dellinger had a reputation in archeological circles of being difficult to work with but I always had excellent relations with him.

It was only when Sen. Smith (by letter on November 15) and I contacted Marcus Halbrook that we became aware of Bethell's Council proposal and the two requests were combined into a single study. Halbrook turned over his files containing replies from some 40 states to me and I was directed to develop a set of recommendations, prepare a report, and submit it to Marcus for transmission to the Council.

The Arkansas position was my first professional job. I had four seasons field experience in New Mexico (Bat Cave in 1948, and Mariana Mesa, which

became my dissertation at Harvard, in 1949-51) and three seasons of field research in Panama (with Gordon Willey in 1952, and on my own in 1955-57). But I had no University administrative experience and not the remotest idea how state governments really operated. From here on, it was one long learning experience.

As an example of my naivete, in October, having been on campus as the most junior possible faculty member for less than two months, I hied myself down to the Dean and requested that I be released from all teaching and administrative responsibilities (but still be paid) for the Spring Semester in order that I might undertake some research that the National Park Service had asked me to do in the proposed Greers Ferry Reservoir in north central Arkansas. My innocence was such that I thought very little of the fact that my request was granted. (I was to be given two more semesters off—the spring of 1961 and 1962 to do research in Panama—during my first five years on campus.) Probably this (innocent or not) willingness to initiate and/or undertake whatever seemed appropriate without inquiring into what was normal or considered practical was to stand me in good stead over the next 10 years in attempting to develop a state archeological program for Arkansas.

In any event, when I started thinking about how to carry out my charge from the Legislative Council, I certainly could not be accused of having any preconceived notions as to what Arkansas should do with respect to its archeology. When I reviewed Halbrook's data I did realize that the sources he had contacted were generally not well informed about archeology. Even with my limited knowledge I was aware that there were states with considerable state funded archeological activity which the files showed as having none. So, as would any good budding bureaucrat, I too decided that a first step would be to design and send out a questionnaire of my own to my archeological colleagues in each state to see what they would report. These were sent out in late January 1958.

In early January I had received a disturbing letter from Dick Keslin, a colleague in Missouri, which enclosed a copy of a letter to him from an Arkansas member of the Missouri Archaeological Society. This gentleman reported to Dick that he felt responsible for having raised Rep. Bethell's latent interest in archeology the previous spring but, having done so, was worried that he had created a potential monster. He reported that "Bethell's tentative plan is to establish a commission to undertake all archaeological salvage which would work with or as a part of the State Historical Commission. This commission is political. Secondly he wants to start the systematic collection of all types of artifacts which may be found in the sites and in private collections throughout the State. He feels that he can find a great number of museum pieces by excavating mounds using a small bull-dozer. No kidding. He plans to ask for funds to erect such a museum. He would appreciate it very much if the head of such a commission would be granted to him. He feels strongly that he can form such a commission by virtue of past favors granted to other members

of the Arkansas Legislature." Dick's correspondent had heard of Halbrook's July letters of inquiry and expressed the fear that the bill Bethell intended to introduce into the next session would be such that "those interested will not get the kind of law they are expecting."

He also noted that he had "tried to get Mr. Bethell to consider the University of Arkansas as a headquarters for any type commission that he may start but he does not seem to want that too much. He says that the University is not centrally located..." and added that "he may feel he would lose control under those circumstances."

I wrote Dick and thanked him for the information. It would seem that Bethell's strong interest in archeology might prove to be a mixed blessing but forewarned is forearmed, or so one would like to hope. Perhaps some of my naivete was wearing off.

I was kept busy with the Greers Ferry research throughout the spring and, in early summer, I returned to the Greers Ferry area with an Archeological Field School (my first success in funding archeological research in Arkansas had been in getting the Dean to budget $1,000 annually for this course which, in this instance, was also additionally funded by the NPS). Then in July I was invited to attend the International Congress of Americanists in Costa Rica. So even though I had managed to design and send out a questionnaire in January I didn't get actively to work on analyzing the results (including numerous follow-up phone calls) until the late summer and early fall of 1958.

That was pushing it. The legislative committees began meeting to consider upcoming legislation, particularly any budget bills, around October. Having gathered all the information it seemed possible to get from other states I drafted a 14-page report summarizing these programs (or, more often it seemed, the lack of them). All but two of those that did exist seemed to be totally inadequate. In general I didn't find the information received to be a major source of guidance or inspiration. There were some programs out there but by and large I had come away more impressed with how little was being done anywhere by the states. Sen. Smith and Rep. Bethell it seemed were pushing the very frontier by inquiring into the development of a statewide program.

That fall (1958) my wife and I entertained Sen. Smith and his wife at our home during Legislative Weekend and, later in the fall, he accompanied me, at my invitation, to the Society for American Archaeology meetings in Norman, Oklahoma. This gave us an opportunity to exchange ideas and, while there he was able to talk with John Corbett of the NPS and others both with and without me. The appreciation for archeology he developed was to prove of incalculable assistance.

The only other event that fall with any significant portent for the ultimate development of the Survey (though I didn't realize it at the time) was my attendance at the AAA meeting in Chicago. (It was still possible to go from

Fayetteville to Chicago by train in those days and Fred Voget, the other Arkansas anthropologist, and I did so.) While there I saw Hester "Rusty" Davis and her brother Mott. Rusty had been a colleague during one season of my dissertation research in New Mexico in 1950 and had worked on an adjacent crew the following year. We had a brief reunion during which she indicated that she was not totally content with her position as an applied anthropologist at the University of Iowa. I mentioned the proposed creation of Arkansas' archeological research program and she evinced an interest in working with it should it come into being.

My report for Halbrook reviewed the data from other states and recommended establishing an Archeological Research Division of the University Museum in Fayetteville, with a proposed annual budget of $35,610. From the vantage point of the present that may not seem to have been a very large or imaginative amount but in the context of the time I remember feeling that it was daringly large. (The total annual Museum budget, including both salaries and maintenance, was under $7,000, while that of Anthropology, which was budgeted separately from Sociology even though it was a joint department, was around $10,000.)

In late November I turned in my report to Marcus Halbrook. He requested that I present it to the Legislative Committee on Budget and Appropriations on December 12th. This was perhaps the single most powerful legislative committee, for it reviewed and approved all legislation which involved appropriations, a fairly heady place for a new, very junior, faculty member. (Normally only the University President or one or two designated senior administrative personnel had any direct contact with the Legislature concerning University related bills but I was there as an "expert witness" to "advise" the Legislative Council at their direct request so the University permitted it. Nonetheless, whenever I was involved I maintained close contact with Storm Whaley, the University's legislative liaison.)

The Committee meeting was, in itself, an education. Bethell and the other Committee members were obviously primarily interested in exhibits and tourism and one of the first suggestions was that the University and the colleges send all of their archeological specimens to Little Rock to be put on display in the old Armory (now a city museum housing Little Rock's Museum of Science and History.) This was closely followed by a suggestion that the program be sustained by voluntary contributions from tourists. I finally managed to establish the point that exhibit and research were different aspects of a total program and that what was needed now was to get a program of research going. The exhibit aspects could be developed after the program got underway. There then arose discussion about having the program established at the University since that would make all of the colleges jealous. Sen. Smith, though not a member of the Committee, was in attendance at the meeting and, fortunately, felt as I did. My recommendations, coming as they did from a University faculty member, were naturally suspect but when Smith backed me

REVIEW OF STATE ARCHEOLOGICAL PROGRAMS

STATE	AGENCY ADMINISTERING PROGRAM	NUMBER OF FULL-TIME PERSONNEL	ESTIMATED ANNUAL BUDGET (Salaries not included)
Alabama	Geological survey	Less than 1	Less than $1,000
Arizona	University	1-2	$1,000-$2,000
Arkansas (Present)	University	Less than 1	Less than $1,000
Arkansas (Proposed)	University	3-4	$14,560
California	Universities (Approx. 10); Div. of Beaches and Parks	More than 5 Less than 1	Inexcess of $20,000
Colorado	University	1-2	$1,000-$2,000
Connecticut	NO PROGRAM		
Delaware	Archeological Commission	No data	No data
Florida	University; State Museum	2-3	$4,000-$5,000
Georgia	University via Hist. Comm.	3-4	In excess of $20,000
Idaho	University	1-2	$1,000-$2,000
Illinois	Universities(2); State Museum	More than 5	In excess of $20,000
Indiana	Historical Society	1-2	$1,000-$2,000
Iowa	University	Less than 1	Less than $1,000
Kansas	University; Historical Society	1-2	$1,000-$2,000
Kentucky	University	Less than 1	Less than $1,000
Louisiana	University;Parks and Recreation	Less than 1	Less than $1,000
Maine	NO PROGRAM		
Maryland	NO PROGRAM		
Massachusetts	NO PROGRAM		
Michigan	Universities(2); History Comm.	2-3	$4,000-$5,000
Minnesota	University	1-2	$4,000-$5,000
Mississippi	University	Less than 1	Less than $1,000
Missouri	University	3-4	$4,000-$5,000
Montana	University	Less than 1	Less than $1,000
Nebraska	Universities(2); Hist. Soc.	1-2	$1,000-$2,000
Nevada	State Museum (Program presently	being formulated)	
New Hampshire	NO PROGRAM		
New Jersey	No data		
New Mexico	University; State Museum	2-3	$6,000-$10,000
New York	State Museum	1-2	$4,000-$5,000
North Carolina	University via History Comm.	4-5	In excess of $20,000
North Dakota	Historical Society	Less than 1	Less than $1,000
Ohio	Historical Society	1-2	$4,000-$5,000
Oklahoma	University	1-2	$4,000-$5,000
Oregon	University	Less than 1	$1,000-$2,000
Pennsylvania	University;State Museum via History Commission	1-2	$6,000-$10,000
Rhode Island	NO PROGRAM		
South Carolina	NO PROGRAM		
South Dakota	University via Archeology Comm.	1-2	$4,000-$5,000
Tennessee	University;Parks and Recreation	1-2	$1,000-$2,000
Texas	Universities(2)	2-3	$6,000-$10,000
Utah	University	1-2	$1,000-$2,000
Vermont	NO PROGRAM		
Virginia	NO PROGRAM		
Washington	Universities(3) via Conservation	2-3	$6,000-$10,000
West Virginia	NO PROGRAM		
Wisconsin	University;Historical Society	1-2	$6,000-$10,000
Wyoming	University;Historical Society	Less than 1	Less than $1,000

1958 review of state archeological programs

up it carried considerable weight, for he was normally viewed as a staunch supporter of Arkansas State College, which was in his District, and was perhaps the University's leading rival within Higher Education at the time. Sen. Smith was, in the end, successful in insisting upon and securing a motion to approve the program as I had recommended it with one exception. It had been pointed out during the discussion that the program was an ambitious one, and the Committee recommended that the budget should be increased to $50,000. It was so moved, seconded, and passed unanimously. I was speechless. I was dismissed. I had done my duty. I felt I had nothing further to do but sit back and wait for the Legislature to act (and provide the money to fund our new program.) I had a lot to learn.

I didn't have long to wait. Immediately after the Committee meeting I was requested to draw up three bills: an enabling act for a Laboratory of Archeological Research (as the program came to be referred to) at the University, an appropriation bill, and an antiquities law. I was to have them ready by the end of the first week in January. This was short notice indeed, particularly since I had never even seen a formal piece of legislation much less drawn one up. But I felt it would be better for me to develop them in consultation with University officials than to have unknown and probably unknowing parties, however well intentioned, doing so.

I immediately got in touch with Ray Trammell, the University's extraordinarily capable Legal Counsel, and talked over the situation with him in detail. Thus began a long association. Ray was to remain a staunch source of information, guidance, caution, and thought provoking advice until his retirement years later. But right at this time there was a problem. This whole situation was not University generated and, as the only University lawyer at the time, Ray's attention was, of necessity, totally taken up preparing the University's own program for the upcoming session of the Legislature (not to mention other urgent University business).

Working with my own data and Ray's initial comments I drafted a preliminary version of the enabling legislation and an appropriation bill, but that was as far as I could go. The final version had to be reviewed (and probably rewritten) by Ray and approved by the University. That is where the snag developed: Ray didn't have time for this extraneous matter. I spent, it seemed, much of January writing letters to Sen. Smith, Rep. Bethell, and Marcus Halbrook trying to put off their increasingly urgent requests for the bills. Finally, on 3 February, when Marcus wrote saying he simply had to have them, I wrote Pres. Caldwell reviewing the whole situation and urging that the University move on the issue.

The President broke the logjam by providing Ray official direction, and in early February 1959, the enabling legislation for the Laboratory and the accompanying appropriation bill were duly introduced by Rep. Bethell in the House and by Sen. Smith in the Senate. Because of legislative complications only indirectly related to these bills (principally the question of university status for Arkansas State College at Jonesboro) the bills were not debated and passed until late in the session; in fact, final action was taken on the last day. Despite pressure of their commitments to Jonesboro, both Bethell and Smith successfully defended the location of the Laboratory at the University rather than elsewhere. Except for this discussion, there was no opposition to the bills and they passed both the House and the Senate without a dissenting vote.

As it developed, no action was taken on an antiquity act during this session. Sen. Smith and I both felt that it would be ill advised to push through an antiquity act until we were assured of a funded program to administer it. But since the enabling legislation and appropriation bill were not acted upon

until the closing days of the session, there was not time left to introduce an antiquity act. As it developed, it was just as well.

On April 1st (somehow an omen), Gov. Faubus signed the enabling legislation (Act 82) establishing a statewide program of archeology at the University, but he vetoed the accompanying appropriation. There was to be a program but no money to run it.

I couldn't imagine what had gone wrong but what I ultimately discovered was that Faubus had no trouble establishing new programs in which the legislature had expressed an interest; but funding them was another matter. Arkansas' Constitution requires a strict balanced budget so if the Legislature passes more appropriation bills than the budget will afford (not unusual), one task of the Governor is to reduce the excess. In the case of the Archeological Laboratory, there had been a last minute legislative slip-up so that the appropriation was not specifically funded in the Revenue Stabilization Act and would thus have to be funded from the General Fund, which was always oversubscribed. The second and fatal flaw was that Gov. Faubus now found himself with a $50,000 appropriation to the University which no Senator, no Representative, and no citizen had spoken to him about or asked him for support. (The University had mentioned it, but apparently not forcefully.) Wonderful. He could veto a bill, save $50,000, and not lose a vote. He did. Who could blame him. It seems that with no opposition to the legislation neither Bethell nor Smith had thought to touch base with the Governor or provide any active support. Neither had anyone else. I didn't even know such a thing was needed.

To say that I was dismayed and discouraged would be a massive understatement. The lesson came hard but it was a lesson well learned. Inattention to details at all times, and absence of public support at all stages of the legislative process may mean no bill and certainly means no money.

1961 Legislative Session

In a few days my natural optimism returned and I decided to see if something couldn't be salvaged. I went to see Dean Nichols with the proposal that the University really had a public obligation to fund, at a minimum interim level, this new program for which they now had responsibility. The Dean had no funds uncommitted, but he volunteered to go with me to see Vice President James Green in search of other sources of funding. Green was equally unresponsive. The University, like the Governor was unaware of any strong public interest or pressure for the program.

However, on the way back from that meeting, the Dean, perhaps out of sympathy or from a desire to provide some encouragement, said that he would be willing to attempt to satisfy an earlier request of mine to establish a position of Museum Preparator. His suggestion was that we eliminate the Museum's secretarial position (the Museum's only full-time position and only paid staff person other than myself—Dellinger drew no Museum salary) and

upgraded that slot to the professional level of Museum Preparator. I accepted on the spot. (And was to use this ploy twice again over the years. The Museum had to have a secretary so we would gradually scrounge funding for our lost position, then, when it was back to full time, upgrade the slot to a professional one and start over on getting a secretary.)

My next step, which I took immediately, was to sit down and write Hester. We didn't have any money for a Laboratory of Archeological Research but I did have this new position of Museum Preparator. I couldn't give her any clear idea as to what the job might entail (for I wasn't clear myself given the rather fluid circumstances) but was she interested? She was, and agreed to come to Fayetteville as Museum Preparator on 1 July of 1959.

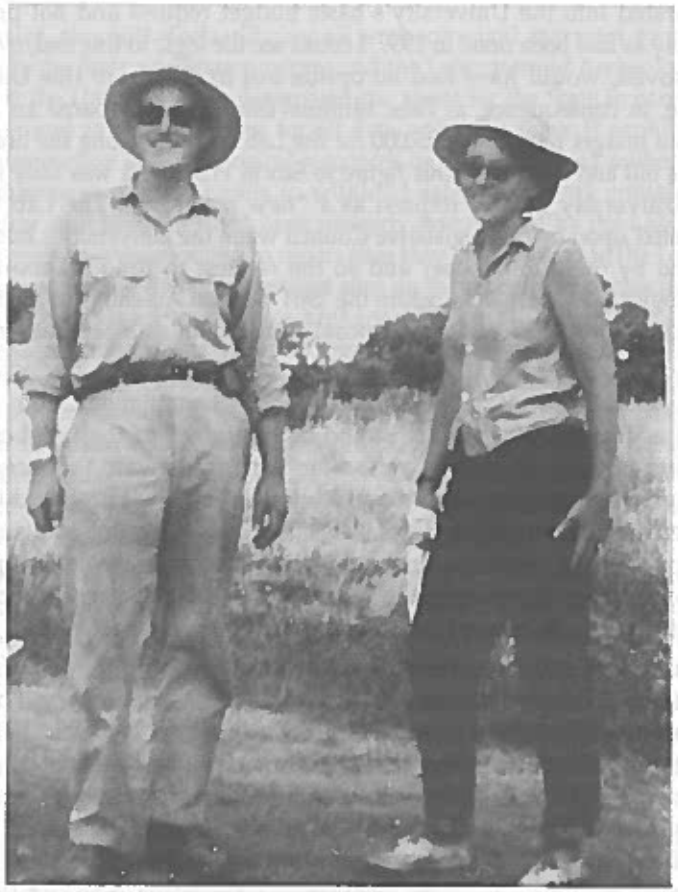
After Hester arrived, it quickly became apparent that she and I could work very well together. From 1959 onward, anything archeological in Arkansas was the result of this very effective teamwork. Insofar as there was any division of activity between us, I tended toward long range planning while Hester tended toward management of detail but these were tendencies not absolutes and both capabilities are essential to success.

When the University declared itself unable to fund even a pilot program I turned to foundations for support, but to no avail.

Shortly after the 1959 legislative session I made one other major attempt to get something, anything, going archeologically. Act 82 said that the Highway Commission was "authorized and directed" to cooperate with the University "in aid of archeological salvage." That sounded like pretty strong language to me, so I journeyed to Little Rock to see if we couldn't get a Highway Salvage Program set up as had been done in New Mexico and some other states at the time.

I was referred to the Highway General Counsel who cursorily reviewed my copy of the enabling bill and said, in effect: "Go to Hell, that is not something we want or have to waste time and money doing". I thought that over for a few weeks and the next time I was in Little Rock made an appointment with the State Attorney General (which got me in trouble with Ray Trammell, the University Legal Counsel, who firmly informed me that no staff or faculty went to the State AG without going through him.) In any event, the Attorney General listened to my story and reviewed the legislation and said, in essence, "if the Highway Department says 'go to Hell' then that's what you had better do." We were going to have to wait awhile to get a Highway Salvage Program started.

The presence of archeologists at the University Museum and our National Park Service funded research over the State was gradually attracting public notice and our mail on the subject was increasing. Hester and I began considering the advisability and desirability of establishing a state archeological society. Recently Harry McPherson, Dave Harner and other interested amateurs had established the Northwest Arkansas Archaeological



Bob McGimsey and Hester Davis in the field

Society as a unit of the Central States Archaeological Societies, Inc. They suggested that that organization be expanded statewide. But we and others (including Mr. Dellinger who had sponsored a short lived state society just before World War II) preferred having an unaffiliated state group. During the winter of 1959/60 we got together with interested amateurs, (including Harry McPherson, Dave Harner, Deane Carter, and Cecil Cleavenger), wrote a constitution and, early in 1960, we together formally established the Arkansas Archeological Society. Mr. Dellinger was President and Sen. Smith was on the Board of Advisors. The Society was to play a major, in fact decisive, role in the ultimate creation of the Arkansas Archeological Survey.

