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44

FINAL REPORT

AN INTENSIVE CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY
AND ASSESSMENT OF
PROPOSED LEVEE MODIFICATIONS AT THE
PETERS LEVEE
LEE COUNTY, ARKANSAS

Principal Investigator
Michael J. McNerney



with contributions by
Theodore J. Karamanski - History
and
Richard C. Fischer - Research and Cartography

Prepared for
Memphis District
U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
Under Contract No. DACW66-79-C-0017

Submitted

November 1979

ABSTRACT

This project consists of a cultural resources survey and assessment of approximately 1,175 acres of land which will be affected by proposed levee modification and improvement in Lee County, Arkansas. The purpose of this study is to locate and identify significant historic and/or prehistoric cultural resources within the construction right-of-way. During the course of the survey four historic sites and one prehistoric site were noted within the area to be impacted. Based on the evaluation of material examined from each location and consideration of National Register criteria for assessing significance. It is our opinion that these cultural resources are not of local, regional, or national significance and that construction may proceed at these locations.

An additional previously recorded site (3LE3) also falls within the project right-of-way. Based on intensive surface and subsurface examination of the site and evaluation of previously published material, it is recommended that project plans be altered to avoid the Barrett Site and its immediate surroundings.

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INTRODUCTION

This cultural resources survey and assessment is carried out for the Memphis District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, under contract number DACW66-79-C-0017. The inventory, evaluation, and assessment of historic and prehistoric cultural resources is recommended by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, Executive Order 11593, and is now required by the Archaeological and Historic Conservation Act of 1974. The primary purpose of this study is to identify significant archaeological, architectural, or historical cultural resources and to assess the adverse impacts within the proposed construction right-of-way upon these resources. Fieldwork was conducted from January 23 to January 25 and May 2 and 3, 1979. The field party included Michael J. McNerney, Principal Investigator; Richard C. Fischer; Colleen Hamilton; Theodore Karamanski; Elizabeth Neuman; and Lee Hill. The work was started in January, interrupted by snow and frozen ground, and resumed in May.

The proposed construction project which necessitates this assessment involves four non-contiguous tracts (Map 1) in the Mississippi River floodplain south of Hughes, Arkansas. Construction activity will primarily involve the modification and enlargement of existing levee berms. This will require borrowing earth from areas directly adjacent to the levee.

This survey is conducted in compliance with guidelines set forth by the Arkansas Archaeological Survey. The survey's Pine Bluff Station has assigned site numbers to the sites located and by previous agreement will curate all cultural material recovered (Appendix B).

SETTING

The project area is located in the Eastern Lower Mississippi Alluvial Valley (Fisk 1944). The Eastern Lowland is the active floodplain of the Mississippi River and is characterized by alternating ridges and depressions of little relief. The ridges are the natural levees, and the lowlands are abandoned channels formed by the continuous meandering river and its tributaries. Before this area was cleared for modern agriculture, the ridges supported red gum, oak, ash, honey locust, hackberry, and cane. The bottoms and sloughs supported cypress, water oak, tupelo gum, birch, cottonwood, willow, and other water tolerant hardwoods (Shelford 1954, Putnam 1932).

RESEARCH METHODS

The procedures used in this study are based on the following considerations: available prehistoric and historic settlement pattern data for Eastern Arkansas and the Lower Mississippi Valley contract requirements as outlined in the Scope of Work (Appendix A), topographic and soil associations in the study area, and historic land use patterns. These considerations served as a background for an intensive pedestrian survey and an historical and archaeological records and literature search.

The scope of the contract calls for an archival search to determine potential historic and/or prehistoric site locations and their significance; a pedestrian on-site survey of the impact zones, generally employing a coring tool to locate subsurface and unexposed sites; and spot checks of

Map 1
PETERS LEVEE SURVEY PROJECT AREA
LEE COUNTY, ARKANSAS
(USGS, 1961)



areas which humans are likely to have utilized and nature or man is likely to have buried, preserved, or exposed (Appendix A). The above strategies were employed in this study.

A four-six person field party conducted the on-site survey of the project area. The survey coverage was selective by necessity. Previous disturbances caused by extensive earlier borrowing activities along the entire length of the right-of-way sections (Map 1) coupled with standing water and a low wet environment necessitated such an approach. Of course, such terrain is not conducive to surface or subsurface examination. These environmental conditions and previous human impacts reduce the probability that significant archaeological, architectural, or historical cultural resources remain within the impact area.

In undisturbed areas and in cultivated fields, transect intervals were spaced at 30 meter intervals and shovel tests (where necessary) at 30 meter intervals. The distance between transect/shovel test intervals should be based on average site size. Unfortunately, site size data is not available in all areas. Recently, however, LeeDecker (1978) obtained size data on a large sample of sites in Stoddard County, Missouri. Calculating the average site size for the sample, LeeDecker (1978:3) concluded that the 30 x 30 meter transect/shovel test interval provides a 94.2 percent locational reliability factor. Since both the Peters Berm area and Stoddard County, Missouri are located in the Lower Mississippi Alluvial Valley and the fact that LeeDecker had a large site sample with a wide range of site sizes it is assumed that this methodology is valid for the east central Arkansas. Each shovel test was 30 x 30 centimeters and excavated to a depth of 25-30 centimeters or until a soil change was recognized. The soil was then examined for artifacts, soil staining, or other evidence of past human use and occupation. However, most of the undisturbed areas of the right-of-way were recently cultivated, providing excellent visibility, and eliminating the need for subsurface shovel tests.

In addition to these locational techniques, intensive intrasite shovel testing and soil coring was carried out at two prehistoric sites which were located within the right-of-way. More will be said of the investigation carried out at these sites in a following section of this report.

Land use patterns within the impact areas can be broken into: (1) existing levee, (2) previously disturbed areas which include borrow zones and standing water, and (3) cultivated land. Primary consideration and survey efforts were given to the cultivated zones within the right-of-way. Throughout this report percentage estimates of ground surface visibility are given. The greatest visibility is a freshly plowed field and it diminishes with the amount of ground cover.

In addition to the above field methods, a complete records and literature search was conducted. Site survey files of the Arkansas Archaeological Survey were consulted for known site locations. Appropriate archaeological literature and historical publications were also consulted. Aerial photographs of the impact zones were examined which provided documentation of recent historic land use patterns. Early Mississippi River navigational charts were also examined (U.S. Corps of Engineers 1881). County histories, the National Register of Historic Places, Arkansas Office of Historic Preservation, and U.S.D.A. Soil Conservation Service soil maps were also consulted.



Map 2
 MISSISSIPPI RIVER STAGES
 PETERS LEVEE AREA
 (Fisk, 1944: Plate 22, Sheet 6)

Scale 1" = 500'

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PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN THE MISSISSIPPI ALLUVIAL VALLEY

Any investigation of past human use and occupation of floodplain environments must recognize that permanent or seasonal habitation of an active meander belt is influenced by the threat of high water and flood conditions. Habitation of the floodplain promotes three basic settlement strategies. First, a habitation site may be selected on the basis of which areas are least affected by inundation. Second, structural innovations, ususally occurring in the form of some type of elevated substructure, i.e., pilings, platform mound, etc., may be utilized in dealing with the occasional high water problem. Finally, drainage canals and levee systems may be constructed to minimize flood damage potential (Lewis 1974:39). Known prehistoric site locations throughout the alluvial valley support the first strategy (Williams 1956). Phillips, Ford and Griffin (1941:28) have noted in their survey of the lower Mississippi Valley that in terms of culture and cultural development the primary interest in habitation sites lies with the slightly higher elevations and differing vegetation offered by the natural levees. Since these areas were, for all practical purposes, the only zones of the floodplain bottoms that proved habitable for any length of time, it is unlikely that aborigines made extensive use of the bottom and swamp forest environment, except for occasional hunting/gathering activities. Mounds do occur, but the evidence indicates that their primary function is for socio-religious activities rather than flood protection. There has been no significant evidence introduced that would suggest prehistoric attempts to avoid river flooding by cutting drainage-ways or elevating structures on pilings or earthen mounds.

By contrast, modern exploitation of the alluvial valley has seen the use of all of these strategies. An examination of topographic maps for this region indicates a close relationship between farmstead and prehistoric site locations, i.e., higher elevations. With the clearing of the vast floodplain forests at the close of the 19th century and the early 20th century, followed by the construction of drainage ditches and levees, it became possible to occupy areas of somewhat lower elevation.

A SKETCH OF THE ARCHAEOLOGY AND PREHISTORY

The following sketch provides an archaeological context and chronological framework with which to view the sites discussed in the following section of the report. The outline is adapted from Schiffer and House (1975).

The Paleo-Indian Period is recognized by surface finds of Clovis points. These tools are generally similar to types found associated with mastodon remains at sites in Missouri, New Mexico, and Arizona. This period provides the earliest evidence of man in the New World and represents Asiatic people who may have arrived some 15,000 years ago. The evidence indicates that mastodon hunting was practiced. However, it would seem likely that other food resources would also have been exploited.

There are differing opinions as to exactly how long ago these early nomadic hunters crossed from Asia into the New World. Some believe the migration occurred at the time of the last glaciation when the levels of the world's oceans were considerably lowered. Others (Krieger 1964:68) follow the theory that man's antiquity in the New World is as old as 20,000-

FIGURE 1*
 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCES OF
 NORTHEAST ARKANSAS

Temporal Scale	Cultural Stages	Other Cultural Terms	Some General Traits	Sites
A.D. 1541	Historic (post DeSoto)	American European Historic Indian	Imported & regionally produced items. Spanish, French & English products. Glass beads & brass & other metal trade goods.	
A.D. 1000	Mississippi	Phases: Nodena, Parkin, Cherry Valley, Lawhorn, Big Lake	Large complex towns, palisade walls, temple mounds, satellite villages, farmsteads, intensive agriculture, shell-tempered pottery, small arrow points.	Barrett Site
A.D. 0.B.C. 500 B.C.	Woodland	Baytown, Barnes Hopewell, Tchula	Generally small autonomous villages, first use of agriculture, first making of pottery (sand &/or clay-tempered), medium size projectile points.	
Archaic		Late Archaic	Base camps and seasonal hunting, fishing, & gathering stations; large stemmed points used as hafted knives; variety of stone tools used for bone & woodworking.	
8000 B.C. + ?	Paleo-Indian	Early Archaic (Dalton) ?	Occasional finds of fluted points along old river channels.	

*After Schiffer and House 1975:31

40,000 years ago. In the last few years of his life Louis Leadey had placed the presence of man in the New World at nearly 100,000 years ago based on "stone tools" found in southern California. The fact remains that this period provides the earliest evidence of man in the Americas.

With the disappearance of the mastodon and a shift to dryer and warmer climates, subsistence patterns also changed. Hunting of deer and small game was supplemented by gathering wild vegetal products. Throughout the Archaic Period, population increased, and life ways became more sedentary. Toward the final stages of this period, trade in exotic raw materials and the manufacture of both ground and polished stone artifacts became evident. Seasonal hunting and gathering persisted as the basic pattern of subsistence. Continuing population growth was accompanied by the consistent reoccupation (of the same sites) by the same group.

The greatest major contributions of the next cultural stage, the Woodland Period, was the introduction of ceramics and the development of limited agriculture. There is some indication that during the Middle Woodland Period there was limited participation in the Hopewellian Interaction Sphere (Struever 1964:87-88). The presence of Hopewellian-related ceramics and a variety of additional characteristic artifacts, suggest participation in this socio-economic phenomena. The interregional diffusion of ceremonialism, i.e., mortuary practices, and the trade of exotic raw materials such as conch shell from the Gulf coast, copper from the Great Lakes, and obsidian from western Colorado and Wyoming characterize this period. During the Late Woodland, in contrast to this period of interaction, there is a relative lack of interregional trade and a highly developed ceremonialism. A dispersion in the increasing population in the lower Mississippi Valley also occurs. Brain (1971) hypothesizes that it was at this time that the emphasis on the subsistence base shifted from the redistribution of wild food surpluses to a dependence on intensive agriculture. In the Lower Mississippi Valley, the Woodland Period is usually referred to as Baytown.

The Mississippian Period is characterized by socio-economic patterns based on intensive agriculture. Other cultural traits common to this period include: shell tempered ceramics, elaborate ceramic decoration, temple mounds, fortified villages, increased socio-political control, and larger populations. The Barrett site (Mpas 3 and 4) represent an archaeological component which was occupied during the Baytown and Mississippian periods (Fig. 1), and also falls partially within the project area.

