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OLD TOWN BERM

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OLD TOWN BERM



HISTORIC PRESERVATION ASSOCIATES REPORTS 83-1

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OLD TOWN BERM

**Archeological Intensive Survey, Testing and Literature Search of
Old Town Berm, Phillips County, Arkansas**

by

Timothy C. Klinger

and

Roy J. Cochran, Jr.

**Historic Preservation Associates
Fayetteville, Arkansas 72702**

January 1983

Historic Preservation Associates Reports 83-1

**Report submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Memphis District
in accordance with Purchase Order No. DACW66-83-M-0188**

ABSTRACT

The investigations described in this report focus on the survey and assessment of the Old Town Berm, Phillips County, Arkansas. No cultural resources of National Register status or potential were located during the survey or record review. No further cultural resources work is recommended.

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BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

In October 1982, the Memphis District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE) asked Historic Preservation Associates (HPA) to submit a proposal for a background and literature search and intensive survey level investigation of Old Town Berm, Phillips County, Arkansas. On 28 October 1982, the HPA proposal was forwarded to the Memphis District. Purchase Order DACW66-83-M-0188 was issued 10 November 1982 and was received by HPA on 26 November 1982.

The purpose of this report is to document the results of the cultural resources survey and background and literature search as required by the Scope of Work (Appendix A). The structure and content of the report adhere to the guidelines contained in The Management of Archeological Resources: The Airlie House Report (McGimsey and Davis 1977).

All archeological materials collected and copies of all related records generated as a result of these investigations will be curated by the Arkansas Archeological Survey.

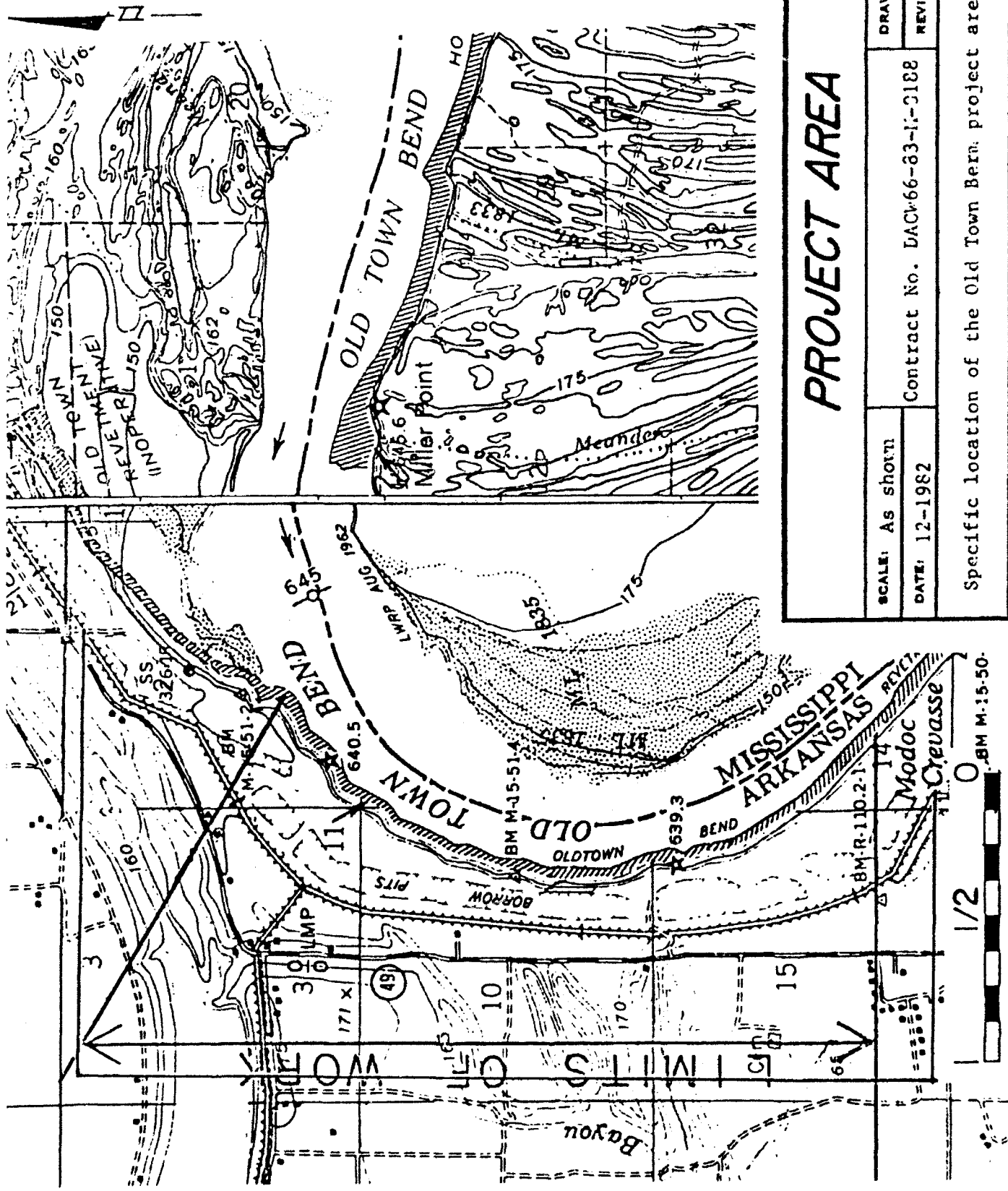
Project Location and Dates of Investigation

The Old Town Berm project area is located in Phillips County, Arkansas (Figure 1) in parts of Sections 2, 3, 10 and 15 of Township 4 South, Range 3 East. The project area begins 76.2 m (250 ft) northeast of River Mile No. 21 and ends 228.6 m (750 ft) southeast of River Mile No. 23. The project right-of-way is 106.7 m (350 ft) wide, measured from the levee top center, but only a 9.1 m (30 ft) wide strip on the landward edge of the right-of-way is original ground surface. The remaining 72.5 m (320 ft) are covered with levee and berm fill materials. The project area is 9.1 m (30 ft) wide and 3.52 km (2.19 mi) long, for a total of 7.96 acres between the landward edge of the right-of-way and the edge of the berm (Figure 2). The field survey took place over two days between 4 and 5 December 1982.

Project Sponsor and Participants

The overall project sponsor is the Memphis District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The contracting officer for the program is Ms. Glenda W. Tackett and the archeological liaison is Mr. Jimmy D. McNeil.

Historic Preservation Associates has carried out the work reported on here. Several individuals participated in these investigations and a complete roster of their qualifications, responsibilities and contributions is included in Appendix C. Mr. Timothy C. Klinger served as Principal Investigator and wrote the report along with Mr. Roy J. Cochran, Jr. Cochran was field director for the survey and testing program and was assisted by Mr. Ross A. Dinwiddie. Laboratory analysis was conducted by Cochran. Mr. Scott A. Jones also assisted in preparation of the report.



PROJECT AREA

SCALE: As shown	Contract No. DACW-66-83-11-2188	DRAWN BY
DATE: 12-1982		REVISED
Specific location of the Old Town Bend project area		
Base map from COE-Memphis		Figure 2

Methods of Investigation

A background and literature search is defined in the Scope of Work (Appendix A:3.02) as a "comprehensive examination of existing literature and records for the purpose of inferring the potential presence and character of cultural resources in the study area." In an attempt to accomplish this goal, we have reviewed all relevant published and unpublished cultural resource manuscripts which were available. We have also contacted the State Historic Preservation Officer and obtained a summary of his relevant records (Appendix B). The State Archeologist has likewise been consulted and a review of her records has been obtained (Appendix B). Relevant maps of the General Land Office have been reviewed, as have those published by the U.S. Geological Survey. We have also consulted the records and collections of the University of Arkansas Museum, as well as the National Register of Historic Places.