In April 1960, I spent some time consulting with the University President's right hand man, Storm Whaley, about the budget for the Lab as this was the time for developing budgets for the 1961 legislative session. The University's new President , David W. Mullins, was of the opinion, Storm informed me, that any appropriation for University based programs should be

incorporated into the University's basic budget request and not presented separately as had been done in 1959. I could see the logic to this and, even had I disapproved, would have had no option but to adhere to this University directive. In consequence, at Pres. Mullins' direction, I prepared an absolute minimum budget request of $25,000 for the Lab basically along the lines of the previous bill and submitted this figure to Storm Whaley. It was duly included in the University budget request as a "new program". The Lab was not commented upon by the Legislative Council when the University's budget was reviewed by them in October and so the request to fund a Laboratory of Archeological Research went before the 1961 General Assembly as a part of the University's proposed budget proposal rather than as a separately funded entity.

In April also, I made one last attempt to get some momentum going to show the University's interest in and commitment to the Lab before the beginning of the next legislative session for I was aware that several key legislators doubted both. I had made a brief survey of all proposed Corps of Engineer reservoirs in Arkansas and wanted to publish this to distribute to legislators, among other audiences, to show what an archeological program could do. I requested permission to attach the Lab's name to such a publication, thus establishing the Lab, at least on paper. Permission was refused.

Later in 1960 I made another attempt to involve the Highway Department. Federal regulations had been changed somewhat and I had been encouraged by the success of my colleague Jim Schaeffer in Oklahoma. He and I went to Little Rock and talked at length to the Highway people but, though they evinced some interest, both they and the Attorney General felt that the state legislation was such that a Highway Salvage program was not feasible without a separate state appropriation or, alternatively, an ongoing state program to which Highway Salvage could be attached. The fact that other states had managed didn't seem to carry much weight.

At the conclusion of the 1959 session I had been directed by the Legislative Council to continue development of an antiquity act for possible introduction in the 1961 session. I developed a set of detailed notes which I turned over to Trammell in order that he might draft a proposed act. The final draft was not completed until just prior to the 1961 session and was not turned in to Marcus Halbrook (by Hester) until after I left on January 23rd for a four month archeological field season in Panama.

One major problem was that the University took the position that this draft was a confidential report provided by University personnel to the Legislative Council and that it could not be made public. Further, the University did not wish, in any way, to appear to be sponsoring the legislation. This had the unfortunate result that we could not make the draft available to the Society and the public for discussion and input. Not surprisingly, this had far reaching negative results with respect to the development of any public understanding of and support for the legislation.

In brief, this bill declared that all archeological material on land belonging to the State was State property and the Laboratory of Archeological Research at the University was designated the agent for the State in carrying out the Act and as the repository for all data and collections. It prohibited needless destruction of archeological resources on State land and authorized the Commissioner of State Lands to withhold sale of property containing archeological sites until they had been properly investigated by the Lab, and County Surveyors were required to report sites they encountered to the Lab. It requested private land owners to protect sites on their land and declared that entry on private land to remove archeological material without the landowner's permission was an act of trespass (surprisingly, to me at least, this didn't seem to be covered by existing law) but gave the Lab the right of access to property to inspect sites. It also gave the Lab the right of eminent domain if important sites were threatened. It also prohibited needless destruction of archeological data, subsequent to proper notification, from sites designated by the Lab as of unusual scientific value. Finally, it prohibited fraudulent practices with respect to archeological materials.

When Storm Whaley gave the draft of the bill to Marcus Halbrook, Marcus passed it on, without comment, to Rep. Bethell when he asked for it. In retrospect it was realized that it would have been better had Storm passed it directly to Bethell, conveying at the time that University support was dependent upon his introducing the bill as written. Evidently that had been interpreted as being in conflict with the University's policy of non-involvement. In any event, as it was, Bethell proceeded to make a number of substantive changes based primarily on his concern about jealousy and lack of trust between the six state supported colleges and the University at Fayetteville. His most serious change was to insert "and any other State supported institution of higher learning" almost everywhere the Lab was mentioned. This served to dilute the Lab's ability to maintain any centralized record concerning the State's archeological resources but was also a concern in that it gave responsibilities to the colleges that they didn't have trained staff to execute.

In typical Bethell fashion, he did this without consulting anyone and our first indication was when Hester received a copy of HB 437, as introduced, from Marcus Halbrook on 18 February with a note explaining what Bethell had done.

Hester consulted as best she could with me (10 days round trip mail service), with Vice President James Green, and with Ray Trammell. When asked by Ray if we shouldn't go ahead and support this bill if we could not effect any changes. Hester said, to his surprise, "No, we would rather have no bill than a bad one." Ray drafted some amendments to make it as palatable as possible and they succeeded in getting Sen. Smith to amend the bill in the Senate and also Bethell's reluctant agreement to get the House to concur. In essence these amendments required all parties to deposit copies of all archeological information with the Lab ensuring that the State would at least maintain a central repository of

all archeological data. We felt we had made all the changes possible and would just have to accept and learn to live with this version.

Hester and I did have one other arrow in our bow. Following up on the Highway Department opinion of the need for a separate appropriation for Highway Salvage, we talked to Sen. Smith about sponsoring one and, at the beginning of the session, Hester asked Storm to work with the Highway Commission to see if separate funding might not be developed for a highway salvage program.

In the meantime the University appropriation containing the request for funding for the Lab was progressing through the Legislature with increasing indications that total funding was going to be well below the level requested. Hester conveyed this to me in Panama in late February and that President Mullins and his advisors were to meet shortly to determine what programs to fund. I promptly wrote a four-page letter to the President putting forth the view that, by electing to request the funds for the Lab as a part of its own budget the University had, in essence, usurped the Legislature's initial intent to allocate funds separately (as both Bethell and Smith had voiced strong interest in doing during this session) and that by so doing the University had undertaken a moral, and perhaps even legal, responsibility to fund the program. Trammell agreed that I made a strong case but stopped short of saying that the University had any legal obligation to fund it.

All of this activity brought about an increasing desire on Hester's and my part to consult with one another more directly than by mail. This was easier said than done. I was in the Interior of Panama where there was only a single phone line connecting me with Panama City. A week of effort failed to find that line operative at the same time that the almost equally undependable connection from Panama to the States was functioning. Finally, in desperation, we turned to ham radio. It took nearly a week of almost constant effort but on the 6th of March and again on the 10th a Panamanian friend was able to raise a ham operator in Tulsa who made a phone patch through to Fayetteville and to Hester. By this means we were able to consult at length for the cost of no more than a long distance call from Fayetteville to Tulsa.

For really the first time, the Society became politically active during this session. We kept them informed through the Society publications (I was the Editor and Hester wrote most of it) and encouraged any of them who had opinions to express them to their legislators, whatever those opinions might be. Many of them did but, as events were to show, not enough.

In the end nothing was gained. The President decided against funding the Lab and, to our astonishment, on the 16th of March Gov. Faubus vetoed the Antiquity Act. His veto message stated that the Act would "work undue hardships upon state, county, and municipal departments and employees," that Lab access to private property was unconstitutional, and requiring persons to determine the ownership of lands and to gain permission before removing

Officers, Arkansas Archeological Society meeting, Petit Jean, September 1963: H. R. McPherson, J. H. Moselage, J. Buron Gregg, Ralph Hale, Bob McGimsey, Pete Shiras, Cecil Cleavenger, T. H. Robinson, and S. C. Dellinger

artifacts therefrom would "interfere with and virtually prohibit the hobby of many people of this State." One suspects that this last was the real reason and that some influential pot hunters had made their case forcefully, a problem which probably could have been averted had there been early public disclosure and discussion so that Society support could have been developed. To cap it off, our effort to develop separate funding for a Highway salvage program came to naught as well.

In a last ditch effort to salvage something, Hester approached Vice President Green about my earlier request to be relieved of teaching responsibilities and be assigned to half-time research instead. Green, perhaps as a measure of compensation, reluctantly agreed to try and find the half-time funding, commenting that maybe with that I could start developing the Lab. But Hester firmly pointed out that, no, this was funding to permit me to do research that was already in hand (for I had developed in excess of $50,000 in research) not to develop the Lab. In the end Green did find funds for this though, in practice, both Hester and I continued to teach courses. We just no longer got paid for doing so. With that small gain we had to be satisfied.

If 1959 had been my baptism to fire, 1961 had been Hester's. Neither of us had had much success.

1963 Legislative Session

In January 1962 a series of events occurred which had long range and lasting effects. The circumstances were not legislative but the outcome laid a firm base for legislation in the future by establishing the philosophical foundation for a positive working relationship among most archeological practitioners (professional and amateur) in the State.

Cecil Cleavenger, a founder and active member of the Society, had been reporting a number of sites to the Museum. One of these subsequently became threatened by the owner's farming operations. An Anthropology student, Allen McCartney, (who, years later, was to be the Chair of the Anthropology Department at the University and is still on its staff) and a friend wanted to test the site as a base for a science project for the friend. The two were good friends of Cecil and I knew they had talked to him about the possibility. I felt that Allen was capable of conducting a test excavation under my general supervision so I gave permission for him to do so as a Museum project. I wrote the landowner officially requesting that the Museum be allowed to excavate and he agreed.

Shortly afterward Cecil decided he wanted to dig there as well, retaining the artifacts he recovered for his (well cataloged) personal collection. I called Cecil and demurred, saying that the dig was now an official Museum project and private collecting could not be a part of it. Cecil, having reported the site, felt he was being "punished" for having done so and kept away from one of "his" sites.

Many amateurs would have exploded verbally and probably would have had little if anything to do with professionals afterward. Cecil sat right down and wrote a carefully thought out three-page single-spaced letter expressing his view of and concerns about what had transpired.

This inspired me to sit down and think through, really for the first time, just what I thought the relationships were or should be between professionals and amateurs regarding sites, rights, and responsibilities. The resulting nine-page single-spaced letter was mailed off three days after my receipt of Cecil's missive. I must have struck the right note for, in a two-page reply, Cecil accepted and agreed with my position and we remained good friends and close associates in archeological development to the great benefit of the State program. The philosophy developed in that nine-page letter ultimately formed the base for the philosophy spelled out in greater detail in my book *Public Archeology* (1972). Amateur/professional contacts like that are priceless.

In the fall of 1962, in preparation for the upcoming legislative session, I prepared a brief for Pres. Mullins on the current status and prospects of the Lab, the Highway Salvage Program, and the antiquity act, and pointed out the Society's support for these. He suggested the Society appoint a committee to work with the University's Legislative Liaison Committee. At their fall Meeting the Society did so, appointing three members who were well placed politically: Adrian Williamson of Monticello, Dwight Morris of Siloam Springs, and Deane Carter of Fayetteville. Cecil Cleavenger, as Society President, was ex-officio. The committee collectively wrote letters of support for the University budget request

to the Legislative Council and individual members wrote in support of the archeological program to legislators and to members of the University Board of Trustees. However, committee members, after meeting with Pres. Mullins and Vice President Green, told me privately that they were concerned about the depth of Pres. Mullins' commitment.

Indeed, the legislative session of 1963 was perhaps the nadir of the effort to create an effective statewide archeological program in Arkansas. The budget for the Lab was routinely included in the University budget request and, just as routinely, was not funded by the University for the 1963/65 biennium. The 1961 Antiquity Act experience had been sufficiently traumatic and prospects for the Lab sufficiently problematic that neither Rep. Bethell nor we suggested reviving the effort. It was a discouraging period.

1965 Legislative Session

The only bright spot on the horizon was the possibility of a Highway Salvage Program. In November 1962, I had noted that the Highway Commission General Counsel who had been so negative toward archeology in 1959 had retired. I wrote to the new General Counsel and raised the issue of a possible contract between the Highway Commission and the Museum based on Act 82 to do archeological salvage, as if it had never been considered before. He wrote back and set up an appointment. When I arrived at his office he had the Arkansas statutes open on his desk and said "It says here we are directed to cooperate, what should we do?" (Time lends weight to law!) In the doing it didn't prove to be quite that simple, of course, but it certainly was a start.

In July 1963, I raised the matter with the University and in August I contacted the Highway people again and set up a meeting for October, at which time I was to submit a proposal. In October I proposed that the Highway Department contract with the Museum (and the Lab) to survey all Interstates as well as all primary and secondary road work plus surveying within 100 feet of all existing roads. There was no immediate reaction from the Highway Department. In the meantime the Dean had said that if a program got underway it could be used as a base for officially establishing the Lab which would be attached to the Museum.

In December, the Highway people told us they could "sell" the Highway Commission only on doing the Interstate and related salvage but that the whole issue was still in doubt. We promptly made arrangements for members of the Society to make a presentation to the Commission at their January (1964) meeting. Two Society members (Ralph Hale and John Moselage) spoke and several others attended. We were told later by our Highway contacts that the Commission had said it was the finest presentation ever made before them, but a final decision was postponed until February. Another person who contributed at this time, and later, was S. D. Dickinson, a former student of Dellinger's who was now an editorial writer for the *Arkansas Democrat*. In the meantime there was a flap that maybe Phase II work was not eligible for Federal

reimbursement. I had to make numerous phone calls before finally convincing them that it was. In early March Pete Shiras, one of the Society members who had attended the hearings, called me to say that the Highway Department had just called him (representing the Society) to say the program had been approved. My journal records that "there were times when I never thought we would see the day." Without the Society we might not have.

The program officially started on 1 July 1964. There continued to be glitches in funding and administrative matters over the next few years (and for a time the Highway people tried to insist that it should be only a one year effort). But the program continued and continued to improve, and is today an accepted part of the Highway program with the (now) Department of Highways and Transportation employing its own archeologists who work closely with the Survey.

The 1965 legislative session started out following the same old routine as the previous sessions. Funding for the Lab, now more often termed the Arkansas Archeological Research Center, was included, still with an absolute minimum budget, in the University's request for new programs. No antiquity act was requested by Bethel or others in the Legislature (though a draft one had been prepared and published in the Society newsletter in the interim between sessions), and we held off pushing for one for the same reasons as last time: until we were assured of funding for an archeological program equipped to monitor such an act, it seemed to us unwise to push for passage.

During the early part of the legislative session we did enter into serious discussion with prominent citizens of Parkin and with Senator Bell (Parkin) about developing legislation to create an archeological park at the Parkin site, a large well preserved late Mississippian site. In its final form as introduced by Sen. Hudson (at Sen. Bell's request), we had developed it into a more general bill which authorized the creation of State Archeological Sites by the Arkansas Archeological Research Center and then the designation by the Publicity and Parks Commission of those that were appropriate as State Archeological Site Parks. Obviously we thought Parkin should be considered appropriate. (We tried to include tax benefits to the landowner of sites designated State Archeological Sites but Trammell pointed out that that was unconstitutional.) It would also have required consent by the Center for excavation at such sites (representatives of Arkansas State College at Jonesboro asked to be exempted from this) and made the Center responsible for all archeological material from such sites. But, despite considerable local enthusiasm at Parkin, this bill did not come up for a vote because of the pressure of other concerns at the end of the session.

On the 26th of February, 10 days before the scheduled end of the 1965 legislative session, Pete Shiras, President of the Arkansas Archaeological Society, called Hester with some urgent information (I was on a lecture tour). Pete had been in Little Rock visiting his own legislator who, knowing of Pete's interest in archeology, asked his opinion of a bill Rep. Bethell had introduced

Pete Shiras during Society dig, 1965, at the Parkin site (3CS29)

the day before. Rep. Bethell had been trying for almost eight years to get an archeological program going in Arkansas. The separate appropriation approach tried in 1959 had been co-opted by the University in subsequent sessions and for three sessions the program had gone nowhere. Evidently Bethell's patience had snapped. Certainly his frustration was understandable.

In brief, Bethell's bill (HB 577) authorized: the Publicity and Parks Commission to act also as an Arkansas Archeological Commission; the Commission was to appoint a State Archeologist who would carry out a program of research, education, and public relations (here the bill essentially duplicated almost word for word Act 82 of 1959 except that "Publicity and Parks Commission" had been substituted for "University of Arkansas"); and a State Museum was to be established for the purpose of making available to the public the material recovered by the State Archeologist.

Pete contacted the Society Executive Committee and Board of Advisors. He also dictated the bill over the phone to Hester so that she was able immediately to convey it to Vice President Green and Ray Trammell, who were equally surprised. Trammell was inclined to think Bethell was attempting some not so gentle blackmail. The University was not pleased. (Our initial reaction was that for some reason Publicity and Parks was trying to take over a University program, but a quick phone call revealed that they were as astonished and, if anything, even less pleased, than we were.)

There was no appropriation for this new entity, and for several days no one was able to find Bethell to find out his intentions, so I contacted Sen. Bell, with whom we were actively working on the Parkin legislation, (our old

staunch supporter, Sen. Smith, had died) and he agreed to sponsor an appropriation bill if requested.

By the first of March I had drafted an appropriation bill and submitted it to Vice President Green. That afternoon Bethell surfaced and called saying he would not accept any appropriation bill that went to the University. In the meantime the State Society, and the Northwest Arkansas Archeological Society, very disturbed at the duplication of programs, the lack of an appropriation, and the fact that Publicity and Parks had no personnel or facilities to provide supervision and guidance to the program had been getting members to contact their legislators. Pete Shiras (who was the editor of the Mt. Home newspaper) had released a statement to the press indicating that the Society felt implementation of the existing program at the University would further the cause of archeological research more efficiently and effectively than creating a second agency with almost identical powers and directives. As a direct result, on the 2nd of March, the bill came out of Committee "Do Not Pass." On the 4th Cecil Cleavenger called to tell us that Bethell had agreed to withdraw the bill. The crisis seemed over. But that afternoon Bethell called both Shiras and the University saying he wanted to work out a compromise and that he would agree to whatever they suggested. The next morning Shiras went to Little Rock to consult with Bethell only to find that Bethell, again operating totally on his own, had amended the legislation to create a separate Archeological Commission, (two members were to be appointed by the Governor—one of whom was to be drawn from a list of not more than three submitted by the Society, and the third was to be an archeologist at the University to serve ex officio). Bethell had already reintroduced this new version of the legislation and gotten it approved by the House (still with the number HB 577). The crisis was back.

Although the Executive Committee of the Society still had serious qualms about this new program, they did feel that the amendment was an improvement. However, they suggested another amendment to ensure that the State Archeologist have a professional degree in anthropology, specializing in archeology and this was accepted. There was still the problem that the program duplicated an existing program, as well as the problem of finances.

All that was on a Friday. Over the weekend Hester and I prepared a detailed critique of HB 577 for the University and the Society to use as ammunition in connection with the bill should they wish to do so. On Monday (four days before the end of the session) we met Shiras in Little Rock. Shiras went to talk to legislators while Hester monitored action on the House floor and I monitored the Senate. Hester reported that Bethell introduced HB 583, which appropriated $11,000 to be used by his new Commission for the salaries of the State Archeologist and a Secretary, an amount which was totally inadequate and still contained no provision for operating funds. The following day, at my suggestion, an amendment was added to the effect that the Commission could accept gifts and grants. This was more or less a desperate

attempt to at least make it legally possible for the Commission to increase salaries and obtain some operating money. There was still no provision for regular State maintenance money, for operating quarters, or any institutional or agency affiliation.

All of these actions happened faster than one can imagine. With only a few days left in the session, the Legislature forgoes many normal procedures, so that there often was not time for calm, cool, and collected deliberation. Long distance phone calls were made to keep the Society Executive Committee informed, but even so some decisions had to be made without benefit of such discussions. As an example of how quickly things happened: my amendment to HB 583 to allow gifts and grants was discussed with Bethell at 9:30, drafted by the Legislative Research Department at 9:45, introduced into the Senate and passed by 10:00, and concurred with in the House by 10:30. One didn't have time for second thoughts. HB 577 and HB 583, both as amended, passed the House and Senate on March 9, only eight working days from the time HB 577 was first introduced.

The Society had been forewarned by a friendly legislator that Bethell (knowing that the bills were under fire) might ask that they be hand carried to the Governor for signature immediately upon passage. To prevent such rapid action by the Governor, the Society contacted Keith Tudor (a Society member and editor of a newspaper in Arkadelphia, and, more to the point, a close political associate of Gov. Faubus). Keith, even though he was personally opposed to having the Governor veto the bills, agreed to drop everything and drive to Little Rock on the last day of the session. He was able to talk to the Governor and get him to agree to hold off making a decision until after the Society had had time to further study the feasibility of the total program and present its views to him in writing.

