

CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF APPROXIMATELY 3,000 ACRES SOUTH OF OSCEOLA, MISSISSIPPI COUNTY, ARKANSAS



PREPARED FOR:

**GREAT RIVER ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
4701 MEMORIAL DRIVE
BLYTHEVILLE, ARKANSAS**

PREPARED BY:

**PANAMERICAN CONSULTANTS INC.
91 TILLMAN STREET
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE**

**FINAL REPORT
JUNE 2007**

FINAL REPORT

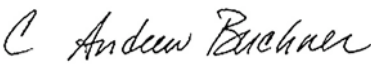
**CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF
APPROXIMATELY 3,000 ACRES SOUTH OF OSCEOLA,
MISSISSIPPI COUNTY, ARKANSAS**

Authored by:
Andrew Saatkamp

With contributions by:
C.A. Buchner, E.S. Albertson, and N.C. Kaplan

Prepared for:
Great River Economic Development
4701 Memorial Drive
Blytheville, Arkansas 72316

Prepared by:
Panamerican Consultants, Inc.
91 Tillman Street
Memphis, Tennessee 38111


Principal Investigator, C. Andrew Buchner

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ABSTRACT

At the request of Great River Economic Development in Blytheville, Arkansas, Panamerican Consultants, Inc. (PCI) performed a cultural resources survey of approximately 3,000 acres, south of Osceola in Mississippi County, Arkansas. A literature and records check at Fayetteville and Little Rock facilities demonstrated that four previously recorded archaeological sites were located within the project area: the Sherman Mound (3MS16), 3MS404, 3MS450, and 3MS674. Intensive survey of the project area resulted in the identification of 72 newly recorded archaeological sites (3MS729-799). Sixty-eight of these new sites are sparse, and essentially destroyed, historic scatters dating from the late nineteenth and early/mid-twentieth centuries. One of these sites, 3MS767, is recommended as having an NRHP status of undetermined. The remaining four sites all have a prehistoric component, undifferentiated Woodland/Mississippian, and are recommended as having an NRHP status of undetermined.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Panamerican Consultants, Inc. appreciates the opportunity to have provided Great River Economic Development with these archaeological services. Mr. Clif Chitwood, President of the Mississippi County Economic Development Committee, was the project contact.

PCI personnel who contributed to the project include the following individuals. Administrative support was provided by Kate Gilow during all phases of the project. The field crew consisted of John Robert McClanahan and Terry Childs. Report editing was conducted by Jessie Flanders.

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1. INTRODUCTION

At the request of Great River Economic Development in Blytheville, Arkansas, Panamerican Consultants, Inc. (PCI) performed a cultural resources survey of approximately 3,000 acres, south of Osceola in Mississippi County, Arkansas. The purpose of the survey was to identify any cultural resources listed on, eligible for, or potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) pursuant to the criteria set forth in 36 CFR 60.4. The survey was conducted in advance of proposed industrial development of the area.

All field, laboratory, and office work performed under this contract was conducted in accordance with the Standards and Guidelines established in 36 CFR 66, Recovery of Scientific, Prehistoric, Historic and Archaeological Data: Methods, Standards and Reporting Requirements (*Federal Register*, Volume 42, Number 19–Friday January 18, 1977).

PROJECT LOCATION

The survey area is located in Sections 19, 20, 29, and 30 of Township 12 North, Range 11 East, and in Sections 24 and 25 of Township 12 North, Range 10 East in Mississippi County, Arkansas (Figures 1-01 and 1-02). The city limits of the town of Osceola are about three miles north of the project area; the former community of Grider is immediately to the west.

The survey area was bounded on the north by State Route 198, on the east by the Mississippi River and the levee, on the south by a field road running along the section boundary, and on the west by the Burlington Northern Railroad.

The project area consists almost entirely of cultivated cotton fields. The only exceptions to this are a borrow pit north of Ditch No. 10, a section of woods southwest of Grider, and a portion of the area east of the Mississippi River.

Two natural drainages, Sandy Bayou and Brown Bayou, drain the area, along with Ditches 10, 11, and 12; there are also some unnamed field drainages. The field was generally level, with only a few rises evident; there is little elevation change across the project area, with the lowest point being 235 feet amsl, and the highest point 240 feet amsl.

REPORT OUTLINE

The technical report that follows is organized in the following manner (see also *Table of Contents*). The first two chapters provide background information. The most salient aspects of the local environment setting are outlined in Chapter 2. Prior archaeological investigations in the study area and a discussion of the local cultural sequence are provided in Chapter 3. The methods used to conduct the three major aspects of the project (literature and records, laboratory analysis, and fieldwork) are detailed in Chapter 4, with the results of each aspect discussed in detail in Chapters 5, 6, and 7. The findings are summarized and discussed in Chapter 8. Finally, references cited are listed.

3,000 Acre Osceola Survey

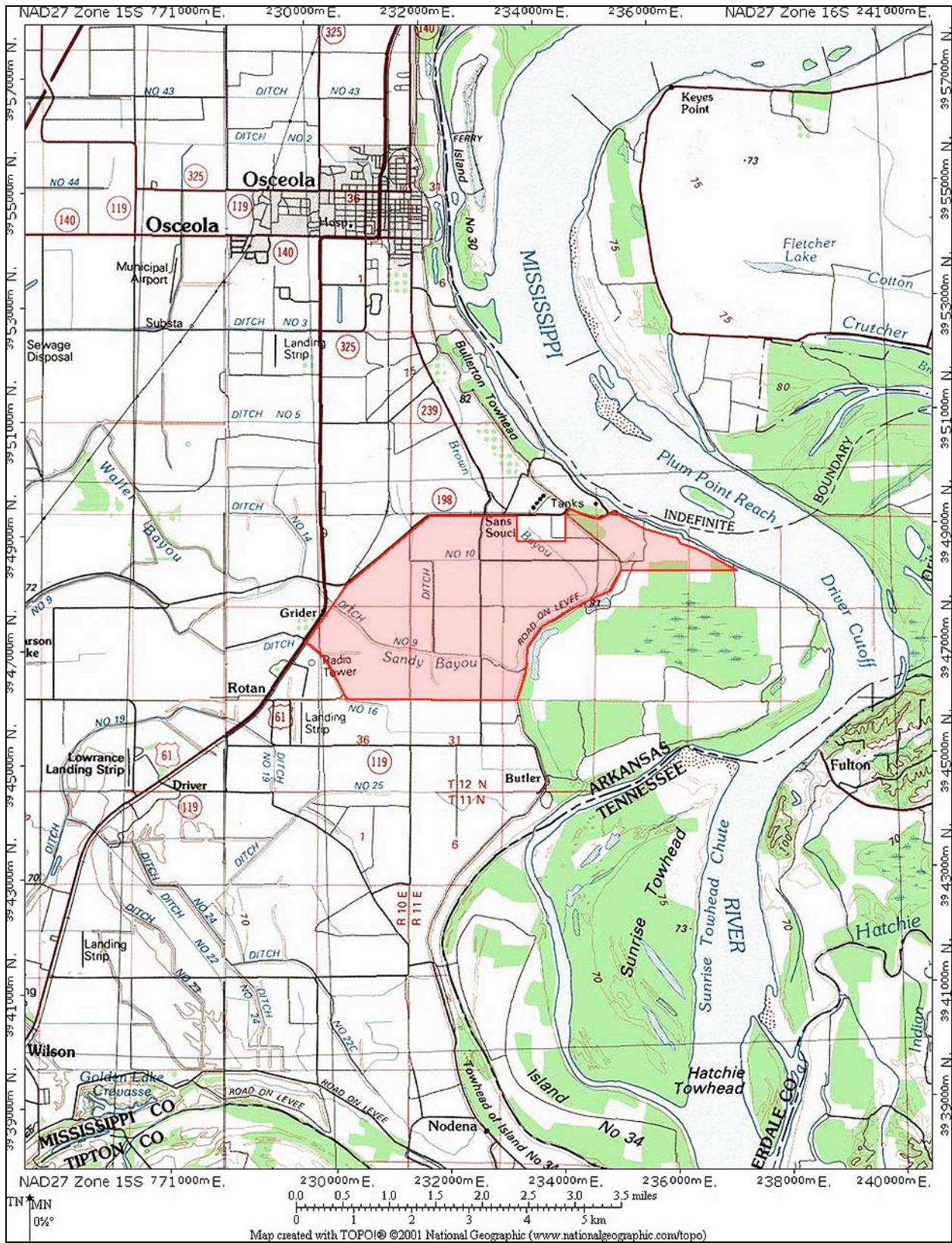


Figure 1-01. Project location map, with the project area vicinity shown in red (base map: USGS 30 X 60 minute Blytheville map; scale 1:100,000).

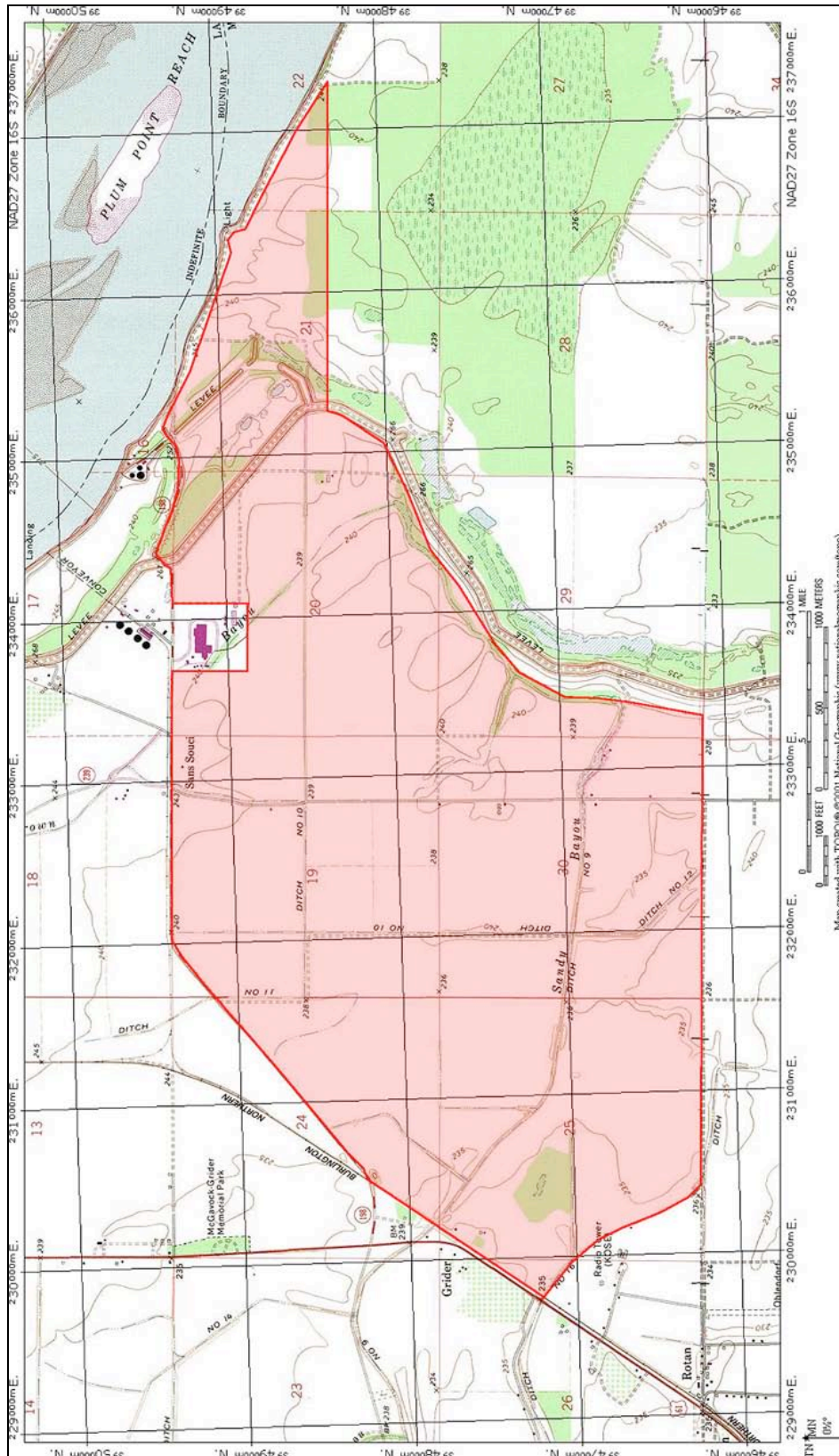


Figure 1-02. Project area locator map, area shown in red (base map: USGS 1988 Osceola, Ark-Tenn. 7.5' quad).

2. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The project area is located within the St. Francis Basin of the Lower Mississippi Valley (Fenneman 1938). Archaeologists consider this basin part of the Central Mississippi Valley, which is essentially the region between the mouths of the Ohio and Arkansas rivers (McNutt 1996; Morse and Morse 1983:1). The St. Francis Basin is referred to as the Eastern Lowlands, while the White-L'Anguille river basin, located west of Crowley's Ridge, is considered the Western Lowlands. The topography within the St. Francis Basin is typical of bottomlands along a major perennial stream, ranging from broad flats to areas of alternating swales and low ridges. Except along a few stream banks, local differences in elevation are minor. The nearest significant uplands are the West Tennessee loess bluffs across the Mississippi River and Crowley's Ridge, 50 km northwest.

GEOMORPHOLOGY

Examination of Saucier's (1994:II:Plate 6) geomorphic map reveals that the study area is located on the most recent Holocene meander belt of the Mississippi River (Hmp1). This meander belt dates from ca. 3000 B.P. to the present (Saucier 1994:255). Meander belt systems are dynamic and contain a variety of landforms as a result of shifting channel morphology including natural levees, crevasse splays, distributaries, point bars, abandoned channels, and backswamps (Saucier 1994:I:98-120, 187-200), several of which occur in the general study area.

Most of the study area is associated with point bar deposits (Figure 2-01). Point bars consist of "relatively coarse-grained deposits (mostly silts and sands) that are laid down during higher stream stages...along the convex side of a migrating stream bend" (Saucier 1994:I:109). Ridge and swale topography is characteristic of point bar environments.

There are several abandoned channels of the Mississippi River (Hchm) located near the study vicinity, mostly to the south and southwest. Abandoned channels result from neck or chute cutoffs (Saucier 1994:I:112-116).

CHANNEL SEQUENCE

Fisk's (1944) 20-stage sequence remains the most ambitious examination of meander belt channel migrations for the Mississippi Valley. Today, however, the Fisk (1944) study is considered obsolete, especially the age estimate of each stage at 100 years (Saucier 1994:I:5). The overall pattern suggests a south-southwestward migration of the Mississippi River across the study area.

SOILS

The study area is located entirely within Soil Association Unit 5 (Figure 2-02) as reported in *Soil Survey of Mississippi County, Arkansas* (Ferguson and Gray 1971:General Soil Map). This is the Convent-Morganfield-Crevasse association, and is described as "somewhat poorly drained to well-drained soils that are loamy throughout and excessively drained soils that are sandy throughout" (Gray and Ferguson 1974:6).