An intensive survey is defined in the Scope of Work (Appendix A:3.03) as "a comprehensive, systematic and detailed on-the-ground survey of an area of sufficient intensity to determine the number, types, extent and distribution of cultural resources present and their relationship to project features." Pursuant to the Scope of Work (Appendix A:4.03b), when conditions permitted, a simple examination of the surface was made. When ground visibility was poor (less than 25%) and when conditions permitted, shovel test pits 30 cm x 30 cm x 50 cm were excavated and screened through $\frac{1}{4}$ in mesh. These were spaced at 30 m intervals.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND ARCHEOLOGICAL SETTING

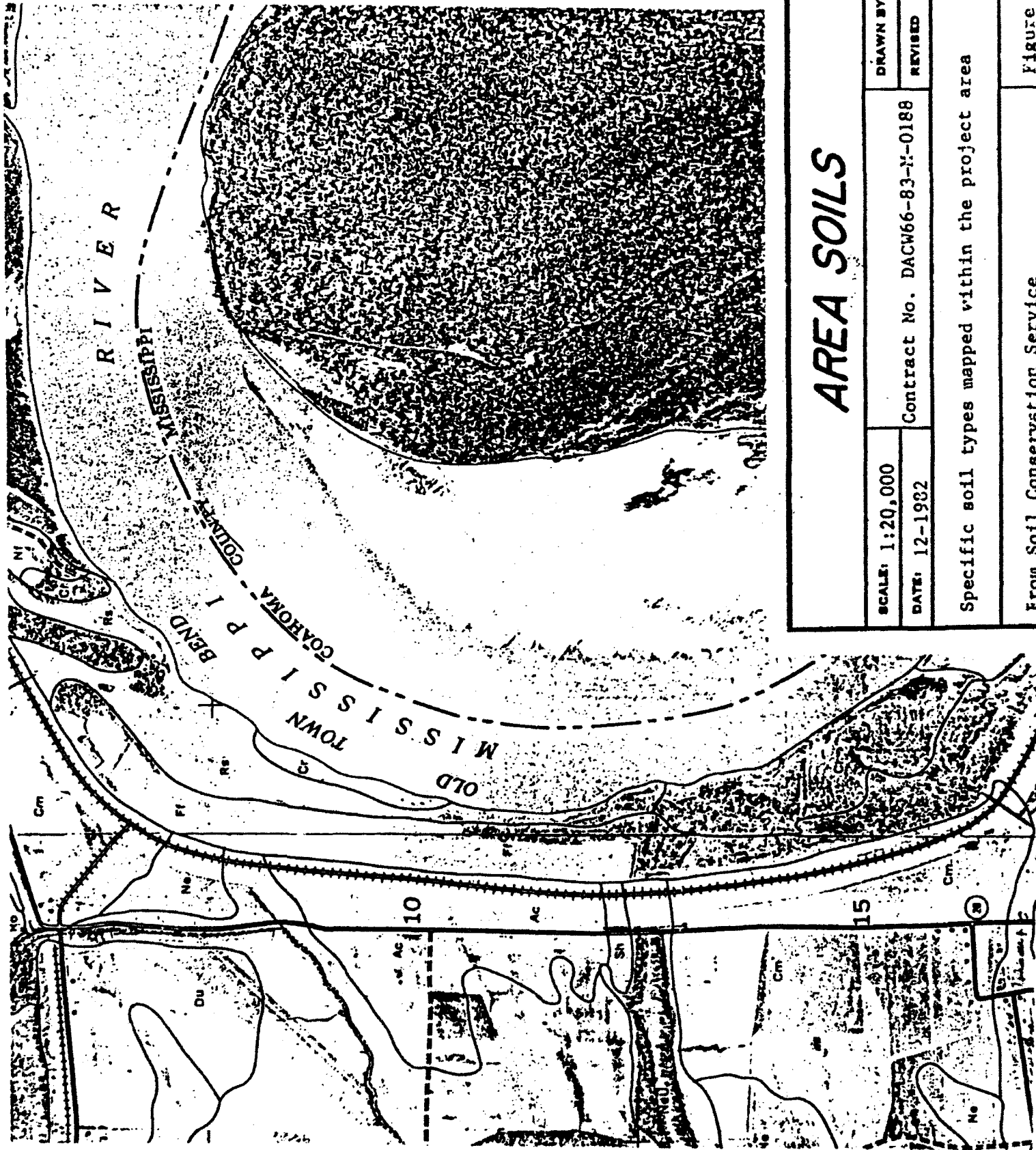
The Old Town Berm project area lies within the physiographic region described by House (1982:38-41) as the Lower White River Basin. Hydrologically, the vicinity is found in Watershed Number 131 of Reach Number 26 of the White River Basin (Spears et al 1975:307-315). Geologically, however, the project area lies within the fifth meander belt of the Mississippi River, which dates to 2,800 years ago (Saucier 1974:22). As the project area is situated between the Mississippi and White Rivers, its natural and cultural background is the result of a combination of these influences.

General Land Office surveyors maps from 1816 to 1840 (Figure 3) show that the vicinity has changed significantly in the last century. Most of the forests have been removed and replaced by pasture and soybean fields, but the most significant change is a result of the natural shifting of the Mississippi River. In 1816 (also see the 1840 map), the Mississippi River lay more than a mile further to the east. A lake was situated within what is now the course of the river and numerous tributaries from Old Town Bayou drained the vicinity toward the White River. The channel of the Mississippi River now lies 350-600 meters east of the project area. Old Town Lake, then as now, is north-northwest of the project area.

Just over one-half of the project area lies on Commerce silt loam soils which are associated with the lower part of natural levees (Figure 4). While the northern segment of these soils is situated near Old Town Lake, the larger part to the south was probably associated with the



Page 3



AREA SOILS

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Specific soil types mapped within the project area

From Soil Conservation Service

Figure 4

extinct lake which was situated further away to the east. The remaining soils are slack water deposits associated with Yellow Bank (formerly Old Town) Bayou including Alligator clay, Newelton silty clay and Sharkey silty clay (Hogan and Gray 1974:10, 16, 28-31).

Archeological Background

The Lower White River Basin is a subdivision of the Lower Mississippi Valley (Phillips, Ford and Griffin 1951:Figure I). This region is situated between Mississippi River culture areas to the north and east and the White River culture areas to the south and west.

The general pattern of prehistoric development has been well established in the Lower Mississippi Valley (Phillips, Ford and Griffin 1951; Griffin 1967; Phillips 1970). Archeological research in the Lower White River Valley, however, has been limited. An assessment of archeological resources in this region in 1973 (Spears et al 1975:314) accounted for only twenty sites in a 145,920 acre area. Of these, one is attributed to the Paleo-Indian Period, one to the Archaic, nine Woodland, six Mississippian and three indeterminant. A survey of Long Lake Bayou in 1977 (Dorwin et al 1977:20-24) recorded 27 sites north of the Old Town Berm. Of these, 9 were Woodland and 2 were Mississippian.

Poverty Point Period

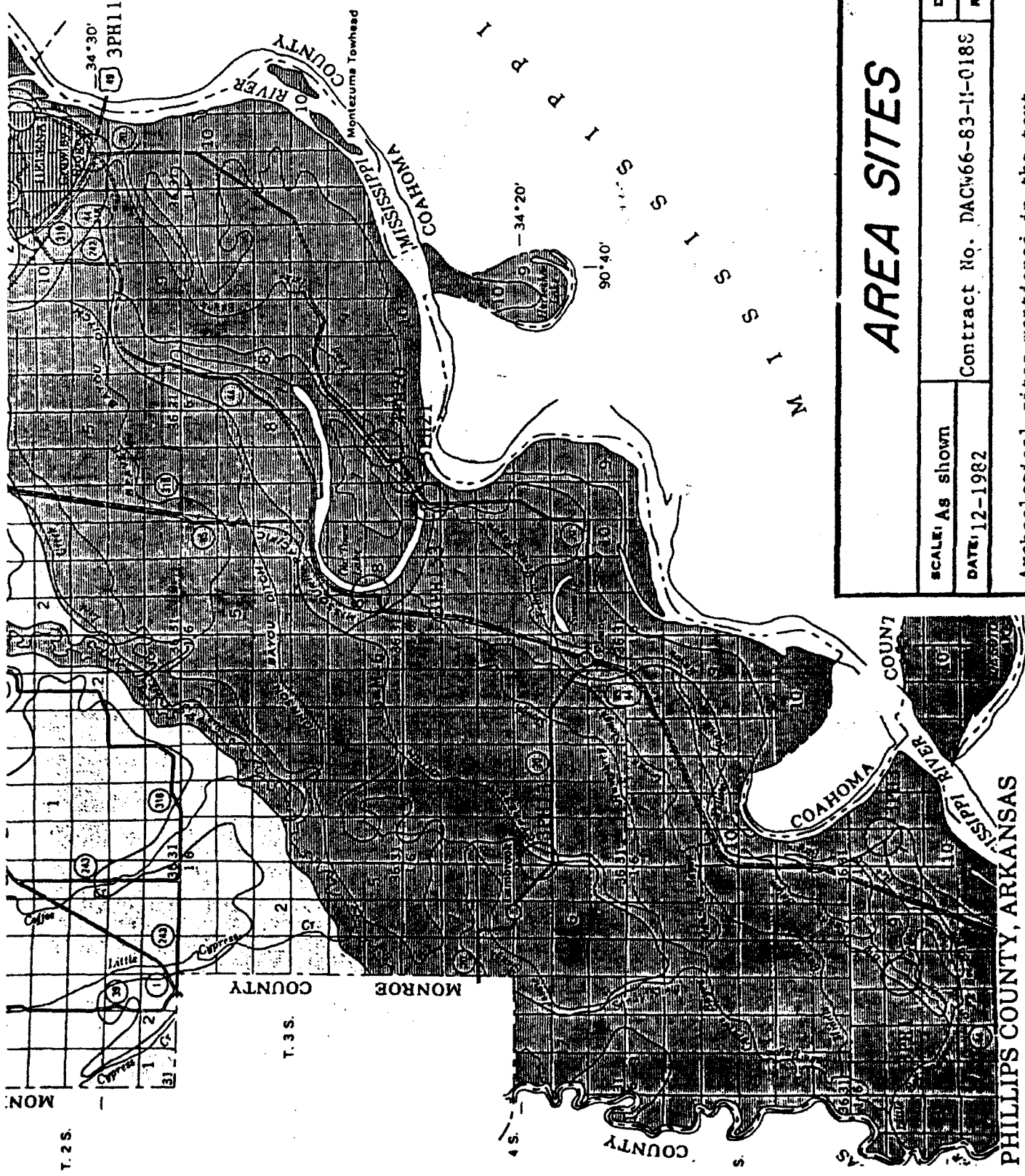
The earliest occupation known in the vicinity occurred at the Hugo site (15-M-6; Figure 5) on Old Town Lake (Phillips 1970:870). Hugo was recorded in 1953 by Phillips and Williams, who observed a thin midden deposit which had been uncovered by a bulldozer. Phillips (1970:871) associates the site with others further south, based on the occurrence of grooved cylindrical Poverty Point objects.