Shiras again contacted the members of the Executive Committee for opinions. He also had several conversations with Vice President Green concerning the University's plans relative to future support of their archeological program. Receiving assurances of the University's support of the program, the Society sent a letter to the Governor requesting that he veto both the Commission legislation and the appropriation bill. The Board of Directors of the Northwest Arkansas Archaeological Society concurred in this action and sent a telegram to the Governor to that effect, as did several individual members of both societies.

In the meantime University representatives had met with the Governor to request that he veto the bills. The Governor told the University that because of political factors, he planned to sign them both. However, after receiving the communications from the two societies, the Governor changed his mind. On March 30, the Society received a letter from Gov. Faubus saying "In accordance with your recommendation, and with the consent of the author, I have vetoed HB 577 and HB 583 pertaining to archeology in Arkansas."

The Society had become a force to reckon with in its dealings with the General Assembly.

The Society was less successful in its relationship with the University. Shiras, Cleavenger, and McPherson met formally with President Mullins, and Vice Presidents Green and Young on June 25, 1965. The President assured them of the University's support for its archeological program and that although money was tight the first year of the upcoming biennium, they would give it a particularly hard look in the second year when increased funding was expected. President Mullins told the Committee that if the funding for the program was not approved by the Legislative Council before the next legislative session, the University would not oppose a special legislative appropriation for the program. (Of course, the Legislative Council had always approved the program in the past. That was not the problem.) Despite President Mullins' assurances that "archeology was not a forgotten program," in the event, no University funds were made available during the 1965/67 biennium.

CONCEPTION, GESTATION, AND BIRTH (1965-1967)

1967 Legislative Session

My notes describing events of the fall of 1965 are entitled "Here We Go Again."

October 16th was another Legislative Weekend and legislators and staff abounded on campus. I was invited to the Saturday pregame luncheon and there met my old friend, Marcus Halbrook, the Legislative Research Director. He mentioned briefly that at the summer meeting of the Legislative Council another study concerning a state archeological program had been requested, this time by Rep. Bethell and Sen. Bob Douglas (Texarkana) and that he would be getting in touch with me to work on it. That was the first I had heard of that, or of Sen. Douglas and his interest in archeology. (I learned later that one of his constituent Society members had piqued his interest by complaining about out-of-staters coming in and ripping off our state's heritage—an old Dellinger battle cry.)

A few minutes later Bethell approached me to tell me of the requested study and that he wanted me to help with it. He said he wanted the archeological program to grow up and stand on its own two feet. "Now I'm not against the University, and don't want to hurt any of its programs. You know I'm the one who introduced the bill sending the Hazen mammoth to the University [During the last session a mammoth had been uncovered by a Highway borrow pit and a discussion had ensued as to which state institution should receive it], but I just don't think the Legislature will make any additional funds available to the University. If it is at the University a lot of legislators will just feel that the University should provide the support. I don't care who is on the Commission. You can appoint them all if you want to."

Another Legislative Weekend, a new national study, another bill by Bethell. Perhaps I can be forgiven for feeling that after eight years we were right back where we started. But we weren't, of course. There was a great deal more awareness on the part of the University administration, Hester and I were much more knowledgeable, and citizen interest was now well organized.

The next weekend Pete Shiras and I drove to an archeological meeting in Missouri and talked things over. The Society had been asked by President Mullins to sponsor a study of programs in adjacent states and Shiras asked if I would help with this. On October 20th I called Marcus to get more information on his study and to ask if the two studies could be combined. He, and later the University, agreed. Marcus (at Sen. Douglas' behest) also requested that I get to work again on an antiquity act and include that in my study. Marcus didn't blanch when I said that an adequate program would run to at least $50,000. His comment was that wasn't "a lot of money anymore." All of this was to be coordinated with his new assistant, Kern Treat.

Marcus also conveyed Bethell's strong feeling that "archeology was not getting the proper attention at the University." He said Bethell felt that there was a lot of interest at Arkansas State College at Jonesboro and he [Bethell] was worried about funding if the program was at the University. This was at the height of the effort by President Reng of Arkansas State College to have that institution designated a "university" by the General Assembly, a development the University in Fayetteville adamantly opposed. This debate, of several years standing, had succeeded in tying up much legislation, related and unrelated, in the session just past and was to do so again in the 1967 session, at which time ASC was finally successful in being designated a university. We certainly didn't want the archeological legislation to get caught in the intense crossfire of that debate if it could be avoided.

By the end of October, I had once again sent out detailed inquiries to my archeological colleagues nationwide and began compiling the results as they came in. I also began work on an antiquity act, enlisting the additional assistance this time of Robert Wright of the University law faculty in Little Rock.

In point of fact, however, the Arkansas Archeological Survey, as it is presently known, was conceived during the latter part of the morning of 15 February 1966!

I had "hidden out" for the morning to do some concentrated work on the state program summaries, but my mind kept wandering to how to design and establish a dynamic workable program in Arkansas. It was apparent that the approaches we had been attempting over the past eight years were leading us nowhere. At one point during the morning the idea of the Survey came, almost full blown in the form in which it finally developed, that is a statewide program administered from a central office located at the University (in close association with the Museum's extensive archeological collections, the Library, and the Anthropology faculty) but with each state supported

institution of higher education playing an equal part. There was no precedent that I was aware of, in or out of state, but such an approach would make for a well balanced statewide program and would overcome the concern of the colleges about the "University wanting, and getting, it all." Of course what the University administration would feel about the concept, particularly since, from the beginning, I felt that, to be successful, it would necessitate a separate appropriation, was another matter.

I have always thought of this as my "aha" morning.

That evening it just happened that I was scheduled to talk to the Ft. Smith Chapter of the Society. I had supper with Cecil Cleavenger, the Chapter President. At the Chapter meeting I discussed general problems of Arkansas archeology, the date of the upcoming Annual meeting, and other topics. It was only afterwards, when I returned to Cecil's house that I outlined my new idea for an Arkansas state program. I mentioned that I was concerned with the University's reaction. Cecil's feeling, immediately expressed, was that the program as I outlined it was a good one but that since it was now a program in which all the institutions of higher education were to be involved as equals, it would be improper to discuss it with the University until there had been an opportunity to discuss it thoroughly with all key members of the Society, for the Society would have to be the primary vehicle for selling any such program to the various colleges and to the legislature. The University, whatever its views, should not properly be brought into the planning process to any greater degree than were the other institutions. I had to agree with his logic. It was well after midnight when I got home. It had been quite a day.

Things began to move rather rapidly. On February 19th the Society Executive Committee met in Little Rock. I explained my ideas to them and they discussed them thoroughly and adopted them enthusiastically. By the end of February I had conferred with Ray Trammell and Dean Kruh, both of whom thought my approach was a good one, and I had prepared a first draft incorporating those ideas into a bill, which would supplement Act 82, to create a program participated in equally by all state supported institutions of higher education.

In early March I met with Vice Presidents Green and Young and, on March 7th, I prepared a memo which I submitted to Pres. Mullins. In this I reviewed the history of the development of a state archeological program, the problems which had been encountered, and the current activity by Rep. Bethell and Sen. Douglas. I said I felt the University had three options for the upcoming legislative session: "Attempt to fund Act 82 as in the past while trying to prevent or defeat additional legislation on a state program; essentially retire from the field of state-wide archeological research and do what we could to assist in the establishment of a workable separate archeological Commission; or, finally, attempt to find some middle ground."

I also told Pres. Mullins that, short of the University funding a program during fiscal 1966/67 that I had been given to understand was not possible,

introduction of new legislation was inevitable. I then explained that a "month or more ago I began to explore, with members of the Arkansas Archeological Society, Ray Trammell, and others, for some middle ground which might enable us to retain Act 82 and yet enable the interested members of the legislature and the colleges to lend the program their support." I attached a copy of the draft of the program which had been developed over the past month.

On the 24th of March I turned in my State Programs Summary (and about two weeks later my Summary of Antiquity Acts) to Marcus Halbrook and discussed the concept of new legislation supplementing Act 82. He felt that Bethell would want a separate commission and, though he thought the

A SUMMARY OF STATE SUPPORT OF ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH*

STATE	PRINCIPAL IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	FULL-TIME RESEARCH PERSONNEL	OPERATING FUNDS FOR RESEARCH	ESTIMATED TOTAL EXPENDITURES**
Ala.	University & Geological Survey	Less than 1	Less than $1,000	$3,000
Alas.	None	None	None	None
Ariz.	Universities (2)	4	$40,000	$72,000
Ark.	University	Less than 1	Less than $2,000	$6,000
Calif.	Div. of Beaches & Parks; Universities (2); and colleges	8	At least $50,000	$154,000
Col.	University	1	$1,000	$9,000
Conn.	University	Less than 1	Less than $1,000	$5,000
Del.	Archeological Board	1	$15,000	$23,000
Fla.	Universities (3); Dept. of Conservation; Board of Antiquities	4 - 5	$40,000 - $50,000	$76,000 - $90,000
Ga.	University; College; Hist. Comm.	1 - 2	$5,000 - $10,000	$13,000 - $26,000
Hawaii	Bishop Museum	None	None	None
Idaho	Universities (2); Historical Society	Less than 1	$2,000	$7,000
Ill.	Universities (3); State Museum; Archeological Survey	8	$40,000	$104,000
Ind.	Universities (2)	Less than 1	$3,000	$9,000
Iowa	Universities (2)	Less than 1	$2,0000	$6,000
Kan.	University; Historical Society	2 - 3	$5,000 - $10,000	$21,000 - $36,000
Ken.	University	1	$2,000 - $3,000	$10,000 - $11,000
La.	University	Less than 1	$1,000	$3,000
Me.	State Parks and Recreation Comm.	Less than 1	$1,000	$3,000
Md.	None	None	None	None
Mass.	None	None	None	None
Mich.	Hist. Comm.; Universities (2)	2	$5,000	$21,000
Minn.	Hist. Society, University	2	$10,000 - $15,000	$26,000 - $31,000
Miss.	University; Dept. of Archives & Hist.	1	$1,000	$3,000
Missouri	University	6	$30,000	$78,000
Mont.	None	None	None	None
Neb.	Universities (2); Historical	1 - 2	$12,000	$20,000 - $28,000
Nev.	None	None	None	None
N. H.	None	None	None	None
N. J.	State Museum	1 - 2	$15,000	$23,000 - $31,000
N. M.	University; Museum of New Mexico	3	$20,000	$44,000
N. Y.	State Education Department	1	$15,000 - $20,000	$31,000 - $36,000
N. C.	University; Dept. of Archives & Hist.	3	$25,000	$65,000
N. D.	University; Historical Society	Less than 1	$1,000	$3,000
Ohio	Historical Society	Less than 1	$5,000	$9,000
Okla.	University	Less than 1	$2,000 - $3,000	$4,000 - $7,000
Ore.	University	1 - 2	$5,000	$11,000 - $19,000
Penn.	Universities ( ); Historical and Museum Commission	4	$40,000	$72,000
R. I.	None	None	None	None
S. C.	University	1 - 3	$5,000	$21,000 - $29,000
S. D.	University; Historical Society	Less than 1	$2,000 - $3,000	$6,000 - $7,000
Tenn.	Universities (2)	2	$1,000	$17,000
Texas	Universities (2); Colleges (2); Parks and Wildlife Comm.; Building Comm.	7	$10,000	$44,000
Utah	University; Bureau Land Management	1 - 2	$10,000	$18,000 - $26,000
Vt.	None	None	None	None
Va.	State Library	Less than 1	$1,000	$3,000
Wash.	Universities (2)	1 - 2	$12,000 - $15,000	$20,000 - $31,000
W. Va.	Geological and Economic Survey	2	$2,000 - $3,000	$10,000 - $17,000
Wis.	Universities (2); Historical Society	2	$2,000 - $5,000	$10,000 - $21,000
Wyoming	University	Less than 1	Less than $1,000	$3,000

*No attempt was made to determine actual salaries. For this estimate a standard salary level of $8,000 per archeologist was assumed. In instances of "less than 1" archeologist a figure of $4,000 was assumed.

1966 summary of state support of archeological research

program I outlined was good, it might be too ambitious and beset by too many political landmines to have much chance of success. Halbrook favored the Commission approach "because it frees it [the program] from the problem of a University connection" and gives the Society more access to the Governor." That gave me pause for there was no one in State government for whose judgement I had greater respect.

My inclination was that I should simply appear before the Legislative Committee (on Agriculture and Conservation) and make my presentation as I had in 1958. Halbrook, however, pointed out that it was a public meeting with the press in attendance, and "if you are going to propose something that involves many institutions, get all interested parties in on the development from the very beginning." Obviously sound advice which I took to heart and subsequently applied to many circumstances. In mid-April, Halbrook sent out invitations to attend the Committee meeting on April 21 to all colleges, the University, all museums, and the two archeological societies.

In the weeks before the April meeting, I met three times with University Vice-President Green and once with Vice-President Young to discuss the program and to urge them to give me some indication of the University's position. My final meeting was with Green on the 19th. He said, as he had before, that the program was a good one, and reiterated that "he personally thought that the appropriation should be separate." The penny finally dropped. I realized that President Mullins was not about to publicly reverse official policy and that Green's "personal" opinion was all the direction I was going to get. Any appearance of fragmentation of the University's budget request was of major, legitimate, and understandable concern, but if the program was to be as designed, it was not a University program, but rather a budget for a separate program, part of which happened to be housed at the University. This difference was the bullet the University evidently had difficulty biting, but this lack of more positive direction did make my position as public negotiator and of University representative a bit difficult. At my request, however, President Mullins did ask Storm Whaley to attend the Legislative Committee meeting.

In the meantime, Pete Shiras had had a two hour meeting with Bethell during which Pete explained the approach of supplementing Act 82 so that all institutions could participate equally. Bethell said he thought the idea sounded feasible, and asked the Society to see to drawing up appropriate legislation.

At some point during this period, I paid a visit to President Reng of Arkansas State College in Jonesboro. President Reng was the recognized leader among the college presidents, and it was essential that the program have his blessing or at least no active opposition from him if it was to have any chance for success. I stood before his desk and started my pitch about this great new program in which all institutions of higher education would participate equally. Before I got much further than that, he held up his hand and said "Sit down, young man, you don't know what the hell you are talking about!" He then proceeded to cite chapter, book, and verse about how, in his opinion, it

was not possible to work with the University, much less as an equal partner. He concluded by opining that all my program would accomplish would be to infest his campus with a bunch of University spies. That pretty much set me back on my ear! However, once his lecture was concluded, we discussed the whole program at some length and, in the end, he agreed to consider it and have a representative (Eugene Wittlake, Director of the ASC Museum) take part in the upcoming Committee meeting.

The Committee meeting was well attended by representatives of most of the colleges and the two archeological societies. Bethell spoke to Pete and me in advance to say that he didn't think Reng would go along with our proposal. I made a 20 minute presentation, followed by brief statements presenting various ideas from Wittlake, Al Giles (Arkansas Polytechnic College, Russellville), Joe Shaw (Arkansas State Teachers College in Conway), and representatives of the archeological societies. The upshot was a motion that a committee of representatives from all the colleges, the University, any interested museum, and the two archeological societies should get together and make recommendations about a program within 60 days.

Afterward, Hester and I conferred with Storm Whaley, who agreed that we should recommend that the funds for the program should be separate from the University's and that they should be drawn from the General Services Fund.

Two days later, Pete Shiras drove to Jonesboro, and spent two and a half hours with President Reng, trying to get him aboard. Pete reported that "Reng doesn't think the University and the colleges can cooperate (or at least they never have), and that while the University should be the front office, all institutions should have a say in the operation." Hard conditions to meet. As Hester and I talked over the situation, we realized that in future developments, the Society pretty well held the upper hand, for they could be neutral among the institutions, demand a good scientific program, and threaten to kill anything that didn't satisfy them.

In preparation for the first committee meeting scheduled for May 5th, Shiras also wrote to President Mullins urging that "the Society and the University reach a mutual understanding and approach to the needs of the program and the desirability of its being based at the University." He noted that if the University "isn't ready to work vigorously for its being based at the University, a special state commission will be established to handle it." Given the success of the Society in 1965, the President had to assume that there was a strong possibility that the Society's opinion could carry the day.

President Mullins replied to Pete that the University was still prepared to make a strong case of an archeological program in its biennial budget, but that I had been asked by him to represent the University at the committee meeting on May 5th where "we are hopeful that through his expert knowledge and dedication to the discipline, and through your strong support for the program and the University, there will be developed a logical State

plan for archeological research. May I assure you that the University has the deepest interest in cooperating in and supporting such a program."

The May 5th meeting was well attended with representatives of most of the colleges, the two societies, one museum, and the Arkansas History Commission. Pete Shiras was made Chair. I reviewed my nationwide study which indicated that, to date, two approaches had been tried. In some states, each state supported institution had been allowed to go its own way, an approach which led one archeologist in California to state in his response that it "would take a million dollars for us just to determine what we already know." In other states, one agency had been designated as being responsible for all archeological work in the state. This had the advantage of unifying effort but effectively locked out development by other state institutions and inhibited coordination among interested institutions.

This opened the floor to considerable discussion, including that of the possible establishment of a State Museum, something in which Rep. Bethell had long had a strong interest. Finally Pete set forth the concept of a centralized program which permitted all institutions an opportunity to participate and spelled out the details of a proposed Arkansas Archeological Survey. All agreed that this seemed a sound idea, and that Halbrook should be requested to draw it up in appropriate legislative language, and distribute it to the Committee so that all could bring it before their respective administrations for comment before the next meeting.

The next meeting was set for May 19th, with the topics to be discussed to include: (1) the proposed archeological legislation, (2) a study proposal for a State Museum, and (3) a State antiquity act.

The May 19th meeting opened with a bombshell. Between the two meetings, Wittlake, Giles, and James Hall (from the Little Rock Museum of Science) had gotten together and drawn up a proposal to establish an Archeological Commission. Their contention was that the proposed Survey legislation would not pass, since it could be viewed as favoring the University! There was spirited discussion, and it was finally pointed out by others that the sponsoring legislators had said for us to reach an agreement and that they would see to the passage of what we agreed upon. On this basis, we returned to the Survey approach, agreed to propose a Study Commission for a State Museum (which, with considerable input from the Little Rock Museum of Science, was introduced and passed in the legislative session), and accepted, after much discussion, a draft antiquity act which I had prepared, based on many previous versions.

Hester and I returned from this meeting via Jonesboro and visited with President Reng. We summarized the Committee's discussion and actions, and received his support for the concept, although he still had reservations.

Soon after the meeting, Pete Shiras asked Bethell and Douglas if the Committee could meet with them on June 2, to present the results of our

deliberations. On May 23, I went to Russellville to meet with President Hull, of Arkansas Polytechnic College. President Hull, a florid-faced gentleman, did not like the program I outlined, feeling that the colleges would have no say in the program and the University would. It was a difficult meeting.

Meanwhile, Marcus Halbrook drafted language, the committee commented, a "third preliminary draft" was distributed, and I drew up a "tentative budget," which by May 31 was for $156,000 for the first year and $159,500 for the second year of the biennium (it did not include funds for research stations at all the colleges since not all had indicated a desire to participate at this time). As a result of the meeting with Hull, the Committee had agreed to a change in the Survey program which added a section requesting the Society to provide an annual review of the Survey's operation which would be available to the legislature, the college presidents, or anyone else interested.

On the way to the June 2 meeting in Little Rock, I stopped in Conway and spoke with President Snow of Arkansas State Teachers College, who seemed interested in the program. At the meeting, Bethell expressed continued interest in the Committee's proposal. I also pointed out that now we needed to get some response from the colleges in writing showing support for the program, or at least indicating they were interested. This would make a good deal of difference in the final budget presented as I had figured it would cost about $20,000 to establish a research station at a college.

On June 4th, I received a letter from President Babin of Arkansas A&M indicating strong interest in the program and saying he would commit his $2,000 share of an archeologist's salary should the program become a reality. One down and six to go!