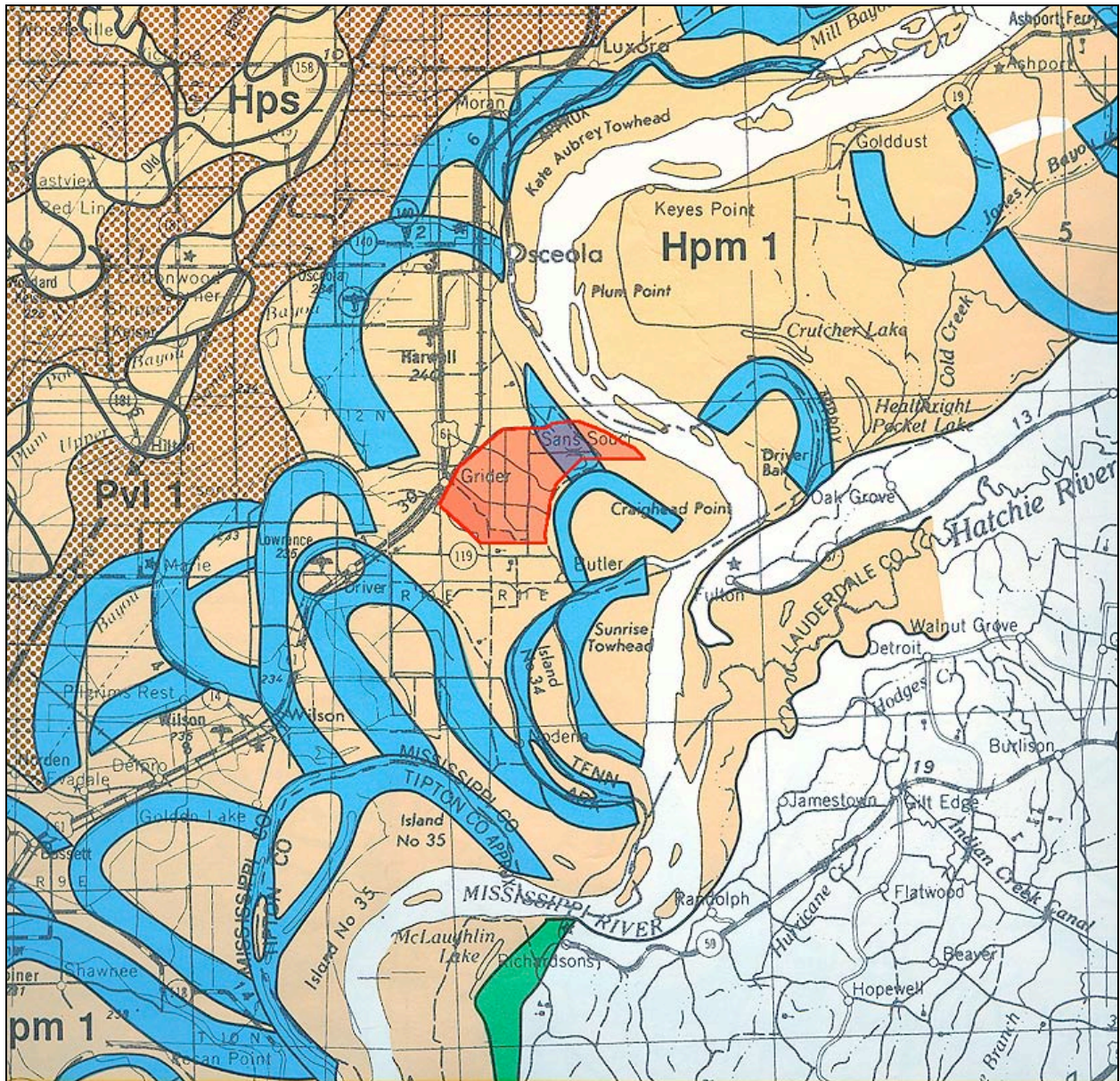


Figure 2-01. Geomorphic map of the study area and vicinity (after Saucier 1994:II).

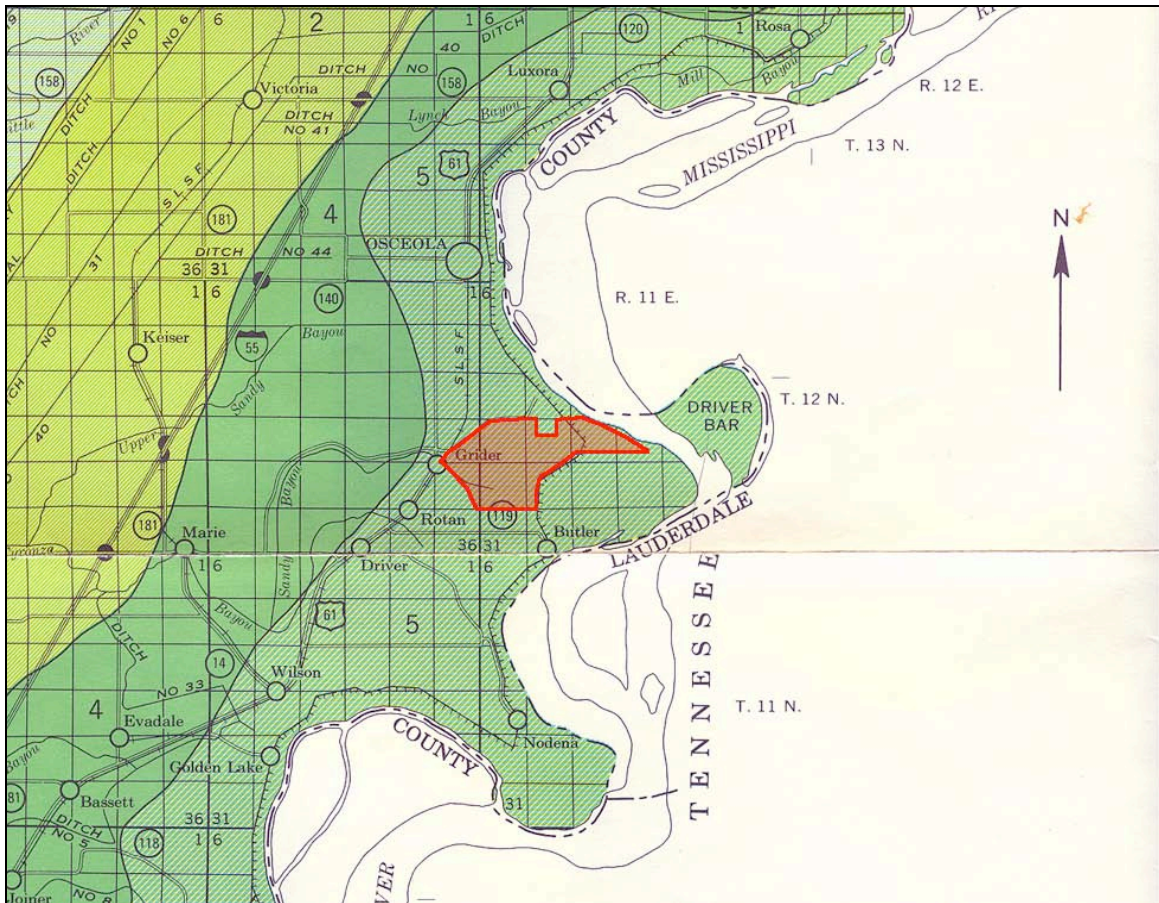


Figure 2-02. Soil association for project area (Ferguson and Gray 1971:General Soil Map.)

Review of detailed soil maps (on 1970 aerial photos) reveals that nine soil types occur within the study area (Figure 2-03). The general properties of each are reviewed below, alphabetically.

- *Bowdre silty clay loam* (Br)—This soil makes up a small portion of the study area and is found between Highway 118 and a gravel road to the south. Bowdre series soils are “formed in thin beds of dominantly clayey sediments deposited by slack water and underlain by coarser textured sediments....This Bowdre soil contracts and cracks when it dries. When it gets wet, the soil expands and cracks seal....This soil can be cultivated within only a narrow range of moisture content” (Ferguson and Gray 1971:7–8).
- *Commerce silt loam* (Cm)—This soil makes up a small portion of the types and is found in narrow strips, mainly in the eastern portion. It is described as being found “on the lower part of natural levees that border the stream channels. They formed in stratified beds of loamy alluvium” (Ferguson and Gray 1971:9-10). Water moves through this soil type at a moderate rate and the water capacity is high. It is considered well suited to agriculture (Ferguson and Gray 1971:8-9).
- *Convent fine sandy loam* (Cn)—This soil makes up a very small portion of the types and is found in the northern part of the study area. It is described as being found “on the lower part of natural levees that border the stream channels. They formed in stratified beds of sandy and silty alluvium” (Ferguson and Gray 1971:9-10). Water moves through this soil type at a moderate rate and the water capacity is high. It is considered well suited to agriculture.



Figure 2-03. Soils within the project area (Ferguson and Gray 1971:Sheets 57 and 58).

- *Hayti fine sandy loam* (Ha)— This soil makes up a very small portion of the types and is found just north of Highway 118. These soils are found “on the lower part of natural levees that border stream channels, where they formed in loamy alluvium....Tilth is easy to maintain....If this soil is well managed, adequately drained, and protected from flooding, it is suited to commonly grown crops” (Ferguson and Gray 1971:20).
- *Sharkey silty clay loam* (Sc)—This soil occupies a small portion of the study area at the northern end. Sharkey soils are found “on broad flats, where they developed in thick beds of clayey sediments deposited by slack water. Sharkey silty clay loam is a poorly drained soil and it contracts and cracks when it dries. With good drainage and protection from flooding, this soil is fairly well suited to most crops” (Ferguson and Gray 1971:20).
- *Sharkey silty clay* (Sh)—This soil type makes the largest part of the soil in the study area. It is found in a large swath north of Highway 118 and a somewhat smaller area farther to the south of that road. It is poorly drained and cracks when it dries. “Tilth is difficult to maintain. Because of the high content of clay and the kind of clay, preparing a seedbed can be difficult. This soil can be cultivated within only a narrow range of moisture content” (Ferguson and Gray 1971:20).
- *Sharkey-Steele complex* (Sm)—This soil type makes a moderate part of the study area and is mainly found in the western portion. “The soils are mapped together because they are intermingled in such and intricate pattern that it is not practical to map them separately at the scale of the soil map. Tilth is difficult to maintain due to the amount and type of clay found in the soil. Also crops can be grown “only within a narrow range of moisture content” (Ferguson and Gray 1971:19).
- *Steele silty clay loam* (Sr)—This soil type makes a small part of the project area, found in narrow strips. Some of these areas are frequently flooded according to the soil book. “Tilth is easy to maintain.... If well drained and protected from overflow, the soil is well suited to commonly grown crops” (Ferguson and Gray 1971:20).
- *Tunica silty clay* (Tu)—This soil type makes up the largest amount of the study; numerous sand blows are associated with this soil type. Tunica soils are found at higher elevations and are “formed in moderately thick beds of sediments deposited by slack water and underlain by loamy sediments” (Ferguson and Gray 1971:20). Keeping the soils suitable for cultivation is difficult due to the clay content of the soil.

FLORA AND FAUNA

The project area is located in the Mississippi Embayment Section of the Western Mesophytic Forest Region as described by Braun (1964:157) and the Tulip-Oak Forest as described by Shelford (1974:35). Oak and Oak-hickory floral communities predominate in this region along stream and river terraces, with swamp forest species predominating along low-lying floodplain areas.

Floral species within the Oak and Oak-hickory communities include white oak (*Quercus alba*), southern red oak (*Quercus falcata*), hickory (*Carya* sp.), and tuliptree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) at higher elevations, with beech (*Fagus grandifolia*), sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*), and bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*) occurring at only very low elevations such as those immediately abutting local drainages. Undergrowth in these communities is characteristically sparse, with dogwood (*Cornus florida*), winged elm (*Ulmus alata*), persimmon (*Diospyros virginiana*), sassafras (*Sassafras albidum*), mulberry (*Morus* sp.), white ash (*Fraxinus americana*), and holly (*Ilex* sp.) accounting for the majority of species (Braun 1964:157). In particular, mast-producing

species such as the various oaks and hickories would have represented an important subsistence resource for humans occupying this region.

Faunal species also occupying these communities include large mammals such as the white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) and black bear (*Ursus americanus*); smaller mammals such as opossum (*Didelphis marsupialis*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), rabbit (*Sylvilagus* sp.), beaver (*Casor canadensis*), otter (*Lutra canadensis*), and squirrel (*Sciurus* sp.); and large terrestrial birds including wild turkey (*Meleagris gallapavo*). Migratory waterfowl such as ducks (*Anas* sp.) and geese (*Branta* sp.) undoubtedly also frequented these communities on a seasonal basis. Riverine species within these communities would have included fish species such as bass (*Micropterus* sp.), catfish (*Ictalurus* sp.), sunfish (*Lepomis* sp.), drum (*Aplodinotus grunniens*), and gar (*Leisosteus* sp.). All the faunal species described immediately above would have offered important subsistence resources for humans occupying the area during prehistoric times.

CLIMATE

The Mississippi County climate is typical of the Central Mississippi River Valley, with hot summers, mild winters, and abundant rainfall. The average annual temperature in the region of the project area is 61° F (Ferguson and Gray 1971:Table 10), although extremes of greater than 100° F and less than 0° F have been recorded. The growing season is long (230 days), extending from March 10 to November 14 (Ferguson and Gray 1971:Table 10). July is the warmest month with daily average maximum and minimum temperatures of 92° F and 70° F, and January is the coldest month with daily average maximum and minimum temperatures of 49° F and 31° F (Ferguson and Gray 1971:Table 10).

The average precipitation per year in Mississippi County is 47.47 inches (Ferguson and Gray 1971:Table 10). Precipitation is normally heaviest during the winter and early spring months, with January on average having 5.45 inches. Fall is the driest season and October, with an average of 2.80 inches of precipitation, is the driest month (Ferguson and Gray 1971:Table 10).

LITHIC RESOURCES

Within the St. Francis Basin, lithic deposits are scarce due to the alluvial origin of the surface. However, numerous materials of varying qualities are available in nearby upland contexts, as well as extra local sources via trade networks. Regional archaeological assemblages reflect the latter and exhibit a wide range in the number and variety of utilized lithic resources.

The Citronelle gravel beds associated with Crowley's Ridge were a favored lithic resource for the inhabitants of prehistoric northeast Arkansas. Known prior to 1955 as Lafayette chert (see Stallings 1989), these gravels originated in the Ozark region prior to being redeposited via erosion during the late Pleistocene. Aboriginal use of this material for tool production is well documented for the area (House 1975:81-84).

The Ozark uplift contains a variety of cryptocrystalline and other stone that was utilized by aboriginal peoples for tools. The light-colored Burlington occurs in the extensive Mississippian limestones in Arkansas and Missouri. Primary outcrops occur along the White River in the vicinity of Batesville, and this material was traded widely. A number of other lithic sources would have been available via trade networks or overland foraging expeditions.