Marksville Period

The earliest dated occupation in the area occurred between approximately A.D. 30 and A.D. 335 at Helena Crossing (3PH11; Figure 5) (Ford 1963:46). The site had characteristic conical mounds, log roofed tombs, Marksville Incised, Marksville Stamped, Withers Fabric Impressed, Indian Bay Stamped, Mulberry Creek Cord Marked and Tchefuncte Stamped ceramics (Ford 1963:47). Although there are a few other similar sites in the region (Phillips 1970:888), these extend further north and none are within 15 miles of the project area.

Baytown Period

Baytown Period occupations account for the best defined early activities in this portion of the Mississippi Valley. Although the Baytown site (3M01; Figure 5) is in the most ill-defined area of the distribution, it is the type site for the Baytown Phase (Phillips 1970:903). Baytown Phase sites in this area seem to lack the conical mounds found on other Baytown sites, but exhibit characteristic ceramic



AREA SITES

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DATE: 12-1982	REVISOR
Contract No. DACW66-83-11-0188	
Archeological sites mentioned in the text	
Base map from Soil Conservation Service	
Figure 5	

types such as Baytown Plain, Mulberry Creek Cord Marked, Larto Red, Alligator Incised and possibly some type of Coles Creek Incised (Phillips 1970:903-904). Phillips (1970:Figure 445) places one site in the vicinity within this phase (Buie, 3PH21; Figure 5). A more recent survey (Dorwin et al 1977:27, Appendix II) recorded eight other sites of this phase along Long Lake Bayou which exhibit Baytown Plain, Mulberry Creek Cord-Marked, Yates Net Impressed and Larto Red ceramics.

Mississippi Period

The Old Town site (3PH20), reported by Thomas (1894:234-235) is the type site for the Old Town Phase (Figure 5). Phillips (1970:Figure 447) places 5 other sites in the vicinity within this phase, including Buie and Tinsely (3PH13; Figure 5). McClurkan (1974), and Dorwin et al (1977) have conducted fieldwork at the Old Town site and Hoffman (1975) has studied collections from the site which are in the Smithsonian Institution. Dorwin et al (1977) described Buie as part of Old Town and recorded another Old Town Phase site (3PH153) on the northern edge of the Old Town Berm project boundary. Artifacts representative of Old Town Phase sites collected by Dorwin et al (1977:Appendix II, Figure II) include Neeley's Ferry Plain, Barton Incised, Ranch Incised, Parkin Punctated and Old Town Red ceramics. These ceramics are markers of the Late Mississippi/Protohistoric periods, referred to by Williams (1980:105-108) as the Armored Phase or Markala Horizon. The Dupree site (3PH1; Figure 5) is hypothesized to have been a Quapaw village (McGimsey 1965:3), as has the Avenue site (3PH3; Figure 5).

OLD TOWN BERM RESEARCH OBJECTIVES AND RESULTS

The cultural resources investigations reported on here were oriented toward the goal of assessing whether prehistoric archeological, historic archeological, historic or architectural sites which have been or may be determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places are present within the proposed Old Town Berm project area. The identification of such sites was accomplished with both a review of extant literature and records and an in-field review of the direct impact zone.

Given the specific setting of the proposed project, it was anticipated that the likelihood of historic and architectural sites of significance being present was less than that of potentially important prehistoric sites, particularly near Old Town Lake. A series of site-specific questions were developed to determine the nature of the cultural resources:

1. What is the vertical and horizontal extent of the site?
2. What is the site's current state of preservation?
3. What is the cultural affiliation(s) of archeological evidence at the site?
4. What was the possible function(s) of the site through time?

From this information and within the framework of the State Plan (Jeter et al 1980; Stewart-Abernathy and Watkins 1980) an assessment of the significance of any newly or previously recorded cultural resources within the project area could be made. The field procedures and methods of data analysis were designed to meet these goals.

Field Conditions and Survey

Field conditions in the 7.96 acre project area (Table 1) were significant factors influencing the ability of Historic Preservation Associates personnel to locate and assess cultural resources. The field conditions also affected the interpretation of what evidence of cultural activity there was in the area. These conditions fall into two basic categories including ground surface visibility and disturbance.

The field survey was conducted on two consecutive days with temperatures in the upper 40s and lower 50s. Winds were gusting and it was raining intermittently. Flooding, combined with poor visibility, made an adequate survey and/or testing program impossible over a small portion of the project area (i.e., 6%). However, these were areas of clays at the lowest elevations, and no sites were expected to be found. Other portions (21%) of the project area were in pasture or overgrown in wheat. Shovel tests in these areas were conducted at 30 m intervals (Table 2). In some portions (30%), the wheat field and pasture had previously been inundated, thus killing or restricting the growth of vegetation and therefore providing good to excellent visibility for excellent visibility for archeological surveying. Saturated or flooded fields of soybean stubble and a small plowed area on the northern boundary of the project area also provided excellent visibility (28%). These areas of varying visibility are outlined in Table 1.

Disturbances of the ground surface affected the survey in two ways. First, a portion (15%) of the project area was intersected with a drainage ditch associated with Arkansas Highway 20. This ditch was overgrown and visibility was poor. Since the ditch was in the highway right-of-way and is not to be impacted, this area was not tested. Wash eroded off of the berm was the second type of disturbance affecting visibility. In those areas which had to be tested, these wash areas were clearly visible in that they promoted a more vigorous growth of vegetation than did the lower surrounding soils. In most cases, it was possible to avoid placing tests in these areas by moving the test location further away from the toe of the berm.

Survey Results

The intensity and methods of investigations, in our opinion, were sufficient to determine whether cultural resources, either on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, were present within the Old Town Berm project boundaries.

The field survey was supplemented with records checks by the office of the State Historic Preservation Officer (letter dated 18 November 1982; Appendix B) and by the Office of the State Archeologist (letter dated 24 November 1982; Appendix B). The records checks indicate that no cultural resources were previously on record which either had or were

TABLE 1
Field Survey Conditions within the
Old Town Berm Project Right-of-Way

Distance from Southern Project Boundary in meters	Estimated Visibility	Description/Comments
0-530N	0-25%	saturated wheat field
530-600N	25-50%	flooded wheat field (0-10 cm standing water)
600-630N	0-25%	saturated wheat field
630-700N	50-75%	low rise in wheat field
700-790N	0-10%	flooded wheat field (5-25 cm standing water)
790-820N	50-75%	flooded wheat field (0-10 cm standing water)
820-1110N	50-75%	flooded pasture (0-10 cm standing water)
1110-1170N	0-25%	saturated pasture
1170-1260N	50-75%	flooded pasture (0-10 cm standing water)
1260-1900N	0-10%	ditch and Arkansas Highway 20
1900-2620N	50-75%	flooded pasture (0-10 cm standing water) 1280-1310N/2530-2560N recent historic scatters
2620-2910N	0-25%	saturated pasture
2910-3500N	75-100%	saturated soybean stubble
3500-3520N	0%	levee road traverse
3520-3670N	0-25%	flooded soybean stubble (5-10 cm standing water)
3670-4190N	75-100%	saturated soybean stubble
4190-4250N	75-100%	saturated plowed field