About June 10, I left Fayetteville for the six-week Field School program held that year at the Parkin site in Cross County. Sandy Scholtz was my assistant, and Mary Printup was the cook. I was, as usual, lucky to have such a good staff, because within the next week I had to be gone several days! On the evening of June 14, I received a call at the school house in Parkin where we were staying from Gene Wittlake saying he had spoken to President Reng about the version of the program presented to Bethell on June 2. Reng was willing to go along with the program BUT "Reng wants a board of participating institutions" to be in control. My heart sank. I suggested I come to Jonesboro for a meeting, and Wittlake called me right back saying the meeting was set for 11:00 the next day. I had a restless night, and a very uneasy hour-long trip to Jonesboro the next morning. I had determined that if Reng was adamant, I would have to tell him that I would do whatever I could to kill the program, because it just wouldn't work that way. My most telling argument, as it turned out, was that it would turn a scientific program into a political one; that with the administration as we had outlined it, each institution could appeal directly to the University, to the Society, and to the Legislature if they had a grievance. With a Board each institution would just

be one vote among many. Reng relented and said he would go along with the program the Committee had agreed upon, if he was the only dissenter. But it developed he wasn't. President Hull had called and talked with Reng on June 8, fueling both their reservations. Reng suggested we call and talk with Hull right then. When Hull was reached, I talked with him but without success. Reng talked with him (with me on the extension), listening to all of Hull's grievances. Finally Reng said "I'm not too unhappy with the program. Why don't we try it and if it doesn't work we'll blast them out of the water." Hull agreed, and I said "fair enough!"

Actually, by the time of the Legislative Committee meeting, we had a written or verbal commitment of interest from all seven colleges.

On June 16, the committee made its presentation before the Legislature Committee on Agriculture and Conservation. Pete Shiras made the presentation; I and a couple of other committee members spoke. Because of the intense politicizing associated with the strong requests by Arkansas State College for "university" status over the past few years, most legislators probably had never seen a proposed bill, much less one of direct relevance to higher education, on which all the colleges and the University agreed and which they were all willing to support. The Legislative Committee voted in favor of the Survey program, the budget, and of the State Museum Study Commission. "Do Pass" is a lovely phrase.

By October, Winthrop Rockefeller was in the race for Governor, and Pete Shiras, still acting in the name of the Society, contacted one of his aides (a fellow newspaper man), sending copies of the legislation and asking for support. Pete also wrote several other legislators whom he knew personally. Early in November, I wrote personally to the colleges with copies of the proposed bills, asking specifically for letters indicating an interest in participating. These were received and by November 15, the budget was revised to include all seven colleges (and the University) and totaled $225,000 the first year, and $215,000 the second year.

Another of our lucky breaks occurred on November 8, when Rockefeller was elected Governor, the first Republican in that position since Reconstruction. We knew that Rockefeller knew something about archeology and historic preservation because of his and his family's long-standing interest in Colonial Williamsburg, and we hoped this would stand us in good stead. I think it probably did. Early in December Pete Shiras wrote asking for a meeting of Society representatives and members of the Committee with Rockefeller. Pete was able to have a meeting with Rockefeller's top aide, Tom Eisele, on December 27. Tom felt the Governor would be interested and it was decided to wait for a meeting until after the bills had been introduced into the legislative session.

Meanwhile, Pete, Cecil Cleavenger, and John Moselage, all Society officers, met with President Mullins and Vice-President Green on December 16. The meeting was friendly. Mullins indicated support for the program, but felt

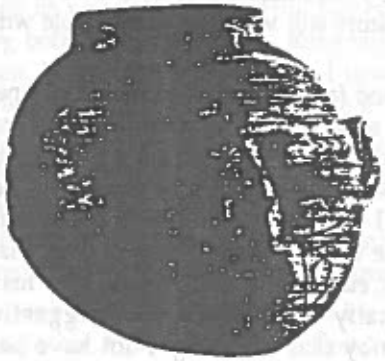
strongly that the budget for the first year was probably too large, and should be more like $100,000. Both Pete and I were encouraged by this response, but we knew the University administrators still were not comfortable with the program.

Throughout the late summer and fall, there were memos or phone calls to me from Vice-President Green (I never did meet personally with President Mullins) raising issues of concern: the budget had increased to a size that it could threaten all of higher education; he didn't like the idea of the Society reviewing the program; where did I think the Coordinating Office staff was going to find offices; why were the colleges getting more money than the University (now that WAS a switch), etc. I responded trying to allay his fears, and at the end of November finally wrote him a note suggesting as diplomatically as I could (which by that time might not have been as diplomatically as he might have wished) that by now all the colleges had agreed and I understood that the University had as well and I had communicated that to everyone, we had worked out the language of the bill with Trammell and others, it had been accepted by the Legislative Committee, we were working with the Governor, and wasn't it a little late to start sounding like the University was having second thoughts! Certainly my credibility would be ruined and I believed the University's would be seriously damaged.

It must be recognized that the University provided considerable and essential passive assistance (e.g., allowing Hester and me to work on it, making Trammell's expertise available) throughout development of the program but, like others, it entertained doubts, and never actively championed it publicly or privately.

The Legislature went into session early in January. The Society sent a letter and a brochure to all its members telling them that the bills were to be introduced and asking them to write the Governor and to contact their own Representatives and Senators about the program. The Northwest Arkansas Archaeological Society sent a letter to every legislator urging support for the program and the budget. The Central Office of the Society (Hester was Secretary) made a list of every legislator and went through the membership list finding out what members were constituents of which legislators. A copy of the enabling legislation and the tentative budget was sent, with a letter to each Society member, giving the name, address, and phone number of their legislators, and asking for them to contact their legislators and comment on the program. By the time the bills came to the floor for a vote, we wanted to be assured that every legislator had been contacted by at least one constituent if not more.

One of the people we had the most concern about was Senator Bob Harvey of Swifton, who was probably the single most powerful legislative figure, at least with respect to budget matters. He was Co-Chair of the Joint Budget Committee, and was rumored to almost single handedly write the



If it could but speak, what tales it could tell.

The mute evidence of more than ten thousand years of history lies buried under Arkansas soil, but . . .

IS THERE A FUTURE FOR ARKANSAS' PAST?

Brochure distributed by the Society to all legislators in January 1967

Revenue Stabilization Act which allocates all the State's revenues for the biennium. We were horrified when we discovered that there were NO Society members in his district! But then another of our lucky breaks occurred. One of our enthusiastic Society supporters we knew to be well connected politically, was Carolyn Pugh of Portland, so we asked her advice. It turned out that she

was a relative of Bob Harvey's, and she flew her plane to Swifton to personally tell him about the bills. Senator Harvey had been described to me by one wit as "so fiscally conservative he still plows with a mule and wouldn't loan money to his grandmother." This was a man we had to have on our side, and Marcus Halbrook and others were dubious we would achieve this. When I approached him (admittedly after Carolyn and several others had talked with him) I found him sympathetic to our cause and an unfailing source of good advice. Whenever I needed clarification of how legislative action stood or how best to proceed, he always took the time to get me onto or keep me on the right track.

On January 24 there was a meeting with Governor Rockefeller and Tom Eisele, Senator Bell, Senator Harvey, Senator Douglas, Representative Bethell, Hester and me, Society members Pete Shiras, Charles Figley (at that time the President), Cecil Cleavenger, and Mr. and Mrs. Harry McPherson. Gene Wittlake represented the colleges, and Mrs. Charles Kolb represented a group called Democrats for Rockefeller, who had been influential in his election. The discussion was very positive, with Rockefeller agreeing that this was a good program. He and Senator Harvey agreed that something should be done but that they needed to work out the financing!

Throughout the legislative session (at least until all bills were passed), I and sometimes both Hester and I would spend days just monitoring the action (or lack of it) by sitting in the House and Senate galleries. Even though most of that time was spent listening to irrelevant things, inattention to detail had cost us our funding in 1959 and we weren't going to let that happen again.

I was in the House Gallery the day Representative Bethell introduced the enabling legislation. Imagine my surprise to hear him ask for it to be referred to the wrong Committee! It was simply a slip on his part. Legislators have to keep on top of dozens of bills they or their constituents have an interest in and they have to be at least moderately informed on hundreds of others. As an experienced politician and an ex-Speaker of the House, Bethell was busier than most. It was understandable that he occasionally needed help from people like me, concerned only with three bills. I immediately left the gallery and went to the door of the House, sent a note in to Bethell, he came out right away and I pointed out the problem. He returned and immediately asked for the change. If I hadn't been there, it could have been days or more probably weeks before the error was realized; the delay could have been fatal.

On January 26, Bethell brought up the enabling legislation before the full House, and it passed 90-0 amidst cries of "good bill." Bethell had pulled in all his chits! On that day we also heard from Tom Eisele that President Reng had called the Governor to say that this is a good program! On January 30, Douglas brought the bill up before the Senate and it passed 32-0. The Society had certainly done its job.

Meanwhile, the appropriation bill was still a problem. On Wednesday, February 1st, I was called to a meeting with the Governor, Senator Harvey,

and Bethell in which the Governor said that if we would reduce the budget for the first year of the biennium to $125,000 he could support it. I pointed out that this meant only three colleges could participate the first year, but particularly because the Governor indicated full support for the program the second year, I agreed to adjust the budget. I left the meeting in the company of Senator Harvey and as we walked toward the Senate chamber I said "What should I do now?" Never failing in good advice, Harvey said "What you do now is turn around and go back into the Governor's Office and get that agreement in writing." Oh.

I turned around and went back to the Governor's Office and spoke to Eisele, who said he would try to would get such a statement by the next day. That night I went back to the hotel and redrafted the budget on the lines required (by now I could provide a revised budget of almost any character in 5 minutes flat), and the next morning (Friday) left it with Marcus Halbrook to be put into proper form. There was obviously no opportunity to discuss this with the committee, the Society, or with the college presidents (I did communicate with all of them within a few days and they all accepted the necessity for the reduction).

I also checked with Eisele who said, yes, the Governor had agreed to write a letter giving the appropriation, at the reduced level for the first year and the full level for the second, his "executive recommendation!" When I communicated this to Bethell he told me he needed the letter right away as he was to present the budget to the Joint Budget Committee early the next week. When I checked with Bethell late on Friday, he had not received anything in writing. Back I went to see Eisele, whom I found rushing out the door. He said "Oh, McGimsey. I don't have time right now. You know about it, why don't you draft something and leave it with the Governor's secretary and we'll get it done." I sat down and drafted a letter from the Governor to Representative Bethell saying what an urgent piece of legislation he thought this bill was and how he would support it, if passed. I dictated it to the Governor's Secretary, and returned to Fayetteville for the weekend.

Bright and early Monday morning I returned to the Capitol, and found that Bethell still had not received the letter. Back to the Governor's Secretary. Indeed, it had been delayed, but she was typing it up word for word from my dictation at that very moment, so I waited while the Governor signed it and hand carried it to Bethell. My assistance assured that the letter was available when it was needed. Had it not been provided in time, the Governor would have been embarrassed, Bethell would have been furious, and the Joint Budget Committee would have been uncertain as to the best course of action, a combination of circumstances that could have been fatal to the Survey's appropriation.

I also found , upon inquiry of Halbrook, that our budget had not been put on Tuesday's agenda for the Joint Budget Committee as expected, so I watched as Marcus added it to the schedule for the following day. Again, it took

STATE OF ARKANSAS
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
LITTLE ROCK

WINTHROP ROCKEFELLER
GOVERNOR

February 6, 1967

The Honorable John P. Bethell
House of Representatives
State Capitol
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Bethell:

As you know, I have urged the Legislature to hold the line on new programs or expenditures insofar as this is possible and consistent with the best interests of the State. However, there are some programs which, because of their very nature, simply cannot be postponed.

I have given very careful consideration to the Arkansas Archeological Survey, established by House Bill 165. Funding of this Survey will enable the State to take effective steps to preserve its archeological and historic resources in order that they may be available to present and future generations. These resources are rapidly disappearing as a result of modern construction and advanced agricultural techniques, and to delay initiation of our efforts would not be in the best interest of the State.

Therefore, it is my recommendation that because of its emergency nature, every effort be made to phase into this program during the 1967-69 biennium by supporting a budget of $125,000 for the first year of the biennium, and $215,000 for the second year. Support on this level has my approval and I recommend it to you and to the Legislature.

Sincerely,

Winthrop Rockefeller
Governor

Gov. Rockefeller's letter (drafted by McGimsey) in support of Survey legislation

attention to detail and being in the right place at the right time. I had learned that that was part of my job!

I also learned that day that Rockefeller had signed the enabling legislation, as Act 39. Wheeeww.

I had been invited to attend the Joint Budget Committee meeting on Wednesday, February 8, but there were few questions. The Joint Budget Committee voted to sponsor the bill and give it a "Do Pass" (essentially assuring its passage).

On Thursday, February 9, the Antiquity Act was signed by the Governor, as Act 59. Only one hurdle, a major one, still to go: the Survey's appropriation bill and, equally important, how it would fare in the Revenue Stabilization Act!

Appropriation bills are always some of the last to be brought up, so it was March 1st before HB 418, the Survey's appropriation, was brought up in the House. It passed 83-0, with no discussion! I spent a day reminding everyone I could that the Senate needed to pass the bill before the end of the session, and on Wednesday, March 3, the bill was scheduled for the full Senate on Tuesday, March 7, only two days before adjournment. While I watched in the gallery, it passed 27-0. To cap it off, late that afternoon of March 7th, I talked with Joe Stewart, the State Comptroller, who told me confidentially that the Revenue Stabilization Act had been passed by the Joint Budget Committee that afternoon as well, and that the Survey appropriation was in A and B category and that it would be FULLY FUNDED! I floated to the airport, and flew home, although I think the plane was probably superfluous!

PART 2 - OPERATION: PRESERVING THE PAST FOR THE FUTURE

by Hester A. Davis

THE FIRST FOUR YEARS (1967-1969)

Let me take up the narrative, now that Bob McGimsey has seen to the passage of the bills.

We were confident enough of the passage of SOMETHING, that as early as January 1967, we began contacting archeologists whom we knew had worked in the Lower Mississippi Valley, to see if they would like to join this new organization. Dan Morse, who was working as Highway Archeologist in Idaho, was one of the first so contacted. We find in the files a list of almost 50 names that either Bob or I talked to over the phone even before the legislation had passed. Bob had offered one of the Station Archeologist positions to Jim Scholtz, who had been a Research Assistant at the Museum since 1960 and was just completing his M.A. thesis. By mid-February we knew that it would only be possible to have three Research Stations. The other person who was interviewed and offered a position was Burney McClurkan, who had just completed his M.A. at the University of Texas.

Bob had written all the colleges and explained the situation of the first year, and had chosen Arkansas State University (Jonesboro), Arkansas A&M College (Monticello), and Henderson State Teachers College (Arkadelphia) for the three stations because of their geographic distribution. Graduate Assistants at the Coordinating Office in Fayetteville were to cover the northwest quarter of the state.

Let me digress from a chronological review here, and provide some background which explains why, in actuality, Burney was stationed at Arkansas AM&N rather than Arkansas A&M.

Archeologists with Beards on Small Southern Arkansas College Campuses

In the late 1960s beards on males often signified in the public's mind someone who was at best a hippy, at worse a trouble-maker. But archeologists, at least many male archeologists, had often worn beards, from the time of the Victorian curiosity seekers in England to those with pith helmets looking for treasure in Egypt. When the first three archeologists were hired by the Survey, all three were male and two had worn beards all their adult lives.

Burney McClurkan had dark hair and striking blue eyes (his hair is now gray but his blue eyes still sparkle!) In the spring of 1967, we brought him to be interviewed by the administration at Arkansas A&M (now the University of Arkansas at Monticello), and so that he could see what he thought of the countryside, the town, the archeology, and the campus. Dr. C. C. Curry, head of the Division of Social Studies, had represented A&M on the committee which drew up the Survey's enabling legislation, and Dr. Claude Babin, President of the College, had a M.A. in anthropology. Both were enthusiastic supporters of the concept of the Survey and delighted that A&M would have one of the first Research Stations. They both interviewed Burney and Dr. Curry took him on a tour of the campus. Burney liked what he saw, archeology was challenging, and Drs. Curry and Babin were delighted with Burney. McGimsey offered Burney the job in March, and Burney accepted.

Sometime in April 1967, Dr. Babin, at a regular meeting of his Board of Trustees, told them of this new archeological organization and the agreement that A&M had made to have a full-time archeologist on campus, providing free space and 3/16th of the salary in return for the services of this professional person for students and community. In the course of the discussion, it came out that Burney had a beard. The President of the Board said, no, there were to be NO staff on the A&M campus with beards! Period.

His reaction was not personal, but came from a background of troublesome times which the Trustees had just been through with a "liberal" faculty member, whose contract had not been renewed and who subsequently sued the college. The faculty member had been outspoken on political issues and questions had been raised about the propriety of the manner in which those opinions were expressed. The Board had taken issue with some of his actions. And—you guessed it—this "trouble-maker" had a beard, the only one on campus.

Dr. Babin had the embarrassing experience of having to call McGimsey, asking him to come to Little Rock for an "emergency." Dr. Babin had to withdraw his pledge for Burney to come to that campus, much to his chagrin. Dr. Curry was furious. Later in the year McGimsey received a letter from him saying that he had calmed down somewhat, but that the whole thing had been "one of the most frustrating and humiliating experiences of my life." And then McGimsey had to call Burney and say, we still want you to be a part of the Survey, and we think we can make an agreement with Arkansas AM&N in Pine Bluff if you will still come. Burney and McGimsey knew that one alternative was for Burney to shave his beard, but McGimsey was not going to ask and Burney didn't want to do it if he didn't HAVE to. So negotiations were started with AM&N and successfully concluded so that Burney's Research Station as of 1 July 1967, was Pine Bluff.

Henderson State Teachers College was also a small close knit school, concentrating on teacher education and with a strong ROTC program. Beards or no beards was not mentioned during the interview process when Jim Scholtz with his full brown beard came to the campus. The only extended discussions were whether the college wanted Jim to teach or whether they wanted to take

the opportunity to have him organize their archeological and geological collections, inventory them all, and prepare them for display. The first year, Jim taught only one course and began work on the collections. Since Sandy Scholtz was completing her M.A. in Anthropology, in the second year, Henderson asked Sandy to teach the anthropology classes and Jim did his 3/16 time for the college concentrating on cataloguing and organizing the collections.

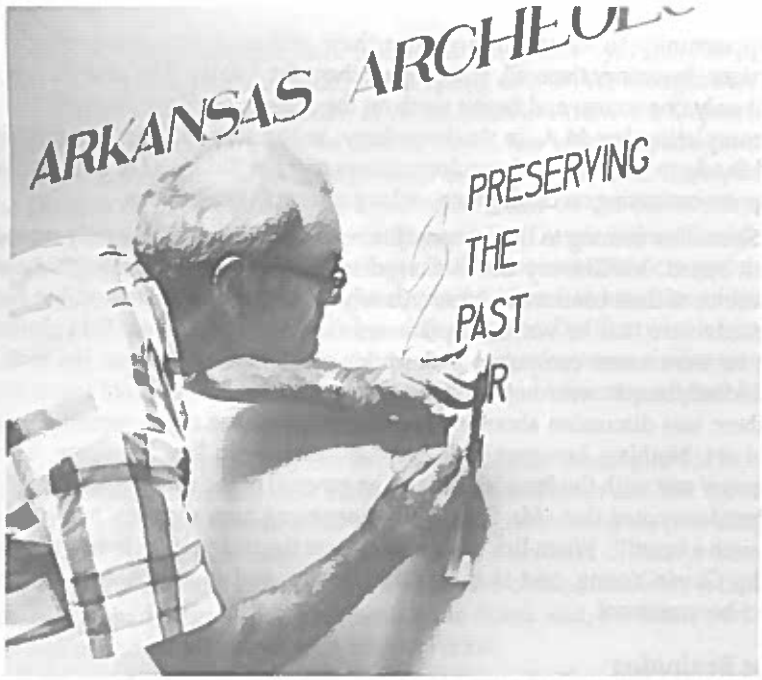
Soon after coming to the campus, Jim realized that he was the only person with a beard. McGimsey had stressed to the Station Archeologists the importance of their conduct on a campus where they were a guest, and Jim had also made sure that he was neatly dressed (i.e., not in hot dirty field clothes when he went across campus to pick up his mail). During the year Jim found that, indeed, beards were not ALLOWED for other faculty, and that the reason that there was discussion about his teaching was because of the precedent this would set. Nothing, however, was ever said directly to Jim. However, when McGimsey met with the President about the renewal of the contract for 1968/69, the President noted that "Mr. Scholtz is a fine young man and very presentable even with a beard!" When Jim left the campus at the end of 1968, to be followed first by Gloria Young, and then Cynthia Weber, and finally Ann Early, the subject became moot.