3. CULTURAL BACKGROUND

By C.A. Buchner

The following chapter is intended to provide cultural background information relevant to the study area. A briefing on historic development of archaeological research in northeast Arkansas is presented first. An attempt is made to incorporate recent CRM projects into this overview. Next, the northeast Arkansas radiocarbon record is reviewed. Finally, an overview of the culture history of northeast Arkansas as it is currently understood is presented, which follows the standard stage-by-stage format.

HISTORY OF INVESTIGATIONS

ANTIQUARIAN INVESTIGATIONS

Archaeological investigations in the Central Mississippi Valley were initially conducted by self-trained, interested individuals and focused on monumental earthworks. The earliest published scholars, such as Caleb Atwater (1820) and Squire and Davis (1848) attributed earthworks to a non-aboriginal group, the mythic “Mound Builders.” H.R. Schoolcraft (1854) was one of the few contemporary scholars who advocated that mounds were actually Native American constructions.

After the Civil War, antiquarian researchers radiated across the Southeast in a quest for museum specimens and during the late-nineteenth century some of the most intensive investigations took place in northeast Arkansas. Professor Putnam (1875a, 1875b), of the Peabody Museum, was active in the collection of museum specimens and recording of mounds in the Lower St. Francis Basin of Arkansas and New Madrid County, Missouri.

In 1879, Congress created the Bureau of Ethnology within the Smithsonian Institution and a branch known as the Division of Mound Exploration was established in 1881 specifically to determine “the origins of the mounds” (Thomas 1985 [1894]:21). In Cyrus Thomas’s (1985 [1894]) classic *Mound Explorations*, in which the Mound Builder myth is destroyed, mound groups and pottery specimens from northeast Arkansas are described. Sites are described by Thomas (1985[1894]:183-192) in all northeast Arkansas counties except Poinsett. Illustrated ceramics from northeast Arkansas include a head pot and a painted bottle from Mississippi County (Thomas 1985 [1894]:Figure 130, 131). The best descriptive analysis of the numerous ceramics recovered by Thomas’s field crews are provided by W. H. Holmes (1884; 1886; 1903). The Arkansas data in the 1894 Thomas volume are based on the 1881-1886 fieldwork of a number of individuals (B. Smith 1985:Table 2), principally Edward Palmer. Details of the 1881-1884 work of Palmer, including formerly unpublished diaries, notes, reports, and illustrations (by a former slave, Henry Lewis), have been recently compiled and published (Jeter 1990).

With the origin of the mounds demonstrated and generally recognized to be Native American, the predominate archaeological research issue of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries shifted to determining the antiquity of the human occupation of America (cf. O’Brien 1996).

EARLY TWENTIETH CENTURY

The pace of archaeological work in the Central Mississippi Valley accelerated in the early twentieth century. Clarence B. Moore (1908, 1910, 1911, 1916) spent several field seasons in Arkansas excavating large sites in the region along the Mississippi, St. Francis, White, and Black rivers. He took large collections from many sites on the Lower St. Francis, which would later be designated Parkin phase components.

During the period between 1910 and 1930 modern excavation techniques, such as use of a grid and an establishment of stratigraphic control, became popularized. The University of Arkansas Museum conducted extensive excavations in northeast Arkansas with a grant from the Carnegie Foundation. Samuel C. Dellinger, the museum curator, selected large St. Francis sites, such as Nodena, Hazel, Vernon Paul, and Togo, for excavation. Much of this work was never published, although a summary is was presented in *American Antiquity* (Dellinger and Dickson 1940). Also the 1930s, the University of Alabama conducted important excavations at the Nodena site (Morse 1989).

On a national level, the marriage of archaeology and anthropology was accomplished during the early twentieth century, and by 1935, seven universities offered Ph.D. programs in anthropology. Professional archaeological organizations began to form during this period, and state societies, which had begun as early as the 1880s in some areas, multiplied. Intensive excavations funded by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) did not occur in northeast Arkansas.

LOWER MISSISSIPPI SURVEY

Beginning in 1939, the Peabody Museum's (Harvard) Lower Mississippi Survey (LMS) compiled survey data and conducted test excavations at many of the large sites in the region (Phillips et al. 1951). The LMS investigations are a watershed event in the archaeology of the region. S. Williams' (1954) work at Crosno in southeast Missouri and other Mississippian sites in the area is another of the LMS's contributions. The ceramic typology and initial phase definitions for most of the ceramic period archaeological cultures of this region were made by the LMS (S. Williams 1954; Phillips 1970). The extensive LMS site files have recently been copied and placed on file at the University of Memphis, Department of Anthropology, and plans for a CD-ROM containing all catalogued LMS photographs are in the making (S. Williams, personal communication 1997).

1947-1967

During this period various organizations and interested individuals conducted research in northeast Arkansas, and the University of Arkansas began to grow as a research facility. In the late 1950s, the Gilcrease Institute of American History and Art funded excavations at the Banks site and the Cherry Valley Mound (Perino 1966, 1967), in order to provide perspective on some of their collections. Based on late 1950s work, the avocational archaeologist John Moselage (1962) produced the Lawhorn site report, which the Morse's (1983:28) note is the first "complete descriptive" site report for northeast Arkansas. In 1961 and 1962, Ford and Redfield performed a site survey of the Lower Mississippi Alluvial Valley, which focused on pre-ceramic sites (Redfield 1971). The Ford-Redfield survey was co-sponsored by the National Science Foundation and the American Museum of Natural History. James Ford excavated the Hopewell burial mounds at Helena Crossing for the American Museum of Natural History and obtained some of the first (and still oldest!) ¹⁴C dates in east Arkansas (Ford 1963). In 1960, the Arkansas Archeological Society was formed. The Society began publishing a *Bulletin*, which continues today and began a summer dig program that has excavated some sites in northeast Arkansas (Morse and Morse 1983:29).

Several significant advances were made nationally as well during this period. Willey and Phillips (1958) published *Method and Theory in American Archaeology*, which proposed a basic archaeological unit taxonomy that replaced the Midwestern Taxonomic System. However, historic archaeology is largely neglected in this work. After 1950, radiocarbon dating became established and available to researchers, and the true antiquity of Archaic and Paleoindian stages became analytically established. The latter portion of this period falls in Willey and Sabloff's (1974) "Explanatory Period," which is characterized by processual analysis, systems theory, use of statistics, and is derived from the neo-evolutionary theory of Leslie White. None of the Smithsonian's River Basin Survey (RBS) projects took place in northeast Arkansas lowlands.

ARKANSAS ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The Arkansas Archeological Survey was created and funded by the state legislature in 1967 (Davis 1982). The campus of Arkansas State University at Jonesboro was selected as the survey station for northeast Arkansas. Dr. Dan Morse served as the station archaeologist from 1967-1997. Defining the local northeast Arkansas sequence was one of the first tasks accomplished (Morse 1969). Problem oriented research and salvage projects by the AAS-Northeast Arkansas Station have produced much of data regarding the archaeology of this area (see the number of Morse listings in the *References Cited* section of this report). The station also serves as a regional repository for artifacts, and hosted the Mid-South Archaeological Conference in 1997.

CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ERA

The scope and intensity of archaeological investigations in northeast Arkansas and indeed across the Southeast, increased dramatically with the passage of the Moss-Bennett bill, or Archaeological Conservation Act, by the U.S. Congress in 1974. Most federally mandated cultural resource management (CRM) studies are a direct result of this legislation. A number of major CRM studies have taken place in northeast Arkansas, as have numerous smaller studies. Major contracting agencies and companies in northeast Arkansas include the Corps of Engineers (see below), the National Park Service, the Soil Conservation Service, the Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department, and Arkansas Power & Light Company.

MEMPHIS DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS

The Memphis District has funded much of the CRM research in northeast Arkansas and should be noted as the leading federal agency in terms of promoting archaeology and cultural resource preservation in northeast Arkansas. One of the initial projects funded by the Memphis District was the Early Mississippian Zebree site (3MS20) excavation (Morse and Morse 1976, 1980 [editors]), which has become one of the better-recognized regional case studies regarding the origins of Mississippian culture (cf. B. Smith 1990).

A large number of other excavation, testing, and survey compliance (Section 106) projects have taken place within the Memphis District's boundaries, resulting in a virtual flood of data. Jimmy McNeil (personal communication, February 1998) indicates that since 1980, the Memphis District has expended between 15 and 16 million dollars on archaeology, with approximately 75 percent of that total used for east Arkansas projects. Unfortunately, as Prescott (1995:23) laments, "only a fraction of CRM reports are widely disseminated [and] although state and federal agencies make these reports available on request, many researchers have continued to ignore reports which contain much of the existing or most recent data..." Beyond the data recovery at Zebree, some of the more significant archaeological projects that were funded by the Memphis District in northeast Arkansas include the following:

- Excavations at the Rivervale site (3PO395) (G.P. Smith 1978);
- Excavations at the Brougham Lake site (3CT98) (Klinger et al. 1983);
- Excavations at the Little Cypress Bayou site (3CT50) (Dicks and Weed 1986);
- Excavations at 3MS351, 3MS346, and 3CG847 on Buffalo Ditch (Brockington et al. 1992);
- Excavations at the Honey Cypress Ditch site (3MS363) (Buchner and Childress 1995);
- Excavations at the Ellis Mound (3PH19) and 3PH245 (Childress et al. 1995);
- Excavations at the Historic Westover Landing site (3PH244) (Weaver et al. 1996);
- Excavations at 3MS599, 3MS600, and 3MS601 (Buchner et al. 1999);
- Testing of eight sites on Ditch 10 near Big Lake (Lafferty et al. 1994b);
- Testing and ethno-archaeology at the Historic Lewis site (3LE266) (Buchner 1992);
- Testing of 3SF332, a Mississippian site on Cutoff Bayou (Buchner and Childress 1991);
- Survey & testing on Lower Buffalo Creek (Spears et al. 1988);
- Survey & testing on Lower Ditch 1 (Spears and Taylor 1987);
- Survey & testing on Ditches 10, 12, and 29 (Lafferty et al. 1987);

- Survey & testing on Blackfish, Fifteenmile, and Tenmile Bayous (Childress et al. 1995);
- Survey & testing on Kochitzky Ditch 1 (Buchner 1993; Buchner and Childress 1995);
- Survey & testing on Ditch 9, Craighead County (Buchner 1998);
- Sample survey & testing on the Cache River (Schiffer and House 1975);
- Intensive Survey of the L'Anguille River Basin (Anderson et al. 1989);
- Survey of Upper Buffalo Ditch (LeeDecker et al. 1980);
- Survey of Cross Ditch No. 2 (Taylor and Spears 1986);
- Survey on the Cache River (Servello et al. 1995);
- Sample Survey of Ditch 1 (Keller et al. 1983);
- Development of a predictive model for the St. Francis Basin (Dekin et al. 1978);
- Analysis & reporting of the Historic Site 3CT271 assemblage (Weaver 1991).

Weaver and Associates conducted a survey in the immediate area of the present project. Indeed, the southern boundary for this project is the northern boundary of their survey. This work was done in advance of a power substation, but no report was ever produced and the substation was not constructed. However, several sites were recorded during this survey and are discussed in Chapter 5, *Literature and Records Search Results*.

Some survey and testing projects, including several by Iroquois Research Institute, have been omitted from the above as they have been superseded by later excavation or testing projects. In addition, a significant number of minor surveys and negative findings projects have been conducted in Arkansas for the Memphis District that are not listed above. Prescott (1995:23), a former Memphis District archaeologist, recently reported that 214 projects had been conducted by the Memphis District in the St. Francis Basin, including 160 surveys.

NORTHEAST ARKANSAS RADIOCARBON DATES

Table 1 is a list of 105 published and unpublished northeast Arkansas radiocarbon dates known to the authors. The table is organized by official site number for ease of reference. At least 21 radiocarbon dates reported from sites the east-central Arkansas counties of Phillips, Lee, and St. Francis Counties, which are occasionally referenced in northeast Arkansas, are not included in Table 1. These include: Kent and Clay Hill (House 1993); Brickey's Prison (Harcourt 1992); Helena Crossing Mounds (Ford 1963); Ellis Mound and 3PH245 (Childress et al. 1995a); and 3SF298 (Childress et al. 1995b). Two core dates (non-site geomorphic samples) from near Ditch 1 in Poinsett County (Spears and Taylor 1987) are also not listed below.

The calibrations in Table 3-01 were made using the University of Washington, Quaternary Isotope Lab, Radiocarbon Program CALIB, version 3.0.2 (Stuiver and Reimer 1993) which implements the radiocarbon curve of Stuiver and Pearson (1986). The results using Method A, the intercept method, are presented including both the one and two sigma ranges. The Stuiver and Pearson (1986) curve obtains results at variance with the older Damon et al. (1974) curve utilized by Morse and Morse (1983, 1990).

A brief discussion of the radiocarbon chronology follows. For recently published northeast Arkansas ^{14}C lists organized by calibrated intercept values, see Buchner (1994), or Buchner and Childress (1995), or Childress et al. (1995). These earlier reports also discuss in greater detail the sources of published and unpublished dates, the historical development of the ^{14}C database, sources of error and bias in the radiocarbon record, and general trends in the data.

The most outstanding feature of the northeast Arkansas radiocarbon record is that only two dates on anthropic features have intercept values older than A.D. 400. These are Site 3MS558 at Eaker AFB (200 B.C.) and the McCarty site (A.D. 340). The 3MS558 date that was obtained from control column 13 at 130 cmbs is the oldest. The McCarty site Feature 8 date was anticipated to be Early Woodland, but falls within the range of the well-known Middle Woodland Helena

Crossing Mounds ^{14}C dates (see Ford 1963). As such, Morse (1986:72-73) considers this date “too late, perhaps by a magnitude of several centuries,” and suggests the bone that was dated was contaminated.

Three dates from three sites have intercept values ranging from A.D. 400 to A.D. 700 and are considered Late Woodland. There is a notable gap in the record from A.D. 340 to A.D. 620, which is not overcome at the two sigma range in two of the three possible sample pairings. The Late Woodland samples include two fairly recent dates from sites at Eaker AFB, 3MS550 (A.D. 620) and 3MS105 (A.D. 660), and one from the better-known Hyneman site (A.D. 680). Samples with intercept values ranging from A.D. 700-1000 are more numerous, including 12 Early Mississippian dates: seven Zebree samples, two from Priestly, and single examples from Cherry Valley, Hyneman, and Hazel. One Late Baytown date, from a clay-lined pit (F-83) at Brougham Lake, also falls in this interval.

Table 3-01. Northeast Arkansas radiocarbon dates.