TABLE 2

Description of Shovel Cuts within the
Old Town Berm Project Right-of-Way

Shovel Cut No.	Distance (m) from Sta. 23/3+50	from berm toe	Condition of soil	Stratum I	Stratum II	Stratum III
1.1	ON	6	saturated	0-50 cm 10YR4/2 silty clay loam		
1.2	ON	10	saturated	0-60 cm 10YR4/2 silty clay loam	60-80 cm 10YR5/2 silty clay	
2	30N	10	saturated	0-50 cm 10YR4/2 silty clay loam	50-70 cm 10YR5/2 clay	
3	60N	8	moist	0-10 cm 10YR4/2.5 silty clay loam	10-50 cm 10YR4/2 silt loam	
4	90N	7	saturated	0-10 cm 10YR4/2.5 silty clay loam	10-50 cm 10YR4/2 silt loam	
5	120N	7	saturated	0-60 cm 10YR4/2 silt loam	60-70 cm 10YR5/2 clay	
6	150N	6	saturated	0-10 cm 10YR4/2.5 silt loam	10-50 cm 10YR4/2 silt loam	

TABLE 2 continued

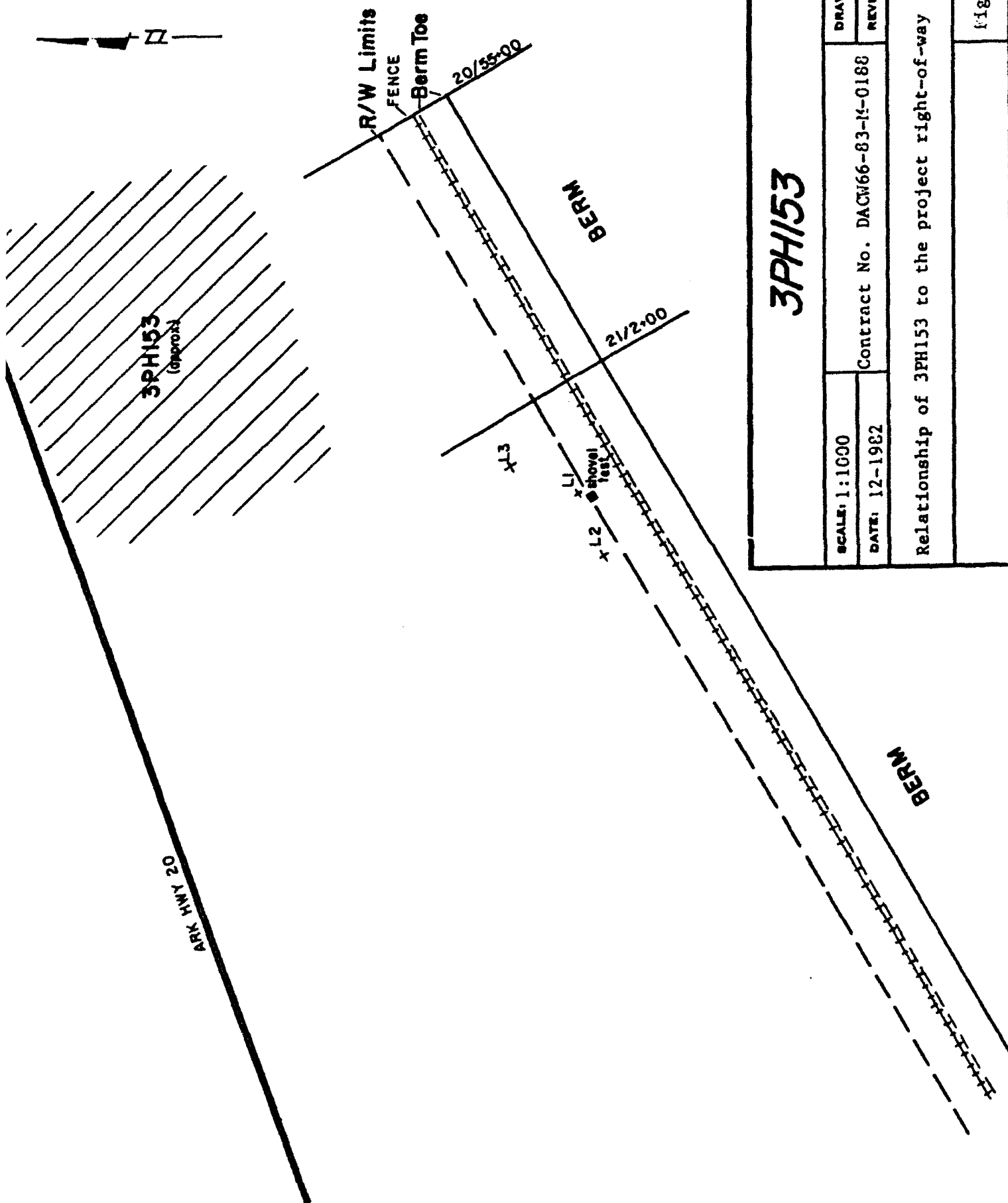
Shovel Cut No.	Distance (m) from Sta. 23/3+50	Distance (m) from berm toe	Condition of soil	Stratum I	Stratum II	Stratum III
7	180N	6	moist	0-12 cm 10YR4/2.5 silt loam	12-50 cm 10YR4/2 silt loam	
8	210N	8	moist	0-10 cm 10YR4/2.5 silt loam	10-50 cm 10YR4/2 silt loam	
9	240N 23/1+56	7	saturated	0-30 cm 10YR4/3 silty clay loam	30-50 cm 10YR4/2 silty clay loam	
10	270N	6	saturated	0-9 cm 10YR4/2.5 silty clay loam	9-50 cm 10YR4/2 silty clay loam	
11	300N	7	saturated	0-12 cm 10YR4/2.5 silty clay loam	12-50 cm 10YR4/2 silty clay loam	
12	330N	9	damp	0-15 cm 10YR4/2.5 silty clay loam	15-50 cm 10YR4/2 silty clay loam	
13	360N	9	damp	0-10 cm 10YR4/2.5 silty clay loam	10-30 cm 10YR4/2 silty clay loam	30-70 cm 10YR5/2 silt loam
14	390N	9	damp	0-8 cm 10YR4/2.5 silty clay loam	8-50 cm 10YR5/4 sandy silt loam	

TABLE 2 continued

Shovel Cut No.	Distance (m) from Sta. 23/3+50	from berm toe	Condition of soil	Stratum I	Stratum II	Stratum III
15	420N	7	saturated	0-22 cm 10YR3/2 silty clay loam	22-50 cm 10YR5/4 sandy silt loam	
16	450N	7	saturated	0-40 cm 10YR3/2 silty clay loam	40-50 cm 10YR5/4 sandy silt loam	
17	480N	10	saturated	0-28 cm 10YR3/2 silty clay loam	28-50 cm 10YR5/4 sandy silt loam	
18	510N	8	moist	0-30 cm 10YR3/2 silty clay loam	30-50 cm 10YR5/4 sandy silt loam	
19	600N	7	moist	0-39 cm 10YR4/2 silt loam	39-50 cm 10YR3/2 silty clay	
20	1140N 22/23+00	6	saturated	0-30 cm 10YR6/1 sandy fill	30-46 cm 10YR4/2 silty clay loam	46-60 cm 10YR5/4 sandy silt loam
21	1230N	8	moist	0-30 cm 10YR4/2 silty clay loam	30-50 cm 10YR3/1 silt with gravel	
22	2640N	6	moist	0-45 cm 10YR3/2 clay	45-55 cm 10YR3/2 7.5YR4/4 clay	

TABLE 2 concluded

Shovel Cut No.	Distance (m) from Sta. 23/3+50	from berm toe	Condition of soil	Stratum I	Stratum II	Stratum III
23	2670N	8	saturated	0-50 cm 10YR3/2 clay		
24	2700N	4	saturated	0-50 cm 10YR3/2 clay		
25	2730N	4	saturated	0-50 cm 10YR3/2 clay		
26	2760N	4	saturated	0-50 cm 10YR3/2 clay		
27	2790N	6	moist	0-18 cm 10YR3/2 clay	18-50 cm 7.5YR4/4 clay	
28	2820N	4	saturated	0-19 cm 10YR4/2 clay	19-50 cm 10YR4/1 7.5YR4/6 clay	
29	2850N	5	saturated	0-13 cm 10YR4/2 clay	13-50 cm 10YR4/1 7.5YR4/6 clay	
30	2880N	8	moist	0-15 cm 10YR4/2 clay	15-50 cm 10YR4/1 7.5YR4/6 clay	
31	4100N	9	damp	0-13 cm 10YR4/2.5 silty clay loam	13-16 cm 10YR4/2 sandy silt loam	16-40 cm 10YR3/2 silty clay loam 40-70 cm 10YR5/4 silt loam



eligible for National Register status within the Old Town Berm project limits. In addition, an examination of the General Land Office maps was conducted with negative results. Scatter from archeological site 3PH153 lies at the edge of the project corridor; this vicinity was tested with negative results. Two recent historic sites lie primarily outside of the present project boundaries and no attempt was made to assess their significance during these investigations.