The beginning of the Historic Period is marked by the arrival of the DeSoto expedition in 1541. Later, Marquette and Joliet descended the Mississippi in 1673. The first wave of Euro-American settlements did not occur until the close of the eighteenth and beginning of the nineteenth centuries.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF LEE COUNTY

Lee County, Arkansas, was created by the State Legislature in 1873. It was named for the Civil War general, Robert E. Lee. In spite of this late date for the county's creation, the area boasts a long and rich human history. The first white men to enter the Mississippi Valley, the conquistadores of Hernando Desoto, in 1541, may have passed through Lee County and

could very well have visited the Barrett Site. This, however, is impossible to verify, and the whole question of DeSoto's line of march is subject to much historical discussion (Phillips 1951:36). It is possible that future research will clarify the problem.

The French followed the Spanish into Arkansas, and the two empires alternately ruled the area until the Louisiana Purchase in 1803.

Early American settlement of Lee County was confined to the area along the Mississippi River. Agriculture and lumber were the principal industries. The pace of development quickened after 1835 and the inauguration of steamboat navigation on the St. Frances River. The St. Frances and the L'Anguille Rivers became the avenues by which agriculture and commerce spread to the interior of the county. Travel on these smaller rivers and even the Mississippi River was no easy matter; log jams and drifts often hindered upstream progress. Further, bandits such as the infamous John Murrell preyed upon river traffic. Murrell once made his home near the present county seat of Marianna (Marianna, Arkansas, Centennial 1870-1970:2).

By the 1850s, cotton was the main cash crop of Lee County. The growth of "King Cotton" was fostered by a substantial immigration of planters from the southeastern states, particularly North and South Carolina. The Civil War brought an abrupt end to this process, and the settlement of Lee County slowed to a trickle of farmers from nearby areas of Tennessee.

Cotton cultivation, however, endured the hardships and reorientation of the Civil War and Reconstruction eras. It remains, with soybeans and rice, one of the most important crops in Lee County.

The county seat is located at Marianna which was founded in 1849. The town was originally called Oteyville, after Colonel Walter Otey, who settled a nearby tract of land. Marianna grew to local importance because of its critical position near the head of navigation on the L'Anguille River. It was the citizens of Marianna who petitioned the Arkansas Legislature to create Lee County.

THE PROJECT AREA AND THE SURVEY

The Peters berm project area consist of four non-contiguous tracts occupying approximately 1,175 acres in the floodplain environment of the Mississippi River. The majority of the acreage is adjacent to the shoreline of Council Lake which is an abandoned channel of the Mississippi River.

Approximately 58 percent (640 acres) of the project area is occupied by the present levee and associated borrow areas, another 7 percent (80 acres) is covered by standing water or marshy environments, and 35 percent (385 acres) is under cultivation or in pasture.

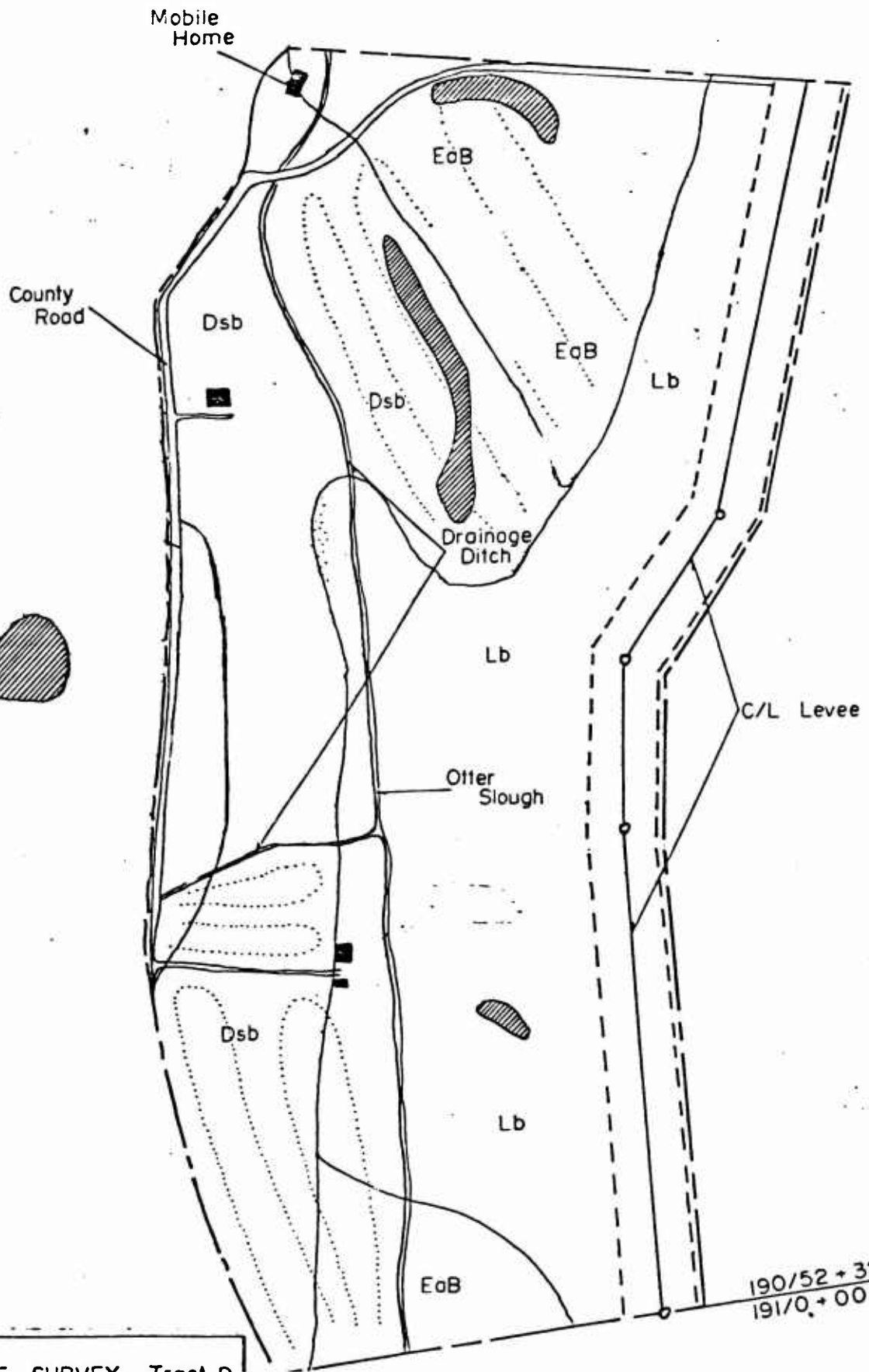
Soils (Gray 1977) occurring within the limits of the project right-of-way include: (1) Earle silty clay (Eab), occupies broad slackwater areas where long, narrow swales alternate with low ridges. Standing water often accumulates in the undulating swales. These soils are best suited to broad-leaf trees and show a high productivity; (2) Dubbs loam (Dsb), occupies areas where narrow swales alternate with low ridges and is generally found on the tops and slopes of natural levees. This soil is suited to agriculture;

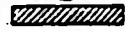
however, drainage is slow. In areas not under cultivation, woodlands supported best are broadleaf species; (3) Dundee silt loam (Du), occupies the lower part of natural levees along bayous and abandoned river channels. Permeability is moderately slow, and the available water capacity is high. These soils are suited to most crops commonly grown in the area with nearly all the acreage under cultivation; (4) Alligator clay (Ac), occupies large areas on broad slackwater flats and usually occurs in the thick beds of predominantly clayey sediments. It is suited to agriculture; however, excess water is a severe hazard. Only warm-season annual crops that require a short growing season can be safely grown; (5) Sharky clay (Sh), consists of poorly drained, level soils in slackwater areas, usually occupying broad flats. Excess water is a hazard to agriculture. Permeability is very slow, and the available water capacity is high. If these soils are well drained and managed, they are suited to most crops grown in the area; (6) Levee-borrow (Lb), consists of poorly drained soils in borrow pits mainly along levees. These areas are subject to frequent flooding. The soils occur chiefly as narrow strips that parallel levees where soil has been borrowed for use in levee construction. These borrow pits have been partly filled with 10-15 inches of stratified young sediments which were deposited by water trapped during floods. Some of these areas hold water most of the year; (7) Commerce silt loam (Cm), consists of somewhat poorly drained level soils on the lower part of young natural levees. Permeability is moderately slow with a high available water capacity. This soil is well suited to agriculture and can accommodate most crops grown in the area. Nearly all the existing acreage is cultivated; (8) Tunica silty clay (TnA), consists of poorly drained level soils at higher elevations in slackwater areas. These soils are moderate to high in natural fertility, and nearly all existing acreage is under cultivation. Permeability is very slow, and the available water capacity is high. These soils are well suited to most of the crops grown in the area; (9) Newellton silty clay loam (NeA), consists of somewhat poorly drained soils on the higher part of slackwater areas. The soil is well suited to agriculture; however, wetness is a moderate hazard. These soils could not be plowed when wet.

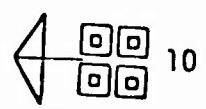
Tract D (Maps 1, 2, and 3)

This is the northernmost tract of the four non-contiguous tracts comprising the Peters berm project area. It is situated on the north shore of Council Lake, which at one time was an active channel of the Mississippi River (Fisk 1944: Plate 22, Sheet 6). The project right-of-way for this tract extends 1,200 feet on the landward side of the existing levee and for a distance of approximately 1.2 miles (Map 1). Much of the area within the right-of-way between Otter Slough and the toe of the levee is an extensive borrow zone (Maps 3 and 5, soils Lb). Standing water and dense vegetation prevented access to these areas. The remaining acreage was under cultivation and, at the time of the survey, exhibited a surface visibility of from 70 to 85 percent. Ground cover consisted of sparse cotton stubble. Two "sites" were encountered at the eastern end of Tract D just north of the levee (Map 3). The prehistoric site is designated Ph#1 and the historic site Hs#4 (Map 3).

Site 3LE88 (Map 3). The very light scatter of prehistoric cultural debris was discovered during our first visit to the area in January. Surface visibility was 100 percent; however, we could not conduct subsurface tests due to the frozen ground. Returning in May, a careful pedestrian



Map 3
PETERS LEVEE SURVEY, Tract D
 scale 1:500
 - - - - R.O.W limits
 - - - - Levee limits
 Rn, Bw... Soil type designation
 Lb Levee/Borrow area
 Standing water
 Transects walked



190/52 + 32
 191/0 + 00

191

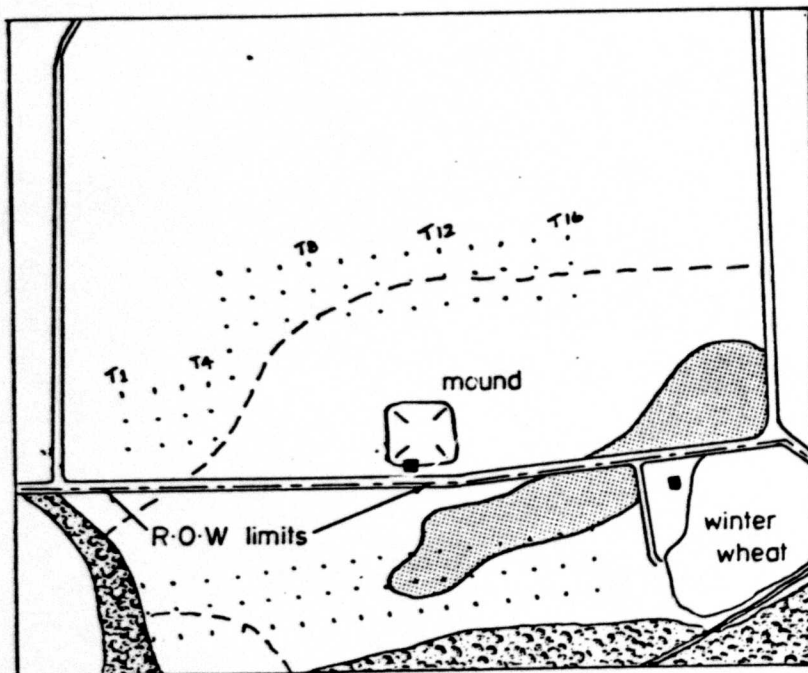
survey indicated that same light scatter of waste flakes and plain body sherds distributed over an area approximately 40 meters x 120 meters. The material occupies a ridge at an elevation of 200 feet above sea level. Three transects were shovel tested along the crest of the ridge at 10 x 10 meter intervals. In addition, soil probes were located in every other shovel test. These probes extended from 60 to 75 centimeters below the surface. A total of 36 shovel tests and 12 deep probes failed to produce any evidence of intensive occupation, subsurface features, or artifacts. The entire surface collection which consists of all items observed includes: 13 small, grog tempered, plain body sherds and 4 waste flakes. These sherds conform to the type Baytown Plain (Phillips et al. 1951:77-82). Site Ph#1 does not constitute a significant cultural resource. The evidence indicates that the location was briefly occupied and that there are no subsurface cultural features present.