Sample Lab Number	Site Name	Site No.	C-14 Age B.P. (RCYBP)	Raw Date	Calibrated Dates					Reference
					Min.		Inter-cepts	Max.		
					2 σ	1 σ		1 σ	2 σ	
M-1158	Lawhorn	3CG1	750 ± 150	1200	1000	1160	1280	1400	1440	Moselage 1962
M-1156	Lawhorn	3CG1	625 ± 150	1325	1060	1280	1310 1350 1390	1440	1630	Moselage 1962
M-1157	Lawhorn	3CG1	375 ± 150	1575	1300	1420	1490	1660	1955	Moselage 1962
GX-6164	Burris	3CG218	720 ± 150	1230	1020	1190	1290	1400	1450	Morse and Morse 1980
GX-6161	Burris	3CG218	660 ± 145	1290	1040	1250	1300	1420	1610	Morse and Morse 1980
GX-6162	Burris	3CG218	630 ± 115	1320	1210	1280	1310 1350 1390	1420	1470	Morse and Morse 1980
GX-6163	Burris	3CG218	545 ± 130	1405	1250	1300	1410	1460	1650	Morse and Morse 1980
GX-6160	Burris	3CG218	525 ± 120	1425	1280	1310	1420	1470	1650	Morse and Morse 1980
TX-3074	Mangrum	3CG636	990 ± 60	960	970	1000	1030	1160	1210	Klinger et al. 1981
TX-3073	Mangrum	3CG636	930 ± 50	1020	1010	1030	1050 1090 1120 1140 1160	1180	1230	Klinger et al. 1981
CWRU-172	Rose	3CS27	900 ± 65	1050	1010	1030	1160	1220	1280	Brose 1976
Beta-59968	Parkin Locus 4	3CS29	180 ± 70	1770	1530	1660	1680 1770 1800 1940 1950	1950	1955	Mitchem 1996
Beta-57266	Parkin Md. 1	3CS29	290 ± 60	1660	1460	1520	1640	1660	1950	Mitchem 1996
Beta-59969	Parkin Locus 3	3CS29	280 ± 90	1670	1440	1490	1650	1950	1955	Mitchem 1996
Beta-61438	Parkin Locus 3	3CS29	620 ± 60	1330	1280	1300	1320 1350 1390	1410	1430	Mitchem 1996
Beta-61439	Parkin Locus 4	3CS29	300 ± 70	1650	1450	1490	1640	1660	1950	Mitchem 1996

Sample Lab Number	Site Name	Site No.	C-14 Age B.P. (RCYBP)	Raw Date	Calibrated Dates					Reference
					Min.		Inter-cepts	Max.		
					2 σ	1 σ		1 σ	2 σ	
Beta-61440	Parkin Locus 4	3CS29	330 \pm 50	1620	1450	1480	1520 1560 1630	1650	1660	Mitchem 1996
Beta-61964	Parkin Locus 4	3CS29	610 \pm 100	1340	1240	1290	1320 1340 1390	1430	1460	Mitchem 1996
Beta-66948	Parkin Locus 2	3CS29	980 \pm 70	970	900	1000	1030	1160	1220	Mitchem 1996
Beta-70355	Parkin Locus 2	3CS29	840 \pm 80	1110	1020	1060	1220	1280	1300	Mitchem 1996
Beta-70356	Parkin Locus 2	3CS29	460 \pm 80	1490	1310	1410	1440	1480	1640	Mitchem 1996
Beta-70357	Parkin Locus 4	3CS29	350 \pm 60	1600	1440	1460	1520 1590 1620	1640	1660	Mitchem 1996
Beta-70358	Parkin Locus 4	3CS29	300 \pm 60	1650	1450	1510	1640	1660	1950	Mitchem 1996
Beta-72283	Parkin Locus 2	3CS29	490 \pm 60	1460	1320	1410	1430	1450	1610	Mitchem 1996
Beta-72284	Parkin Locus 4	3CS29	330 \pm 50	1620	1450	1480	1520 1560 1630	1650	1660	Mitchem 1996
Beta-72285	Parkin Locus 4	3CS29	690 \pm 60	1260	1240	1280	1300	1390	1400	Mitchem 1996
DRI-2888	Parkin Locus 3	3CS29	381 \pm 30	1569	1444	1458	1482	1621	1634	Mitchem 1996
M-917	Cherry Valley	3CS40	1240 \pm 120	710	600	660	780	960	1020	Perino 1967
M-918	Cherry Valley	3CS40	1020 \pm 150	930	680	890	1020	1200	1290	Perino 1967
M-1486	Cherry Valley	3CS40	850 \pm 110	1100	990	1040	1220	1280	1390	Perino 1967
Beta-63019	MA-27	3CS137	830 \pm 80	1120	1020	1160	1230	1280	1300	Childress et al. 1995b
Beta-63085	Parkin	3CS256	750 \pm 50	1200	1217	1250	1282	1293	1374	Mitchem 1996
Beta-44560	Parkin Locus 1	3CS256	630 \pm 60	1320	1280	1290	1310 1350 1390	1400	1430	Mitchem 1996
Beta-44559	Parkin Locus 1	3CS256	180 \pm 60	1770	1640	1660	1680 1770 1800 1940 1950	1950	1955	Mitchem 1996
Beta-103575	Mound City Plantation	3CT6	870 \pm 50	1080	1031	1063	1195	1230	1279	Unpublished files of D. Dye
TX-6844	Beck	3CT8	450 \pm 60	1500	1400	1430	1440	1480	1630	Unpublished C.H. Nash Museum files
M-916	Banks	3CT13	425 \pm 150	1525	1290	1400	1450	1650	1950	Perino 1966
M-1162	Banks 3	3CT16	875 \pm 75	1075	1010	1040	1180	1260	1290	Perino 1967
GX-14786	Belle Meade	3CT30	705 \pm 195	1245	980	1160	1290	1430	1640	Dye and Moore 1989
SMU-2157	Belle Meade	3CT30	530 \pm 40	1420	1320	1402	1415	1434	1444	Unpublished AAS files
Beta-?	Brougham Lake	3CT98	1170 \pm 80	780	670	780	890	980	1020	Klinger et al. 1983
Beta-?	Brougham Lake	3CT98	750 \pm 140	1200	1010	1170	1280	1390	1440	Klinger et al. 1983
Beta-?	Brougham Lake	3CT98	670 \pm 100	1280	1190	1280	1300	1400	1440	Klinger et al. 1983

Sample Lab Number	Site Name	Site No.	C-14 Age B.P. (RCYBP)	Raw Date	Calibrated Dates					Reference
					Min.		Inter- cepts	Max.		
					2 σ	1 σ		1 σ	2 σ	
Beta-?	Brougham Lake	3CT98	665 \pm 75	1285	1230	1280	1300	1400	1420	Klinger et al. 1983
Beta-76242		3CT324	640 \pm 50	1310	1280	1290	1310 1360 1380	1400	1410	Childress et al. 1995c
M-385	Upper Nodena	3MS4	630 \pm 125	1320	1170	1280	1310 1350 1390	1430	1480	Crane 1956:665
SMU-414	Zebree	3MS20	1281 \pm 54	669	660	670	720 740	790	890	Morse and Morse 1980
SMU-443	Zebree	3MS20	1159 \pm 61	791	720	790	890	970	1010	Morse and Morse 1980
SMU-415	Zebree	3MS20	1140 \pm 48	810	780	881	893	978	1010	Morse and Morse 1980
SMU-445	Zebree	3MS20	1133 \pm 67	817	730	870	890 920 950	990	1020	Morse and Morse 1980
SMU-453	Zebree	3MS20	1131 \pm 69	819	730	870	900 920 950	1000	1030	Morse and Morse 1980
SMU-432	Zebree	3MS20	1104 \pm 67	846	780	890	970	1010	1030	Morse and Morse 1980
SMU-411	Zebree	3MS20	1090 \pm 54	860	870	890	980	1010	1030	Morse and Morse 1980
SMU-422	Zebree	3MS20	1032 \pm 48	918	895	983	1013	1027	1155	Morse and Morse 1980
SMU-450	Zebree	3MS20	1022 \pm 58	928	890	980	1020	1040	1160	Morse and Morse 1980
SMU-426	Zebree	3MS20	1002 \pm 55	948	900	1000	1020	1150	1170	Morse and Morse 1980
SMU-460	Zebree	3MS20	938 \pm 67	1012	990	1020	1050 1090 1120 1140 1150	1200	1250	Morse and Morse 1980
SMU-457	Zebree	3MS20	879 \pm 60	1071	1020	1050	1180	1230	1280	Morse and Morse 1980
Beta-27134	Peacekeeper/ Eaker AFB	3MS105	1000 \pm 80	950	890	980	1020	1160	1220	Lafferty and Cande 1989
Beta-27135	Peacekeeper/ Eaker AFB	3MS105	1380 \pm 100	570	450	600	660	770	880	Lafferty and Cande 1989
Beta-64829	Eaker AFB	3MS550	1460 \pm 80	490	430	540	620	660	690	Lafferty et al. 1994a
Beta-64831	Eaker AFB	3MS557	30 \pm 60	1920	1690	1900	1950	1955	1955	Lafferty et al. 1994a
Beta-64832	Eaker AFB	3MS558	2180 \pm 60	-230	-390	-360	-200	-120	-40	Lafferty et al. 1994a
Beta-57192	Ditch 10	3MS567	900 \pm 100	1050	970	1020	1160	1260	1290	Lafferty et al. 1994b

Sample Lab Number	Site Name	Site No.	C-14 Age B.P. (RCYBP)	Raw Date	Calibrated Dates					Reference
					Min.		Inter-cepts	Max.		
					2 σ	1 σ		1 σ	2 σ	
Beta-57193	Ditch 10	3MS567	920 ± 60	1030	1010	1030	1060 1080 1130 1160	1210	1260	Lafferty et al. 1994b
Beta-57194	Ditch 10	3MS567	980 ± 60	970	970	1010	1030	1160	1220	Lafferty et al. 1994b
Beta-96374	Kochitzky	3MS599	680 ± 70	1270	1230	1280	1300	1390	1410	THIS REPORT
Beta-112433	Kochitzky	3MS599	810 ± 40	1140	1167	1217	1245	1279	1287	Cande et al. 1996
Beta-112434	Kochitzky	3MS599	820 ± 30	1130	1170	1216	1229	1275	1282	THIS REPORT
Beta-112435	Kochitzky	3MS599	710 ± 30	1240	1271	1282	1290	1298	1375	THIS REPORT
Beta-112436	Kochitzky	3MS599	750 ± 50	1200	1220	1250	1280	1290	1370	THIS REPORT
Beta-112437	Kochitzky	3MS599	520 ± 30	1430	1399	1407	1421	1434	1442	THIS REPORT
TX-700A	Hazel	3PO6	1120 ± 70	830	780	880	900 910 960	1010	1030	Zinke 1975
TX-845	Hazel	3PO6	870 ± 100	1080	990	1030	1200	1280	1300	Zinke 1975
TX-844	Hazel	3PO6	860 ± 100	1090	1000	1040	1210	1280	1300	Zinke 1975
TX-704	Hazel	3PO6	840 ± 80	1110	1020	1060	1220	1280	1300	Zinke 1975
TX-878A	Hazel	3PO6	760 ± 60	1190	1170	1230	1280	1290	1380	Zinke 1975
TX-786	Hazel	3PO6	690 ± 70	1260	1220	1280	1300	1390	1410	Zinke 1975
TX-750	Hazel	3PO6	690 ± 70	1260	1220	1280	1300	1390	1410	Zinke 1975
TX-848	Hazel	3PO6	600 ± 90	1350	1270	1290	1330 1400	1430	1460	Zinke 1975
TX-877	Hazel	3PO6	500 ± 80	1450	1300	1400	1430	1450	1630	Zinke 1975
TX-851	Hazel	3PO6	470 ± 70	1480	1320	1410	1440	1470	1630	Zinke 1975
TX-847	Hazel	3PO6	370 ± 70	1580	1420	1450	1490 1610	1640	1660	Zinke 1975
TX-846	Hazel	3PO6	370 ± 180	1580	1290	1410	1490 1610	1950	1955	Zinke 1975
M-2112	Hyneman	3PO54	1330 ± 130	620	440	620	680	870	990	Morse and Morse 1980
M-2113	Hyneman	3PO54	1210 ± 136	740	600	670	820 840 860	990	1150	Morse and Morse 1980
Beta-?	McCarty	3PO467	1720 ± 80	230	130	240	340	420	540	Morse 1986
Beta-60414, CAMS-5477	Sunday	3PO475	780 ± 60	1170	1160	1220	1280	1290	1300	Buchner and Childress 1995
Beta-34405	Moon	3PO488	870 ± 60	1080	1020	1050	1200	1250	1280	Benn 1992
Beta-43957	Moon	3PO488	780 ± 60	1170	1160	1220	1280	1290	1300	Benn 1992
Beta-43958	Moon	3PO488	780 ± 50	1170	1170	1230	1280	1290	1300	Benn 1992
Beta-43954	Moon	3PO488	730 ± 50	1220	1220	1270	1290	1300	1390	Benn 1992
Beta-43956	Moon	3PO488	670 ± 60	1280	1260	1290	1300	1390	1410	Benn 1992
Beta-35402	Moon	3PO488	660 ± 60	1290	1270	1290	1300	1400	1410	Benn 1992
Beta-35403	Moon	3PO488	610 ± 60	1340	1290	1300	1320 1340 1390	1410	1430	Benn 1992
Beta-35955	Moon	3PO488	600 ± 50	1350	1290	1300	1330 1400	1410	1430	Benn 1992

Sample Lab Number	Site Name	Site No.	C-14 Age B.P. (RCYBP)	Raw Date	Calibrated Dates					Reference
					Min.		Inter- cepts	Max.		
					2 σ	1 σ		1 σ	2 σ	
Beta-26001	Priestly	3PO490	1176 \pm 100	774	660	720	880	990	1030	Benn 1990
Beta-26002	Priestly	3PO490	1100 \pm 70	850	780	880	970	1010	1030	Benn 1990
Beta-27142	Priestly	3PO490	990 \pm 60	960	970	1000	1030	1160	1210	Benn 1990
Beta-26000	Priestly	3PO490	940 \pm 120	1010	880	1000	1050 1100 1120 1140 1150	1230	1290	Benn 1990
Beta-27141	Priestly	3PO490	760 \pm 60	1190	1170	1230	1280	1290	1380	Benn 1990
Beta-25704	Priestly	3PO490	310 \pm 50	1640	1460	1510	1640	1650	1950	Benn 1990
Beta-21315	Ritter Pecan Grove	3PO495	970 \pm 170	980	680	890	1030	1250	1390	Spears and Taylor 1987
Beta-21316	Ritter Pecan Grove	3PO495	900 \pm 90	1050	980	1030	1160	1250	1290	Spears and Taylor 1987
Beta-21317	Ritter Pecan Grove	3PO495	520 \pm 90	1430	1290	1320	1420	1450	1630	Spears and Taylor 1987

Ten dates from eight sites have intercept values ranging from A.D. 1000-1050, the transitional Early/Middle Mississippi stage when Varney Red Filmed declined in popularity. Three Zebree dates are in this range, while Cherry Valley, Priestly, Parkin Locus 2, 3MS105 (Peacekeeper/Eaker AFB), 3MS357 (Ditch 10), and Ritter Pecan Grove each have one sample in this 50-year range; also in this interval, a Woodland structure (1) at Mangrum yielded a date of A.D. 1020.

The initial Middle Mississippi period is represented by 10 samples from eight sites with calibrated intercept values ranging from A.D. 1050-1200. The eight sites with initial Middle Mississippi period calibrated intercept values include: Zebree (2 samples), 3MS567-Ditch 10 (2 samples), and one each from Priestly, Mangrum, Rose, Ritter Pecan Grove, Banks Mound 3, and 3CT6. Samples dating from 940 to 920 RCYBP produce multiple intercept values.