A locus (associated with 3PH153) of prehistoric and recent historic artifacts was discovered in a field of soybean stubble approximately 20 m south of station 21/2+00, 9.4 m from the toe of the berm. This consisted of 2 Neeley's Ferry Plain sherds, 2 small pieces of daub and one recent historic bottle fragment, all within a 50 cm radius. The proximity of this locus to the historic/Mississippian site 3PH153 (60 meters; Figure 6), in addition to the presence of glass, suggested that this locus may represent scatter from the previously recorded site.

An additional 10 m strip parallel to the project area was then examined and artifacts flagged in order to determine if 3PH153 may extend this far to the south and east. Two additional loci were recorded. Locus 2 consisted of 2 recent historic crockery sherds and one Neeley's Ferry Plain sherd. All were situated within a 2 m radius from a point 13.5 m southwest of Locus 1. Locus 3 consisted of 2 Neeley's Ferry Plain sherds, one grit-tempered rim sherd, and one recent fragment of historic glass. All of these artifacts were situated within a 1 m radius, 15.2 m north-northeast of Locus 1.

An area 20 m from the toe of the berm, 20 m southward along the berm and 30 m northward along the berm was intensively surveyed and only these three loci were observed. One recent historic brick was observed outside of this 1,000 m² area, just north of Locus 3.

A 40 cm x 30 cm x 50 cm shovel test was made 1.8 m south of Locus 1, within the project right-of-way. All of the fill was screened through a $\frac{1}{4}$ in mesh and no artifacts were recovered.

A roll-a-tape transect was made from Locus 1 to Highway 20 across what was assumed to be the center of 3PH153, a prominent rise just south of the highway. A brick was encountered 40 m from Locus 1. A thin prehistoric scatter was observed to begin at 44 m and historic material was observed at 52 m. Sixty-two meters from Locus 1, approximately 40 m outside of the right-of-way, a dense concentration of prehistoric and historic artifacts was observed; this was interpreted as representing the southeastern border of 3PH153. This dense scatter continued until visibility diminished as Highway 20 was approached.

The similarity of historic and prehistoric artifacts on the edge of the project area to those observed on 3PH153, the negative shovel test within the direct impact zone (DIZ) and the absence of artifacts within the DIZ suggest that this locus does not represent potentially significant deposits which would be impacted by the project.

Site Absence

The areas of best visibility within the DIZ were situated on either the lowest slack water soils in the vicinity or on the lower portions of a natural levee occupied by 3PH153. The presence of 3PH153 along the top of this levee diminished the probability of finding any base settlements within the project area. Other lower levee and higher slack

water soils were in areas of poor visibility. Sites that one would expect to be found associated with these soils would be temporary camps or specialized activity sites. These sites would probably be represented by small, low density concentrations of artifacts.

Considering the visibility of these areas, it was not surprising that sites of this kind were not found. The three loci recorded above may have been interpreted as this type of site, but the historic scatter suggests an association with 3PH153.

In conclusion, the levee along Old Town Lake is the only natural landform which would promote any intensive occupation or use in the vicinity. The project is far enough removed from this feature that only small, hard-to-detect sites would be expected to lie within the survey area. The two other historic scatters observed were associated with fallen 20th century structures which were probably placed more in consideration of proximity to property lines and roads than natural features. The northernmost and possibly both of these scatters may be the remnants of a historic structure shown on the 1964 Modoc quad sheet.

PROJECT IMPACTS

None of the cultural resources previously recorded in the area (3PH153) will be impacted as a result of the proposed construction activities.

While no new cultural resources were discovered during the investigation of the Old Town Berm project area, some sites could have gone undetected. Those that may be present are predicted to be small and characterized by only a few artifacts. The construction will adversely affect any sites which might be located within the boundaries of the project area. No cultural resources of National Register potential, however, will be impacted by the proposed project.

RECOMMENDATIONS

No further cultural resources work is recommended at this time. If important archeological or historical resources are discovered during any future government activities, however, the Memphis District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program should be notified. No future monitoring appears to be justified at this time and none is recommended. The location of 3PH153 should be permanently recorded and should be taken into account during future COE activities in the area.

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APPENDIXES

Appendix A Project Scope of Work

**Appendix B Records check document from the State Historic
Preservation Officer dated 18 November 1982**

**Records check documents from the Office of the
State Archeologist dated 24 November 1982**

Appendix C Project Participants

SECTION C

SCOPE OF WORK

Archaeological Intensive Survey and Testing of Old Town Barn, Phillips County, Arkansas

1. General

1.01. The Contractor shall conduct a background and literature search and intensive survey level investigation of Old Town Barn, Phillips County, Arkansas. These tasks are in partial fulfillment of the Memphis District's obligations under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (P.L. 89-665); the National Environment Policy Act of 1969 (P.L. 91-190); Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of Cultural Environment," 13 May 1971 (360FR33921); Preservation of Historic and Archaeological Data, 1974 (P.L. 93-291); and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, "Procedures for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties" (36 CFR 8, Part 800).

1.02. Personnel Standards

a. The Contractor shall utilize a systematic, interdisciplinary approach to conducting the study. Specialized knowledge and skills will be used during the course of the study to include expertise in archaeology, history, architecture, geology and other disciplines as required. Techniques and methodologies used for the study shall be representative of the state of current professional knowledge and development.

b. The following minimal experiential and academic standards shall apply to personnel involved in cultural resources investigations described in this Scope of Work:

1. Archaeological Project Directors or Principal Investigators (PI). Individuals in charge of an archaeological project or research investigation contract, in addition to meeting the appropriate standards for archaeologist, must have a publication record that demonstrates extensive experience in successful field project formulation, execution and technical monograph reportings. The Contracting Officer may also require suitable professional references to obtain estimates regarding the adequacy of prior work.

2. Archaeologist. The minimum formal qualifications for individuals practicing archaeology as a profession are a B.A. or B.S. degree from an accredited college or university, followed by a minimum of two years of successful graduate study with concentration in anthropology and specialization in archaeology and at least two summer field schools or their equivalent under the supervision of archaeologists of recognized competence. A Master's thesis or its equivalent in research and publication is highly recommended, as is the M.A. degree.

3. Other Professional Personnel. All non-archeological personnel utilized for their special knowledge and expertise must have a B.A. or B.S. degree from an accredited college or university, followed by a minimum of one year of successful graduate study with concentration in appropriate study.

4. Other Supervisory Personnel. Persons in any archeological supervisory position must hold a B.A., B.S. or M. A. degree with a concentration in archeology and a minimum of 2 years of field and laboratory experience.

5. Crew Members and Lab Workers. All crew members and lab workers must have prior experience compatible with the tasks to be performed under this contract. An academic background in archeology/anthropology is highly recommended.

c. All operations shall be conducted under the supervision of qualified professionals in the discipline appropriate to the data that is to be discovered, described or analyzed. Vitae of personnel involved in project activities may be required by the Contracting Officer at anytime during the period of service of this contract.

1.03. The Contractor shall designate in writing the name of the Principal Investigator. Participation time of the Principal Investigator shall average a minimum of 50 hours per month during the period of service of this contract. In the event of controversy or court challenge, the Principal Investigator shall be available to testify with respect to report findings. The additional services and expenses would be at Government expense, per paragraph 1.08 below.

1.04. The Contractor shall keep standard field records which will include, but are not limited to, field notebooks, state approved site forms, (prehistoric, historic, architectural), field data forms and graphics and photographs. Publishable quality site maps with precise boundaries and proposed impact boundaries will be submitted for each site.

1.05. To conduct the field investigation, the Contractor will obtain all necessary permits, licenses, and approvals from all local, state and Federal authorities. Should it become necessary in the performance of the work and services of the Contractor to secure the right of ingress and egress to perform any of the work required herein on properties not owned or controlled by the Government, the Contractor shall secure the consent of the owner, his representative, or agent, prior to effecting entry on such property.

1.06. Innovative approaches to data location, collection, description and analysis, consistent with other provisions of this purchase order and the Cultural Resources requirements of the Memphis District, are encouraged. Such approaches will require prior consultation with the Contracting Officer and/or his authorized representative.

1.07. No mechanical power equipment shall be utilized in any cultural resource activity without specific written permission of the Contracting Officer.