In the Beginning

Getting an organization off and running on 1 July when money is not available until 1 July is a neat trick. The Survey did not start, full blown, at the beginning of the fiscal year. In fact, Jim Scholtz, Burney McClurkan, and I (as State Archeologist) were the only employees as of 1 July 1967. Dan had accepted, but because of commitments in Idaho, could not get to Jonesboro until about the first of September. Four vehicles had been ordered (since we knew it took several months to process bids, and payment would not have to be made until after 1 July), but they weren't delivered until mid-August. It had not been possible to put in purchase orders for other things early — neither field equipment nor office furniture, much less supplies of any kind.

Even though commitments had been made to the three archeologists, in point of fact, it was between July 5-8 that Bob and I went to Jonesboro, Arkadelphia, and Pine Bluff to get the contract signed with those three colleges. We picked up McClurkan at the Pine Bluff airport on July 8, and the first Survey staff meeting was held in Fayetteville (McGimsey, Davis, Scholtz, and McClurkan) on July 10, 1967.

During July, Jim was completing some National Park Service projects for the University Museum, and Burney divided his time between Fayetteville (in orientation and learning procedures) and making arrangements for moving his family from Texas to Pine Bluff. Neither Jim nor Burney actually went to his Station until August. New office furniture wasn't delivered until October. The Coordinating Office space was one room in the Museum, off the main east exhibit hall, on the fourth floor of Old Main, where the Survey's logo was



Dan Printup painting Survey logo on office wall

proudly shown on the wall, larger than life. By spring, this small room housed a secretary, editor, registrar, and accountant.

Bob was, of course, still Director of the University Museum, and I, while appointed State Archeologist as of 1 July, continued to help with various on-going Museum projects (in particular, two National Park Service contracts for overviews of the Red River and the White River Basin). Because Jim had worked for the Museum for seven years, he was somewhat familiar with University accounting and purchasing procedures, so in July he and Burney set out to draft a manual of procedures to be used by the Research Stations: how to set up "blanket" purchase orders at local hardware and drugstores for small supplies; which office supplies were on state contract and HAD to be bought through the University Bookstore in Fayetteville; which records needed to be kept for phone calls or gas; how to claim reimbursement for in-state travel.

Early in August, Bob and I went to Lincoln, NE, to consult with the staff of the River Basin Surveys about how they dealt with many archeologists working in different areas, large quantities of artifacts and records, and general communications. We were able to talk with Warren Caldwell, also, who had done the only NPS in-house survey in Arkansas, in proposed Dardanelle Reservoir, in 1957, and we secured copies of records, photographs, and maps from that work.

Burney's famous floating datum

The Society Training Program was held at the Point Remove site in Conway County, for nine days in August, from the 11th through the 20th, and Burney, Bob, and I, were involved, along with Nancy Myer (a Museum Research Assistant) (Jim was completing a Park Service contract). Burney learned the Museum/Survey recording techniques from The Great Sherd (as McGimsey had come to be called), was able to celebrate his birthday by cutting his cake with a trowel atop the mound, and spent some time trying to explain his system of a "floating datum" to McGimsey.

Dan and Phyllis Morse, with their three young children, arrived in Jonesboro at the end of August, Glen Greene (as a half-time Graduate Assistant) arrived in time to register for graduate school in late August, and Dan (Photographer) and Mary (Editor) Printup arrived in Fayetteville on September 5. So for five days in mid-September, there was a larger staff meeting to go over the draft manual of procedures, and to set some precedents for operation of this far-flung organization.

Because the Survey's enabling legislation indicated that the University Museum was to be the ultimate repository of Survey collections, the artifact accessioning and photo numbering system was set up from the beginning to be integrated between the two units. It was agreed that each Station Archeologist would be the only one to assign state site numbers for sites in his respective counties, so that there would be no duplication. In addition, one set of all records (site sheets, field notes and maps, photographs or contact sheets, etc.) for the counties for which a Station was responsible was to be held at the Research Station, and a second set was to be sent to the Coordinating office.

During the summer and early fall, Bob and I were also heavily involved in planning the annual meeting of the Southeastern Museums Conference, which was held in Little Rock that year from October 25 through 28, and this involved many trips to Little Rock. During these trips, McGimsey also met with the Arkansas Department of Planning, to set up the state's response to the National Historic Preservation Act (PL 89-665). He succeeded in getting the Department of Planning and the National Park Service to agree that the Survey's appropriation could act as the state's match for the Historic Preservation Program. This meant that, unlike most other states at that time, Arkansas was able to request major Historic Preservation Fund money for its program right from the start. It also meant that all the federal money could be spent for history, architectural history, and architecture programs.

The Southeastern Archeological Conference was held in Macon, GA, that year, from November 9 through 11, and everybody went to introduce this new program to colleagues. The Survey also invited the President of the Arkansas Archeological Society, Charles Figley, Jr., to attend, and Bob, Fig, and I all made presentations about the Survey and the beginnings of public archeology in Arkansas.

On December 1, the Survey's first accountant, Elizabeth Sizer, was hired. (The Museum's Registrar, Violet Miller, had been keeping books for the Survey for those first five months.) It was several months before Elizabeth told McGimsey that her husband wouldn't let her keep their checkbook because he thought she wasn't good with figures. But McGimsey obviously hired people for their potential, because it was after Dan Printup, who had made a living for 35 years as a portrait photographer, had been working for us for a month or so that Dan told us he had never taken, much less developed and printed, a role of 35 mm film. For that matter, none of the archeologists that McGimsey hired that first year, other than Scholtz, and Davis, had any experience in Arkansas archeology. If they were eager, clever, and left handed, that was enough for McGimsey to put his faith in their potential (although the left-handedness may be a coincidence, their numbers on the Survey staff has often been noted!).

At the staff meeting in September, three goals had been set for the year: (1) each Station Archeologist was to familiarize himself with the nature of the sites and general prehistoric occupation in his area of the state; (2) he was to familiarize the college and the local residents with the Survey, its presence, and its purposes, and (3) in the second half of the year, each archeologist was to start

Arkansas representatives at SEAC, Macon GA, October 6, 1967: Dan Printup, Mary Printup, Kathrine Figley, Charles Figley, Dan Morse, Jim Scholtz, Glen Greene, Burney McClurkan, Hester Davis (McGimsey took the picture)

a summary of the present status of knowledge about Arkansas archeology, where the gaps were and where research, preservation, and excavation might most profitably be carried out. Morse had the northeast, McClurkan had the southeast, and because he had just finished his thesis on Beaver Reservoir work, Scholtz took northwest, and Mike Hoffman (Museum Research Assistant and part time with the Department of Anthropology) took the southwest, because he was working on his dissertation in the area. (The results of this were eventually published by the Society in its *Bulletin*, vol. 10, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 1969.)

The Annual Report for 1967/68 indicates that the goals were met: 514 sites were recorded (in contrast to less than 2500 for the previous 10 years), 34 talks were given to public groups and organizations, portions of 10 sites were excavated, a chapter of the Society was organized on the Arkansas State University) campus, and the summary papers were all at least initiated. Jim and Henderson State Teachers College (now Henderson State University) had hosted the 11th Annual Caddo Conference (the first time in Arkansas). An intensive survey was begun of Mississippi County by Dan, but he also was immediately involved in salvage work where sites were revealed and destroyed in a day by land-leveling and other farming practices. Burney began a survey of protohistoric sites along the Arkansas River, which included surveying at the Pine Bluff Arsenal (now the National Toxicological Research Institute). The

Arkansas Academy of Science voted to add a section on Archeology (later Anthropology), and at its spring 1968 meeting on the Henderson campus the Survey was represented by four papers.

Meanwhile, Bob was recruiting four other archeologists and negotiating the contracts and space on the four additional campuses (Arkansas A&M, now University of Arkansas at Monticello; Southern State College, now Southern Arkansas University; Arkansas State Teachers College, now the University of Central Arkansas, and Arkansas Polytechnic College, now Arkansas Tech University). At the SEAC meeting in Macon, he had interviewed Martha Rolingson, who was working for the University of Kentucky Museum, and she came to Arkansas for an interview at the end of January, 1968, not the most sanguine time for Arkansas' wonderful scenery. She visited the Tech campus, the Fayetteville campus, and then was driven to Monticello, which was the Station to which she would be assigned. As a city girl, she later said it was somewhat formidable to see the miles of piney-woods and the SMALL Arkansas town and SMALL campus (student population was probably around 1200 at the time). But by the end of the interview, she had accepted the job. By the end of January, John Huner, a Ph.D. candidate at Penn State but a native of Louisiana, was offered the position of Station Archeologist at ASTC, and Ken Cole, a Ph.D. candidate at the University of Missouri, was interviewed and accepted the job of Station Archeologist at Tech. Frank Schambach had been in Arkansas in 1966 for a short time because his dissertation was on material excavated by the WPA and Phil Phillips in the central Ouachita River Valley. Correspondence had been initiated with him, and when he came to the Caddo Conference in Arkadelphia in April, he was taken to Magnolia for his final interview with the college officials and accepted the Station Archeologist's position there. So, by spring of 1968, there was a commitment for cooperative agreements with all of the state-supported institutions of higher education, just as had been envisioned in the enabling legislation.

Recruiting wasn't a problem, but picking people who will work well in a new situation, a new job, and in a new organization required asking for some special talents and background. The archeologists at the Research Stations were (and are) pretty much on their own. Bob wanted evidence, particularly from the references, that the individual was a self-starter; that he or she didn't need someone around to tell them what to do all the time; that there was indication of initiating and/or accepting and following through on challenges, that there wasn't a history of procrastination requiring constant nagging and attention.

Scholarship and research production, of course, was also to be considered, but equally important, in fact perhaps virtually a necessity, was a personal characteristic of diplomacy. The Station Archeologist is a "guest" on the host campus; he/she has his/her own secretary and more space than most regular faculty members (the contract calls for two offices, storage space for artifacts and equipment, and a lab with running water to be provided at no charge to the Survey), and is on 12 month appointment. That person is on that campus all the time, but no one on the campus has any control over that archeologist. On the

First meeting of full Survey staff, 1967: Dan Morse, Jim Scholtz, Glen Greene, Bob McGimsey, Hester Davis, Mary Printup, Burney McClurkan (Dan Printup took the picture)

small Arkansas campuses at that time, the President often interviewed even the secretaries and custodians; the President had Control. So the archeologist with the Survey, who was (and is) a full-time employee of the University of Arkansas, must understand the culture of a small campus, must understand the nature of the special relationship which must be maintained between himself or herself and other faculty and administrators on the host campus. The contracts with the colleges are on a yearly basis, and if anyone on campus has a problem with an archeologist or covets the space provided for the Survey, the college can just say, thank you very much, but we don't want to participate in this program next year. Even though each potential Station Archeologist was taken to the host campus for an interview, a two hour visit (as all administrators know) is hardly adequate to evaluate all these nuances. However, if a campus administration said no (as in the case with Burney and Arkansas A&M) the individual was not satisfactory for whatever reason, Bob would not have assigned the archeologist to that campus.

Finally, the potential Survey Archeologist needed to understand the special relationship between the Survey and the Arkansas Archeological Society. The archeologist, Bob explained, was expected to actively seek out members of the Society, should work with amateurs and encourage their learning field techniques and how to catalogue their collections. The return, in terms of help in recording sites and learning about the local area, would be manyfold, but this kind of mutual back-scratching with amateurs was to be part of any Station Archeologist's job.

The Start of Something Big

By February 1968, Bob realized that even with all the cost of setting up the Coordinating Office and the stations, he had a little "extra" money. Because Arkansas and Missouri had been involved in 1966 and 1967, in studies under cooperative agreements with the National Park Service, of the problem of site destruction due to land-leveling practices, Bob thought it would be appropriate to have a reevaluation of the status of archeology in all of the Lower Mississippi Valley. Why not a "restudy" 25 years after the initial survey by Phillips, Ford, and Griffin? We knew that Jim Ford was very ill (and in fact he died on February 25, 1968), so Bob wrote to both Phillips and Griffin and invited them to come take a tour of the Valley, as consultants. Phillips declined because of a long-planned European trip, but Griffin jumped at the chance. And so was born the Mississippi Alluvial Valley Archeological Project (MAVAP), which led ultimately, six years later, to the passage of the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act (PL 93-291, commonly known to archeologists as the Moss-Bennett Act). But that is another story to be told in another section.

In preparation for the evaluation of such a large area, during the spring of 1968, Bob and I contacted all archeologists working in the Lower Valley, and set up three meetings to be held in August, one at the museum at the Winterville site in Greenville, MS, for all the archeologists in Louisiana, Mississippi, and southeast Arkansas; one in Popular Bluff, MO, for those in northeast Arkansas, southern Missouri, and eastern Tennessee; and one in Edwardsville, IL, for the "upper" Lower Valley folks of Cahokia and American Bottoms. On July 28, we picked up Jimmy at the Memphis airport and began the grand tour, which ended in Edwardsville two weeks later.

The result of these conferences and associated field trips was a 40-page single-spaced mimeographed document by McGimsey, Davis, and Griffin, entitled: *A Preliminary Evaluation of the Status of Archeology in the Mississippi Alluvial Valley*. In mid-September 1968 (perhaps a record time!), it was distributed to all the participants in the three meetings. The information is divided into three parts: The Physiographic Setting; The Economic Setting; and The Archeological Setting. The compilation of this information and the appalling amount of site destruction going on in all parts of the alluvial valley because of farming practices and pothunting were discussed at a three day meeting held in St. Louis immediately following the Edwardsville session, and attended by Griffin, McGimsey, Davis, Carl Chapman, and John Corbett, Departmental Archeologist for the National Park Service. It was at this marathon session that plans for "action" (federal legislation) were formulated, and the decision made that Carl, Bob, and I should write the booklet, *Stewards of the Past*. This booklet, first issued in 1970, was distributed at cost by the Arkansas Archeological Society ($10 for 50 copies at first). Ultimately 60,000 copies were distributed, surely some kind of record for archeological publications.

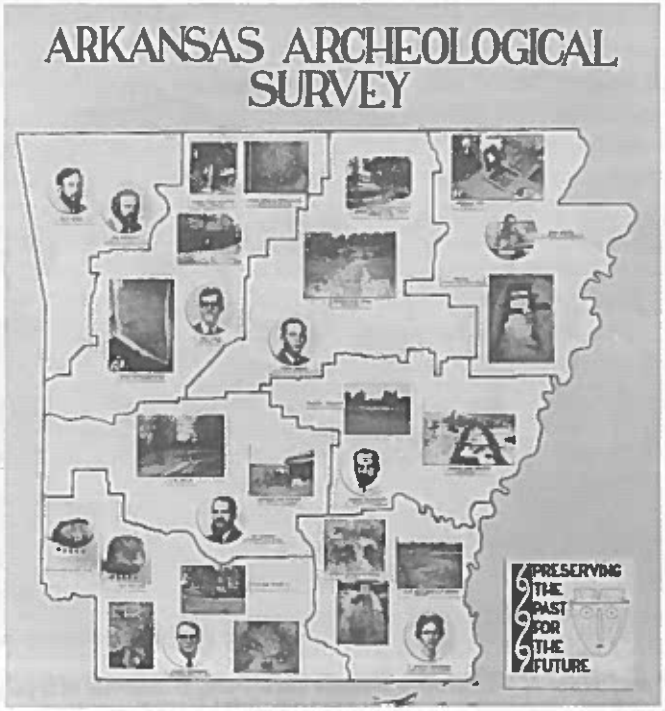
Meanwhile... Lorraine Greene, Glen's wife, who had come to Arkansas in January, was appointed February 1, 1968 as the Survey's first Registrar. (I had been assigning accession numbers and keeping the records filed up to that

MAVAP conference at Winterville Mounds State Park, Greenville MS, July 31, 1968: L. B. Jones, Richard Owen, J. B. Griffin, John Connaway, Martha Rolingson, Sam McGayhe, Bob McGimsey, Don Watson, Jeff Brain, Bill Haag, Stu Neitzel, Dick Marshall, and Bob Neuman

point.) Here again was a competent archeologist, but one who had worked in Texas and didn't know how to read quad maps with Township/Section/Range!

Agreements had been reached with a landowner in southeast Arkansas for the University's Field School to be held at the Dumond site near DeWitt, a large village site discovered by Scholtz during his land-leveling survey. He came upon the site a few days after it had first been cleared, and at least 64 little house mounds were exposed spread along the edge of Bayou La Grue, with one flat-topped mound and two smaller dome-shaped mounds in association. Testing in the spring of 1967 indicated a Late Baytown and Early Mississippian occupation. Jim Scholtz taught the Field School, excavating in Mound 6, with Glen Greene as his assistant (Glen was to use the material for his M.A. thesis, although this was not accomplished), and the Society Training Program was held at the site, testing Mound 4, from June 14 to June 23.

All the Station Archeologists came to visit during the Training Program, and a staff meeting was held at the motel in DeWitt. The first week-long full staff meeting was held in Fayetteville July 15-19, the first opportunity for the Station Archeologists to meet with the Department faculty. (Station Archeologists hold titles in the Department.) Again, this meeting covered both administrative procedures and approach to research. One of the things decided



Display board showing Survey Station areas and personnel, 1968/69

was that Station Archeologists would write a weekly report of their activities to be sent to the CO, and that I would summarize all activities in a monthly report which would be distributed to the staff. It was felt this would provide a needed communication mechanism, not only for the Survey administrators, but more particularly for the archeologists at their "isolated" research stations. This mechanism proved only partially successful, largely because I almost never got the monthly summaries done on a timely basis! Finally in the mid-70s, after several years of only Bob and I knowing what everyone was doing, in the mid-70s, weekly reports were (and are) copied at the CO once a week, and distributed back to all the staff, along with other pertinent bits of information and trivia, in what has become known as the "weekly packet." Station Archeologists also gather all administrative paperwork (receipts, purchase orders, etc), and send those to the CO once a month. Finally, the state was again redivided so that each of the seven Research Stations had a particular set of counties for which they were responsible for assigning site numbers and knowing what was going on archeologically in their area.

Immediately after this meeting, the Lower Valley conferences began, and all seven Station Archeologists were off and running in their own parts of the state.

The First Year of Full Operation, 1968-1969

The Station Archeologists soon found that the amateurs in their areas were the best source of information on site location. All site location and testing seemed to involve the help of Arkansas Archeological Society members, whose services in getting the enabling legislation passed was paying off for them—they now had their own local, friendly, archeologist.

In addition to the Field School and more work at the Dumond site in the summer of 1968, an agreement had been negotiated with the National Park Service (who provided all nonstate money in those pre-Moss-Bennett days) and with the Fish and Wildlife Service (for permission) for Morse to test three sites in Big Lake Wildlife Refuge which were slated to be impacted by drainage enlargement. One of these was the Zebree site, which was later to become the scene of a major mitigation project, and which has become the "type" site for Emergent Mississippian in northeast Arkansas.

Burney began a test of the Grampus site in Chicot County. Bill Westbury, a graduate assistant who had arrived on August 1, tested sites in the proposed DeQueen Reservoir in Sevier County for two weeks in August, and Marla Buckmaster, a Research Assistant hired for Park Service salvage work, began test excavations at the Spinach Patch site in Franklin County, to be impacted by the proposed Ozark Reservoir (all National Park Service salvage contracts).

Survey archeologists on steps of Vol Walker Hall, Fayetteville campus, April 13, 1969: Frank Schambach, Hester Davis, Burney McClurkan, Jim Scholtz, Martha Rolingson, Bob McGismey, Ken Cole, Dan Morse, John Huner

Carolyn Pugh helping Burney test the Grumpus Mound (3AS84) in 1969

Marla's crew consisted of Clell Bond as assistant, and Eddie Baxter, Joe Saunders, Gene Hickman, and Tom Krone, all graduate students at the University in Fayetteville. In the fall, Rolingson, Schambach, and Scholtz all descended on the Big Creek site, in Cleveland County, for a few days of testing, to see what a Mid-Ouachita phase site was doing in that area. The site had been reported by Frank Chowning, who had collected 500 Evans points from it over the years, in addition to other artifacts. Frank also visited the Crenshaw site with the new owners of half of it, Dr. and Mrs. R. K. Harrison, and advised them on excavations they were doing there; he tested the Johnny Ford site with its owners, Herschel and Dot Kitchens, and visited several huge salt sites with Ernest Sibert of DeQueen. Herschel and Ernest were to be Presidents of the Society at different times in the future.