Site 3LE87 (Map 3). Just southwest of 3LE88, a few brick fragments were encountered which were distributed over an area 10 meters x 15 meters. There was no other cultural material present, no evidence of soil staining, and several shovel tests failed to yield subsurface features. There is no evidence at this location which would indicate a significant cultural resource.

The remaining areas of Tract D were on higher, undisturbed ground north of Otter Slough. This entire zone was under cultivation. Surface visibility ranged from 80 percent in cotton stubble to 100 percent in the freshly plowed fields. The Arkansas Archaeological Survey site files indicated a previously recorded mound and village site (3LE3) within the right-of-way.

Site 3LE3. The Barrett Site is located approximately four miles south of Hughes, Arkansas. It occupies a level terrace which rises 20 feet above the surrounding floodplain at an elevation of 200 feet above sea level. Crooked Bayou borders the site on the east, an intermittent drainageway borders on the west, and Otter Slough bounds the site to the south. To the north, the terrain is nearly level. Soils at the site are Dubbs and Dundee silt loam (Gray 1977:4). The upper levels of these soils are quite sandy while the lower levels consist of dense, sticky clay which retards drainage. Dark organic staining is visible on portions of the site (Map 4).

At the time of initial investigations in January, the frozen ground prevented adequate subsurface sampling, and cotton stubble limited full surface definition. Field objectives were to determine the vertical and horizontal limits of the site in relationship to the proposed right-of-way. Further, there was interest in accomplishing these objectives with the least possible disturbance to the site. The rationale was to provide the broadest possible types of information regarding site significance in relationship to the project impacts. Therefore, the field party returned to the site in early May, shortly after spring plowing had been completed. The strategy then was to define the surface distribution by careful pedestrian survey and to determine the vertical limits using a series of north/south transects, employing the Oakfield soil coring tool. Four crew members completed 16 transects which averaged 208 meters each in length and produced 167 core samples. The probes were spaced at 20 meter intervals and the transects 20 meters apart. Sixteen soil profiles were constructed from this sampling procedure. Four of the profiles are presented in Fig. 2, and the location of the transects are presented on Map 4. Fortunately, the evening before the survey, the site, which was freshly plowed, received one inch of rain (Motel owner, personal communication). This stroke of luck



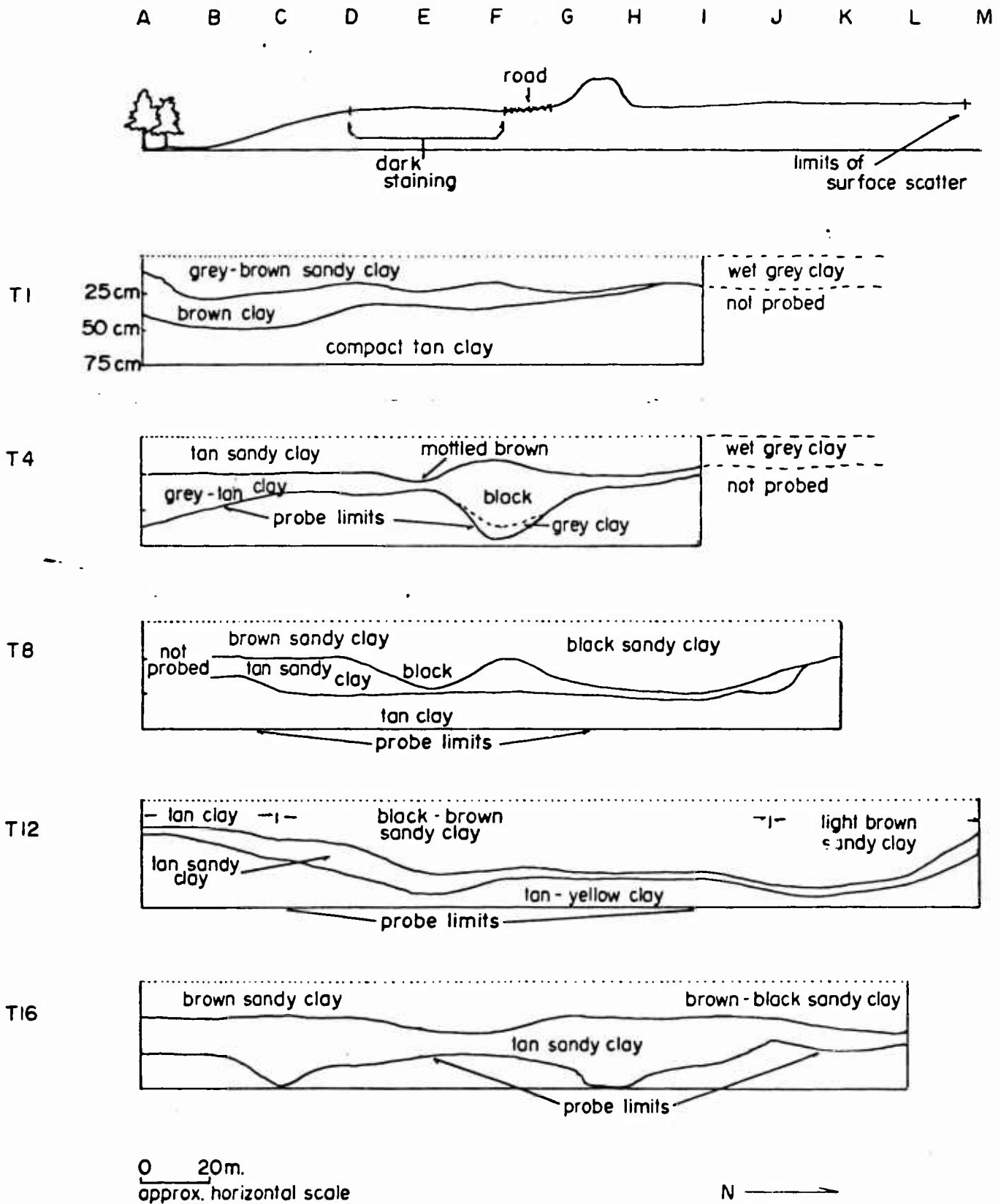
1 cm = 48.3m

MAP 4
 BARRETT SITE (3LE3)
 LEE COUNTY, ARK.

- limits of surface scatter
- ▨ dark organic stain
- ... coring transects
- ▨ limber
- existing structure



Figure 2
 BARRETT SITE
 3LE3
 SOIL PROFILES



enhanced field strategy and provided a high degree of reliability for site definition.

Soil conditions permitting, the Oakfield coring tool may be pushed to a maximum depth of approximately 75 to 80 centimeters. With few exceptions, the tan-yellow clay zone was encountered 35 to 55 centimeters below the surface across the site (Fig. 2). Generally, as the northern limits of the site were approached, the soil probes could not be pushed beyond 25 to 35 centimeters below the surface. As a control measure, corings were attempted well beyond the area of surface scatter north of the site.

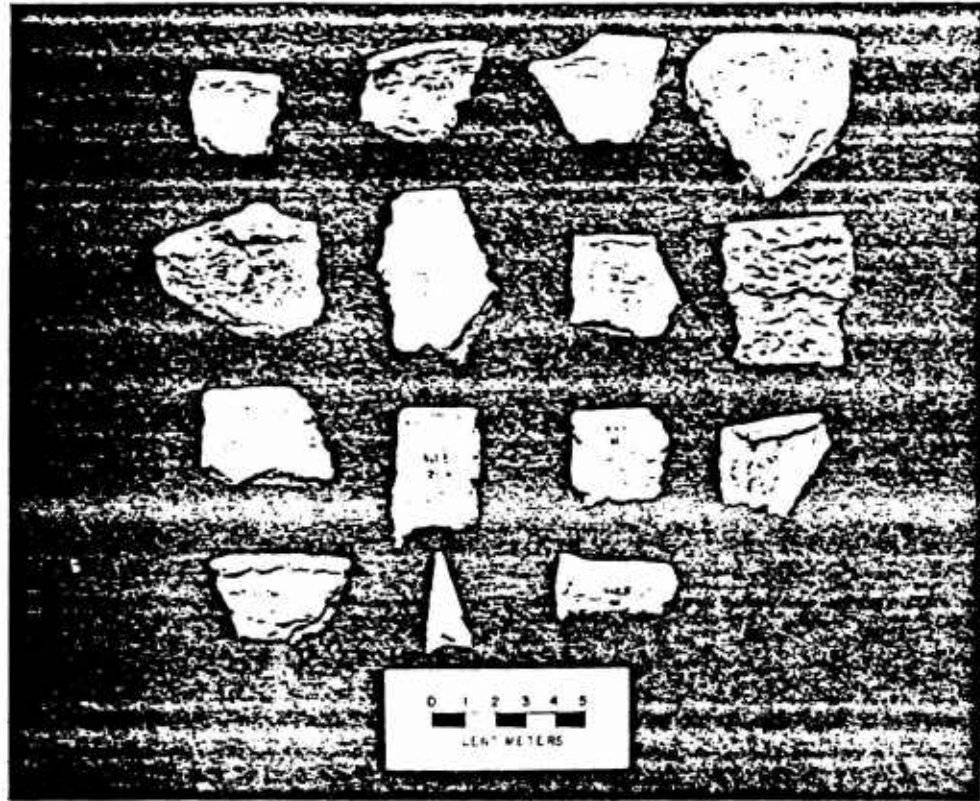
In every case, it was impossible to penetrate below 25 centimeters. Several significant observations are possible from these investigations conducted under near perfect conditions:

1. The cultural deposits are deepest (up to 50 centimeters) in the areas exhibiting soil staining.
2. There is a positive correlation between artifact concentrations and soil staining.
3. Surface distribution of artifacts declines sharply north of the mound and stops abruptly 140 meters north of the east-west road.
4. The Oakfield coring tool is a highly efficient, flexible, and simple device for determining the vertical and horizontal limits of archaeological sites.

The present investigations indicate that site 3LE3 occupies approximately 22 acres. There may be an additional 4 or 5 acres of site in the winter wheat field at the eastern corner of the site (Map 4). A single rectangular mound, 30 meters on a side and 9 meters in height, is located in the center of the site. It is truncated, flat topped, and has an unoccupied cabin on the south side. Directly south of this large mound at the edge of the terrace is a nearly imperceptible low rise which may indicate a former mound location. There are no other indications of major or minor mounds visible at this time. There is a noticeable lack of cultural material and organic staining across the road and directly south of the large mound which suggests a plaza area.