108. Techniques and methodologies used during the mitigation shall be representative of the current state of knowledge for their respective disciplines.

109. The Contractor shall furnish expert personnel to attend conferences and furnish testimony in any judicial proceedings involving the archaeological and historical study, evaluation, analysis and report. When required, arrangements for these services and payment therefor will be made by representatives of either the Corps of Engineers or the Department of Justice.

1.10. The Contractor shall supply such graphic aids (ex: profile and plan drawings) or tables as are necessary to provide a ready and clear understanding of spatial relationships or other data discussed in the text of the report. Such tables or figures shall appear as appropriate in the body of the report.

1.11. The Contractor, prior to the acceptance of the final report, shall not release any sketch, photograph, report or other material of any nature obtained or prepared under this contract without specific written approval of the Contracting Officer.

1.12. The extent and character of the work to be accomplished by the Contractor shall be subject to the general supervision, direction, control and approval of the Contracting Officer. The Contracting Officer may have a representative of the Government present during any or all phases of the described cultural resource project.

2. Study Area.

2.01. The Old Tom Berm Repair Project is located in Phillips County, Arkansas. The berm is on the right descending bank of the Mississippi River. The project area begins 250 feet (76.2 meters) northeast of River Mile No. 21 and ends 750 feet (228.6 meters) southeast of River Mile No. 23. The project right-of-way is 350 feet (106.7 meters) wide (measured from levee top center) landward. However, only a 30 feet (9.1 meters) wide strip at the landward edge of the right-of-way is original ground surface. The remaining 320 feet (92.5 meters) are covered with levee and berm fill materials.

The planned improvements to the existing berm includes (1) grading the existing berm crown, and (2) filling eroded areas with the graded materials. All materials will be taken from the existing berm. In all areas where materials are to be removed from the berm, the crown is in excess of 1 foot (.3 meter) deep. Grading will not reach the depth of the original ground surface. No materials will be removed from the original ground surface area adjacent to the berm.

The project area is a strip 30 feet (9.1 meters) wide and 2.19 miles (3,524.5 meters) long, a total of 7.96 acres between the landward edge of the right-of-way and the edge of the berm.

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3. Definitions

3.01. "Cultural resources" are defined to include any buildings, site, district, structure, object, data, or other material relating to the history, architecture, archeology, or culture of an area.

3.02. "Background and Literature Search" is defined as a comprehensive examination of existing literature and records for the purpose of inferring the potential presence and character of cultural resources in the study area. The examination may also serve as collateral information to field data in evaluating the eligibility of cultural resources for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places or in ameliorating losses of significant data in such resources.

3.03. "Intensive Survey" is defined as a comprehensive, systematic, and detailed on-the-ground survey of an area, of sufficient intensity to determine the number, types, extent and distribution of cultural resources present and their relationship to project features.

3.04. "Mitigation" is defined as the amelioration of losses of significant prehistoric, historic, or architectural resources which will be accomplished through preplanned actions to avoid, preserve, protect, or minimize adverse effect upon such resources or to recover a representative sample of the data they contain by implementation of scientific research and other professional techniques and procedures. Mitigation of losses of cultural resources includes, but is not limited to, such measures as: (1) recovery and preservation of an adequate sample of archaeological data to allow for analysis and published interpretation of the cultural and environmental conditions prevailing at the time(s) the area was utilized by man; (2) recording, through architectural quality photographs and/or measured drawings of buildings, structures, districts, sites and objects and deposition of such documentation in the Library of Congress as a part of the National Architectural and Engineering Record; (3) relocation of buildings, structures and objects; (4) modification of plans or authorized projects to provide for preservation of resources in place; (5) reduction or elimination of impacts by engineering solutions to avoid mechanical effects of wave wash, scour, sedimentation and related processes and the effects of saturation.

3.05. "Reconnaissance" is defined as an on-the-ground examination of selected portions of the study area, and related analysis adequate to assess the general nature of resources in the overall study area and the probable impact on resources of alternate plans under consideration. Normally reconnaissance will involve the intensive examination of not more than 15 percent of the total proposed impact area.

3.06. "Significance" is attributable to those cultural resources of historical, architectural, or archaeological value when such properties are included in or have been determined by the Secretary of the Interior to be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places after evaluation against the criteria contained in How to Complete National Register Forms.

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3.07. "Testing" is defined as the systematic removal of the scientific, prehistoric, historic, and/or archaeological data that provide an archeological or architectural property with its research or data value. Testing may include controlled surface survey, shovel testing, profiling, and limited subsurface test excavations of the properties to be affected for purposes of research planning, the development of specific plans for research activities, excavation, the development of specific plans for research activities, preparation of notes and records, and other forms of physical removal of data and the material analysis of such data and material. Preparation of reports on such data and material and dissemination of reports and other products of the research. Subsurface testing shall not proceed to the level of mitigation.

3.08. "Analysis" is the systematic examination of material data, environmental data, ethnographic data, written records, or other data which may be prerequisite to adequately evaluating those qualities of cultural loot which contribute to their significance.

4. General Performance Specifications

4.01. The Contractor shall prepare a draft and final report detailing the results of the study and their recommendations.

4.02 Background and Literature Search

a. This task shall include an examination of the historic and prehistoric environmental setting and cultural background of the study area and shall be of sufficient magnitude to achieve a detailed understanding of the overall cultural and environmental context of the study area. It is axiomatic that the background and literature search shall normally precede the initiation of all fieldwork.

b. Information and data for the literature search shall be obtained, as appropriate, from the following sources: (1) Scholarly reports - books, journals, theses, dissertations and unpublished papers; (2) Official Records - Federal, state, county and local levels, property deeds, public works and other regulatory department records and maps; (3) Libraries and Museums - both regional and local libraries, historical societies, universities, and museums; (4) Other repositories - such as private collections, papers, photographs, etc.; (5) Archeological site files at local universities, the State Historic Preservation Office, the State Archeologist; (6) Consultation with qualified professionals familiar with the cultural resources in the area, as well as consultation with professionals in associated areas such as history, sedimentology, geomorphology, agronomy, and ethnology.

c. The Contractor shall include as an appendix to the draft and final reports written evidence of all consultation and any subsequent response(s), including the dates of such consultation and communications.

d. The background and literature search shall be performed in such a manner as to facilitate predictive statements (to be included in the study report) concerning the probable quantity, character, and distribution of cultural resources within the project area. In addition, information obtained in the background and literature search should be of such scope and detail as to serve as an adequate data base for subsequent field work and analysis in the study area undertaken for the purpose of discerning the character, distribution and significance of identified cultural resources.

e. In order to accomplish the objectives described in paragraph 4.02.d., it will be necessary to attempt to establish a relationship between landforms and the patterns of their utilization by successive groups of human inhabitants. This task should involve defining and describing various zones of the study area with specific reference to such variables as past topography, potential food resources, soils, geology, and river channel history.

4.03. Intensive Survey

a. Intensive Survey shall include the on-the-ground examination of the project areas described in paragraph 2.01 sufficiently to insure the location and preliminary evaluation of all cultural resources in the study area and to fulfill report requirements described for intensive survey in paragraph 5.03j.

b. Unless excellent ground visibility and other conditions conducive to the observation of cultural evidence occurs, shovel test pits, or comparable subsurface excavation units, shall be installed at intervals no greater than 30 meters throughout the study area. Shovel test pits shall be minimally 30 x 30 centimeters in size and extend to a minimum depth of 50 centimeters. All such units shall be screened using 1/4 mesh hardware cloth. Additional shovel test pits shall be excavated in areas judged by the Principal Investigator to display a high potential for the presence of cultural resources. If, during the course of intensive survey activities, areas are encountered in which disturbance or other factors clearly and decisively preclude the possible presence of significant cultural resources, the Contractor shall carefully examine and document the nature and extent of the factors and then proceed with survey activities in the remainder of the study area. Documentation and justification of such action shall appear in the survey report. The location of all shovel test units and surface observations shall be recorded and appear in the draft and final reports.

c. When cultural remains are encountered, horizontal site boundaries shall be derived by appropriate archaeological methods in such a manner as to allow precise location of site boundaries on Government project drawings and 7.5 minute U.S.G.S. quad maps when available. Methods used to establish site boundaries shall be delineated in the survey report together with the probable accuracy of the boundaries. The Contractor shall establish a datum at the uncovered cultural loot which shall be precisely related to the site

boundaries as well as to a permanent reference point (in terms of azimuth and distance). If possible, the permanent reference point used shall appear on Government baseline (project) drawings and/or 7.5 minute U.S.G.S. quad maps. If no permanent landmark is available, a permanent datum shall be established in a secure location for use as a reference point. The permanent datum shall be precisely plotted and shown on U.S.G.S. quad maps and project drawings. All descriptions of site location shall refer to the location of the primary site datum.