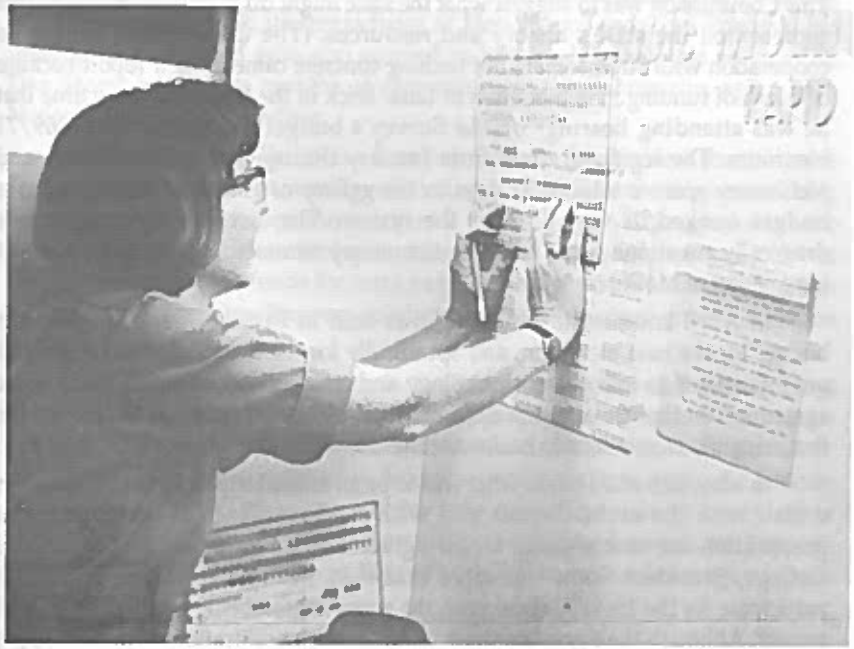
Another endeavor, initiated at this time, was to photograph all major public and private collections of Arkansas materials. We also began to compile copies of all written materials (published or unpublished) from the Smithsonian and other sources. As a result, researchers have ready access to almost all known Arkansas archeological records in the office of the Survey Registrar in Fayetteville. Copies, as appropriate, have been distributed to the Stations.

John Huner and Burney both taught two courses for their respective colleges in the fall semester, and Rolingson, Morse, Schambach, and Cole taught in the

spring semester. In January, 1969, prior to the start of classes, Martha spent a week at Peabody Museum, Harvard, soaking up everything she could from the Lower Valley Survey folks about the archeology of her area. Jim was asked by the college to work full time on the Henderson Museum collections (probably because of his beard), and Sandy Scholtz taught two anthropology courses in the spring of 1969.

At the Coordinating Office, a joint project between the Museum and the Survey which had started in the spring of 1968, heated up as the deadline for completion neared in early September. This was design and execution of a major exhibit on *Indians of Arkansas* for the Arkansas Arts Center's Artmobile. Linda Murphy, the Museum's Exhibit Designer had been fabricating the exhibits all summer, but Dan Printup and I, and ultimately McGimsey, all were involved in finishing labels and touching up the whole thing, with several all night stands while the vehicle waited for its Grand Opening to be held on the steps of the State Capitol. The exhibit toured the state for two years, and then the cases were removed and integrated into a permanent exhibit which can be seen today at the University Museum in Fayetteville.

In the fall of 1968, Bob interviewed Robert Chenhall, for the position of Station Archeologist at the University in Fayetteville, but we were not looking for a "regular" Station Archeologist. Bob wanted someone with experience in the use of computers for science, because he felt it important that the Survey's



Hester Davis labeling Artmobile exhibit

records should be computerized as quickly as possible. Chenhall, who was completing his Ph.D. in anthropology at Arizona State University and had a career in business and in computers, accepted the position in January, although he was not able to report to work until the fall of 1969.

Meanwhile, John Preston, who had been Assistant Director of the Museum since September 1967, announced that he had accepted the position of Director of the Museum of Science and History in Little Rock. McGimsey offered the Assistant Director position to Jim Scholtz, who accepted, and he and Sandy moved back to Fayetteville from Arkadelphia to assume that position in July 1969, a position he retained until his untimely death in 1978.

Bob, Mary Printup, and I spent a good deal of time during the last half of 1968/69 preparing the first of the Survey's Popular Series, *Indians of Arkansas*. This booklet emerged from the research required for the Artmobile exhibit, and was designed as a teacher's aid when students visited the exhibit. In February and March of 1969, 2000 copies were distributed to every elementary school in Arkansas and coincidently to each legislator just in time for their vote on the Survey's second biennial budget request! The book sold then for $1.00; eventually the price had to rise to $3.00. It was declared OUT OF PRINT in the summer of 1992, being superceded by Popular Series numbers 2 and 3 (*Crossroads of the Past: 12,000 Years of Arkansas Prehistory* by Schambach and Newell, and *Paths of Our Children: Historic Indians of Arkansas* by Sabo).

McGimsey was serving as chair of the State Museum Study Commission, a group created at the recommendation of the committee which created the Survey. This Commission was to suggest what the state might do to create a museum that represented the state's history and resources. (The Commission suggested cooperation with Smithsonian, but nothing concrete came of their report because of a lack of funding.) He met often in Little Rock in the fall at the same time that he was attending hearings on the Survey's budget request for the 1969/71 biennium. The legislature met from January through the end of March, and McGimsey spent a total of 32 days in the gallery or chambers seeing that the budget worked its way through the system. The fact that the budget was drastically cut at one point, and then the money reinstated, accounts for some of the graying of McGimsey's hair.

In April another staff meeting was held in Fayetteville, to explain the budget for the next biennium, and specifically for the Station Archeologists and grad assistants to talk about chronology and terminology, to try to reach some agreement on the use of terms. Schambach also wrote a proposal to NSF for the first scientific excavations to be done at the Crenshaw site.

In May, Bob and I made what was to be an annual trip to all the Stations, for a visit with the archeologists and with the Presidents of the colleges in preparation for each signing a new agreement. At Arkansas State Teachers College, President Snow indicated that they were not going to be able to participate for the 1969/70 fiscal year, the stated reason being a lack of space and money. Although the signed contract indicates such notification must be made to

the Survey in February, we had to agree, and with the help of a local Society member, found new quarters for Huner off campus. Huner had already been offered a contract for the new year, but McGimsey now had to indicate to him that unless the college changed its mind, the Survey could not continue to employ him after 30 June 1970. It was during the Society's annual review of the Survey's operations the next year that we found out that Huner's comments in classes and to friends about the small size of the student body and inadequacy of the library holdings in anthropology had not been taken kindly by the faculty and administration. This was the kind of instance we feared; the lack of understanding by an archeologist of the need for diplomacy in relationships on the small campuses. It has not been possible to reinstate this station, although requests have been made in several biennial budgets over the years. It is a credit to all the other Station Archeologists, past and present, that this is the only instance of this kind.

The summer 1969 field season was very busy all across the state: Mike Hoffman taught the Museum's Field School at the Hazel site in northeast Arkansas, with Al Goodyear, a new Survey Grad Assistant, as his assistant, and the Society Training Program was held there in late June. (On the day of the Open House, July 4, the temperature at the site was 105° in the shade.) Al and a small crew continued work at the site until the end of August. Janet Ford, a Ph.D. candidate at Tulane, began two months full-time work as an assistant to Martha Rolingson, and they concentrated on an intensive survey of Bayou Bartholomew, testing three sites in July. Schambach and Scholtz tested the Bayou Sel site just outside of Arkadelphia in June with a small crew including Jeff Flenniken, then an undergraduate at Henderson, and Tom Pozorski, an undergrad at Harvard who also worked in July for Martha. And on June 15, Dan Morse began two months of excavations at the Zebree site, again with National Park Service funding.

So the pattern of life for the Research Stations for the next several years was set: intensive surveys, testing selected sites, Station Archeologists working on a contract project when the needs of a federal agency coincided with the research interests of the archeologist, one semester teaching or other service to the host campus, some funds for extra help for small field crews and for help in the lab; Society Training Program combined with Field School or with a Station Archeologist's project.

The 1970s saw steady growth in the Survey's program and activities, not only because of steady increases in state appropriation, but also, for a short period, because of the availability of matching funds from Historic Preservation, and after 1974, a great increase in federal contract projects because of Moss-Bennett. In these respects, the Survey was no different from many other archeological organization in the country; the difference was, perhaps, in statewide coordination and the Survey's ability to take advantage of these circumstances.

PUBLIC ARCHEOLOGY IN ACTION, 1967-1975

The Survey was created out of the concept of public archeology, although this term was not actually used until the publication of McGimsey's book by that name. The active support given to the creation of the Survey, as narrated in a previous chapter, is the essence of what is now universally known as Public Archeology.

It Took Six Years to Get the Moss-Bennett Act Through Congress

Like so many things, the efforts to get a bill through Congress came about because of several "historic accidents" which allowed McGimsey and Carl Chapman of the University of Missouri to take time to provide the leadership for this cause. The dual administration of the Survey, by the Director and State Archeologist, allowed McGimsey to spend time in DC; Chapman also had staff who could run the Center for American Archeology. In addition, I was Chair of the Committee on the Public Understanding of Archeology of the Society for American Archaeology, a perfect funnel to communicate with the profession about the need for the legislation, about how to influence Congress, and to alert the constituency when cards, letters, and calls were needed as Congressional committees met and Congress voted.

McGimsey and Chapman essentially drafted the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act in 1968 after the MAVAP meetings, but between then and 1974 when it was passed, it went through many revisions, as all bills do. When they took the draft to Senator Fulbright in 1968 and explained the need for the legislation, Fulbright pledged his support and said "it will take six years to get through Congress." [Now there's an experienced politician for you.] In his innocence, McGimsey didn't think so, because he felt the urgency to get all federal agencies involved in protection of sites.

In May 1972, a two day conference was held in Fayetteville, organized by Bob and myself, to discuss "cultural resource management" and leaders in the archeological profession and representations of several federal agencies discussed the problems to be met and hopefully solved by the proposed legislation. In April 1973, a similar conference was held in Denver, with much the same purpose, but with the knowledge that the bill was closer to passage. Much of the discussion was about how the profession was going to meet the challenge when agencies got the authority (as Moss-Bennett would provide) to spend project money for archeology—where were the archeologists to come from?; how were agencies to know who was a professional archeologist and who wasn't qualified to do the research for them?; how were academically based archeologists going to meet the needs of federal agencies to work year round?; how was quality control to be maintained over the greatly expanded amount of research which was anticipated?

In June 1974, McGimsey, who was President of the Society for American Archaeology at the time, wrote a proposal to the National Park Service, for funds to hold six "seminars" where small groups of archeologists would tackle some of these problems. The Airlie House Seminars were held in the summer of 1974;

Airlie House seminar on Archeology and the Law. Around the table: Marvin Woolf, Mike Maratto, Larry Aten, Joan Gardner, Brenda Barrett, Joe Brecher, Bob McGimsey

PL 93-291 had been signed into law by President Nixon in May so the need for professional guidance was at hand. Although the results of the seminars were not published until 1977 as *The Management of Archeological Resources* (edited by McGimsey and Davis and distributed by the SAA), drafts had circulated widely in the intervening years, and this standardized guidance had great influence on the course of cultural resources management.

In 1975, the SAA established an Interim Committee on Professional Standards, of which McGimsey was a member. This Committee prepared a report recommending the establishment of a Registry of Professional Archeologists, and at its annual meeting in May 1975, the members in attendance voted to support such a Registry. The SAA Board asked that a mail ballot to sent so that all members could vote, and this was done in November, again, with the majority of members approving such action. Because of the seriousness of this action, and the strong feelings against it by some leading members of the profession, the SAA set up an expanded Interim Committee on Professional Standards, with Edward Jelks as Chair, which also included representatives of three other national archeological organizations (SHA, AIA, and ASCA).

This committee met in Fayetteville for four days in January 1976 (I was a member of the SAA Executive Committee then and served *ex officio* on this

The deliberations that led to SOPA, Fayetteville, January 1976: Jesse Jennings, Bill Lipe, Tom King, Jim Hester, Ed Jelks, Norma Hoffrichter (recorder), Bob McGimsey, Chuck Clelland

committee representing the SAA. The Committee wrote a report to the SAA Board which included a Code of Standards, standards of research performance, standards for institutions sponsoring archeological research, and setting forth minimal requirements for training and experience which must be met for recognition as a professional archeologist. Having prepared this report, the committee then dissolved itself, and on January 29, the 11 members of the committee formed the Society of Professional Archeologists, with both Bob and me as members of the Board.

Who could have foreseen the expanding ripples when McGimsey and Chapman got their heads together to see what could be done to slow the destruction of archeological sites in the Lower Mississippi Valley from land-leveling by the Soil Conservation Service?

Training and Certification for Amateurs

Meanwhile... the state-by-state summary of public support for archeology which McGimsey had done in 1958 and again in 1966 at the request of the Arkansas State Legislative Council, formed the basis for the book which Bob began work on in 1970 and which was published by Academic Press in 1972 entitled *Public Archeology*. The book not only included an up-dated and complete summary of state support for archeology, sample state legislation protecting sites, federal legislation on historic preservation, but also gave the background to

the concepts leading to the establishment of the Survey. In the course of preparing the book, archeologists in every state were contacted, either personally or through COPA, to assure the best information on programs and funding.

In the 20 years since the publication, the term *public archeology* has come to mean many things to many people, but it, like cultural resource management, are now a part of the world of archeology. [Incidentally, the term *cultural resource management* was not coined in order that the acronym would be the same as McGimsey's initials.]

Finally, back home in Arkansas, public archeology was expanding through the establishment of the first Certification Program for amateur archeologists. This, too, was the brain-child of Bob McGimsey. He felt that the Training Program for members of the Arkansas Archeological Society, established in 1964, did not provide expanding goals for participants. With his Navy background, the idea of using a Log Book in which experience and training could be recorded seemed appropriate. With the availability of Station Archeologists to help with teaching and supervision, we drafted the proposed Certification Program, with a series of seminars, and three levels of accomplishment. It took almost three years of revisions and discussions with the Society for a final version to be voted on, and plans made for the expansion of the Training Program from nine days to 16 days, and the addition of the seminars and record keeping mechanisms. The program was launched in the summer of 1972, but again, "historical accident" had brought contact with a reporter from the *National Observer*, a weekly "intellectual" newspaper published in California. In the fall of 1971 and early in 1972 full page feature articles appeared in this newspaper about the Training and Certification Program. Where we had been having a maximum of 50 Society members from Arkansas attending the training program, in June 1972 we had 125 people from all over the country—New York, California, Georgia, Illinois.

After 20 years, over 600 people have registered for Certification, many for only one year, but over 100 have continued in the program for several years and some for over 10 years. The idea has been emulated in other states, modified to fit the circumstances. [For the up-side and down-side of this kind of public archeology program, see the National Park Services' Technical Brief No. 9, published in 1990.)

Other states, and now federal agencies, are expanding far beyond what Arkansas has been able to do in public education. For example, it was only in 1991 that the Society and the Survey launched an Arkansas Archeology Week. But the spread of Station Archeologists strategically around the state means that the public in Arkansas has access to a "local" archeologist; Station Archeologists average a total of 100 talks a year to public audiences. The amateurs trained in the field program jump at the chance to help in emergency salvage situations, and most Research Stations have weekly or monthly lab session in which volunteers help process and catalogue artifacts. The Survey is a "public" agency,

and it is our luck that the interested public can help us as much if not more than we can help them.

LEGISLATIVE ACTION, 1977 - 1991

The legislative session in 1977 was an active and important one for preservation in Arkansas. In 1973, Toltec Mound Archeological State Park had been authorized by the legislature. The site was listed on the National Register that year with national significance (it was named a National Landmark in 1978), and there was matching Historic Preservation Fund money available for land acquisition. By 1975, with state and federal matching funds, land acquisition was complete, and we had started discussions of cooperative agreement for a permanent Research Station there. For the first time, the state of Arkansas was specifically preserving a site and making it available for public interpretation.

In 1977 Representative Foster sponsored legislation to appropriate $50,000 to the Survey specifically for the creation of a Research Station at Toltec Mounds Archeological State Park. This was new money, in addition to the Survey's regular appropriation that year, and could also be used to obtain additional matching funds for archeological fieldwork in aid of development at the Park. Martha Rolingson, who by this time was assisting in administration at the Coordinating Office, had indicated in 1975 a desire to take on the Toltec research program. In 1977 she taught the University's Field School there and the Survey was able to hire field assistants and a crew for excavation, using Historic Preservation matching money in the summers of 1978, 79, and 80. Martha moved to Little Rock in 1977 and Michael Kaczor was the Station Research Assistant from 1978 to 1983.

Although there had not been any formal legislation creating it, the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program had been in operation since 1969, using the Historic Preservation Fund money available to states, with the Survey's appropriation as the match. In the 1977 legislation session, the Program was formally recognized through the passage of Act 480. Section 5 of this act also formally recognized the role that the Survey plays in the Program; it states that the Survey will provide the archeological expertise needed by the State Program, as required by the National Historic Preservation Act.

By virtue of this mandate, an agreement was reached between the Survey and AHPP whereby the State Archeologist provided comment on effects on archeological resources by federal agencies, projects, permits, or other action, and AHPP would comment on effects on historic and architectural properties.

Federal agencies had to have TWO comments in order to be in compliance. AHPP and the State Archeologist set up a system of exchange for all correspondence, and for a year or two after Rolingson moved to the Little Rock area, she attended weekly staff meetings of AHPP, to aid in the coordination. In 1985, the University requested that Davis stop providing these comments, and agreement was reached over the next year and a half whereby review and compliance would all be done at the AHPP office in Little Rock, although the

Survey would continue to provide assistance to AHPP in other archeological program areas. In July 1987, AHPP hired its first archeologist.

Finally, a one page Act (741) was passed in 1977, placing the administration of the Survey within the University of Arkansas System. The System, created in the 1975 legislative session, consists of four campuses, plus the UA Medical Sciences Center. The Survey's appropriation is now a part of the University of Arkansas Fund, but it retains its separate identity. This is vital so that it is clear to all how much money the legislature intends the Survey to have. The Director of the Survey reports directly to President of the University of Arkansas System. This action clarified the Survey's administrative placement so that review of the Survey's programs and budget request is now made by the Department of Higher Education, a much more straight-forward process than the previous 10 years when neither Higher Education nor Finance and Administration quite knew what to do with our budget requests.

In the late 1970s and early 80s an effort was being made to acquire the Parkin site for development as a state park. Parkin is also a National Historic Landmark, and is the best surviving example of the prehistoric/protohistoric Mississippian sites along the St. Francis River in northeast Arkansas, as described by De Soto. Senator Clarence Bell of Parkin had sponsored a bill authorizing the Parkin Archeological State Park in 1967, but no money was appropriated for acquisition until 1979.

In an effort to increase interest in the site as a state park, Senator Bell introduced an appropriation of $25,000 to the 1977 legislative session for production of a Master Plan for scientific research at the site. Phyllis Morse took on this project and the result was published by the Survey in 1981 with the title: *Parkin: The 1978-1979 Archeological Investigations of a Cross County, Arkansas, Site.*

In 1985, the Survey introduced The Archaeological Conservancy to the site, and over the following years the Conservancy bought up the many small privately owned lots, and Senator Bell got small appropriations through the legislature every two years for State Parks to begin purchase of land from the Conservancy as well as some of the surrounding acres. In the 1989 legislative session, a million dollars was appropriated to State Parks for final acquisition and for construction of the Visitor Center. In a later special session, $199,000 was appropriated to the Survey for establishment of a Research Station at the Park (a good measure of how inflation affects us all; in 1979 $50,000 established the Toltec Research Station). On 1 July 1990, Jeffrey Mitchem began the challenging work of setting up the Survey's ninth Research Station, and began a long-term research program on the Parkin phase.

In 1986, an advertisement appeared in *Arkansas Gazette* of the auction of a collection of prehistoric artifacts, including an "Indian skull." This set off the Native American community in Little Rock, and resulted in the introduction by Representative Douglas Wood of North Little Rock of a bill entitled: "An Act To Prohibit the Desecration of American Indian Burial Sites; to Prohibit Commercial Trade of the Skeletal Remains of American Indians or Their Burial Artifacts: and for other purposes."