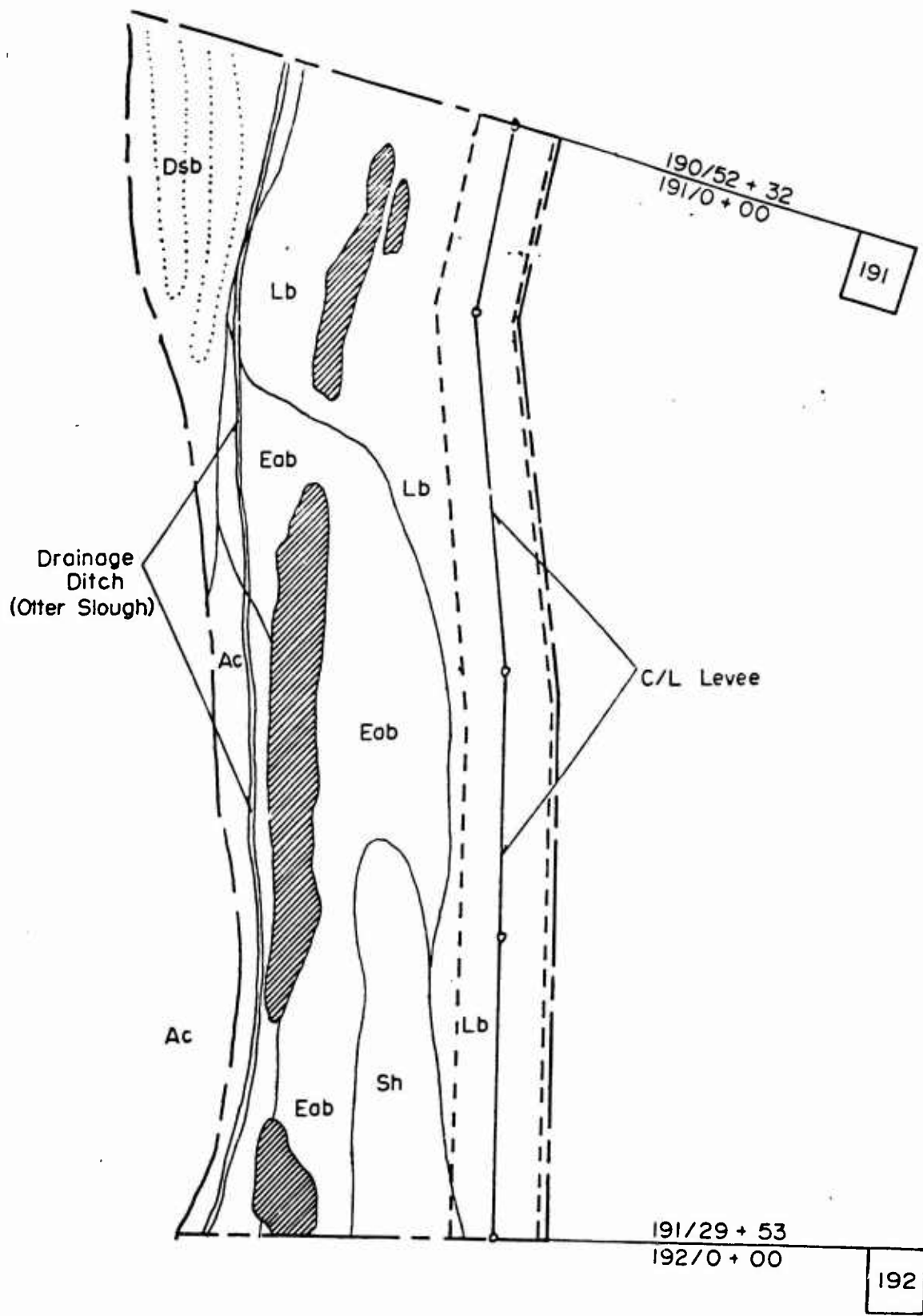
It is difficult to reconcile these observations with the original field notes (Appendix C) and site survey information provided by Phillips, Ford, and Griffin (1951). They record a total of five mounds of varying size and shapes but do not provide a site map indicating the intrasite relationships of these structures. The legal land descriptions are the same, and their Mound A conforms in size and shape to the observations of the field crew. Apparently, years of intensive agriculture and possibly land leveling have destroyed or badly damaged the other structures mentioned by Phillips, Ford, and Griffin.

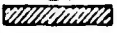
A selected surface collection of culturally diagnostic rim sherds (Plate 1) and stone tools indicate that the Barrett Site was occupied during both the Baytown and Mississippian Periods. Although the cultural sequence is not firmly established in this immediate area, cross-dating with the Cairo Lowlands to the north (Williams 1974:104) and the Yazoo-Natchez Bluffs Region to the south (Brain 1978:331-365) suggests that the

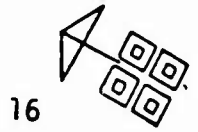


Selected Artifacts
Barrett Site, 3Le. 3
Lee County, Arkansas

- Top Row = 1 Evansville Punctated (Phillips 1970:78)
L to R 2 Baytown Plain (Phillips 1970:47)
3 Mulberry Creek Cord-Marked (Phillips 1970:136)
- 2nd Row = 1 Probably Old Town Red (Phillips 1970:144)
L to R 2 Baytown Plain (Phillips 1970:47) (Possibly Larto Red
Filmed (Phillips 1970:98)
3 Baytown Plain (Phillips 1970:47) (Possible Larto Red
Filmed (Phillips 1970:98)
4 Evansville Punctated (Phillips 1970:78)
- 3rd Row = 1 Baytown Plain
L to R 2 Mulberry Creek Cord-Marked (Phillips 1970:136)
3 Baytown Plain (Phillips 1970:47)
4 Mulberry Creek Cord-Marked (Phillips 1970:136)
- 4th Row = 1 Evansville Punctated (Phillips 1970:78)
L to R 2 Madison Projectile Point
3 Grog Tempered Ceramic Handle



Map 5
 PETERS LEVEE SURVEY, Tract D
 scale 1:500
 ——— R.O.W limits
 - - - - - Levee limits
 Rn, Bw ... Soil type designation
 Lb Levee/Borrow area
 Standing water
 Transects walked



Barrett Site was occupied between A.D. 500 and A.D. 1500. It is interesting to note that Crooked Bayou which borders the site on the east represents a Stage 11 channel of the Mississippi River (Fisk 1944: Plate 22, Sheet 6), a chronological placement which falls about midway between the cultural chronology suggested. In terms of Mississippian settlement patterns, the Barrett Site appears similar to the Crippen Point-Gordon phases of the Baytown Period (Brain 1978:343). Sites of these phases are small with few mounds, usually situated near the main channel of the Mississippi River. Some of the larger villages had mounds (2 to 4) with none higher than 7 meters.

There was little regional socio-political structure, and the hamlets appear to be rather independent (Brain 1978:343). It is possible that the Barrett Site reflects this Baytown pattern in its earlier stages. Although impressionistic at this time, the Baytown occupation seems to be more intensive at the site than the Mississippian.

Site 3LE3 is an important prehistoric cultural resource, and more will be said regarding the significance of the site later.

Pedestrian survey of the remaining area within this tract to station 192/00 (Map 5) failed to yield cultural material or evidence of archaeological sites. Surface visibility ranged from 75 to 100 percent. Transects were maintained at 30 meter intervals. There also were considerable amounts of standing water in this area (Map 4).

Tract E (Maps 1 and 6-10)

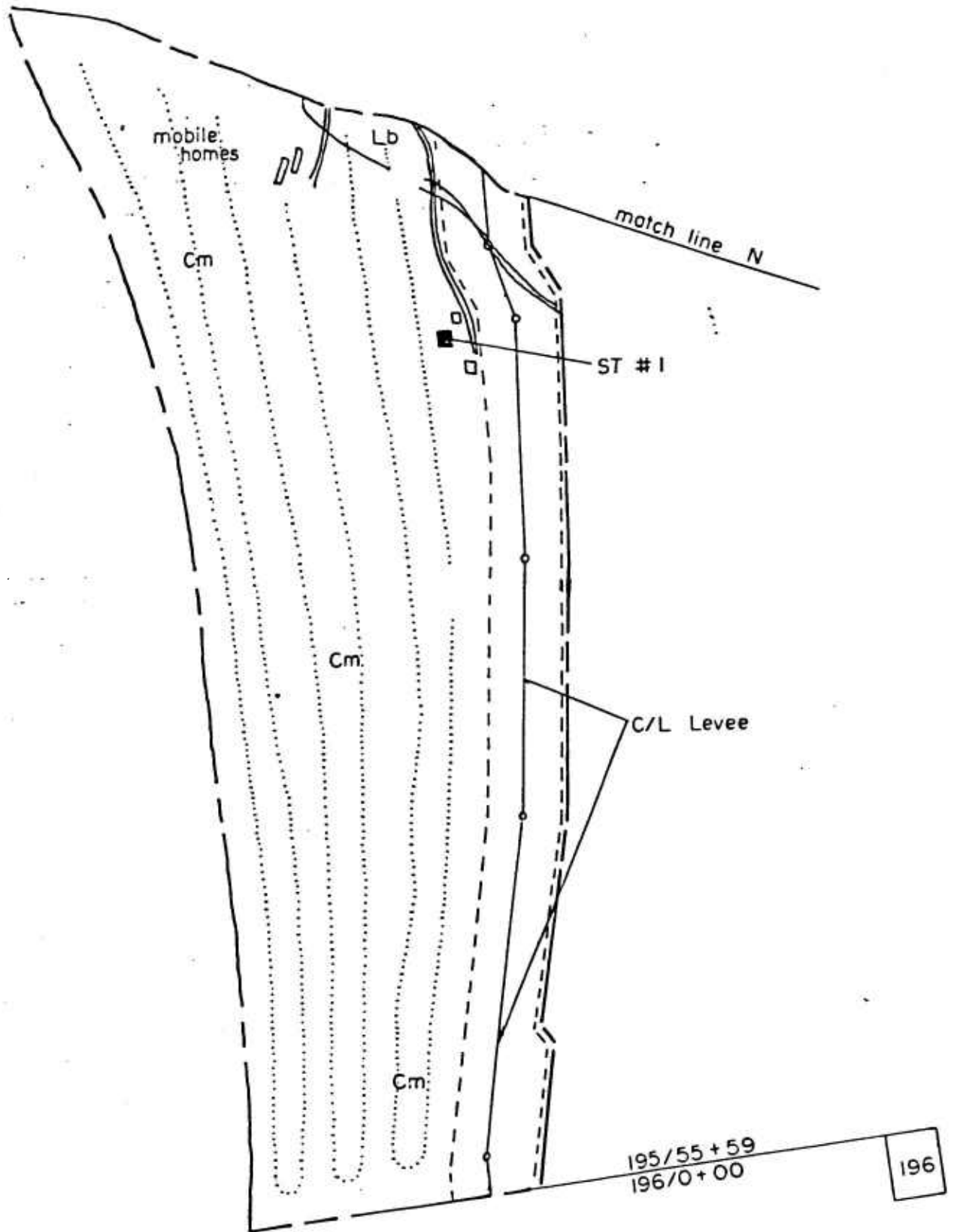
This is the largest tract included in the Peters berm project area. It is located along the western shore of Council Lake with the right-of-way extending 1,200 feet landward from the existing levee and running for approximately 3.7 miles. The survey began at station 196+00 (Map 6) and continued north to station 192+34 (Map 10). Generally the tract occupies an agricultural strip adjacent to the levee which has been leveled and ditched to make it suitable for agriculture. Some areas have also been used for borrow.

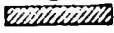
The southernmost section of Tract E (Map 6) had been freshly plowed at the time of the survey and offered 100 percent surface visibility. Transects were traversed by the field crew at approximately 30 meter intervals. Two historic sites were located in this area of the tract, both just on the landward toe of the existing levee.

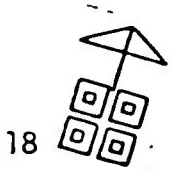
Site 3LE84 (Map 6). This site is located at the toe of the existing levee at approximately station 195/32+00. A light to medium scatter of historic debris covers an area of approximately 25 x 25 meters. The following inventory represents a selected sample recovered at the site:

- 1 seamed bottle neck, post-1920s
- 1 china fragment with partial maker's mark
- 1 china fragment, hand painted floral design
- 1 seamless bottle neck, pre-1920s
- 1 plastic button

Additional material observed on the surface included brick and glass fragments. Conversations with Mr. Harris, the landowner, indicated that his former residence stood at this location; however, it had been destroyed by fire in the late 1940s. This late 19th-early 20th century site is not considered historically significant.



Map 6
 PETERS LEVEE SURVEY, Tract E
 scale 1:500
 ——— R.O.W limits
 - - - - - Levee limits
 Rn, Bw Soil type designation
 Lb Levee/Borrow area
 Standing water
 Transects walked



Site 3LE85 (Map 6). This site is also located at the toe of the existing levee at approximately station 195/26+00. A light scatter of historic debris covers an area of approximately 15 x 15 meters. The debris included a medium scatter of glass and china fragments. One artifact, a glass fragment with raised letters on it, appears to be a medicine bottle of relatively recent origin.

A modern residence presently stands midway between the two previously discussed historic sites (Map 6, St #1). This structure is the current residence of the landowner, Mr. Harris. Associated with the house are two metal outbuildings. The house is a rectangular frame structure with a truncated, pyramidal roof. Asbestos siding covers the extension, and there is a poured concrete porch on the front. There are two bays on each side and two bays on the front. A pole shed and carport with a galvanized metal roof are associated with the house. The house is of recent origin and is not considered architecturally significant.