d. The Contractor shall examine all cultural resources encountered in the intensive survey sufficiently well to determine the approximate size, general nature and quantity of architectural or site surface data. Data collection shall be of sufficient scope to provide information requested on state site forms.

e. During the course of the intensive survey, the Contractor should observe and record local environmental, physiographic, geological or other variables (including estimates of ground visibility and descriptions of soil characteristics) which may be useful in evaluating the effectiveness of survey procedures and providing comparative data for use in predictive statements which may be utilized in future Government cultural resource investigations.

f. When sites are not wholly contained within the right-of-way limits, the Contractor shall survey an area outside the right-of-way limits large enough to include the entire site within the survey area. This shall be done in an effort to delineate site boundaries and to determine the degree to which the site will be impacted.

g. Site Specific Investigations. All cultural resources discovered within surveys areas shall be examined by methods consistent with the following requirements:

(1) Site Boundaries

Horizontal site boundaries shall be derived by the use of surface observation procedures (where surface conditions are highly conducive to the observation of cultural evidence) or by screened shovel cut units or by a combination of these methods. The delineations of horizontal site boundaries may be accomplished concurrently with the collection of other data consistent with paragraph 4.03g.(2). Site boundaries shall be related to a site datum and permanent reference point as described in paragraph 4.03c.

(2) Surface Data Retrieval

Surface collection of the site area shall be accomplished in order to obtain data representative of total site surface content. Both historic and prehistoric items shall be collected. The Contractor shall carefully note and record descriptions of surface conditions of the site including ground cover

and the suitability of soil surfaces for detecting cultural items (ex: recent rainfall, standing water or mud). If ground surfaces are not highly conducive to surface collection, screened shovel test units shall be used to augment surface collection procedures.

Care should be taken to avoid bias in collecting certain classes of data or artifact types to the exclusion of others (ex: debris or faunal remains) so as to insure that collections accurately reflect both the full range and the relative proportions of data classes present (ex: the proportion of debris to implements or types of implements to each other). Such a collecting strategy shall require the total collection of quadrat or other sample units in sufficient quantities to reasonably assure that sample data are representative of such discrete site subareas as may exist. Since the number and placement of such sample units will depend, in part, on the subjective evaluation of intrasite variability, and the amount of ground cover, the Contractor shall describe, in the reconnaissance report, the rationale for the number and distribution of collection units. In the event that the Contractor utilizes systematic sampling procedures in obtaining representative surface samples, care should be taken to avoid periodicity in recovered data. No individual sample unit type used in surface data collection shall exceed 36 square meters in area.

The Contractor shall undertake (in addition and subsequent to sample surface collecting) a general site collection in order to increase the sample size of certain classes of data which the Principal Investigator may deem prerequisite to an adequate site-specific and intersite evaluation of data.

(3) Subsurface Data Retrieval

Unless it can be conclusively and definitely demonstrated that no significant subsurface cultural resources occur at a site, the Contractor shall install a minimum of one 1 x 1 meter subsurface test unit to determine the presence and general nature of subsurface deposits.

h. Subsurface test units (other than shovel cut units) shall be excavated in levels no greater than 10 centimeters. Where cultural zonation or plow disturbance is present, however, excavated materials shall be removed by zones (and 10 cm. levels within zones where possible). Subsurface test units shall extend to a depth of at least 20 centimeters below artifact bearing soils. A portion of each test unit, measured from one corner (of a minimum 30 x 30 centimeters), shall be excavated to a depth of 40 centimeters below artifact bearing soils. All excavated material (including plow zone material) shall be screened using a minimum of 1/4" hardware cloth. Representative profile drawings shall be made of excavated unit.

i. Strident horizontal spatial control of site specific investigations will be maintained by relating the location of all collection and test units to the primary site datum.

j. Other types of subsurface units may, at the Contractor's option, be utilized in addition to those units required by this Scope of Work.

k. Subsurface investigations will be limited to testing and shall not proceed to the level of mitigation.

1. All test units excavated shall be backfilled by the Contractor.

4.04. Analysis and Curation. Unless otherwise indicated, artefactual and non-artefactual analysis shall be of an adequate level and nature to fulfill the requirements of this Scope of Work. All recovered cultural items shall be cataloged in a manner consistent with state requirements or standards of curation in the state in which the study occurs. The Contractor shall consult with appropriate state officials as soon as possible following the conclusion of fieldwork in order to obtain information (ex: accession numbers) prerequisite to such cataloging procedures. The Contractor shall have access to a depository for notes, photographs and artifacts (preferably in the state in which the study occurs) where they can be permanently available for study by qualified scholars. If such materials are not in Federal ownership, applicable state laws, if any, should be followed concerning the disposition of the materials after the completion of the final report. Efforts to insure the permanent curation of properly cataloged cultural resources materials in an appropriate institution shall be considered an integral part of the requirements of this Scope of Work.

5. General Report Requirements.

5.01. The primary purpose of the cultural resources report is to serve as a planning tool which aids the Government in meeting its obligations to preserve and protect our cultural heritage. The report will be in the form of a comprehensive, scholarly document that not only fulfills mandated legal requirements but also serves as a scientific reference for future cultural resources studies. As such, the report's content must be not only descriptive but also analytic in nature.

5.02. Upon completion of all field investigation and research, the Contractor shall prepare reports detailing the work accomplished, the results, the recommendations, and appropriate alternative mitigation measures, when required, for each project area. The format suggested by Guidelines for Contract Cultural Resource Survey Reports and Professional Qualifications as prepared by the Missouri Department of Natural Resources should be reviewed and, to the extent allowed by this Scope of Work utilized as an aid in preparing the required report.

5.03. The report shall include, but not necessarily be limited to, the following sections and items:

a. Title Page. The title page should provide the following information: the type of task undertaken, the cultural resources which were assessed (archeological, historical, architectural); the project name and location (county and state); the date of the report; the Contractor's name; the contract number; the name of the author(s) and/or the Principal Investigator; and the agency for which the report is being prepared.

b. Abstract. The abstract should include a summary of the number and types of resources which were surveyed, results of activities and the recommendations of the Principal Investigator.

c. Table of Contents.

d. Introduction. This section shall include the purpose of the report; a description of the proposed project; a map of the general area; a project map; and the dates during which the task was conducted. The introduction shall also contain the name of the institution where recovered materials will be curated.

e. Environmental Context. This section shall contain, but not be limited to, a discussion of probable past floral and faunal characteristics of the project area. Since data in this section may be used in the future evaluation of specific cultural resource significance, it is imperative that the quantity and quality of environmental data be sufficient to allow subsequent detailed analysis of the relationship between past cultural activities and environmental variables.

f. Previous Research. This section shall describe previous research which may be useful in deriving or interpreting relevant background research data, problem domains, or research questions and in providing a context in which to examine the probability of occurrence and significance of cultural resources in the study area.

g. Literature Search and Personal Interviews. This section shall discuss the results of the literature search, including specific data sources, and personal interviews which were conducted during the course of investigations.

h. Survey, Testing and Analytical Methods. This section shall contain an explicit discussion of research and/or survey strategy, and should demonstrate how environmental data, previous research data, the literature search and personal interviews have been utilized in constructing such a strategy.

i. Survey, Testing and Analytical Results. This section shall discuss archeological, architectural, and historical resources surveyed, tested and analyzed; the nature and results of analysis, and the scientific importance or significance of the work. Quantified listings and descriptions of artifacts and their proveniences may be included in this section or added to the report as an appendix. Inventoried sites shall include a site number.

j. Conclusions and Recommendations. This section shall contain the recommendations of the Principal Investigator regarding all contract activities. Recommendations in regard to survey level investigations of Old Town Barn, Arkansas, should be at a level sufficient to accomplish the objectives described in paragraph 4.03. Conclusions derived from survey activities concerning the nature, quantity and distribution of cultural loci, should be used in describing the probable impact of project work on cultural resources.

k. References (American Antiquity style).