When the bill was assigned to Committee, the Survey was asked to comment, and in discussion with Rep. Wood and his constituent, Linda Mills, who had asked for the bill, we indicated that it would be appropriate to protect ALL unmarked graves, not just those of American Indians. Subsequent amendments entered because of various constituents (including collectors and the Farm Bureau), included (1) a grandfather clause for those owning "burial furniture" prior to the signing of the bill, i.e., by filing an affidavit with a county clerk listing the collection, it could be bought or sold; and (2) exempting disturbance of "human skeletal burial remains or burial furniture by landowners as a consequence of agricultural activity if the agricultural activity is of a type already practiced for at least ten (10) years at that location as of the date of this Act." By the end of January the title read: "An Act to Prohibit the Desecration of Human Skeletal Burial Remains in Unregistered Cemeteries; to Prohibit Trade or Commercial Display of Human Skeletal Burial Remains or Associated Burial Furniture; and for Other Purposes."

By the time of the first hearing, major collectors and dealers in the state had been forewarned of the bill by a notice, sent with no identification but presumed to come from a dealer, which said:

ATTENTION

Indian Relic Collectors!!!

> Enclosed copy of H. B. 1047 pre-filed in the Arkansas House of Representatives. This liberal, socialistic bill drafted by a radical minority group would require registration of your collection, stops digging and collecting on private land, even if you owned the land, stops farming on sites, and makes crooks out of good tax-paying citizens, who happen to love Indian Culture and Artifacts. It's time to stop liberal minority activists and to stand up for the rights of landowners and collectors. Contact your State Representative from your District and let him know your views to stop "1047".

The American Indian Center of Arkansas had invited a delegation of Caddo Indians from Oklahoma to the hearing. A representative of the Quapaw Tribe was there, representatives of the Indian community in Little Rock, dealers, collectors, archeologists, and representatives of various federal and state agencies. The Committee hearing room was packed. The collectors and dealers spoke against the bill, others spoke for the bill. The Committee voted a "Do Pass."

Between the end of the hearing and when the bill was brought before the House, a lobbyist began talking with members of the House about problems with the bill, particularly as it would effect farmers. When the bill was brought to the floor, an amendment was introduced which essentially exempted from the section on display of human remains a commercial enterprise in Murfreesboro which had an open deep pit Caddo grave, covered by a roof, but available for people to view. Much to the consternation of the sponsor and many of the rest of

us, the amendment passed. Representative Wood then pulled the bill from further consideration, since one of the reasons for it had been gutted by the amendment. The bill was dead in a little over a month from the time of its introduction.

No action was taken to protect graves in the 1989 legislative session, but the bill was reintroduced in 1991, again sponsored by Representative Wood and with the same title. It had been simplified, however, to take care of two of the major objections: there was no required affidavit to list collections, and disturbance of human skeletal burial remains or burial furniture, as a consequence of agricultural activity, was exempted from the section which makes knowing and intentional desecration an offense. Excavation was authorized only if justified by "A State Plan for the Conservation of Archeological Resources in Arkansas" and only with the consent of the landowner and "consultation with the appropriate tribe," and must be carried out "under the direction of archeologists employed by the state or the U.S. government or by archeologists meeting the U.S. Department of Interior's professional qualifications standards found in the current Code of Federal Regulations."

Because of other pending legislation (see below), Survey staff were not directly involved in comments nor did they attend the hearing. Comments were made to the AHPP, however, and the Survey and the University fully supported the bill. The dealers got an amendment placed on the bill which they assumed would allow digging by a landowner or with his/her permission, but the wording was such that, according to the Attorney General's Office, it does not allow excavation of a grave by anyone except as indicated in the section quoted above. The bill was passed by both houses and became Act 753.

Although the bill does not specifically indicate who is the "lead agency" for seeing to compliance with the law, the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program has assumed that role. Excavation which meets the criteria outlined above, must be authorized by AHPP.

Another minor but important piece of legislation was passed in the 1991 session, which amended the Survey's 1967 enabling legislation. That original law specifically said that the Director of the Survey should be appointed "from the Anthropologists on the staff of the University..." This seemed no longer appropriate, and the amendment, which became Act 274 of 1991, simply says that "the President of the University of Arkansas shall appoint a Director of the Arkansas Archeological Survey..." This allows for a national search for the position.

IMPACT OF FEDERAL LAWS ON THE SURVEY

In the early 1970s, even before the 1974 Moss-Bennett Act officially allowed federal agencies to spend their own project money on archeology, the Survey was able to take advantage of the fact that the federal agencies were beginning to comply with NEPA. The Station Archeologists were able to do research

during these years on non-federal project areas, because there were sufficient funds in the state appropriation for hourly help. Many of the small surveys for NEPA projects were conducted by graduate students from the University in Fayetteville, thereby giving them support and experience.

For example, in 1972/73, the Survey had nearly $100,000 in contracts, including $48,000 from the Memphis District of the Corps of Engineers for the Cache River Survey, and $41,900 from the Soil Conservation Service for 18 small surveys and evaluations, accomplished under a yearly Cooperative Agreement.

The Cache Project began in the late summer of 1973, and the report assembled by Schiffer and House was published in 1975. Schiffer's discussion in that of "Archeological Research and Contract Archeology" was trend-setting, I think it possible to say. Certainly that chapter was quoted for many years, and the Cache report was one of the Survey's "best sellers." However, the Cache Project well illustrated both a major problem about archeology under contract, and the benefit of a state-funded program like the Survey to provide support for "experiments" (as the report title indicates) like this. The contract with the Corps was for $48,000. The Survey actually covered at least an additional $3000 beyond this in cash commitments for the additional things that Schiffer wanted to do, and many of the contributors to the final report were not paid. The acknowledgments on page 6 states:

> "The Corps of Engineers and other contracting agencies who peruse this volume should not erroneously conclude that it represents only a $48,000 investment in archeology. Our experiment has been to bring contract archeology up to the standards of modern archeological research, because many investigators wished to contribute to our goal, they carried out research without charge to the Cache Project. In the future, this unrecompensed effort should not be necessary as budgets are adjusted upwards."

It was a lesson well learned (although I'm not sure if it was digested by the Corps!), and it was an experiment that has been tough for *everyone* to follow since, particularly as we all try to figure out what is necessary for compliance and what is necessary for research. Certainly budgets have been adjusted upwards, but the jury is still out on "how much is enough."

The National Park Service was still funding basinwide surveys (as with the Red and White Rivers in 1968 and 69). In 1970 the Survey had a contract to do a comprehensive "Inventory and Assessment of the Archeological and Historical Resources of the Lower Mississippi Alluvial Valley," which included subcontracts with Jeff Brain for a manuscript entitled "The Lower Mississippi Valley in North American Prehistory," and one by Fred Kniffen entitled "The Lower Mississippi Valley: European Settlement, Utilization, and Modification." As a part of the Corps' Comprehensive Basin Study, Roger Saucier produced the updated "Quarternary Geology of the Lower Mississippi Valley," which the Survey published. In 1970 there was also a small NPS salvage contract for J. Cynthia Weber, who came to Henderson State Teachers College as Station

Archeologist in July 1970, to test at the Hays Mound in Clark County. In 1972 and 1973 there were small contracts with NPS for overviews of extant information on Buffalo National River and Hot Springs National Park.

Schambach received a $19,525 grant from the National Science Foundation for excavations at the Crenshaw site, which were conducted in 1970. Chenhall received a small grant from Wenner-Gren to hold an International DataBank Conference in Fayetteville in 1971, and then a major grant from NSF to start the computerization of the site files. Morse, with Al Goodyear as his assistant, excavated the Brand site in the summer of 1970, which Al then used as the basis for his M.A. thesis, which the Survey published. The University Field School in 1971 was at Arkansas Post National Memorial, under Mike Hoffman's direction, with Pat Martin (a Survey Grad Assistant) as assistant, and the Survey received an additional $7000 ostensibly to make a detailed contour map of the site but it was possible also to spend four weeks testing Montgomery's Tavern and Jacob Bright's Factory. These excavations became Pat's M.A. thesis.

In the fall of 1971, the Society Training Program was held at the Paw Paw site south of Camden on the Ouachita River in south-central Arkansas under Frank Schambach's direction, and Cynthia Weber continued excavations there for almost six weeks after that dig. Steve Loring and David Kelley both worked

Al "down and dirty" Goodyear at the Brand site (3PO139)

at the site with Cynthia, and David eventually used the well-preserved faunal collection from the site for his Ph.D dissertation at Tulane.

Meanwhile, Ken Cole excavated for eight weeks in Old Salt Peter Cave in Newton County and tested an open site near the Buffalo River.

In 1972, Schambach began excavations at the Ferguson site. In three seasons of work (1972-1974) (plus an initial spring break test), with the Society Training Program and a Survey-paid crew following each of those digs, Schambach was able to completely excavate the large Caddo mound which had been slated for road fill, as well as another small mound, and to test the underlying Fourche Maline village.

In 1970/71, Larry Medford, who had been a student of Dan Morse's, worked full time doing a survey in selected areas of northeast Arkansas to verify the extent of site destruction from land-leveling. Janet Ford and Martha were doing the same in southeast Arkansas; this study not only helped provide the fodder for the Moss-Bennett legislation, but resulted in a publication by the Survey. In 1972, Sam Smith was hired as the first full-time Station Assistant, to help Dan Morse try to keep up with the massive amount of site destruction. Sam had a M.A. in historic archeology, expertise we needed. In the fall of 1973, a contract with the Little Rock Corps of Engineers provided for four weeks of fieldwork by Sam and a small crew at the early pioneer Cadron settlement on the Arkansas River near Conway; this work was published as the first of the Survey's Research Report series. Again, as far as the Corps was concerned, this was an "assessment" for an EIS for proposed recreational development at the site.

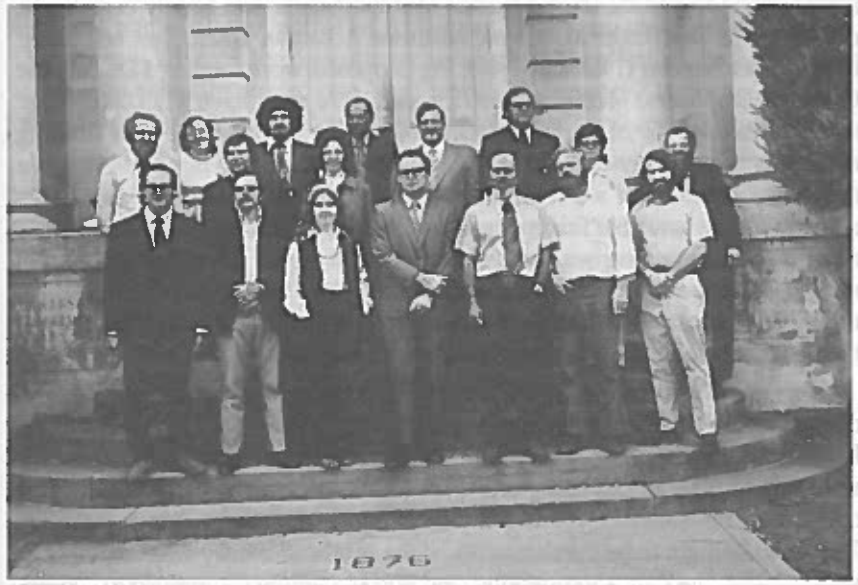
Cynthia Weber resigned from the Survey in late 1972, and Ann Early was hired for the Research Station at Henderson. Ken Cole resigned in 1973, and Dan Wolfman was hired to replace him at Arkansas Tech.

All of this work was done under my general direction. Bob McGimsey had been named chair of the newly formed Department of Anthropology in 1969, he was Director of the Museum, and he was working ever more feverishly on the Moss-Bennett legislation with Carl Chapman. In 1972 Bob Chenhall also resigned from the Survey, and we offered Martha a change in venue, asking if she would be willing to transfer to Fayetteville to take over some of the administrative chores and supervise the graduate students doing surveys in northwest Arkansas. Among other things, the publications of both the Survey and the Society were getting behind because, as general editor, I was putting that responsibility way down in the priorities. Joe Liscka was hired to replace Martha as Station Archeologist at Arkansas A&M.

The Survey professional staff was brought together at least twice a year for meetings, one of which was always in Fayetteville so that there could be a joint meeting with the Department of Anthropology, because Station Archeologists hold titles in the Department.

So, some work was sponsored by federal agencies in Arkansas prior to 1974, and the Survey was able to fund field projects as well as provide the match

With over 100 people in attendance the Society Training Dig at Ferguson (3HE63) became a real zoo at times



The University of Arkansas, Department of Anthropology faculty, 1973: Jim Scholtz, Dan Wolfman, Hester Davis, Mike Hoffman, Joe Lischka, Mike Schiffer, Ann Early, Martha Rolingson, Burney McClurkan, Frank Schambach, Bob McGimsey, Bob Chenhall, Dan Morse, David Wolf, Mary Jo Grinstead, Jack Husted, Allen McCartney

for the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program. Dan Wolfman and Ervan Garrison had received NSF grants to do experimental and innovative work in alpha track dating techniques. The stage was set for the passage of PL 93-291, and the opening of the flood gates of cultural resource management projects. The administration of the contracts and of the Survey program itself, prompted us to hire Mark Raab as the archeologist for the Research Station at the University at Fayetteville (Martha had been more than busy helping with administrative matters and did not do any teaching). The Department was attracting 10-15 new graduate students each year and I inaugurated a course entitled *Public Archeology* in 1975, to acquaint the students with the laws and what the real world might be like out there where the jobs were opening up.

In 1974 Joe Lischka resigned, and V. K. Pheriba Stacy was hired as Station Archeologist at UAM. A Park Service-administered project upon which Stacy worked brought us in contact for the first time with the Fish and Wildlife Service, at the proposed Felsenthal National Wildlife Refuge. She did testing there, but resigned in 1977 before the final reports were submitted. Marvin Jeter came as archeologist at UAM in 1978. In 1975 and 1976, Ann Early had two long seasons of work at the Standridge site in Montgomery County, where she taught the UAF Field School and where the Society Training Program was held. The report on all this work was published by the Survey in 1988.

From 1974 to 1977, Martha and I, under McGimsey's general direction, did the administrative juggling of the State Program projects and an increasing number of both small and large contracts. The first, and one of the largest we have ever had, was for the mitigation of impact (as it had finally come to be called) on the Zebree site in extreme northeast Arkansas, where Dan had tested in two other seasons (1968 and 1969). We proposed work totaling $225,000; the Corps of Engineers, Memphis District, said "We only have $125,000." That amount was not 1% of the project cost, but in the Corps' three-year funding cycle, it was probably lucky that they could find $125,000 in early 1975. We negotiated down what we could do, the SHPO, Advisory Council, and Corps agreed that the available funds would not pay for adequate mitigation, but we argued that something was better than (1) nothing or (2) stopping a much needed drainage project so that flooding could be avoided in the future. The multidisciplinary team which the Morses put together for this project was one of the first of its kind funded under Moss-Bennett.

As mentioned earlier, the 1977 legislative session had been a busy one! The consequences of it were felt in several quarters at the Coordinating Office. Martha would be getting involved in the Toltec site research. The relationship with AHPP was formalizing, and I would be officially doing review and compliance for archeology, and yet the contracts were continuing to come in. The funds brought in by the contracts and the overhead money were kept totally separate from the state appropriation, and Bob McGimsey determined to commit overhead funds to a full-time position for someone to run the Contract Program. Frank Rackerby was hired in that position starting 1 July 1977.

Planning the Zebree project. Standing: Steve Williams, Jim Price; seated: Jimmy Griffin, Dan Morse

The year 1977 also saw the resignation of Burney McClurkan, to become the first archeologist with the Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department. We took the opportunity to advertise for a historic archeologist—the Survey certainly needed one—and hired Skip Stewart-Abernathy as UAPB Station Archeologist but with responsibility to advise us all about historic sites.

In addition, the National Park Service was emphasizing "survey and planning" for the state historic preservation programs, and there were 50/50 matching funds for such projects. We applied to AHPP for matching funds to hire assistants at ALL the Research Stations, people who would be able to get out into the field, locate sites, talk to landowners, and in general relieve the Station Archeologists of some of these day-to-day interruptions to projects which had reached the analysis and write-up stage. By the end of 1978, there were full-time assistants at all the stations (Gayle Fritz at UAF; Robert Ray at ATU; David Kelley at SAU; Mike Swanda at HSU; Hank McKelway at UAM; John House at UAPB; and Ross Dinwiddie at ASU).

The Contract Program, as it was called then, was able to hire Jim Toney in July 1978, and Neal Trubowitz came aboard in September of that year, Tom Hemmings joined us in January of 1979, Larry Santeford in June, 1979, and Bob Lafferty in November, 1979. There were four full-time Ph.D.s as Project Archeologists, an Administrator and an Assistant Administrator (Toney), and several graduate students hired half time or more for assistants or to take on the small surveys.

Survey archeologists on steps of Old Main, Fayetteville, February 11, 1977. First level: Bob McGimsey; second level: Ann Early, Ray Medlock, Patty Merkowski, Martha Rolingson; third level: Hester Davis, Paddy Patterson, Mary Printup, Burney McClurkan, Pheriba Stacey; fourth level: Gayle Fritz, Mark Raab, Norma Hoffrichter, Judith Stewart; fifth level: Tim Klinger, Bob Brooks, Dan Wolfman; sixth level: Tom Padgett, Dan Morse, Frank Schambach

In 1978, I attended a workshop sponsored by the National Park Service at Harper's Ferry, WV, in which about a dozen archeologists talked about "planning" and how states needed to get their act together for efficient expenditure of the historic preservation funds. The Resource Protection Planning Process (RP3) was born at this meeting and as a result, three states were chosen for pilot state planning projects—Idaho, Massachusetts, and Arkansas. The Survey received a $3000 grant in late 1978 to go towards writing a plan for archeological research in Arkansas. About $2000 of this money went to pay for a three day "retreat" in May 1979, at a wonderful resort on Lake Ouachita in the west central Arkansas. All 26 members of the professional staff attended, plus John Knoerl of the Park Service, and Fred Limp, who had been offered the job of Assistant Director of the Survey but who would not actually report to Fayetteville until 1 July. The plan was accepted by the SHPO and the National Park Service, and published in 1982 by the Survey as "A State Plan for the Conservation of Archeological Resources in Arkansas."

With such a great deal of archeological research going on, both under contract, through the State Program, and at Toltec with matching HPF money, Fred Limp's main responsibility was to be "research coordinator." The contract projects had to be kept strictly separate financially, but we didn't want one unit

Retreat on Lake Ouachita to develop the State Plan, May 1979. Back row: Tom Hemmings, Jim Toney, Beverly Watkins, Mike Kaczor, Martha Rolingson, Phyllis Morse, Ann Early, Skip Stewart-Abernathy, Marvin Jeter, Dan Morse, Hester Davis, Dan Wolfman, Frank Rackerby, Henry McKelway, David Kelley, Mike Swanda, Ross Dinwiddie, Mark Raab. Front row: Neal Trubowitz, Norma Hoffrichter, Gayle Fritz, Bob McGimsey, Tim Klinger, Robert Ray, Frank Schambach, John House (Limp took the picture)

of the Survey not to know about or have input into research plans of another unit. He also agreed to be Series Editor for the Survey's publications.

Also in late 1979, we negotiated another Survey and Planning Grant with AHPP to provide matching funds for a Station Archeologist for Old Davidsonville State Park. Shawn Bonath began work in January 1980, at the Park, which had been treated up to that time as a recreation area with essentially no interpretation about the historic importance of this town in Arkansas' early Territorial history. The 1980 Society Training Program was held there (and it was the hottest July on record in the state!).

We had our first financial setback in the appropriation of our state money for the 1979/81 biennium. As mentioned, in 1977, we had been placed under the University of Arkansas System, but for that biennium our budget still came out of the General Services Fund and was all in Category A in the Revenue Stabilization Act, as it had been since 1967. For the 1979/81 biennium, our budget, like all units of higher education, was divided into A, B, and C categories. C category is almost never funded, and usually only a small percentage of B is funded. We were simply not aware that we would not, as usual, receive all the money appropriated. We made commitments for salaries of our staff before this became clear to us! It meant a severe cutback in our state

funding for extra help and for out-of-state travel, two budget areas always most vulnerable.