The next section of Tract E begins after a county road was encountered (Map 7) and consists of a series of cultivated fields broken by drainage ditches. A large portion of the right-of-way is occupied by a borrow area which was not examined due to the extensive disturbance of the borrowing activity. This borrow area supported a variety of water tolerant hardwood species (cypress, cottonwood, etc.). The survey crew traversed the adjacent cultivated fields which exhibited a surface visibility of from 70 to 100 percent. No cultural material was noted until another historic site was encountered approximately adjacent to station 193/39+00.

Site 3LE86 (Map 9). Unlike the two previous historic sites, this site is situated away from the toe of the existing levee, approximately 800 feet from the centerline. It is located near the limits of the levee borrow area. A light scatter of historic debris covers an area of approximately 20 x 20 meters. The following inventory represents a selected sample recovered at the site:

- 1 bottle neck, seamed, post-1920s
- 1 bottle neck, seamless, pre-1920s

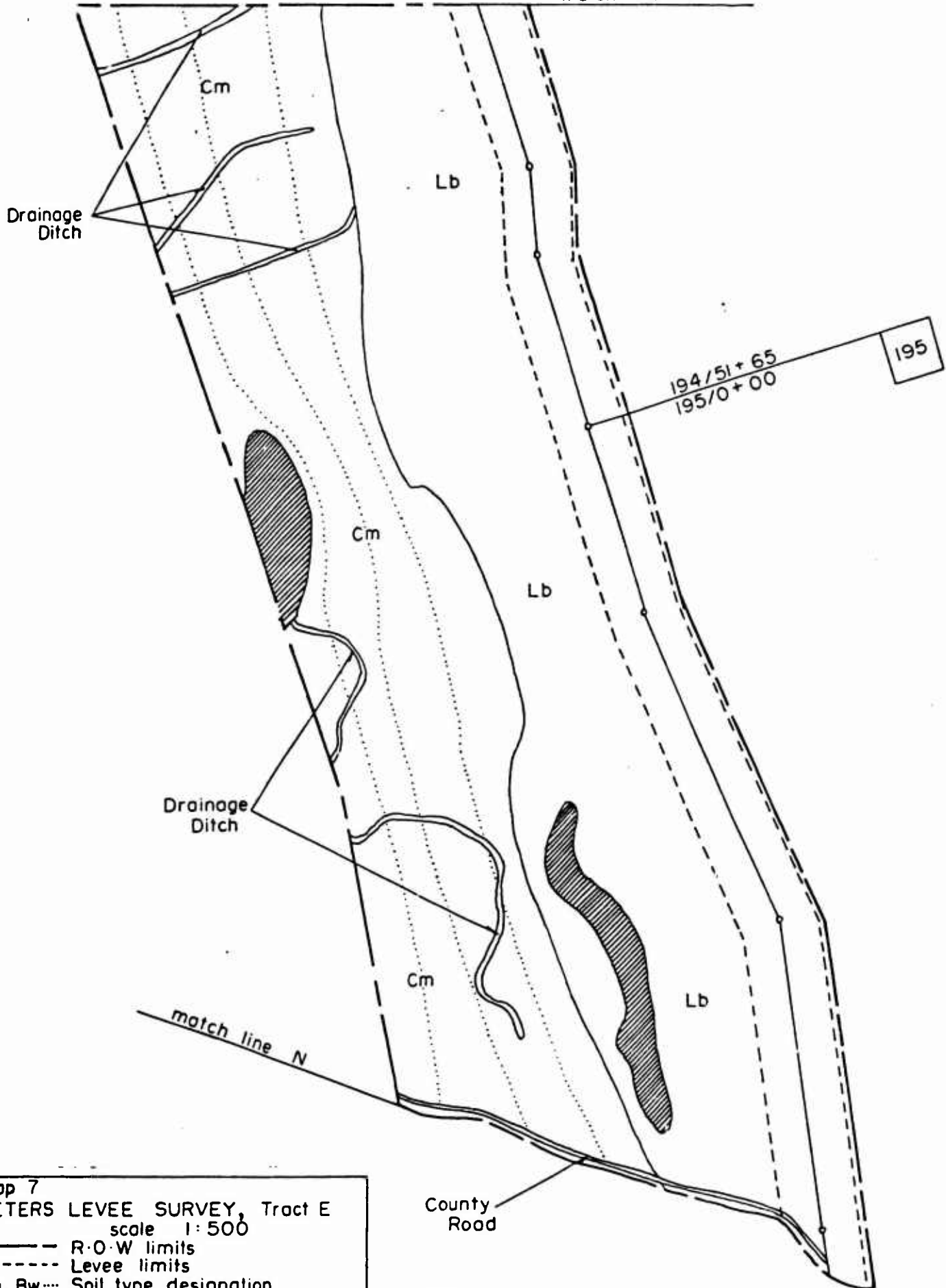
A scatter of glass and brick fragments was also noted on the surface. This site is not considered culturally or historically significant.

Approximately 1,000 feet to the north of site 3LE86 a structure was encountered at the toe of the existing levee (Map 9, St #2). The structure is a pole shed with vertically applied rough-cut siding and a corrugated metal roof. Associated with the structure is a cattle corral. This structure is typical of recent pole type construction common throughout the area. It is not considered unique or architecturally significant.

These structures are located near where the settlement of Council appears on the U.S.G.S. Map (Map 1). A search of Lee County historical sources and the intensive pedestrian survey of the area failed to shed additional light on this community. It appears that it was a former fishing camp similar to the one presently located outside the levee on Council Lake.

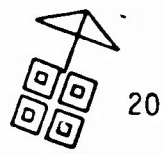
The survey crew continued transects in the cultivated portion of the right-of-way which still exhibited excellent surface visibility. Levee

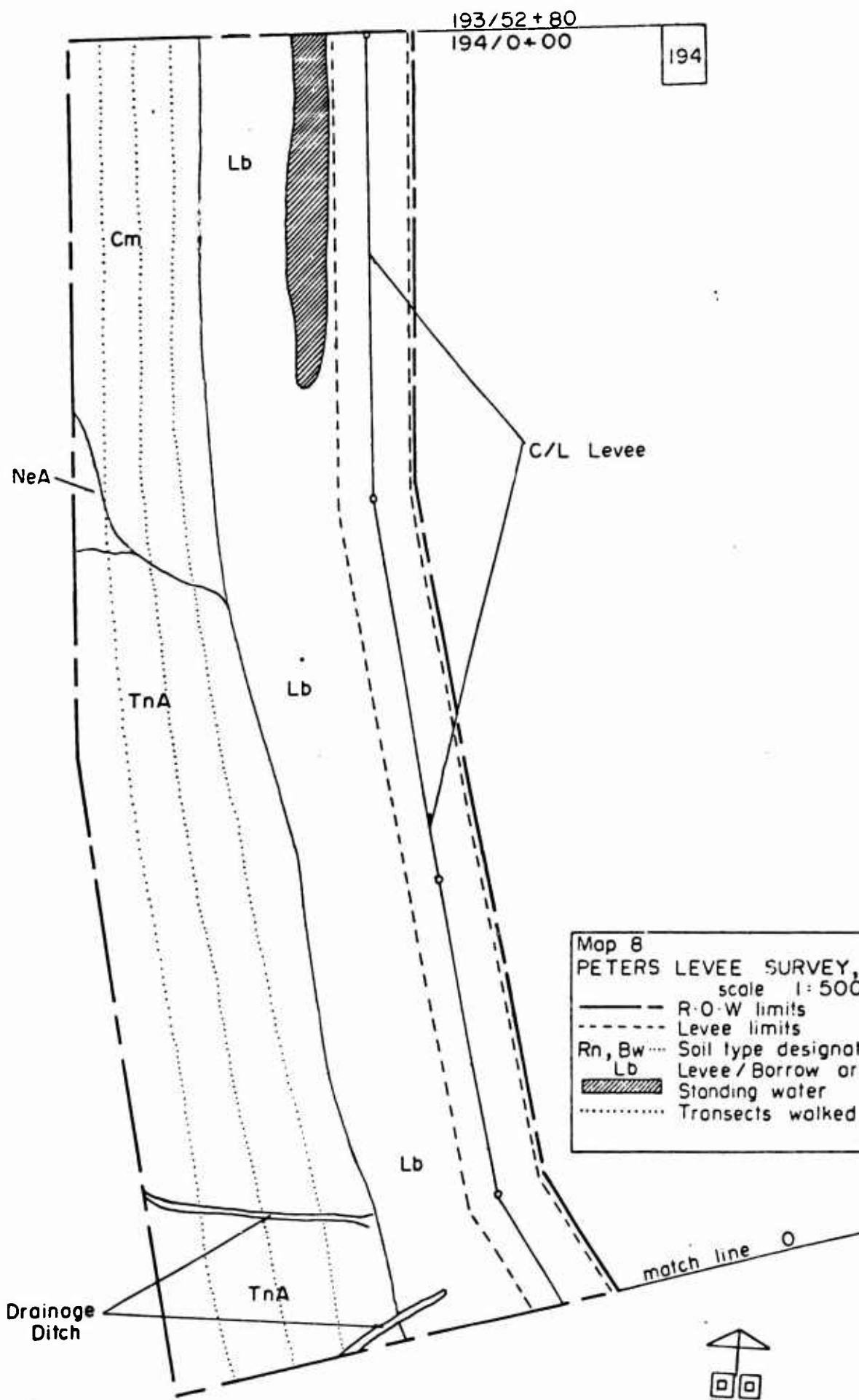
match line 0



Map 7
 PETERS LEVEE SURVEY, Tract E
 scale 1:500

- R.O.W limits
- - - - - Levee limits
- Rn, Bw... Soil type designation
- Lb Levee/Borrow area
- ▨ Standing water
- Transects walked