The latter Middle Mississippi period is the best-represented interval in the northeast Arkansas radiocarbon record, with 39 percent of the samples listed in Table 3-01 having calibrated intercepts ranging from A.D. 1200-1400. This likely reflects both the sheer number of aboriginal habitations dating to this period as well as greater excavation intensity on these components. A total of 41 samples from 14 sites yielded calibrated intercept values in this range. These sites include (number of samples in this interval in parenthesis): Moon (8); Hazel (7); Parkin Loci 1-4 (6); Kochitzky Ditch Site 3MS599 (5, including those in this report); Burris (3); Brougham Lake (3) Lawhorn (2); and single dates from Priestly; 3CS137, Cherry Valley, Belle Meade, Mound City Plantation, Upper Nodena, and Sunday.

Surprisingly, the Late Mississippi is not as well dated when contrasted with the latter Middle Mississippi. There are 15 samples with calibrated intercepts from A.D. 1401-1541 (de Soto horizon). Most (n=13) of these have calibrated intercept values in the fifteenth century, including the youngest date from Kochitzky Ditch Site 3MS599 (A.D. 1421). Sites producing Late Mississippian dates for the interval above include: Hazel (4); Parkin Loci 2 and 3 (3); Burris (2); and single dates from Belle Meade, Kochitzky, Ritter Pecan Grove, Beck, Banks Village, and Lawhorn. The two dates at the latter end this interval (370 RCYBP) produce two intercept values.

Ten radiocarbon samples have produced intercept values that are most likely Protohistoric (i.e., post-1541). We say probably because samples from 330-350 RCYBP produce three intercept values, the oldest of which is 1520 and below the 1541 cutoff, and because samples 180 RCYBP produce five intercepts. All but one of the probable Protohistoric radiocarbon samples have been obtained from the Parkin Site since 1990 (see Mitchem 1996), making it the single best radiocarbon dated site in northeast Arkansas. The possible “de Soto cross” burned post feature from Mound 1 at Parkin has a calibrated intercept of A.D. 1640, but the one sigma range (1520-1660) does include the year 1541. Priestly is the only other site in northeast Arkansas to have sample with a calibrated intercept in this interval (A.D. 1640).

The single remaining date listed in Table 3-01 (Beta-64831; 3MS557) has modern bomb influenced results. We should also mention a bone date from Parkin Locus 3 Burial 16 (Beta-46854) that was 99.7 ± 0.7 percent modern and as a result was not listed in Table 3-01 (Mitchem 1996).

CULTURE HISTORY

The following is a summary of the prehistoric and historic cultural sequence of northeast Arkansas. Each cultural stage is defined by characteristic artifact assemblages and patterns of subsistence and settlement. The prehistoric sequence in the southeastern United States is traditionally divided into four major stages: Paleoindian, Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippi. Synthesis for northeast Arkansas and the related cultural manifestations of southeast Missouri include the following, which were drawn upon in the preparation of this summary: Chapman (1975, 1980), McNutt (1996), Morse and Morse (1983, 1996), O'Brien (1994, 1996), Phillips (1970), and Lafferty and Price (1996). Table 3-02 summarizes the culture history.

PALEOINDIAN

Paleoindian occupations represent the first well-accepted occurrence of humans in the Western Hemisphere. Paleoindian populations are generally thought of as highly adaptive and mobile hunter-gatherers whose recent ancestors were Upper Paleolithic Siberians who migrated across the present Bering Strait during the Late Pleistocene, when sea levels were ca. 60 m lower. During the Late Glacial era, when initial human colonization of the Southeast is postulated (ca. 12,000 to 10,000 B.P.), climatic changes followed the receding of the continental ice sheets, and there was a widespread extinction of megafauna. The environment at this time is usually interpreted to have been characterized by a spruce and/or pine-dominated boreal forest (Saucier 1978:42). However, by 1,000 years prior to the fluted point occupations, the environment had changed to deciduous forest (Delcourt et al. 1980).

Recent research on Paleoindian diagnostics (Anderson et al. 1990) indicates that the period may be subdivided into Early (ca. 9500-9000 B.C.), Middle (ca. 9000-8500 B.C.), and Late (ca. 8500-8000 B.C.) stages based on changes in hafted biface morphology. No radiocarbon dates are available to confirm independently the accuracy of the subdivision. The early occurrence of classic Clovis points is followed by points that Morse and Morse (1983) identify as Coldwater and Sedgwick in eastern Arkansas.

Like most other regions of the Southeast, the Paleoindian diagnostics of the area tend to occur as isolated surface finds. In northeast Arkansas, Early and Middle Paleoindian sites are centered on Pleistocene terraces and sand dune deposits along major river systems that were within 30 km of locally available chert sources (Gillam 1996).

Aboriginal groups of the period were likely small, mobile bands dependent upon a hunting-and-gathering economy. Although they may have hunted some of the megafauna that became extinct at the end of the Pleistocene, such as mastodon (*Mammuth americanum*), bison (*Bison bison antiquus*), and ground sloth (*Megalonyx* sp.), it is likely that the subsistence base was varied and

included a number of plant and animal foods. The nearest firm association of a fluted point with a mastodon remain is at the Kimmswick site near St. Louis (Graham et al. 1981), although a possible association at Island 35 to the south should be noted as well (Williams 1957).

Table 3-02. Summary of northeast Arkansas culture history†.

Date	Stage	Phase or culture
	Modern	
A.D. 1950		
	Historic	Tenant
A.D. 1874		
	Historic	Reconstruction
A.D. 1865		
	Historic	Civil War
A.D. 1861		
	Historic	Antebellum Statehood
A.D. 1836		
	Historic	Territorial
A.D. 1803		
	Historic Aboriginal; Colonial	Quapaw, Michigamea; French, Spanish
A.D. 1650		
	Protohistoric	Armored
A.D. 1541		□
	Late Mississippian	Nodena, Parkin, Kent, Walls
A.D. 1400		
	Late Middle Mississippian	Lawhorn
A.D. 1200		
	Early Middle Mississippian	Cherry Valley
A.D. 1050		
	Early Mississippian	Big Lake, Hayti
A.D. 700		
	Baytown	Dunklin, Baytown, Hoecake
A.D. 400		
	Late Marksville	Cow Mound, Keller
A.D. 200		
	Early Marksville	Helena, Turnage (?)

A.D./B.C.	_____	_____
	Tchula	Pascola, Turkey Ridge (?)
500 B.C.	_____	_____
	Poverty Point	
1500 B.C.	_____	_____
	Late Archaic	Frierson
3000 B.C.	_____	_____
	Middle Archaic	
7000 B.C.	_____	_____
	Early Archaic	Cache River
8000 B.C.	_____	_____
	Dalton	L'Anguille
8500 B.C.	_____	_____
	Paleoindian	Sedgwick, Crowley's Ridge
9300 B.C.	_____	_____

† This table is largely after Morse and Morse (1996:Figure 5-5), except for the following: Phillips (1970) Turnage phase is added to Early Marksville (see Morse and Morse 1983:172); we chose not to list the Early Mississippian Owls Bend and Plum Bayou phases; the Late Mississippi phases follow (Phillips 1970) and Morse and Morse's (1983) Eastern Lowlands designations; William's (1980) Armored phase is used for Protohistoric (rather than Belle Meade phase), but the local Late Mississippian phase do continue [hence □'s]; and the Historic period subdivisions follow our discussion below, with the colonial period ending in 1803 (as opposed to 1776).

DALTON

The Dalton period is considered to be transitional between the Paleoindian and Archaic traditions. The key distinguishing feature of material culture is the unfluted, serrated Dalton point, but the Dalton tool kit includes a number of other diagnostic special-function tools and a woodworking adz (Morse and Morse 1983; Morse 1996). Goodyear (1982) suggests that Dalton represents a distinct temporal horizon, dating to 8500-7900 B.C. While technologically similar to Paleoindian, Dalton assemblages suggest an adaptive pattern that is more akin to later Archaic cultures. One of the most important game species from this time forward to the contact era seems to have been the white-tailed deer (Morse and Morse 1983:71). During the Dalton period, the Mississippi River meander system was established in the Lower Valley and was working northward, but a braided stream regime still existed here in the St. Francis Basin.

Dalton components are much better represented in northeast Arkansas than the preceding Early and Middle Paleoindian diagnostics. In the 1960s, the Ford-Redfield survey project identified a heavy concentration of Dalton components in northeast Arkansas (Redfield 1971; Redfield and Moselage 1970). Important sites include Brand (Goodyear 1974), Sloan (Morse 1997), and Lace (Morse and Morse 1983), with Brand producing evidence for the oldest cemetery in the New World. Other features at Brand were interpreted as living floors and shelter remains. The distribution of sites and site types along the major drainages has also led to the formulation of competing settlement pattern models for band level societies (Morse 1975, 1977; Schiffer 1975; Price and Krakker 1975) that have been succinctly commented upon by McNutt (1996:191-192).

To the north, in the Missouri Bootheel, the Dalton period is characterized by Plano-like lanceolate projectile points (Chapman 1975:125), indicating a continued affiliation with

technologies of the Plains region. The Dalton Serrated point may have developed into broad lanceolate Early Archaic forms, such as Graham Cave Fluted, which date to 8,000-7,000 B.C. (Chapman 1975:126). Dalton lifeways are best known from more extensively investigated sites such as Graham Cave and Arnold Research Cave in Central Missouri, and Modoc Rockshelter in Illinois (Chapman 1975:94, 234-236).

ARCHAIC

The Archaic is usually thought of in terms of three subperiods: Early (ca. 8000 to 7000 B.C.), Middle (7000 to 3000 B.C.), and Late (3000 to 1500 B.C.). Temporal divisions of the Archaic are primarily based on the occurrence of distinctive projectile points. Throughout Archaic times a hunter-gatherer lifeway appears to have continued, and it was focused on essentially the same flora and fauna as represented in the natural environment today. The Archaic is perceived of as a time of regional “settling in,” when an efficient utilization of the environment was keyed to highly cyclical, repetitive seasonal activities continued by indigenous groups over thousands of years (cf. Caldwell 1958). Some seasonal movement to exploit econiches was probably required, but Archaic populations, compared to Paleoindian, are generally portrayed as attached to localities, river valleys, or regions. In the Central Mississippi Valley, virtually no Archaic sites have been excavated, and indeed these components appear to have been overlooked by archaeologists more concerned with ceramic period adaptations (S. Williams 1991; McNutt 1996:194).

The Early Archaic period is best understood from rockshelter excavations such as Modoc (Fowler 1959) and Graham Cave (Chapman 1975), rather than from open habitation sites. McNutt (1996:194) has commented, “we can see several projectile points coming into the Valley from the west and north, probably in conjunction with the prairie expansion and dry econiches during the Hypsithermal.” Point forms considered diagnostic for the Early Archaic include Hardin, Hidden Valley Stemmed, Rice Lanceolate, Hardaway-Dalton, San Patrice, St. Charles-Plevna, and a variety of named side notch types (Big Sandy, Graham Cave, Cache River, etc.). For northeast Arkansas, Morse and Morse (1983) proposed a series of horizon markers that grade from classic Early Archaic Corner-Notched forms (ca. 7500-7000 B.C.) into Middle Archaic Basal Notched forms.

The Middle Archaic period was marked by a shift in subsistence modes. This was possibly due to environmental changes caused by a climatic episode called the altithermal optimum, or Hypsithermal, which is dated 7000-3000 B.C. (McNutt 1996) or 8000-4000 B.C. (Morse and Morse 1983). This change resulted in restricted deciduous forest occurrence, limiting the availability of certain floral and faunal resources. The cultural impact of this warming trend appears to have been most strongly felt from 5500-3500 B.C. Several settlement models regarding human adaptation during the climatic optimum have been posited. Morse and Morse (1983) propose that the Western Lowlands of northeastern Arkansas were largely abandoned for the uplands (Ozark Plateau and its escarpment). However, in the Lower Tennessee/Cumberland region, populations appear to have congregated at a limited number of floodplain locations and produced deep middens (Nance 1987). Higgins (1990) proposed that the drying of the uplands forced people into the floodplain (American Bottom).

The Late Archaic begins at the end of the Altithermal climatic episode (ca. 3000 B.C.) and the establishment of the modern climatic regime. The Mississippi River was now a well entrenched meander belt type stream, and adapting to this type of environment was critical for human occupation of the Eastern Lowlands. There is evidence for more sedentary lifeways, and possibly limited horticulture was being employed, as sunflower, squash, and other cultivated native starchy seed annuals appear in the archaeobotanical record at this time in the other areas of the Southeast. Late Archaic settlement models typically have a seasonal round aspect, and there is evidence that the substantial “winter” villages, typically located on major streams, were actually

occupied year round. Both earthen and shell mounds appear in the archaeological record in the Southeast at this time.

The Late Archaic is characterized by a substantial increase in the number of sites, cultural elaboration, and widespread trade. The period opens with Benton culture, but Benton materials and sites are generally restricted to east of the Mississippi, Benton points are rarely found west of the Mississippi. However, they do occur, as a Benton find was recently reported from Site 3GE371 on a Pleistocene terrace near Paragould (Buchner and Childress 1995:81). Morse and Morse (1983:118) suggest Big Creek points (3000-2000 B.C.), which predate Burkett (2000-1000 B.C.) and Weems (1000-500 B.C.) points, are characteristic of pre-Poverty Point Late Archaic assemblages. Two regional Late Archaic phases have been defined: the Frierson phase, based on information from the Frierson site in the Western Lowlands (Morse 1982), and the O'Bryan's Ridge phase in southeast Missouri (S. Williams 1954). Farther north, the Titterington/Sedalia phase is characteristic of the Late Archaic in the prairie regions of Missouri and Illinois (McNutt 1996:201).

POVERTY POINT

Poverty Point—or Terminal Late Archaic—components are distinguished by the appearance of large mounds, earthworks, clay balls or “Poverty Point Objects,” microlithics, lapidary work, raw material trade, and specialized manufacturing sites. The Poverty Point period (1500-500 B.C.) is considered one of three cultural “zeniths” in prehistoric Southeastern studies. In other portions of the Southeast, these components are referred to as Gulf Formational (Walthall 1990 [1980]), and include fiber-tempered ceramics as a diagnostic, but in northeast Arkansas, fiber-tempered ceramics have yet to be reported (Morse and Morse 1983:124).

Morse and Morse (1983:130) have noted a “pattern of sites located within the lowlands adjacent to the meander belt” and use the Cairo Lowlands as an example. Midden mounds and gathering camps appear in archaeological record at this time and reflect semi-sedentary populations (Morse and Morse 1983; McNutt 1996). The most important site in the Cairo Lowland with Poverty Point component is Burkett, or O'Bryans Ridge.

The clay balls are thought to be a substitute for boiling stones and have considerable time depth, apparently extending into the early Middle Woodland, and cannot be used as exclusively as Poverty Point component markers. A variety of stemmed projectile points are characteristic of the period, including Burkett-Etley-Gary forms, similar to Ledbetter-Pickwick-Mulberry Creek points, and the Weems-Wade-Dyroff-McIntire forms that lead into the Early Woodland.