And then Ronald Reagan was elected President.

THE 1980s AND BEYOND—RETRENCHMENT, RECOVERY, RETIREMENT, REVIEW

The Reagan administrative economic policies had drastic and immediate effect on the Survey's programs, both state and contract. For eight years, Reagan recommended that the Historic Preservation Fund be eliminated (he felt the states ought to carry this burden totally), and for eight years Congress faithfully appropriated enough money for the administration of the National Historic Preservation Act by the Park Service and the states, but there were no funds for matching grants.

Old Davidsonville State Park Research Station went out of existence after only 18 months (Shawn Bonath went on to other things on 30 June 1981). The federal funds for the Station Assistants went away, and by the end of fiscal year 1982/83, there were NO assistants. The state funds continued to be restricted by the A, B, and C categories and since that time, there have not been any extra help funds for any station (until a special appropriation for the new Parkin Station in 1990).

In the Survey's Annual Report for 1980/81, there were 15 people listed as personnel in the Contract Program. The program worked on or initiated 87 projects, and was awarded over $500,000 in new contracts, the largest being the mitigation of impact on the Cedar Grove site. But early that fall the federal small business set aside policy went into effect with devastating results for the Survey. Because it was a state agency it did not qualify for any further major federal contracts. By the beginning of 1982, the Annual Report notes the same "level of personnel was carried forward into fiscal year 1982/83, though with caution because of concern about the economy. Full year commitments were not made [to all this personnel] on 1 July 1982 as had been the practice previously." During both 1981/82 and 1982/83, the contract research budget had dropped precipitously. Five full-time archeologists had to be released by the end of that year, as was the full-time secretary for the program, and the part-time historian. The Survey had successfully made the transition from a Mom and Pop business operation (with nearly all administration decisions made by Bob and myself) to one characterizing a true small business with authority appropriately delegated. As all business researchers know this is one of the most difficult administrative transitions to make. It is somehow ironic that the small business set aside program almost resulted in the demise of the Survey's research contracting program.

The only bright spot was the awarding of the mitigation project at the Moser site in Benton County, and Skip Stewart-Abernathy (Station Archeologist at UAPB) took on the Project Archeologist position for that. This was a project sponsored by the Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department which was

not affected by the small business set aside policy. The Survey maintained a capacity to provide archeological service to small towns and firms by having trained graduate students available for that work, and by January 1984, David Waddell and Randy Guendling were working full time again.

Another effect, of course, of Moss-Bennett and stimulated by the small business set aside policy was the appearance of several small archeological businesses in Arkansas. As a consequence, and at the request of some of the private contractors, in 1983 the Survey changed its policy with regard to access to the site files (previously restricted to Survey personnel), so that anyone meeting SOPA's qualifications or working under a federal contract (and thereby meeting the federal qualifications) could have direct access to the hardcopy files. Under the direction of Sandy Scholtz Parker, a program had been created for computerizing all the site information (AMASDA, the Automated Management of Archeological Site Data in Arkansas) and VERY slowly, we were working on getting the backlog of data into the computer. Some matching Historic Preservation Funds had been available for this work, prior to 1980. But this aspect of Survey research was becoming so vital, that our Annual Report included a section on *Computer and Statistical Services*, starting in the 1983/84 fiscal year.

By the end of 1984, it was clear that if we were to have the site data in useful form we needed to make a concerted effort to bring the file up-to-date. Toltec had acquired a computer, and there were two or three available for word

Jami Lockhart and John Park in the computer room

processing in the Coordinating Office. Limp and Parker worked on defining the Survey's computer needs for the future, but funds for equipment and personnel were still a major problem. The solution as far as AMASDA was concerned was what became known as the Multi-Agency On-Line System. During 1984/1985 fiscal year, agreements were reached with five federal agencies and the AHTD, whereby each agency would contribute funds on an annual basis, for five years, which would allow the Survey to bring both the site files (AMASDA) and the project file up to date. When that was completed, each agency would be linked to the system through computer modem and have available management information to use for proposed projects.

That same fiscal year saw the initiation of a multiyear project, administered by the Survey, which was to provide a cultural resource management overview of all of the area administered by the Southwest Division of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers—about one-fifth of the continental U.S. Because of its enhanced expertise and new state-of-the-art equipment which the Survey was acquiring, the Survey was chosen by the National Park Service for a pilot project in the development of the National Archeological Data Base. By the end of 1985, 80% of Arkansas' 1500 citations on archeology had been encoded and the software developed for this project.

Some federal agencies by this time had changed their small business set-aside policy, and the Survey was awarded a mitigation project in 1984/85 fiscal year, as well as continuing to do 30-40 small surveys annually. The staff was hired on an hourly, project by project basis, however. Because of the increased income from computer projects and software development, we changed the name of the unit to Sponsored Research Program, so that all soft money (non-state funds) projects were administered through this Program, under Fred Limp's direction. By 1986, we were able to put three M.A. archeologists on the payroll full time as Research Assistants (David Waddell, Ellen Zahn Waddell, and Ish Williams), and another major mitigation project from the AHTD was initiated, at the Hardman site near Arkadelphia.

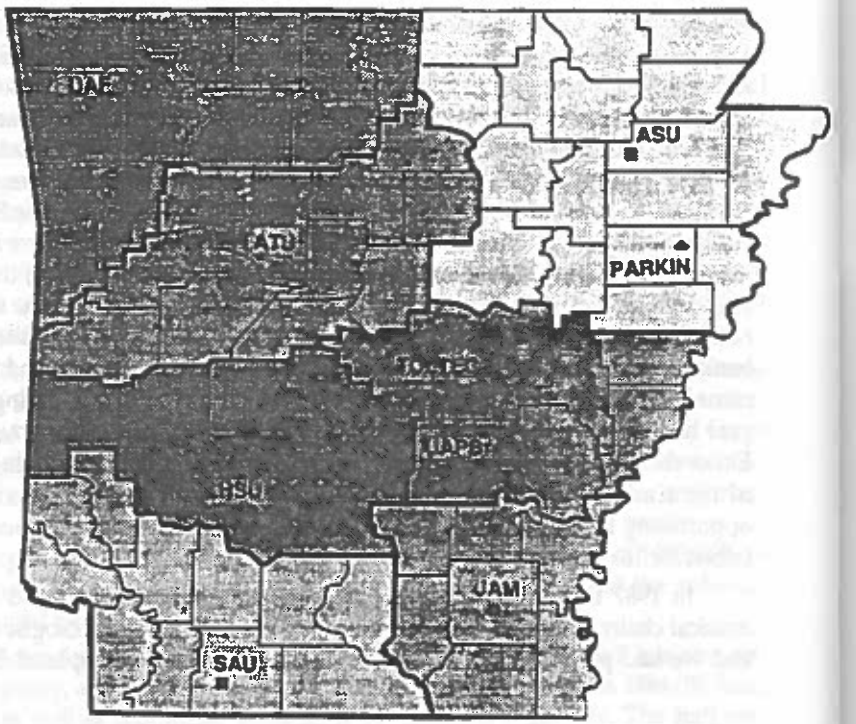
The Stations, meanwhile, were still struggling along without assistants, and except for Toltec with no computer equipment, and no extra help. In 1985, Jeter had moved on the other things (temporarily as it turned out!), and Ed Jackson became archeologist at UAM. In the fall of 1986, the Ables Creek site was discovered during landleveling, and the worth of the Training Program for the Society became apparent once again. A salvage project of the large cemetery at Ables Creek took place over three long week-ends, with up to 50 people, 95% of them volunteers trained by the Survey, with various of the Survey Research Stations staff helping in supervision.

While it was not possible in the 1980s to fund through the State Program any major field research projects for Station Archeologists, they were not sitting on their thumbs. George Sabo (who had come as Station Archeologist at UAF in the fall of 1979) taught the University Field School in 1980 and 1981 at a mound site near Fayetteville. Four Training Programs (1981-1984) were held at Old Washington State Park, where we divided the volunteers into two parts, those

who wanted to work on a prehistoric site (under Frank Schambach's direction), and those who wanted to work on an historic site (under Skip Stewart-Abernathy's direction). In 1985 and 1986, we tested a large salt-extraction site near DeQueen (the Holman Springs site), again under Frank Schambach's direction, prompting some interesting discussions with the Society leadership about whether we should be having an excavation each year when there was no provision for analysis and write up in the near future! It has been the Society's contention that all sites in Arkansas are vulnerable, and that whatever excavation is done can and should be considered as "rescue" work; the notes, photographs, and artifacts will always be available for analysis, but the sites will not. We have tended to agree! In 1988, we tested the Georgia Lake site, on the banks of the Ouachita River, under Ann Early's direction. The site had been on record for a while, had some evidence of pothunting, but in the spring of that year had been clear-cut by a local timber company and planted in young pine. Either the pothunters were going to get it, or it would not be available because of the timber. And from 1988-1990, the Training Program provided an opportunity for Toltec Archeological State Park to have on-going excavations (albeit for 16 days) as a part of its interpretative program.

In 1987 Dan Wolfman resigned from the Survey, and we did a major musical chairs game. Ed Jackson had resigned as Station Archeologist at UAM and we had promised a position to John House when he completed his Ph.D

Introducing Society members to historic archeology at the Block/Catts house



Survey stations and areas of responsibility, July 1990

work at Southern Illinois University. But Skip and Judith Stewart-Abernathy indicated they would like to move to Russellville, so Skip became Station Archeologist at Tech, John became Station Archeologist at UAPB, and we held open the position at UAM (where Joyce Abney held down the fort, not for the first time, for six months) awaiting Marvin Jeter's return. The Computer Services Program was going at such a fever pitch, that we now considered it as a separate administrative unit, still under Fred Limp, and Sponsored Research had revived so well, that we hired Charlie Ewen to administer that program. Slowly but surely we had been able to get word processors on the desks of all Station Archeologists, and we were coming into the twentieth century technologically!

In the fall of 1989, Bob McGimsey announced his intention of retiring as of 30 June 1990. He had succeeded in getting the title of Director into the Survey's list of positions, but once again, the legislative session of 1989 had provided no new money to the Survey and therefore had not provided funding for the Director's salary. And in any event, the enabling legislation still required the Director to be appointed from anthropologists "at the University." The President appointed a Search Committee, with Vice-President Joyce Wroten as Chair. He interpreted "the University" to mean all the campuses within the University System, and all anthropologists (there turned out to be 22) were queried as to their interest in being considered for the position of Director. Two responded

positively, Fred Limp and Frank Schambach. The Search Committee, however, urged the University to amend the Survey's legislation so that the search could be nationwide, and the President agreed that this was appropriate. He asked Fred Limp to serve as Interim Director, and the amendment was drawn up to be introduced in the 1991 legislative session. Fred began his "administrative term" as Interim Director, on 1 July 1990.

Also on 1 July 1990, the Parkin Research Station came into being. Jeff Mitchem started work that day, spent about eight months learning about the site and buying furniture and equipment, and in March 1991 was ready for full-time fieldwork.

Fred's first action was to propose a Self Study. Here was an opportunity, at the end of one "administration" and before the beginning of another, for the Survey staff to review its accomplishments and problems and chart its future. The Survey had been in existence for 24 years, and although there had been "five-year plans" and even a "20 year plan" these had been largely prepared by McGimsey and myself, with review and comment by the staff. Fred was suggesting that the staff itself suggest the topics needing review, organize into committees, do the review and evaluations, and write a report. He asked the

Participants in the Survey Self Study, October 11, 1990 . Back row: Sylvia Scheibel, Betty Grant, Mildred Grissom, Jeff Mitchem, Hester Davis, Frank Schambach, Charlie Ewen, Jami Lockhart, Dan Morse, John Mintz, Fred Limp, Randy Guendling, Martha Rolingson, Mary Ann Goodman, Norma Hoffrichter, Jane Kellett, Ann Early; middle row: Russell Scheibel, John Marron, Mary Lynn Kennedy, Bob Cooper, Jack Stewart, Kathy Cande, James Harcourt, Skip Stewart-Abernathy; front row: Marvin Jeter, David Jeane, George Sabo, Bob Harris, Jim Barnes, Jim Farley, Tim Mulvihill, John House, Jerry Hilliard

three "senior" archeologists, Morse, Rolingson, and Schambach to act as a Steering Committee, and excused himself, Sylvia Scheibel (Assistant Director for Fiscal Affairs) and me from active participation. The full staff plus four representatives from the Society met in October 1990 in Jonesboro, for a day and a half before the Society's Annual Meeting, and the committees spent the next nine months preparing their reports. The Steering Committee prepared a 40-page executive summary in the fall of 1991, and there were 300 pages of supporting documents and reports. It was a catharsis that can serve the Survey well in many ways.

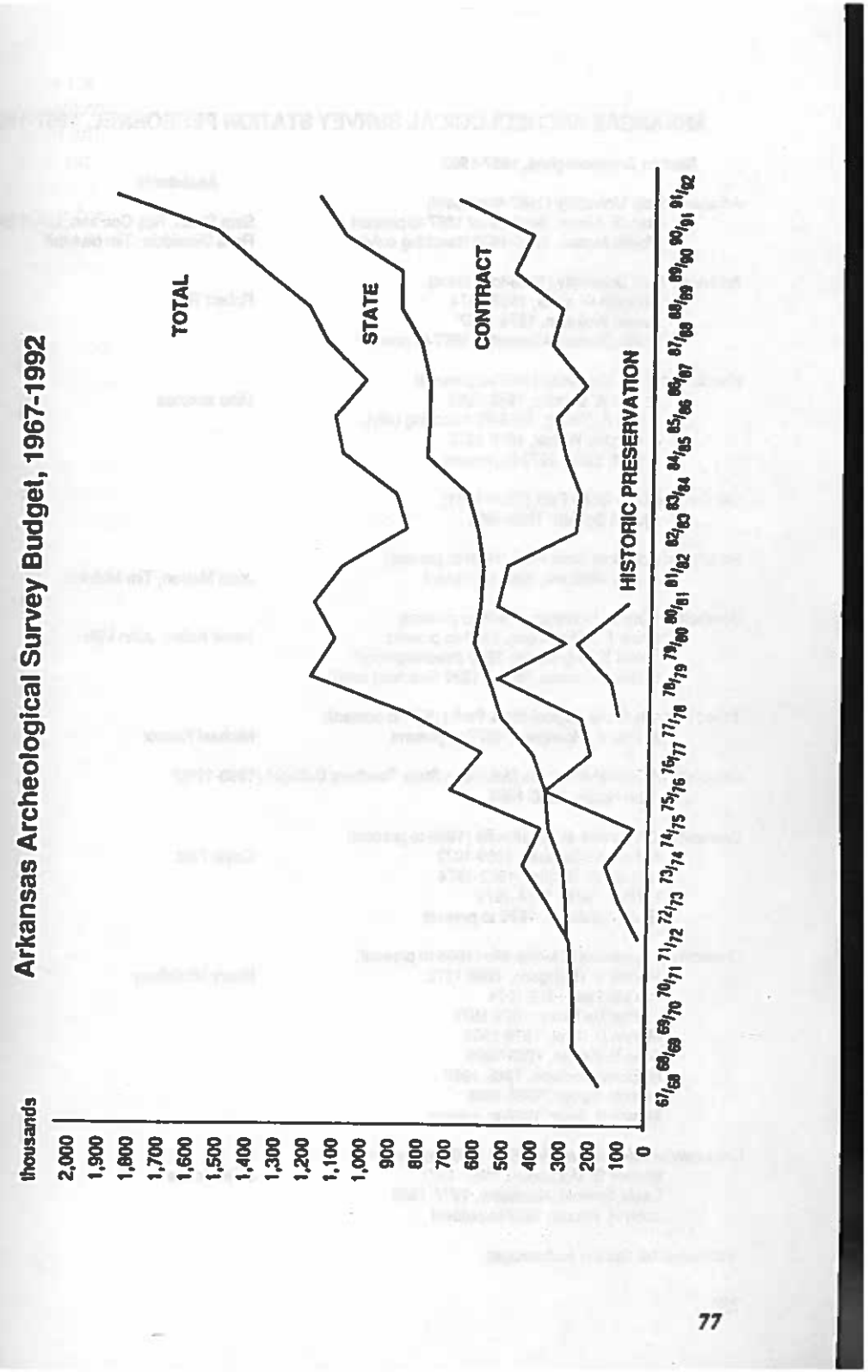
The Amendment was passed in February 1991, and the Search Committee was reconstituted, and a national search began in the summer of 1991, with Charlie Ewen acting as "assistant-chair." The first deadline for applications of September 15, 1991 was extended to December 31. New moneys to pay for the Director, however, were not included in the Survey's appropriation once again.

In August, Fred Limp officially announced his resignation from the Survey, to be effective September 15. He had accepted the position of Director of the newly created Center for Advanced Spatial Technology in the Fulbright College of Arts and Sciences at UAF. Jim Farley and Bob Harris, who had been working with Fred for several years in the Computer Services Program unit, developing the database, programming, and GIS capabilities, also resigned to join Fred at CAST. Jami Lockhart remained as the Survey's Computer Services staff in the fall of 1991.

So, as the national search began, the President asked me to fill in the "interim" until a new Director was appointed. With the application date extending to the end of the calendar year, it was assumed that the starting date for the new Director would probably be 1 July 1992, the beginning of the Survey's next 25 years!

After careful sorting among numerous qualified individuals, Tom Green, Deputy SHPO and State Archeologist in Idaho, was finally offered the position. He accepted (Hooray!), and indeed, his appointment began 1 July.

The Survey is now poised for even greater things. Its position within the University System is supported on all levels, its relationship with the Society is strong, and its staff is dedicated and hard working. Its problems of appropriate curation facilities, adequate funding for fieldwork, response to the request from UALR for the establishment of a Research Station, and the myriad of small administrative glitches which need the attention of someone with a fresh outlook are now in the hands an energetic eager new Director! The Arkansas Archeological Survey is ready for its next 25 years.



ARKANSAS ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY STATION PERSONNEL, 1967-1992

Station Archeologists, 1967-1992	Assistants
Arkansas State University (1967-to present)	
Dan. F. Morse, September 1967-to present	Sam Smith, Roy Cochran, David Ellis,
Phyllis Morse, 1979-1980 (teaching only)*	Ross Dinwiddie, Tim Mulvihill
Arkansas Tech University (1968-to present)	
Kenneth W. Cole, 1968-1974	Robert Ray
Daniel Wollman, 1974-1987	
Leslie Stewart-Abernathy, 1987-to present	
Henderson State University (1967-to present)	
James A. Scholtz, 1967-1969	Mike Swanda
Gloria A. Young, 1969-70 (teaching only)	
J. Cynthia Weber, 1970-1972	
Ann M. Early, 1972-to present	
Old Davidsonville State Park (1980-1981)	
Shawn Bonath, 1980-1981	
Parkin Archeological State Park (1990-to present)	
Jeffrey Mitchem, 1990-to present	John Marron, Tim Mulvihill
Southern Arkansas University (1968-to present)	
Frank F. Schambach, 1968-to present	David Kelley, John Miller
Gloria Young, Spring 1980 (teaching only)*	
Charles Thomas, Spring 1989 (teaching only)*	
Toltec Mounds Archeological State Park (1977-to present)	
Martha A. Rolingson, 1977-to present	Michael Kaczor
University of Central Arkansas (Arkansas State Teachers College) (1968-1969)	
John Huner, 1968-1969	
University of Arkansas at Fayetteville (1969-to present)	
Robert A. Chenhall, 1969-1972	Gayle Fritz
Michael B. Schiffer, 1972-1974	
L. Mark Rabb, 1974-1979	
George Sabo III, 1979-to present	
University of Arkansas at Monticello (1968-to present)	
Martha A. Rolingson, 1968-1972	Henry McKelway
Joe Lischka, 1972-1974	
V. Pheriba Stacy, 1974-1977	
Marvin D. Jeter, 1978-1983	
John H. House, 1983-1985	
H. Edwin Jackson, 1985-1987	
John H. House, 1987-1988	
Marvin D. Jeter, 1988-to present	
University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff (1967-to present)	
Burney B. McClurkan, 1967-1977	John House
Leslie Stewart-Abernathy, 1977-1989	
John H. House, 1989-to present	

*Sabbatical for Station Archeologist