1. Appendices (Maps, correspondence, etc.). A copy of this Scope of Work shall be included as an appendix in all reports.
- 5.04. The above items do not necessarily have to be discrete sections; however, they should be readily discernable to the reader. The detail of the above items may vary somewhat with the purpose and nature of the study.
- 5.05. In order to prevent potential damage to cultural resources, no information shall appear in the body of the report which would reveal precise resource location. All maps which indicate or imply precise site locations shall be included in reports as a readily removable appendix (ex: envelope).
- 5.06. No logo or other such organizational designation shall appear in any part of the report (including tables or figures) other than the title page.
- 5.07. Unless specifically authorized by the Contracting Officer, all reports shall utilize permanent site numbers assigned by the state in which the study occurs.
- 5.08. All appropriate information (including typologies and other classificatory units) not generated in these contract activities shall be suitably referenced.
- 5.09. Reports detailing testing activities shall contain site specific maps. Site maps shall indicate site datum(s), location of data collection units (including shovel cuts, subsurface test units and surface collection units); site boundaries in relation to proposed project activities, site grid systems (where appropriate) and such other items as the Contractor may deem appropriate to the purposes of this contract.
- 5.10. Information shall be presented in textual, tabular, and graphic forms, whichever are most appropriate, effective and advantageous to communicate necessary information. All tables, figures and maps appearing in the report shall be of publishable quality.
- 5.11. Any abbreviated phrases used in the text shall be spelled out when the phrase first occurs in the text. For example use "State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO)" in the initial reference and thereafter "SHPO" may be used.
- 5.12. The first time the common name of a biological species is used it should be followed by the scientific name.
- 5.13. In addition to street addresses or property names, sites shall be located on the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Grid.
- 5.14. All measurements should be metric. If the Contractor's equipment is in the English system, then the metric equivalents should follow in parentheses.

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5.15. As appropriate, diagnostic and/or unique artifacts, cultural resources or their contexts shall be shown by drawings or photographs.

5.16. Black and white photographs are preferred except when color changes are important for understanding the data being presented. No instant type photographs may be used.

5.17. Negatives of all black and white photographs and/or color slides of all plates included in the final report shall be submitted so that copies for distribution can be made.

6. Submittals.

6.01. The Contractor shall, unless delayed due to causes beyond his fault or negligence, complete all work and services under the purchase order within the following time limitations after receipt of notice of notice to proceed.

a. Six (6) copies of the draft report will be submitted within 30 calendar days following receipt of notice to proceed.

b. The Government shall review the draft report and provide comments to the Contractor within 20 calendar days after receipt of the Government's comments on the draft report.

c. An original and 20 bound copies of the final report shall be submitted within 20 calendar days following the Contractor's receipt of the Government's comments on the draft report.

6.02. If the Government review exceeds 20 calendar days, the period of service of the purchase order shall be extended on a day-by-day basis equal to any additional time required by the Government for review.

6.03. The Contractor shall submit under separate cover 6 copies of appropriate 15' quadrangle maps (7.5' when available) and other site drawings which show exact boundaries of all cultural resources within the project area and their relationship to project features, and single copies of all forms, records and photographs described in paragraph 1.04.

6.04. The Contractor shall submit to the Contracting Officer completed National Register forms including photographs, maps, and drawings in accordance with the National Register Program if any sites inventoried during the survey are found to meet the criteria of eligibility for nomination and for determination of significance. The completed National Register forms are to be submitted with the final report.

6.05. At any time during the period of service of this contract, upon the written request of the Contracting Officer, the Contractor shall submit, within 30 calendar days, any portion or all field records described in paragraph 1.04 without additional cost to the Government.

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6.06. When cultural resources are located during intensive survey activities, the Contractor shall supply the appropriate State Historic Preservation Office with completed site forms, survey report summary sheets, maps or other forms as appropriate. Blank forms may be obtained from the State Historic Preservation Office. Copies of such completed forms and maps shall be submitted to the Contracting Officer within 30 calendar days of the end of fieldwork.

6.07. The Contractor shall prepare and submit with the final report, a site card for each identified resource or aggregate resource. These site cards do not replace state approved prehistoric, historic, or architectural forms or Contractor designed forms. This site card shall contain the following information, to the degrees permitted by the type of study authorized:

- a. site number
- b. site name
- c. location: section, township, and UTM coordinates (for procedures in determining UTM coordinates, refer to How to Complete National Register Forms, National Register Program, Volume 2.)
- d. county and state
- e. quad maps
- f. date of record
- g. description of site
- h. condition of site
- i. test excavation results
- j. typical artifacts
- k. chronological position (if known)
- l. relation to project
- m. previous studies and present contract number
- n. additional remarks

7. Schedule

7.01. The Contractor shall, unless delayed due to causes beyond his control and without his fault or negligence, complete all work and services under this contract within the following time limitations.

Due Date (Beginning with acknowledged date of receipt of notice to proceed)

Activity

Intensive Survey of Old Town
Bera, Phillips County,
Arkansas

10 calendar days

Submittal of Draft Report

30 calendar days

Government Review of Draft
Reports

50 calendar days

Contractor's Submittal of
Final Reports

70 calendar days

7.02. The Contractor shall make any required corrections after review by the Contracting Officer of the reports. In the event that any of the Government review periods are exceeded and upon request of the Contractor, the contract period will be extended on a calendar day for day basis. Such extension shall be granted at no additional cost to the Government.

8. Method of Payment

8.01. Upon satisfactory completion of work by the Contractor, in accordance with the provisions of this purchase order, and its acceptance by the Contracting Officer, the Contractor will be paid the amount of money indicated in Block 25 of the purchase order.

8.02. If the Contractor's work is found to be unsatisfactory and if it is determined that fault or negligence on the part of the Contractor or his employees has caused the unsatisfactory condition, the Contractor will be liable for all costs in connection with correcting the unsatisfactory work. The work may be performed by Government forces or Contractor forces at the direction of the Contracting Officer. In any event, the Contractor will be held responsible for all costs required for correction of the unsatisfactory work, including payments for services, automotive expenses, equipment rental, supervision, and any other costs in connection therewith, where such unsatisfactory work as deemed by the Contracting Officer to be the result of carelessness, incompetent performance or negligence by the Contractor's employees. The Contractor will not be held liable for any work or type of work not covered by this purchase order.

C-13

C-14

8.03. Prior to settlement upon termination of the purchase order, and as a condition precedent thereto, the Contractor shall execute and deliver to the Contracting Officer a release of all claims against the Government arising under or by virtue of the purchase order, other than such claims, if any, as may be specifically excepted by the Contractor from the operation of the release in stated amounts to be set forth therein.



RECEIVED
11-20-82

ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM
500, Continental Building - Markham and Main - Little Rock, Arkansas 72201

Phone: (501) 371-2763

November 18, 1982

Mr. Timothy C. Klinger
Director
Historic Preservation Association
P. O. Box 1064
Fayetteville, AR 72702

RE: Phillips County - Environmental Review
Old Town Berm, COE

Dear Mr. Klinger:

Thank you for your request for information about historic properties in the vicinity of Told Town Berm in Phillips County. Our records contain no historic properties in the impacted area.

If you identify a historic structure during your survey please let us know. If we can be of further assistance, please let us know.

Sincerely,

Wilson Stiles
State Historic Preservation Officer

WS/ES/ss



OFFICE OF THE STATE ARCHEOLOGIST

P.O. Box R
Fayetteville, AR 72702

RECEIVED
11/24/82

Phone: 501/575-3457

November 24, 1982

Mr. Timothy C. Klinger
Historic Preservation Associates
P.O. Box 1064
Fayetteville, Arkansas 72702

RE: Records check for Archeological Intensive Survey and Testing
of Old Town Berm, Phillips County.

Dear Tim:

Enclosed is the site information you requested. Other than Old Town and Buie, which are in the vicinity of your project area, we have on record one site, 3PH153. This site was recorded during a survey of Long Lake Bayou by John Dorwin of Soil Systems, Incorporated in 1977.

The AMASDA plot for Old Town (3PH20) and Buie (3PH21) appear both as a triangle and open plot. The triangles reflect the older, more general locations, and the open symbols indicate more recent plots by SSI. Soil Systems in 1977 considered both sides of the levee as one site, 3PH20, although Phillips, Ford and Griffin considered the area west of the levee a separate site, Buie, 3PH21.

Please note that the restrictions for use of specific site data applies as is stated in the Policy Statement with Regard to Access to and use of Survey Site Files and Other Unpublished Data. There is no charge for this Records Check.

Sincerely,

Hester A. Davis
State Archeologist

HAD:pnh

cc: State Historic Preservation Officer
Skip Stewart-Abernathy

Appendix C

Project Participants

ROY J. COCHRAN, JR. served as field director for the project. He also conducted all laboratory analysis and authored various sections of the report. Mr. Cochran received an MA in Anthropology from the University of Arkansas in 1979 and is presently working toward a BS in computer science.

ROSS A. DINWIDDIE assisted in the survey and testing program. Mr. Dinwiddie is working toward an MA in Anthropology from the University of Arkansas.

SCOTT A. JONES assisted in the preparation of the report. Mr. Jones received a BA in Anthropology from the University of Arkansas in 1982.

TIMOTHY C. KLINGER served as Principal Investigator for the project and authored various sections of the report. Mr. Klinger received an MA in Anthropology from the University of Arkansas in 1977 and a J.D. from the University of Arkansas School of Law in 1982.