WOODLAND

During the Woodland period, intensification in horticultural methods, construction of earthworks, elaboration of artistic expression, and burial rituals are all thought to be interrelated to the reorganization of social structure (Griffin 1967). For at least part of the year, a sedentary group was needed to plant, tend, and harvest crops. Sedentism and communal labor efforts promoted territorial circumscription. This period was also characterized by increased variety and use of ceramics. Ceramic types and varieties thus are a primary consideration in interpreting settlement patterns and chronological progression during the Woodland period. Considerable archaeological attention has been focused on these ceramic cultures and a number of phases and phase sequences have been proposed for east Arkansas and southeast Missouri.

Early Woodland components in the Central Mississippi Valley are referred to as Tchula, and these are assumed to be roughly contemporary with Tchefuncte in the Lower Valley (Phillips et al. 1951). The grog/clay-tempered ceramics of Tchula components contrast with the sand-tempered wares of the Pascola phase components to the north. The best-documented Tchula assemblage in northeast Arkansas is from the McCarty site (3PO467), the type site for the Early

Woodland McCarty phase (Morse and Morse 1983; Morse 1986). Ceramics include Cormorant Cord Impressed, Mulberry Creek Cord Marked, Withers Fabric Impressed, Baytown Plain and Tchefuncte Stamped, which were associated with a reel shaped gorget, biconical baked clay objects, and heavy groundstone tools. The Burkett site in southeast Missouri produced related ceramics (S. Williams 1954:28), but the extensive Middle Woodland occupation makes separation of the Early Woodland material difficult at Burkett. In general, the Early Woodland is poorly defined in the Eastern Lowlands.

The Middle Woodland features elaborate burial ceremonialism and artistic expression and represents the second major cultural “zenith” in the prehistoric Southeast. In the Ohio Valley, the Middle Woodland period is referred to in terms of Hopewell, while in the Lower Mississippi Valley this period is characterized as Marksville. The Helena phase (Phillips 1970:887-889; Toth 1988) is thought to represent the local emergence of Hopewellian-type culture in northeast Arkansas. Excavations at the Helen Crossing Mounds (3PH11) revealed log tombs with burials and associated artifacts such as cut sheet mica, copper earspools, copper coated panpipes, blade flakes, and Marksville ceramics (Ford 1963). Calibrated radiocarbon date intercepts from four Helena Crossing ¹⁴C samples range from ca. 90 B.C. to A.D. 429 (see Buchner 1994:Table 1 for calibration methods). Mainfort (1988) has interpreted the mortuary pattern at Helena Crossing as evidence for only a moderately stratified society. The Helena Crossing site is, however, an anomaly, as there is a general scarcity of Hopewell/Marksville traits in east Arkansas. The Mound City Group near West Memphis may be an exception (Morse and Morse 1996:125). Habitation site assemblages consist predominately of Baytown Plain and Mulberry Creek Cord Marked, with lesser frequencies of Withers Fabric Marked and Cormorant Cord Impressed. Zone punctated and dentate stamped ceramics, definitive Hopewell markers, occur only in trace frequencies, if at all, especially in small assemblages. The Morse’s (1996:126) suggest that identified Middle Woodland components are rare as a result of the population being dispersed in hamlets and small villages, and “masking” by subsequent, more intensive occupations at major sites. The Keller site (3PO159) is the best-reported example of the “minimal residential habitation[s] that” are typical of the Late Marksville in northeast Arkansas (Morse 1988:74).

The initial Middle Woodland occupations are followed by Dunklin (Barnes) and Baytown phases in the Central Mississippi Valley (Morse and Morse 1983). Terminal Middle Woodland/early Late Woodland occupations in northeast Arkansas are identified by sand-tempered (Barnes or Kennett) ceramics of the Dunklin phase or clay/grog-tempered ceramics of the Baytown phase (see below). These ceramics have discrete (but slightly overlapping) spatial distributions, and are believed to be contemporary (Morse and Morse 1983:Figure 9.1). Morse (1977) interprets the distribution as reflective of different social groups, while others, including Phillips (1970) suggest environmental differences (i.e., sandy soils) may account for the paste variability.

The Late Woodland period is poorly understood throughout the Southeast. The elaborate ceremonialism, trade networks, and earthworks construction activities associated with Middle Woodland times become attenuated. There is a general paucity of lithic artifacts during the Late Woodland that may be related to the introduction of the bow and arrow ca. 700 A.D. (see Blitz 1988), which may have reduced “the production of stone points to near zero” (Dunnell and Feathers 1991:26). The bow technology may have lead to a dispersal of the regional populations.

In northeast Arkansas, the dichotomy between sand- and clay/grog-tempered component distributions noted in the waning Middle Woodland becomes fully expressed during the Late Woodland, or Late Baytown, period (*Note*: Baytown is a term that has number of archaeological meanings, primarily: (1) a Late Woodland phase, ca. A.D. 400-700; and (2) a ceramic tradition; but also can be (3) a general reference to the Woodland stage). The proximity of these two dichotomous ceramic traditions is interpreted as representing “opposite extremes of the segmentary tribe” (Morse and Morse 1983:192). Baytown components (Phillips 1970) dominate

the southern St. Francis Basin, while Dunklin phase components dominate to the north (Morse and Morse 1983:Figure 9.1). Baytown (and Hoecake, see S. Williams 1954) groups appear to have been organized into larger more socially complex settlements than Dunklin phase groups. Excavations at the Brougham Lake site (Klinger et al. 1983) revealed that Late Woodland Baytown populations utilized circular to oval single poled structures, with a mean floor area of 20 square m.

A “Dunklin phase component underlay” the Big Lake occupation at Zebree (Morse and Morse 1990). Late Woodland Dunklin phase components are very often associated with Early Mississippian Big Lake components (for recent excavated examples see 3MS363 and 3PO475 results in Buchner and Childress 1995 and Brockington et al.’s 1992 Steele site results). The Morse’s (1990) calibrate the three ^{14}C dates associated with the Dunklin phase occupation at Zebree to A.D. 691, 829, and 863 (using a 1974 radiocarbon curve), while we obtained results of A.D. 740, 893, and 971 on the same samples (see Table 3-01) using Stuiver and Pearsons’s (1986) more recent radiocarbon curve (i.e., Stuiver and Reimer’ [1993] CALIB software program). This represents a shift of nearly a century. Dunklin phase ceramic assemblages are characterized by sand-tempered Barnes Cord marked and Plain ceramics, with principal vessel forms being large concoidal jar and small food bowls. Minority decorated types include fabric impressed and check stamped (Morse and Morse 1990). Projectiles are crude expended stemmed, side notched, corner notched and rounded stemmed forms, typically knapped from local Crowley’s Ridge chert or quartzite. Limited Dunklin phase structural evidence (a partial circular structure or windbreak) was reported at Zebree, but numerous pits were associated with this component. The Morse’s (1983:186) suggested that the Dunklin occupation at Zebree was a winter village composed of a “maximum kin aggregate,” which was relatively isolated—due to lack of evidence for bow technology, horticulture, and/or exotic chert sources.

MISSISSIPPI

Hallmarks of the Mississippi period include population increase, intensive floodplain settlement, a greater emphasis on agricultural activity, earthwork construction on celestial alignments, inter-regional exchange of exotic items, shell-tempered ceramics, and possibly bow warfare. These factors and the development of a distinctive elite iconography are associated with the rise of conscripted, complex sociopolitical system, which we know as chiefdoms. A complex mosaic of competing chiefdoms dominated the late prehistoric Southeast political landscape. These chiefdoms were documented by the Spanish explorers at the close of the Mississippian period, which is the final “zenith” of native cultural development.

Two Early Mississippi phases are recognized in northeast Arkansas: Big Lake (Morse and Morse 1980, 1990) and Hayti, which is largely based on collections from the Kersey site in Pemiscott County (Little River lowlands), Missouri (Marshall 1965). Big Lake components are best understood from excavations at the Zebree site, the type site for the Big Lake phase, and more recent excavations at the Priestly site (3PO490) near Trumann. Big Lake phase components are characterized by the presence of Varney Red, Mississippi Plain, and Wickliffe Thick ceramics (Morse 1990). Jars are the most common vessel form for Varney Red ceramics, followed by salt pans and simple rounded base bowls. Hooded bottles and Kersey clay objects are also part of these assemblages. Most of the Mississippian Plain vessels were large jars with capacities of over 50 liters. Wickliffe Thick pottery is associated with a specialized funnel. Other artifacts associated with Big Lake phase assemblages include: sherd abraders; pottery discoidals; Sequoyah, Scallorn, and Madison arrow points; Mill Creek hoes; items related to microlith production; *Anculosa* shell beads; fish scale tools; and bone fishhooks and harpoons. Subsistence studies suggest a diverse economy, with corn being only a small portion of the diet. Big Lake structures are rectangular and are small, ranging from 6.6 to 11.4 sq. m in size (Morse and Morse 1990:61). While Zebree was fortified, Priestly—a smaller village—was not (Benn 1990:451). Big Lake structures are typically located in distinct midden clusters containing burials and

cylindrical pits. At Priestly, a charnel house was identified, and this suggests that public communal rituals were a part of daily life in the numerous small Early Mississippian villages (or hamlets) scatters across the Eastern Lowlands (Benn 1990:452-453).

Morse and Morse (1990:157) note that during the Middle Mississippian, “Mississippian culture crystallized into what is often called “mature” Mississippian.” This period is marked by settlement diversity, with fortified ceremonial centers, smaller villages, and isolated farmsteads, as well as intensive corn agriculture and the rise of independent chiefdoms. Numerous Middle Mississippian components have been excavated (see Morse and Morse 1983:Figure 11.1).

The transition from Early to Middle Mississippian took place ca. A.D. 1000-1050, when Varney Red Filmed ceramics use declines rapidly. The Mangrum (3CG636; Klinger et al. 1981), Hyneman (3PO53; Morse and Morse 1983), Rose Mound (Morse and Morse 1983), Banks Mound 3 (Perino 1967), and Golightly (Morse and Morse 1983) sites are important sites relating to this transitional period.

The early Middle Mississippian Cherry Valley phase (A.D. 1050-1200) is associated with the Western Lowlands (Phillips 1970:929-930; Morse and Morse 1983). Sites include small ceremonial centers with mounds covering earth-like lodge structures, small villages, and isolated hamlets. The Cherry Valley phase is associated with the “Beaker Horizon” of Morse and Morse (1990:157). Sites with ¹⁴C dates for this horizon include Cherry Valley (3CS40), Hazel, Banks 3, and Obion (40HY14) in Tennessee (Morse and Morse 1990). Other important Beaker sites include the Floodway site (3PO46), the Webb Group (or Bay Mounds, 3CG29), Parkin (3CS29), Turnbow (3CS61), Vernon Paul (3CS25), Ballard (3PO115) and McClellan (3PO32) (Morse and Morse 1990:Table 16). Beyond the distinctive but rare beakers, diagnostics include: O’Byam Incised, Mound Place Incised, loop handled jars, the appearance of bottles and plates, and a variety of arrow points, including Madison, Scallorn, and Schugtwn types.

Later Middle Mississippian occupations (A.D. 1200-1400) are associated the “Matthews Horizon” (Morse and Morse 1990:158). During this period, the plate vessel form disappears, large strap handled jars are common, and painted ceramics become more frequent. Trade intensified, not only in exotic items but also in Mill Creek hoes and basalt adzes (Morse and Morse 1983:267). Exchange of Southeastern Ceremonial complex artifacts, including copper repoussé plates, stone images, and shell gorgets with a distinctive iconography, peaks at this time (see Phillips and Brown 1978; Brown et al. 1990). Considerable social change took place, with the settlement pattern shifting from a relatively dispersed pattern of farmsteads and villages with a few ceremonial centers to a pattern characterized by large villages with constituent hamlets clustered around major civic-ceremonial centers (Morse and Morse 1983). This realignment and establishment of a settlement hierarchy is associated with the rise of chiefdom level societies. By A.D. 1400, the braided stream surfaces were abandoned and populations nucleated onto meander belt surfaces.

Recent excavations at the Moon site (3PO488) near Trumann have revealed evidence of a planned fortified village dating to this period (Benn 1992). This site has a similar layout to the Powers phase Snodgrass site in southeast Missouri (Price and Griffin 1979). In the southern St. Francis Basin, late Middle Mississippian components are considered Lawhorn phase. Important excavated sites include Hazel, Schugtwn (Morse and Morse 1983), and Lawhorn (Moselage 1962). While the Middle Mississippian occupation of the Lower St. Francis was significant, the Cairo Lowlands were also intensively occupied at this time, as evidenced by large fortified sites such as Libbourn, Towasahgy, and Crosno (Chapman 1980; Price and Griffin 1979; S. Williams 1954).

The Late Mississippian occupations have been intensively studied and are characterized by a number of contemporary phases (Phillips 1970; Morse and Morse 1983:Figure 12.1). Highly

nucleated and fortified towns are present in some areas (“St. Francis” type sites; see Phillips et al. 1951), while other sections of the St. Francis Basin are apparently uninhabited. These depopulated areas are interpreted as “buffer zones” between competing chiefdoms. Much of the Western Lowlands and portions of Missouri were abandoned, resulting in S. Williams’s (1990) “Vacant Quarter Hypothesis.” Along and near the St. Francis, the Nodena (Morse 1989), Parkin (P. Morse 1981), Walls, Kent (House 1993), and formerly Old Town (see House 1993) phases are recognized principally on the basis of decorated ceramic frequencies. There is some gradation between the phases, and certain sites, such as Gant (3MS11; Andrews 1967) in the Little River lowlands exhibit traits of more than one phase. The latter portion of the Late Mississippian (post-1540) has become a research interest of late and is commonly referred to as the Protohistoric.

PROTOHISTORIC

This period is generally considered to have begun with the first appearance of European peoples in the Southeast. De Soto visited the several chiefdoms within the St. Francis Basin in 1541, including Aquixo (Belle Meade, 3CT30), Casqui (Parkin phase), and Pacaha (Bradley, 3CT7). Two of de Soto’s men (Moreno and Silvera) traveled northeast from Pacaha and apparently visited a Nodena phase-Pemiscot Bayou site, Campbell (23PM5) (Dye 1993:49). Sites such as Campbell and Nodena, which were occupied after initial European contact, are considered Armored phase components (S. Williams 1980). These sites produce low frequencies of European trade goods, such as iron and copper items and glass beads, in association with Late Mississippian artifact types. Prescott (1995:55) provides a very colorful comment regarding the recent popularity of the protohistoric as a research theme: “Thus far, research, while generating a host of interesting perspectives and speculations on existing information, has yielded little new empirical data...”

HISTORIC ABORIGINAL

Terming seventeenth-century aboriginal occupations as “historic” versus “protohistoric” is a rather arbitrary division, as by this point Native American culture had irretrievably changed from pre-European contact lifeways. Most scholars consider northeast Arkansas to have been depopulated after the de Soto expedition trek west of the Mississippi (1541-1543) and before Marquette and Joliet’s 1673 canoe trip brought them to the Quapaw villages at the mouth of the Arkansas.