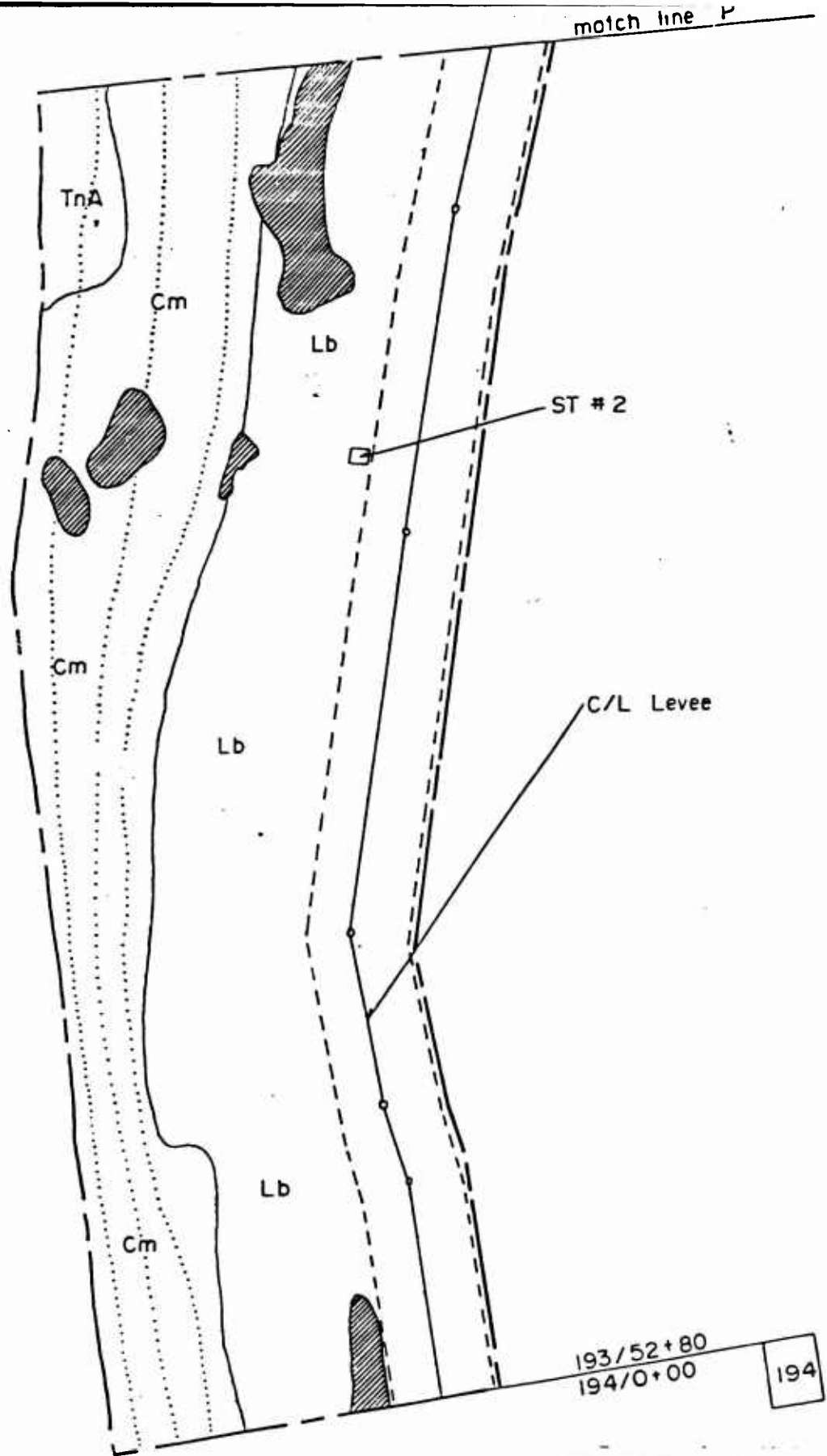





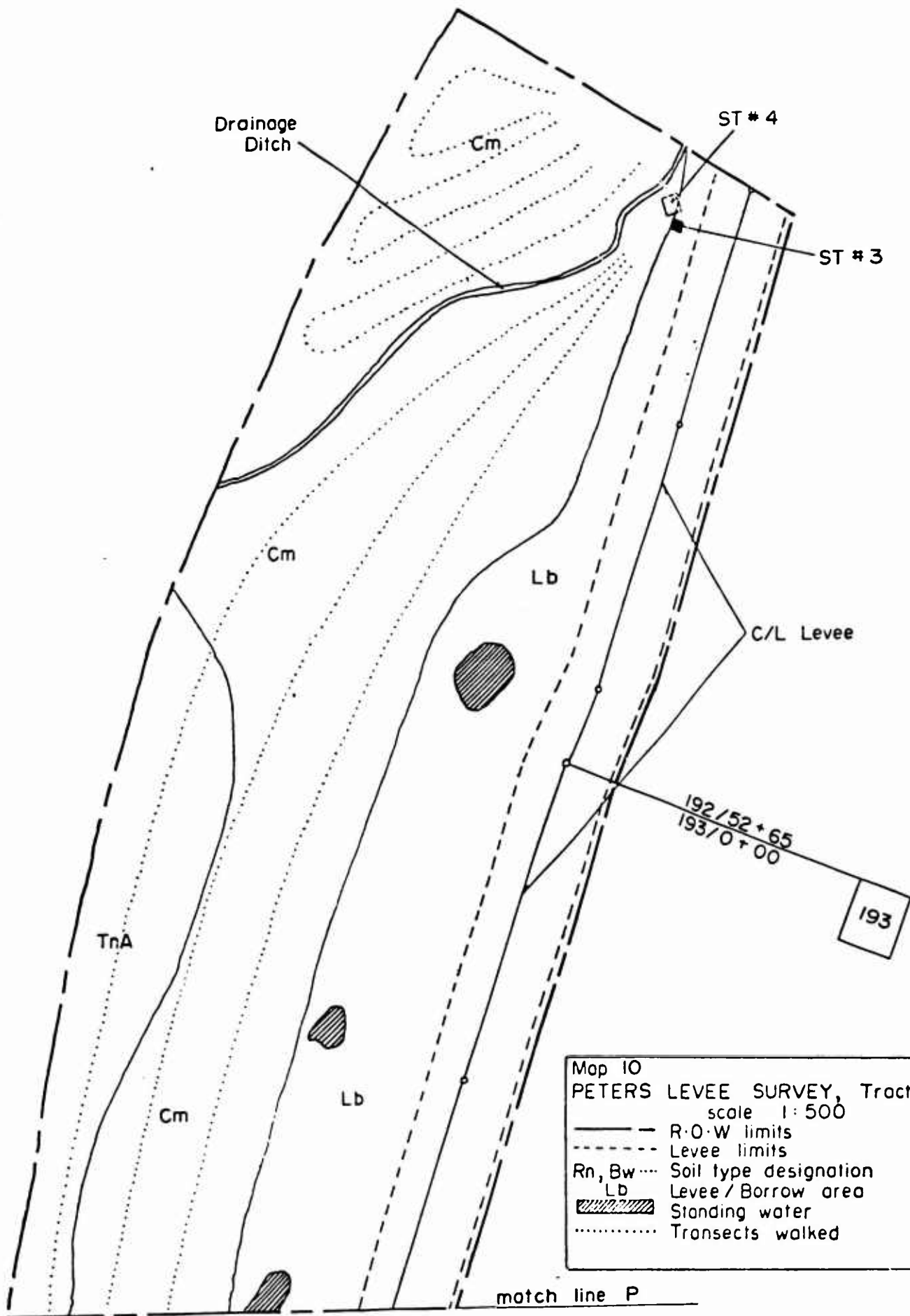
Map 8
PETERS LEVEE SURVEY, Tract E
scale 1:500

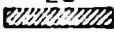
- R-O-W limits
- - - - - Levee limits
- Rn, Bw Soil type designation
- Lb Levee/Borrow area
- ▨ Standing water
- Transects walked





Map 9
 PETERS LEVEE SURVEY, Tract
 scale 1:500
 - - - R.O.W limits
 - - - Levee limits
 Rn, Bw... Soil type designation
 Lb Levee/Borrow area
 Standing water
 Transects walked



Map 10
 PETERS LEVEE SURVEY, Tract E
 scale 1:500
 - - - R.O.W limits
 - - - Levee limits
 Rn, Bw Soil type designation
 Lb Levee/Borrow area
 Standing water
 Transects walked

borrow areas contained standing water along most of the right-of-way in this area. No additional cultural material was noted in this tract until the final portion. Two additional standing structures were noted just off the toe of the levee (Map 10). These structures appeared to be an abandoned farmstead. The house (St #3) was of concrete block construction with a corrugated metal roof. It looked as if it had been abandoned for several years. The associated structure was a large pole shed with vertical rough-cut siding and a drive-thru in the middle. It was in use as a hay storage barn at the time of the survey. These structures are of recent origin, are common and are not considered architecturally significant. The house and barn appear to be of recent origin probably post 1950's. The field beyond the drainage ditch, which is just north of this farmstead, was in soybean stubble and offered 50 to 75 percent visibility. No cultural material was observed.

Tract F (Map 11)

This is the smallest tract included in the Peters berm project area. At the time of the survey, nearly the entire area was covered with standing water. An examination of USGS topographic maps (Map 1) and USDA soil survey aerials (Gray 1977) indicate that the entire tract has been previously disturbed by borrow. Also, an 1823 Mississippi River meander line cuts the extreme eastern portion of this tract. Standing water and/or water saturated soils precluded pedestrian survey. Due to the intensive disturbance in this area, it was deemed an area of low potential for containing significant cultural resources.

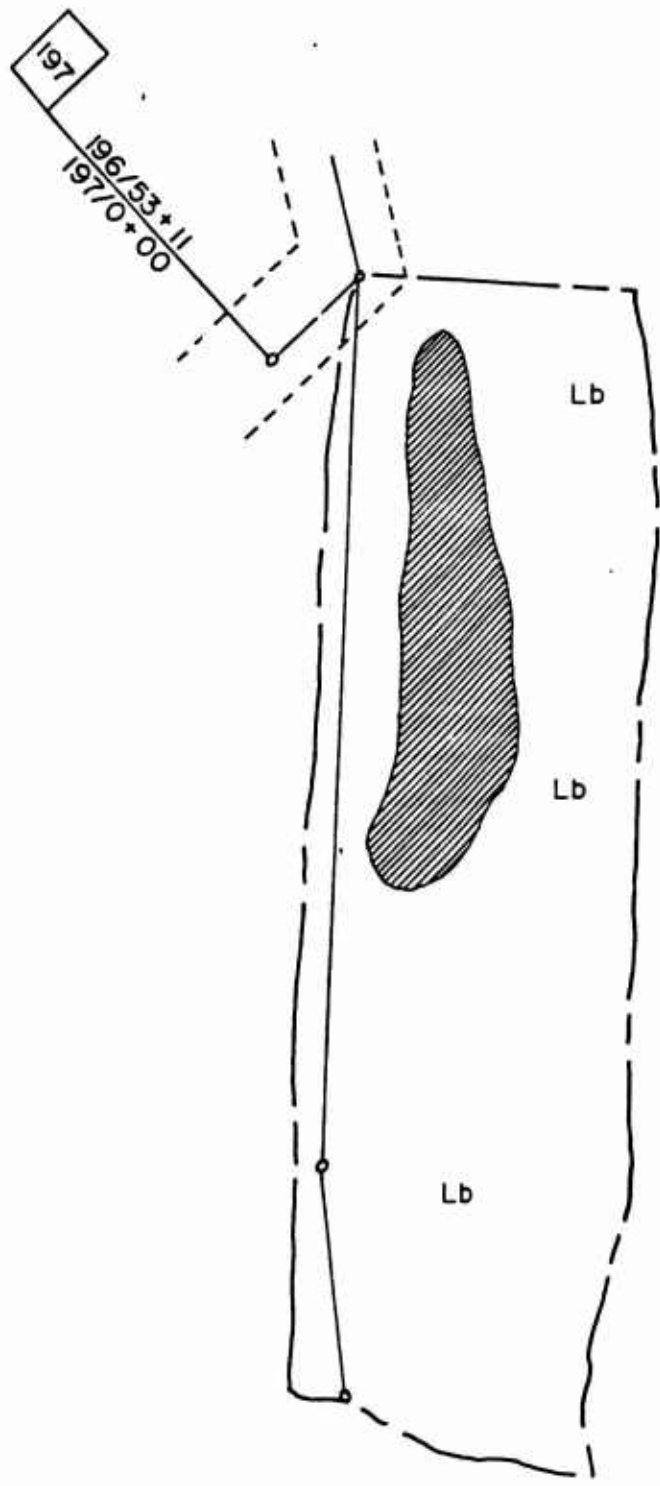
Tract G (Map 12)

This tract is the southernmost tract in the Peters berm project area. Once again, this area shows evidence of extensive borrow. The USGS topographic map (Map 1) depicts an area of borrow which encompasses nearly the entire tract. An existing levee passes through the center of this tract. Some of the more disturbed areas were covered with standing water. Selected shovel testing was conducted on the southeastern side of the existing levee; however, no cultural material was encountered.


RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

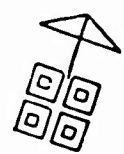
A thorough records and literature search and an intensive pedestrian survey of the Peters berm project has resulted in the location of two prehistoric archaeological sites, four historic archaeological sites, and four architectural features. Consultation with the Arkansas Office of Historic Preservation and examination of the National Register of Historic Places have not previously recorded properties within the project area.