The Quapaw phase was proposed by Phillips (1970:943) and updated by Hoffman (1977). These sites are located on the lower Arkansas River. The ceramic assemblages are shell-tempered and appear to have derived from Late Mississippian/Protohistoric culture. Some distinctive ceramic vessel forms such as elaborated painted bottles, teapots, and helmet bowls are considered diagnostic, as are seventeenth-century European trade goods. While Ford (1961) considered his excavations at the Mernard Mounds (the Quapaw village of Osotouy) as “conclusive” evidence of the link between the ethnohistorical Quapaw and the archaeological phase, Hoffman (1990:219) has noted there is conflict among Quapaw oral tradition, linguistics, and the ethnological and archaeological data. House and McKelway (1982:SE41) term this problem the “Quapaw Paradox.”

In northeast Arkansas, Marquette’s 1673 map reveals a Michigamea village in close proximity to what would become the Missouri/Arkansas line. Morse (1992:61) considers this village to be the Grigsby site (3RA262), located near Pocahontas. This site is located halfway between Kaskaskia and the 1673-1690 location for the Kappa site and is on the Natchitoches Trace, a major trading path that follows the Ozark escarpment. The Michigamea are thought to have operated as trading middlemen between the Illinois French and the lower Arkansas Quapaw, until in 1686 the establishment of Arkansas Post near the Quapaw village of Osotouy provided direct access to trade goods for the Quapaw.

In the late seventeenth century, the Quapaw actively sought an alliance with the French, primarily to obtain firearms, so that they could combat the Chickasaw (who had been armed by British traders operating overland from Charlestown). The importance of firearms to the Quapaw is illustrated by their inclusion on early-eighteenth-century painted buffalo robes given by the tribe to the French king (Horse Capture et al. 1993). During the 1730s and 1740s the Chickasaw were a constant threat to French flatboat traffic on the Mississippi. Bienville organized two unsuccessful campaigns against the Chickasaw and paid the Quapaw for Chickasaw scalps during this period. In 1749, a Chickasaw raid (led by James Adair, an Englishman) on John Law's old settlement alarmed all of Louisiana, and as a result Arkansas Post was moved up the Arkansas River to *Ecores Rouges* (the Red Bluffs).

In the later eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, several dislocated Native American groups would briefly inhabit the St. Francis Basin, including the Delaware, Shawnee, Chickasaw, Kickapoo, Piankanchaw, Miami, and Wea (Morse and Morse 1983:325). The Cherokee, fleeing from their role in the Muscle Shoals massacre, began infiltrating the St. Francis Basin in significant numbers in 1794 (Hanson and Moneyhon 1989:17). By 1800, the Cherokee were in competition with the Osage for control of the Ozark Highlands. These late-eighteenth-century disrupted eastern Native American groups were apparently welcomed by the Spanish colonial government, who desired these Indian contingents along the Mississippi to serve as a buffer to American settlers.

In the early nineteenth century, the Indian populations of Mississippi County, Arkansas were centered around the communities of Barfield, Chickasawba, Big Lake, Little River, and Shawnee Village (Goodspeed 1889:450). After the Jefferson (or Louisiana) Purchase in 1803, the westward movement of American settlers put pressure on these recently established Native American groups in eastern Arkansas to give up their lands. Northeast Arkansas was ceded to the United States through two agreements negotiated by Pierre Chouteau at Fort Clark in North Dakota (Hanson and Moneyhon 1989:19). The second agreement, signed November 10, 1808, is commonly known as the Osage Treaty, and resulted in 14 million acres (including northeast Arkansas) changing hands. By the 1840s most Native Americans had been pushed out of the Central Valley, although Goodspeed (1889:452) does note that as late as 1861 various Indians of "different tribes" were still living around Chickasawba.

COLONIAL PERIOD

Northeast Arkansas was part of Louisiana (New France) during most of the colonial period. In 1756, the French and Indian War (Seven Years War) broke out partly as a result of French efforts to fortify the Ohio Valley. France was defeated and signed the Treaty of Paris on February 10, 1763, ending the war. Immediately prior to the formal ending of the war the French ceded Louisiana to the Spanish. The Spanish really saw Louisiana as a buffer between the British colonists and Mexico, their prized colony. Louisiana was returned to France in 1800, but many Spanish officials still held local offices in 1803.

The region was undoubtedly involved in the European trade network, as by the late seventeenth century, at least 800 *coureurs de bois* (forest rangers) were hunting in west New France (Arnold 1991:7). Colonial documents suggest that the vast majority of the population was involved in the fur trade. Fort St. Francis was established near the mouth of the St. Francis River in 1766 and Fort Esperanza was established in 1797 across from the fourth Chickasaw bluff (now Memphis). The *El Camino Real* (Kings Road, a.k.a. Natchitoches Trace) from New Madrid to St. Louis was an important road at this time.

Excavations have been conducted at two of Arkansas Post's locations: the mid-eighteenth-century Desha County location (McClurkan 1971), and the ca. 1779-1804 upstream *Ecores Rouges* location (Holder 1957). Holder (1957) identified the remains of the De La Houssaye

1752 fort and the Spanish Fort San Carlos III, built in 1780. Walthall (1991) has recently analyzed the ceramics from Holder's excavations, and observed a temporal lag of 26.5 years between the mean ceramic dates and mean historic dates for the site, an indication of the post's isolation.

EARLY NINETEENTH CENTURY

The colonial period ends with the Jefferson Purchase in 1803. Arkansas was part of the Louisiana District from 1804 to 1805, and until 1812, was part of the Louisiana Territory. From 1812-1819, Arkansas was part of the Missouri Territory. Northeast Arkansas was rocked by a series of massive earthquakes known as the New Madrid earthquakes in 1811-1812 (Fuller 1912; see *Environmental Setting*). The town of New Madrid was destroyed and the aftershocks continued for months. After the War of 1812 ended (in 1815) and the British-Creek Confederacy was defeated, immigration increased rapidly.

At the Arkansas Post site (3AR47) Bright's Trading House (1804-1807) and Montgomery's Tavern (1819-1821) were investigated by the National Park Service (Martin 1977). Two wells and structural remains, including a brick hearth, as well as posts and trench patterns characteristic of French settlements were reported. An impressive artifact assemblage including tin glazed earthenware, pearlware, creamware, stoneware, dark green bottle fragments, cutlery, various tobacco pipes, glass beads, gun flints and other gun parts, building hardware, clothing items, coins, and other items such as scissors were recovered.

The General Land Office began surveying east Arkansas into townships in 1815 and this work continued up to the Civil War. The initial objective was to lay out 2 million acres for distribution to veterans of the War of 1812 (Hanson and Moneyhon 1989:26). The east/west base line was set at a point near the mouth of the St. Francis and running due west to the Arkansas River. The Fifth Principal Meridian was used as a north/south line. Land sales based on this Township-Range system began in 1821. Today, the nineteenth-century GLO plat maps and field notes are used by archaeologists to both locate historic features and to reconstruct environmental conditions.

On March 2, 1819, President James Monroe signed a bill creating the "Arkansaw Territory," which included present-day Arkansas and Oklahoma (Hanson and Moneyhon 1989:28). During the Territorial period (1819-1836), county formations by the General Assembly further subdivided the landscape. Mississippi (1833), Crittenden (1825), Greene (1833), Lawrence (1815), and St. Francis (1827) counties covered most of the northeast corner of the state when Arkansas was admitted to the Union on June 15, 1836. Poinsett County was established in 1838, but it was not until 1859 that Craighead County was established (Hanson and Moneyhon 1989:30).

Steamboats provided the most reliable and cheapest transportation in the early to mid-nineteenth century. In 1812, the sternwheeler *Orleans* became the first ship to reach Mississippi County (Goodspeed 1889:451). The *Gladiator* was the first ship to reach St. Francis on the St. Francis River in 1836 (Hanson and Moneyhon 1989:35). The St. Francis Basin was developed by steamboat lines later than the larger Arkansas, Ouachita, and White rivers. In 1876, Humphreys and Abbot (1876:40) reported that the St. Francis was navigable to Wittsburg for six months of the year for boats drawing 3 feet. Steamboats need wood for fuel, and one of the principal occupations of early-nineteenth-century settlers along the Mississippi River was selling wood to steamboats (Goodspeed 1889). The clearings these choppers generated became the first town and plantation sites. Osceola developed near Plum Point, a reach that in 1821 was considered one of the "worst places on the Mississippi River" for navigation due to numerous sandbars and snags (Bragg 1977:57). A number of steamboats sank here, including the *Carolina* (1841), *Tara*

Crown, and *Telegraph*, while at Nodena bend downstream the *Fanny McBurney*, *Empress*, *Vulcan*, *Henry Clay*, and *Niagara* all sank between 1863 and 1864.

The town of Davidsonville is probably the best-known antebellum archaeological site in northeast Arkansas (Stewart-Abernathy 1980). This town existed from 1815-1830 on the edge of the Ozark Highlands, near the Natchitoches Trace. Excavations located the brick footings of the courthouse and a brick chimney associated with the post office. Typical early-nineteenth-century artifacts were associated with the structural remains, including: blue and green shell-edged pearlware, polychrome underglaze pearlware, thin window glass, and wrought as well as cut nails (Morse and Morse 1983:329).

Price (1979) has reported on early-nineteenth-century assemblages found in Ozark Highlands and in the Western Lowlands (Little Black River) of southeast Missouri along the Natchitoches Trace. At the Widow Harris site (23RI-HI9), dated ca. 1815-1870, foundations of two cabins and an old roadbed were excavated. Blue transfer print pearlware was the most common decorated ceramic type. Other artifacts recovered at Widow Harris include: British and French gunflints, firearms arts, and kaolin and clay pipe fragments (Morse and Morse 1983:329). Price's (1979) monograph has become a standard reference for nineteenth-century ceramics in northeast Arkansas.

CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION

Arkansas's position in the Civil War was complex as a result of being a slave border state. Unionist sentiment was highest in the northwest, while the southern and eastern counties, where cotton was produced with slave labor, not surprisingly favored secession. In the initial vote for secession during March 1861, delegates from northeast Arkansas split, with Mississippi and St. Francis counties favoring secession and Crittenden, Poinsett, Craighead, and Greene counties not favoring secession (Hanson and Moneyhon 1989:41). After the war began in April, the convention reconvened and Arkansas voted for secession on May 20, 1861.

No significant military engagements took place in northeast Arkansas during the Civil War. Several skirmishes took place along the Mississippi River as the federal campaign to seize control of the river took place in 1861-1862. New Madrid was captured by Confederate forces under Gen. Pillow in 1861. Island No. 10 was fortified by the Confederates and was the scene of a battle in March 1862 (Bragg 1977:27). By June 1862, federal forces had control of the Mississippi, south to Memphis. After the Battle of Helena and the surrender of Vicksburg in July 1863 virtually all Confederate resistance west of the Mississippi collapsed. Sporadic guerrilla activity and general lawlessness characterized the latter war years in northeast Arkansas. A skirmish between a federal regiment and two Confederate companies took place near Jonesboro in August 1863, in which 11 Union soldiers were killed and 33 were wounded (Stuck 1960:81). Also in August of 1863, the gunboat USS *Silver Cloud* shelled Osceola due to reported rebel activity (Bragg 1977:55).

Little Civil War archaeology has been conducted in northeast Arkansas. Across the Mississippi, archaeological investigations at the Civil War Fort Pillow are reported by Mainfort (1980). The federal soldiers stationed at Fort Pillow frequently patrolled eastern Arkansas and reportedly "supplied themselves with materials for building barracks, by taking away the houses of Osceola" (Goodspeed 1889:457). In Memphis, a large earthwork (Fort Pickering) has never been intensively investigated and is now largely destroyed by urban developments. However, Weaver et al. (1995) documented a Civil War assemblage, including one unexploded 8" CSA artillery shell, recovered from two wells (40SY528) located near the old cobblestone landing. Investigations at the site of the Bank of Arkansas (built 1840-1841) at Arkansas Post are reported by Walker (1971). The bank was used as a Confederate hospital prior to being destroyed during the Civil War (1863). Excavation of the foundations revealed considerable brick rubble and

associated burned window glass, cut nails, and other iron hardware. The use of the bank as a hospital was confirmed by the recovery of medicine bottles and the metal frame from a doctor's bag. Ceramics recovered included blue and green shell-edged refined earthenware, transfer prints, and stoneware jugs.

In Arkansas, reconstruction lasted from 1865 to 1874. Due to lawlessness, many areas (including Mississippi County) remained under martial law for several years after the end of the war. This era was bitterly remembered by the local disenfranchised white society as the time of "carpet bag rule." Organized underground movements, with the aims of both "recover[ing] for the whites the control government and society and to destroy the influence of carpetbaggers and Northern opportunists among the Negroes," began after 1867 (Folmsbee et al. 1969:360). The best known of these groups is the Ku Klux Klan, which formed in Pulaski County, Tennessee, and was active in northeast Arkansas by 1868 (Stuck 1960). Black secret societies also formed during reconstruction. A race riot, known as the Blackhawk War, took place in Osceola in 1872 (Goodspeed 1889:458). In 1874, Arkansas adopted a new constitution and was readmitted to the Union.

TENANT PERIOD

Draining and clearing opened eastern Arkansas up for agricultural development. The period from 1875 to 1950 is known as the Tenant period, and is named for the sharecropping or tenant farm labor system, which was a significant characteristic of southern U.S. agriculture after the Civil War. The decentralization of the former plantation system developed during the reconstruction period as a means of stabilizing labor relations between freedmen and landowners.

The importance of the tenant farm period in the archaeological record is that it probably represents the maximum occupation of the Eastern Lowlands prior to the recent development of non-farm rural settlement. Stewart-Abernathy and Watkins (1982:HA18) suggest that there are between 30,000 and 50,000 Tenant period sites in eastern Arkansas. The issue of these rural farmstead (i.e., Tenant) period sites' NHRP significance status has generated some commentary (Wilson 1990). Tenant settlement patterns can be clearly observed on 1930s-era quadrangle sheets and aerial photographs, with structures aligned along roads and bayous at regular spacings (100-400 m). The dispersed settlement pattern of the tenant period contrasts sharply with the clustered settlement pattern prior to 1865 (Orser and Nekola 1985:68).

The archaeological characteristics of Tenant period sites include high frequencies of Kitchen Group artifacts (up to 85 percent), primarily bottle glass and ceramics, all dating from the late nineteenth century to the mid-twentieth century (see Buchner 1992; Weaver 1991). The ceramics are typically cheaper types, often from mismatched sets, and many of these types can be identified following Price (1979). Mean ceramic dates are often not calculated for these sites due to the long span of whiteware production (1830 to present), as well as problems relating to temporal lag. Omitting brick counts, the Architecture Group artifacts are generally about as frequent as Activity Group artifacts (approximately 5 percent each). Only trace frequencies of other artifact groups are found (Arms, Clothing, Personal, Biological), and in small assemblages these minority groups types are often not represented. The cultural material at Tenant period sites are typically from near-surface plowzone contexts as a result of the structures typically being elevated on brick, concrete, or cypress stump piers. Occasionally, Tenant sites are multi-component, i.e., co-occur with prehistoric material. This is largely dependent on the natural setting of the site; however, note that many Tenant period sites are located on silty clay (backswamp/backslope) soils which were not suitable for human habitation until after drainage improvements were made.