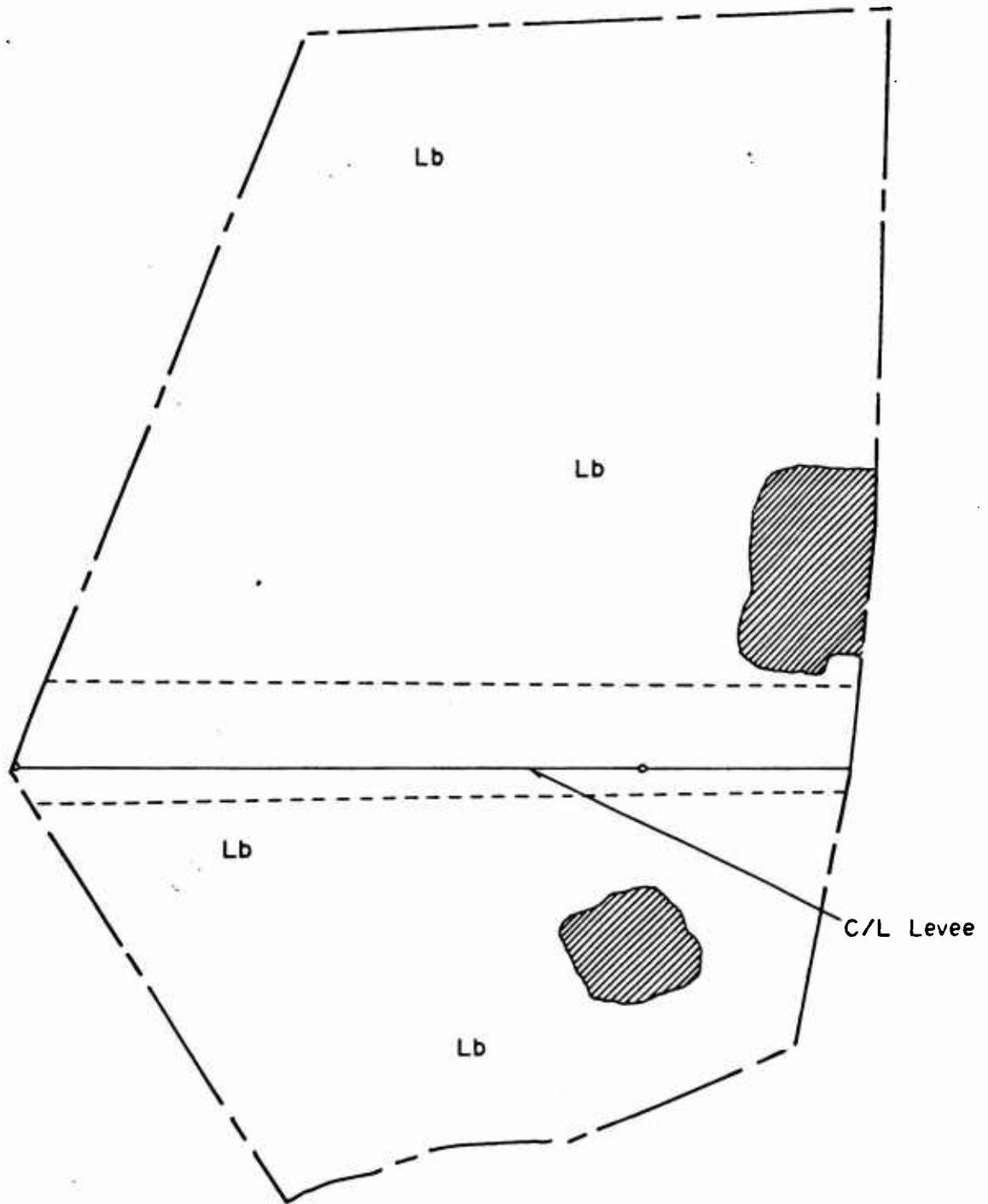
It is our opinion and recommendation that prehistoric site Ph #1, historic sites 3LE84-87, and the architectural features discussed do not require further assessment or mitigation. This recommendation is based on the evaluation of these sites against criteria established for the nomination of properties to the National Register of Historic Places and our professional experience in archaeological and historical research. Determining the eligibility of properties for listing in the National Register is based on the following criteria:




Map II
 PETERS LEVEE SURVEY, Tract F
 scale 1:500

- — — — — R-O-W limits
- - - - - Levee limits
- Rn, Bw ... Soil type designation
- Lb Levee/Borrow area
-  Standing water





Map 12
 PETERS LEVELLE SURVEY, Tract G
 scale 1:500
 - - - - - R.O.W limits
 - - - - - Levee limits
 Rn, Bw ... Soil type designation
 Lb Levee/Borrow area
 Standing water



The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of State and local importance that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association and:

- (1) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- (2) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- (3) that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- (4) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (39FR3366, Jan. 25, 1974).

We find no evidence that the historic sites and buildings meet any of the above criteria. Further, late 19th century and 20th century sites are locally numerous, are not culturally or historically unique, and represent a period of recorded and documented history. Therefore, the Peters berm project may proceed without adversely affecting significant historic architectural resources or historic archaeological resources. Further, site Ph#1 does not meet the above criteria.

It is our opinion that the Barrett Site (3LE3) is a significant and important archaeological site. There are several justifications for mitigating the adverse impacts that the proposed construction activities will have upon the site. First, the site and its associated mound(s) are physically intact at the present time and provide a relatively complete archaeological and village context. Second, the present assessment indicates that there are significant quantities of subsistence-settlement pattern data at the site which would contribute to understanding of prehistoric cultural processes. Third, the proposed construction right-of-way cuts into a major portion of the most intensively occupied area of the site (organic staining, cultural deposition) where quantities of scientific and cultural information are present. Fourth, the Barrett Site contains archaeological information regarding the Baytown-Mississippi transition period, data which is important in understanding cultural processes and the formative stages of Mississippian development. Fifth, the site along with others which are similar, represents an important aspect of an extinct cultural system which may only be understood by preserving the system's individual parts.

Adverse Impacts

As presently planned, the proposed berm construction will adversely affect the site. The adverse effects include: alteration of a portion of the site, alteration of the surrounding environment, introduction of a visual element (borrow pit) which is out of character with the setting, and erosion disturbance to a large portion of the site. Such adverse effects are consistent with the criteria for the establishment of adverse effects on historic and cultural properties as set forth by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (Federal Register, 25 January 1974:39, 1 Part II, 800.9).

Mitigation Alternatives for the Barrett Site

Alternative No. 1. Abandon plans for the berm construction. This alternative would effectively mitigate the impact; however, such a decision involves, among other things, environmental, economic, and engineering issues which are beyond the scope of this cultural resource assessment.

Alternative No. 2. Maintain proposed construction plans and carry out archaeological investigations in and adjacent to the area of direct impact (Map 3). Mitigation measures involved in this alternative should include intensive archaeological investigations well ahead of construction activity as a means of mitigating the adverse impacts. Archaeological field investigations should focus on the area of direct impact and areas immediately adjacent to this zone. A few objectives which should be incorporated into the research design include:

1. Preparation of a detailed topographic map of the site and surrounding terrain.
2. Re-analysis of the cultural material and field notes of earlier investigations at the site.
3. A search for and documentation of all available artifacts removed from the site which are now in private collections.
4. Conduct paleo-environmental and subsistence research using an interdisciplinary team, i.e., botanist, zoologist, and palynologist.
5. Using a series of radio-carbon dates and geochronological data, an attempt should be made to correlate extinct Mississippi River channels with the cultural history of the site.
6. The research design should incorporate the latest archaeological research standards including: intradisciplinary specialty studies, i.e., lithic technology, tool function, ceramics, etc., appropriate sampling designs, and timely publication of the results.
7. In addition the research design should be problem oriented and include specific hypothesis to be tested. A wide variety of problems are available for study and may include cultural-historical, settlement-subsistence, or socio-political questions to mention just a few.

As presently planned, the construction activity would adversely affect nearly half of the site. Also, the impact zone is in an area of intensive occupation which will contain large quantities of cultural features and material. Therefore, extensive excavations will be necessary in order to adequately mitigate the adverse impacts. It is estimated that field work would require four to six months and complete analysis and interpretation an additional 12 months. The estimated cost for this mitigative alternative would range between \$150,000 and \$200,000.

Alternative No. 3. Avoid the Barrett Site by redesigning the proposed construction activity or locating other borrow areas.

Recommendations

Based on the archaeological assessment of the Barrett Site, a review of the proposed construction plans and their adverse impacts on the site, and a discussion of the mitigative alternatives, it is recommended that the proposed construction activity be altered to avoid the Barrett Site (Alternative No. 3). The rationale for this recommendation is based on the fragile non-renewable nature of archaeological resources and the belief that preservation of significant cultural resources is nearly always considered preferable to recovery of data through excavation because such action usually extends the life of the resource and because it is often less costly (Appendix A, Scope of Work). Further, it is recommended that the Corps of Engineers request a determination of eligibility for nomination of the Barrett Site to the National Register of Historic Places. With regard to other project areas, there remains a possibility that a deeply buried site may be encountered during construction. Should sites appear during construction, the Arkansas Archaeological Survey and the Principal Investigator should be contacted immediately.

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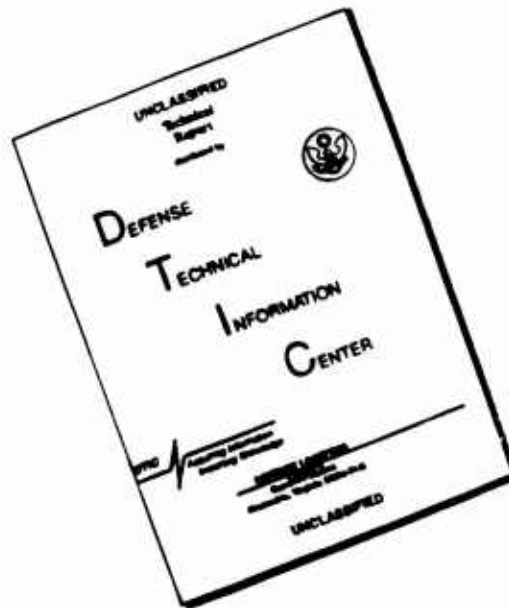
1974

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APPENDIX A
SCOPE OF WORK

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furnish expert personnel to attend conferences and furnish testimony in any judicial proceedings involving the cultural resources survey, evaluation, analyses, 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.

1.07 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.

2. Definitions.

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

2.02 "Cultural resources survey" is defined as an intensive, on-the-ground survey and testing of an area sufficient to determine the number and extent of the resources present, their relationship to project features, their cultural and scientific importance, and to estimate the time and cost for preserving, recovering, or otherwise mitigating adverse effects on them. A survey level investigation will result in data adequate to determine the resources eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

2.03 "Mitigation" is defined as the amelioration of losses of significant prehistoric, historic or architectural resources which will be accomplished through preplanned actions to preserve such resources or recover the data they contain by application of 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 archeological 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, districts, and objects, and deposition of such documentation in the Library of Congress as part of the Historic American Buildings Survey or the Historic American Engineering Record; (3) Relocation of buildings, structures, and objects; (4) adoption of alternative plans to allow cultural resources to remain 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.

2.04 "Significance" is attributable to those cultural resources of historical, architectural, or archeological 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 and made a part hereof.

3. Study Area. The area to be examined shall be within the indicated

right-of-way as shown on the 4 attached drawings for Peters Levee and the 4 attached drawings for Ensley Levee. (inclosed drawings are identified with Request No. DACW66-79-R-0009) Right-of-Way is additionally located on the 2 inclosed quadrangles entitled MEMPHIS, TENN. ARK. and HORSESHOE LAKE, ARK.-MISS.-TENN. Right-of-way for Peters Berm begins at station 190/20+00 and continues to station 199/10+00. Between these stations, the survey is to encompass an area 500 feet landside of the levee centerline. Between levee mile 192.6 and 196.0 and levee mile 190.5 and 192.0 an additional 700 feet (1200 feet total) shall be surveyed landside of the levee centerline. No survey riverside of the levee centerline shall be undertaken except in those areas shown.

Right-of-way for Ensley Berm begins at station 3/48+00 and continues to station 10/47+00. Between these stations, the survey is to encompass an area 500 feet landside of the levee and 1200 feet riverside of the levee. Between levee mile 4.0 and 6.0, and 7.9 and 8.5, an additional 300 feet (1500 feet total) shall be surveyed riverside of the levee centerline. Between levee mile 10.0 and 11.0 an additional 800 feet (2000 feet total) shall be surveyed riverside of the levee centerline.

Peters Berm is 9 miles in length and encompasses approximately 1150 acres. Ensley Berm is 7 miles in length and encompasses approximately 1600 acres. An existing landside berm occurs at Ensley located between levee mile 9.75 and 11.0. No existing berm occurs at Peters, Arkansas.

4. General Performance Specifications.

4.01 Information and data contained in the literature search shall be obtained from, but not limited to, the following sources:

a. published and unpublished reports such as books, journals, theses, dissertations and manuscripts.

b. site files maintained by state agencies.

c. National Register of Historic Places, including current additions and deletions as published in the Federal Register.

d. consultation with professionals familiar with the cultural resources of the area.

4.02 The Contractor shall conduct an intensive on-the-ground survey of the study area commensurate with the level of a cultural resources survey as described in paragraph 2.02.

4.03 The survey shall include surface inspection in areas where surface visibility allows for adequate recovery of cultural materials and subsurface testing where surface visibility is limited.

a. Subsurface investigation may include test pits, auger borings, or cut bank profiles where appropriate.

b. Subsurface investigations will be limited to testing and shall not proceed to the level of archeological excavation.

4.04 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.

4.05 The Contractor shall obtain sufficient data for any cultural resources discovered within the direct-impact-zone to request a determination of eligibility for inclusion on, or nomination to, the National Register of Historic Places. The level of documentation required is described in Publication Guidelines for Level of Documentation to Accompany Requests for Determinations of Eligibility for Inclusion in the National Register, and made a part hereof. The Contracting Officer reserves the right to request the Principal Investigator to complete National Register nomination forms for any significant resources located within the project right-of-way.

4.06 The Contractor shall keep standard field records which may include, but are not limited to, field notebooks, site survey forms, field maps, and photographs.

4.07 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, the Contractor shall, at no cost to the Government, secure the rights of ingress and egress 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.

4.08 Payments may be made to cover actual damage to crops incurred during the process of surveying and testing cultural resources, subject to the following conditions:

a. The provisions of Article 39, Permits and Responsibilities, will apply to this contract. Hence no payment will be made for damage to crops on other property which is the result of the fault or negligence of the contractor.

b. Upon becoming aware of said damage the contractor will contact the owner to initiate arrangements for payment of said damage. Information as to the exact location, extent of the damage, type of crop or facility damaged, amount of claim and names of owners and tenants, if any, will be reported to the Contracting Officer promptly (no later than 5 days from the date of the incident). An appraisal of the damage will be made by the Government before any offer of a monetary settlement amount is made for payment of the damage. Evidence of payment and settlement of the claim will be furnished to the Contracting Officer.

4.09 All operations shall be conducted under the supervision of qualified professionals in the disciplines appropriate to the data that are to be recovered.

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

4.11 The recommended professional treatment of recovered materials is curation and storage of the artifacts at an institution that can properly insure their preservation and that will make them available for research and public view. If such materials are not in Federal ownership, the consent of the owner, must be obtained, in accordance with applicable law, concerning the disposition of the materials after completion of the report.

5. General Report Requirements.

5.01 Upon completion of the field investigation and research, the Contractor shall prepare a report detailing the work done, the results, the recommendations, and appropriate alternative mitigation measures when necessary.

5.02 The report shall include, but is not limited to, the following sections:

a. Title page: the title page should provide the following information; the type of survey undertaken (reconnaissance; intensive) 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; the signature of 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 encountered, their significance, and the recommendations of the Principal Investigator.

c. Table of Contents

d. Introduction: this section should include the purpose of the report; a description of the proposed project; the location of the proposed project including a map of the general area (preferably a 7.5 or 15 minute U.S.G.S. map) and a project map; and the dates during which the field survey was conducted. The introduction shall also contain the name of the institution where recovered materials will be curated.

e. Environmental Setting: this section should contain a brief description of the environment of the study area, and it should be of a length commensurate with other sections of supporting type information.

f. Survey Methodology: this section should give an explicit statement of survey strategy. It should describe the areas which were surveyed, the methods used to survey the areas (i.e., pedestrian,

subsurface, etc.), and the grid or transect interval used.

g. Literature Search and Personal Interviews: this section should discuss the results of the literature search and any personal interviews that were conducted during the course of the survey. The literature search shall contain any information and data encountered in the sources described in paragraph 4.01.

h. Survey Results: this section should describe the archeological, architectural, or historical resources encountered including the size of the site, type of site (i.e., historic dwelling, prehistoric village, mound group, etc.) the cultural component(s) of the site (if discernable); and the scientific importance or significance of this site. An inventory of cultural material recovered from sites may be included in this section or added to the report as an appendix. Inventoried sites shall include a site number. Official site designations assigned by an appropriate state agency are preferred. However, if temporary site numbers will be used in either the draft or final reports, they shall be substantially different from the official site designations so as to avoid confusion or duplication of site numbers.

i. Recommendations: this section should contain the recommendations of the Principal Investigator based on the significance and degree of impact of the project on the cultural resources. Assessment of the eligibility of specific cultural properties for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places shall be made. It will not be considered adequate to evaluate a resource on the basis of inferred potential with a recommendation for further testing in order to determine significance. The Contractor shall provide appropriate alternative mitigation measures for significant resources which will be adversely impacted. Data will be provided to support the need for mitigation and the relative contributions of each mitigation design will be discussed. The Contractor shall also provide time and cost estimates for implementation of each mitigation design. The impact of destruction or alteration of a cultural resources should be measured against the extent to which that resource uniquely contributes to the understanding of man's activities in the region, its potential for future research, and its preservability. Preservation of significant cultural resources is nearly always considered preferable to recovery of data through excavation, both because such action usually extends the life of the resource and because it is often less costly. When a significant site can be preferred for an amount reasonably comparable to, or less than the amount required to recover the data, full consideration shall be given to this course of action.

j. References (American Anthropological Association format)

k. The above items do not necessarily have to be discrete sections, however, they should be readily discernable to the reader.

6. Submittals.

6.01. 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:

a. Six copies of the draft report shall be submitted 70 calendar days following the day after the Notice to Proceed is received.

b. The Government shall have 20 calendar days following receipt of the draft report for review and comments.

c. An original and 10 copies of the final report shall be submitted 15 calendar days following receipt of the Government's review and comments.

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

6.02 The Contractor shall furnish separately, as part of contract correspondence, one copy of the drawing(s), as described in paragraph 3, which show the boundaries of all cultural resources located during the survey and their relationship to project features.

6.03 The Contractor shall submit two copies of all field records as described in paragraph 4.05.

6.04 The Contractor shall prepare and submit with the final report, a site card for each identified resource or aggregate resource. This site card shall contain the following information, to the degree permitted by the level of study authorized.

1. site number

2. site name

3. 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.)

4. county and state

5. quad maps

6. date of record

7. description of site

8. condition of site

9. test excavation results
10. typical artifacts
11. chronological position (if known)
12. relation to project
13. previous studies and present contract number
14. additional remarks

The information shall be typed on 5X8 inch color coded cards. White cards shall be used for archeological sites, blue cards for historical sites, green cards for architectural sites and yellow cards for sites eligible for or placed on the National Register of Historical Places.

6.05 Neither the Contractor nor his representative shall release any sketch, photograph, report, or other material of any nature obtained or prepared under the contract without specific written approval of the Contracting Officer prior to the acceptance of the final report by the Government.

7. Method of Payment.

Payment will be made in lump sum upon approval of the final report by the Contracting Officer. Request for payment shall be made on ENG Form 93 and submitted in quadruplicate.

APPENDIX B
CORRESPONDENCE

Mr. Gene Richardson, State Historic Preservation Officer, Department of Arkansas Natural and Cultural Heritage, 300 West Markham, Little Rock, Arkansas 72201

MR. RICHARDSON, Fischer-Stein Associates is currently conducting a cultural resources survey and assessment for the Memphis District, Corps of Engineers in the Peters Levee area, Lee County, Arkansas (see enclosed map). Would you please check your files for National Register properties in or near the area. If Arkansas maintains a state listing of historic or prehistoric properties also indicate such properties.

Thank you for your cooperation of this matter.

Sincerely

FISCHER-STEIN ASSOCIATES
Michael J. McNerney
Staff Archaeologist

14 February 1979

DFP

Encl.



ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM

Suite 500, Continental Building · Markham and Main · Little Rock, Arkansas 72201

Phone: (501) 371-2763

April 16, 1979

Mr. Michael J. McNerney
Staff Archeologist
Fisher-Stein Associates
Route 51 South
Carbondale, IL 62901

Re: Cultural resources in Peters Levee
area, Lee County, Arkansas

Dear Mr. McNerney:

In Arkansas, the archeological inventory is maintained by the State Archeologist, Ms. Hester Davis. You should contact Ms. Davis for the kind of information which you are requesting with regard to archeological resources. Her address is University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR 72701.

We in Little Rock maintain an inventory of historic resources of a non-archeological nature. We have no record of resources in the area of Peters Levee. However, our inventory is incomplete, and it is certainly possible that resources exist in the area.

If we can be of further assistance to you, feel free to write me at the above address noting "Attention: Jack Doss" or call Mr. Doss at 501-371-2763.

Sincerely,

Joan Williams Baldrige
State Historic Preservation Officer

JWB/lg



ARKANSAS ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Director • Charles R. McGimsey III
State Archeologist • Hester A. Davis

Coordinating Office
University of Arkansas Museum
Fayetteville, Arkansas 72701
Phone: 501-575-3556

July 5, 1979

Dr. Richard C. Fischer
Archaeologist
Fischer-Stein Associates
Route 51 South
Carbondale, Illinois 62901

Dear Dr. Fischer:

Thank you very much for the Lee County site forms from the Peters Levee Berm Project. Skip Abernathy, Station Archeologist at Pine Bluff, has looked at your forms and has assigned the following state site numbers to your sites:

HS #1	3LE84
HS #2	3LE85
HS #3	3LE86
HS #4	3LE87
PH #1	3LE88

We had a little trouble plotting the sites accurately. We are trying to get away from triangles and are using plotting symbols that at least try to reflect site shape and relative size. I have enclosed a topographic xerox of the site plottings as best as I can determine. Could you please confirm the plottings or modify them as needed? Thank you.

Hester Davis will be in touch with you about transferring the collections to UAPB. Before the collections can be transferred we do ask that they be numbered using our accession numbers. I have enclosed one set of accession forms with the five accession numbers assigned to your project listed. The original form should be filled out and sent to Skip Abernathy; the carbon should be sent to me. One number is assigned to each site, and this is the number that is written on the artifact - not the state site number. The catalog numbers you have assigned to each artifact or set of artifacts can be also tacked onto the accession number and written on the piece. For example, if 79-___ is assigned to 3LE88 (PH #1), the number on the utilized chert fragment would be 79-___-1.

Again, thank you for your forms and all your cooperation. I will look forward to your response concerning the site plottings on the topo xerox I've enclosed. Thank you.

Respectfully,

Cathy Moore-Jansen

Cathy Moore-Jansen
Survey Registrar

Enclosures

The University of Arkansas is an Equal Opportunity Employer

APPENDIX C
SITE INFORMATION 3LE3

Records Check for:
Michael J. McNerney
Fischer-Stein Associates
Route 51 South
Carbondale, Ill 62901

1/9/79
Arkansas Archeological Survey
Coordinating Office
University of Arkansas Museum
Fayetteville, AR 72701

Authority: Notice to proceed from Michael McNerney, Staff Archeologist-Fischer-Stein Associates 12/21/78.

Locational Data: Lee County, Arkansas Peters Berm Project (irregular areas) in Twp 3N - R 6E SW 1/4 sec. 3; SE 1/4 sec. 4; NE 1/4 of NW 1/4 sec. 9; SW 1/4 sec. 8; E 1/2 sec. 17; E 1/2 sec. 20; SW 1/4 of SW 1/4 sec. 21; E 1/2 of NE 1/4 of sec. 29; W 1/2 of NW 1/4 sec. 28; E 1/2 sec. 33; and in Twp 2N - R 6E E 1/2 sec. 5 and W 1/2 of sec. 4.

Site Information: One site, 3LE3 (Barrett Site), is recorded in S 1/2 of NW 1/4 of sec. 3 in Twp 3 N - R 6 E. The site is recorded on Horseshoe Lake 15 minute U.S.G.S. quadrangle as "Indian Mound". The site as recorded in the site files of the Arkansas Archeological Survey draws on information from the Archeological Survey of the Lower Mississippi Alluvial Valley, 1940-47, conducted by Phillips, Ford and Griffin (1951). The site is described in Philip Phillip's field notes: Mound A, rectangular mound well preserved, 100' square, summit plateau 45' square (height not given), material listed as A comes from field North of mound, is clay-tempered. Mound B, 300' diameter, 7' high, is much spread and has a large dwelling on top of it. No collection from this vicinity. Mound C is in front of a small tenant house, rounded, apparently not much damaged, 75' diameter, 4' high. No collection from immediate vicinity. Mound E, 20' diameter and 3' high, is much spread by cultivation. Collection is from field immediately north of mound and on Mound D, clay tempered, few briquettes. Collection E comes from what appears to be a house site 100' East of Mound A. Here the material was mainly clay-tempered, but there was also a percentage of shell-tempered ware and quantities of briquettes.

The site was recorded again in July 1962 without indications of the condition of the mound group. Plain and decorated pottery sherds, with daub and stone debris were recorded by the amateurs who recorded the site.

No other sites are recorded in or near the project location.

REFERENCES CITED

- Phillips, Philip, James A. Ford, and James B. Griffin
1951 Archaeological survey in the Lower Mississippi Alluvial Valley, 1940-1947. Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Papers 25.