4. METHODS

LITERATURE AND RECORDS SEARCH

A standard archaeological site files check was conducted by Andrew Saatkamp at the Arkansas Archeological Survey facility in Fayetteville on January 4, 2007. Information regarding previous archaeological investigations in the study was compiled during this visit. Preston Buchner visited the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program in Little Rock on January 24, 2007 and compiled information regarding historic structures in and near the project areas.

GENERAL FIELD METHODS

The field survey methods consisted of a crew of two to three individuals running parallel transects, spaced 30 m apart, across the project areas. Pedestrian visual survey was conducted in areas where there was sufficient surface visibility to allow it, which was the entire project area.

All cultural materials were collected and returned to the laboratory for analysis and curation (see *Laboratory Analysis*, Chapter 6).

All sites located during this project had a shovel test excavated near the center of the perceived scatter and a sketch map was drawn.

Photographs were taken to illustrate field conditions in the project area and to photo-document sites that were recorded. Field notes and site forms were completed to further document the work performed.

5. LITERATURE AND RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS

A background and literature search was conducted for this project at the Arkansas Archeological Survey in Fayetteville and at the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program in Little Rock to locate site files and reports regarding previously recorded cultural resources within the project area. The findings of this search are presented below.

ARKANSAS ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY SITE FILES

There are four previously recorded sites listed in the AAS site files that are located within the project area. The sites are discussed in numerical order in the following paragraphs.

Sherman Mound (3MS16) is a Mississippi period village site with a large mound. The site is located in survey area 32 at the west edge of the study area, at the intersection of State Route 198 and the Burlington Northern railroad, on the southeast side. Although the site was visited by Dr. Hampson “several times from 1897 to...1945” and by the LMS (the site form), the first site form was submitted in 1966. The mound was described as being 200-x-100-x-15 ft., with a village site of several acres. The site was revisited in 1980 and selectively surface collected. At this point, there is an addendum from Dr. Hampson’s notes stating that several graves had been located at the site. The site was visited again in 2001 during the course of a transmission line survey. Artifacts were surface plotted, but no shovel testing was conducted, as graves had been reported. Numerous artifacts were collected including decorated ceramics and a projectile point. The site was recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Site 3MS404 is an early- to mid-twentieth-century historic scatter located southeast of Osceola, in the corner of a soybean field and the intersection of State Routes 198 and 239. The artifact assemblage suggests a domestic site; however, based on the location, it could be a store. No further work was deemed necessary, and the site was recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Site 3MS450 is a Euro/Afro-American historic scatter dating to the mid-twentieth century. It is located south of the town of Osceola on the south side of Sandy Bayou, between Ditches 12 and 16. Five structures are shown at this location on the 1931 and 1939 15’ quads, six are on the 1948 15’ quad; and none are shown on the 1965 15’ quad. The site was covered in cottonwood and pecan trees and stretched for roughly 300 m along the ditch. Brick, flat glass, concrete, and other historic items were observed in the field. The site was recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Site 3MS674 is a late-nineteenth-century to early- to mid-twentieth-century Euro-American historic scatter located east of the Burlington Northern railroad and south of the former community of Grider. The field was in soybeans and had excellent surface visibility. A scatter of historic artifacts was identified and 54 shovel tests were excavated in a cruciform pattern, 27 of which were positive. All the positive shovel tests were shallow and the artifacts were concentrated in the plowzone. As there was no sign of intact features or subsurface deposits, the site was recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM

No properties are listed in the AHPP records as being in the project area. There are none within three kilometers of the project area, either.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES LISTINGS

There are currently 10 properties listed in the NRHP within Mississippi County. Four are in Osceola, three are in or near Blytheville, and one each in Burdette, Dyess, and Leachville. Nine of these properties are historic structures; the other is the Chickasawba Mound site (3MS55), located on the western outskirts of Blytheville.

There are no listed properties within the present project area.

ARCHIVAL MAPS

We checked the GLO plat maps provided on CD-ROM and four 15' USGS quads (1933, 1939, 1948, and 1965) in order to see what type of information, if any, was provided on them.

The plat map for Township 12 North 11 East was just a partial map, showing only part of Sections 7, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 24, 25, 26, 33, and 34; this is a result of the Mississippi River cutting of those sections. No cultural sites are shown on the map (Figure 5-01). There is a large swamp or marsh in the center of the map, with four drainages leading away from it to the north and the Mississippi River. The project area encompassed almost this entire map. Interestingly, Sandy Bayou is not shown on the map, although what may be Brown Bayou is depicted.

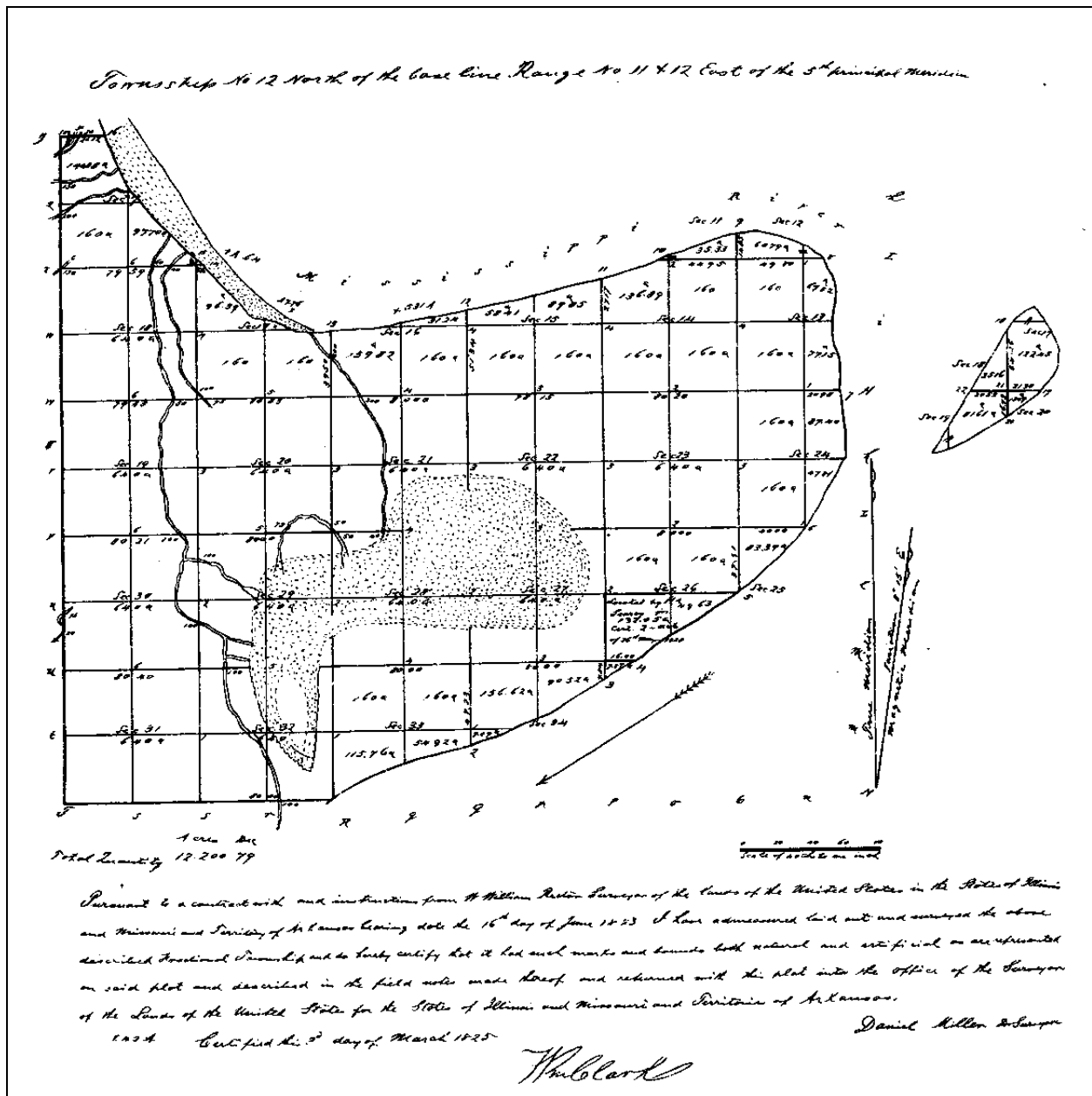


Figure 5-01. GLO plat map of Township 12 North Range 11 East.

The map for Township 12 North, Range 10 East also shows no cultural traces in the two sections (24 and 25) of the project area. There are, however, roads just to the west of the sections in Section 23 and 26. Interestingly, Sandy Bayou is not shown on the map, nor any drainage in the relevant sections.

All four of the older 15' quads show numerous structures and some roads that are not present on the most recent 7.5' quad dating to 1972 and photorevised in 1983 (Figures 5-02 to 5-05).

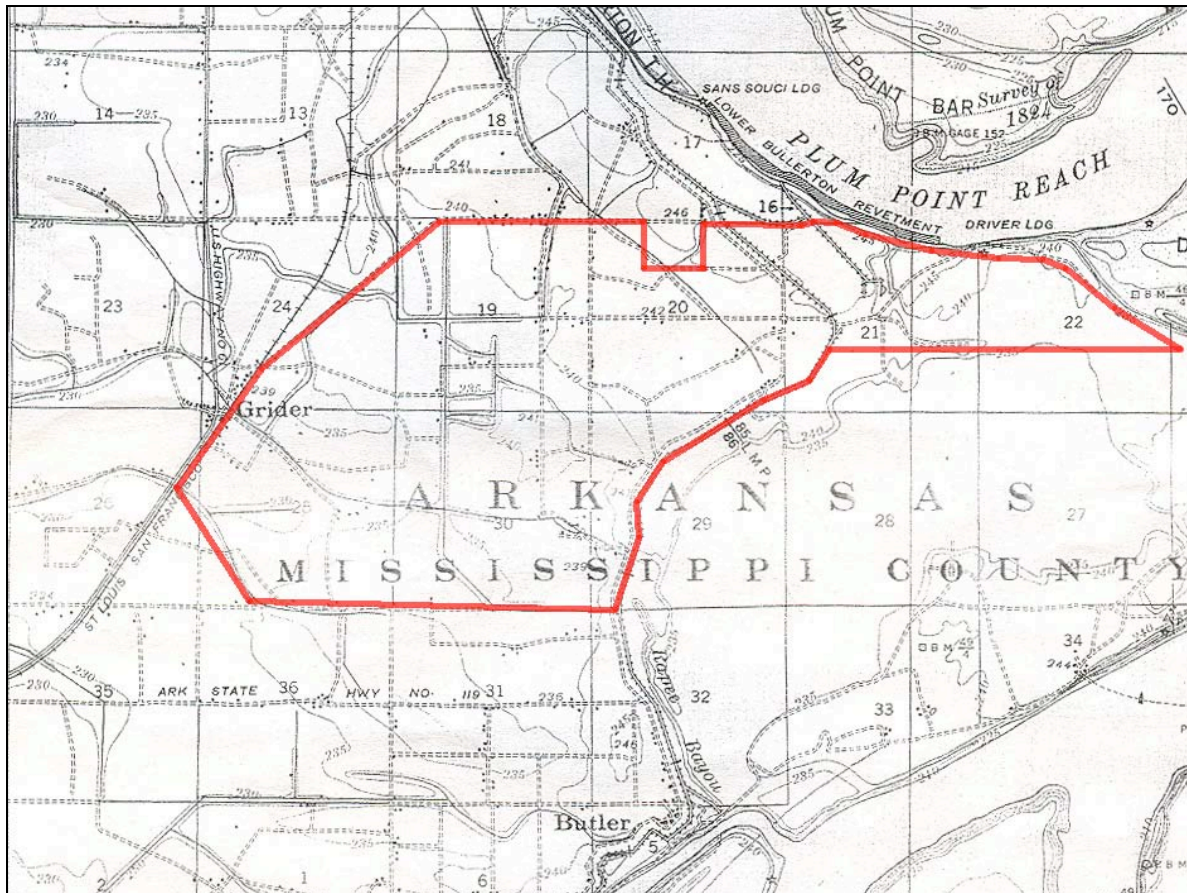


Figure 5-02. 1933 Osceola, Ark-Tenn. USGS 15' quad.

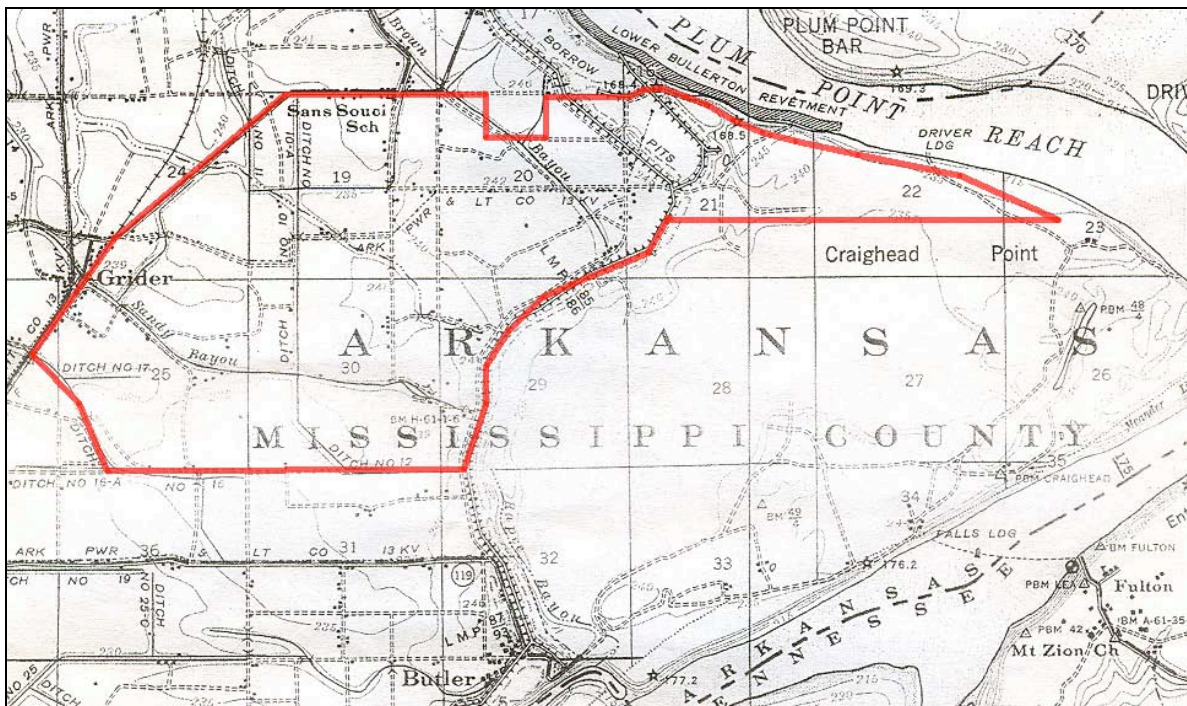


Figure 5-03. 1939 Osceola, Ark-Tenn. USGS 15' quad.

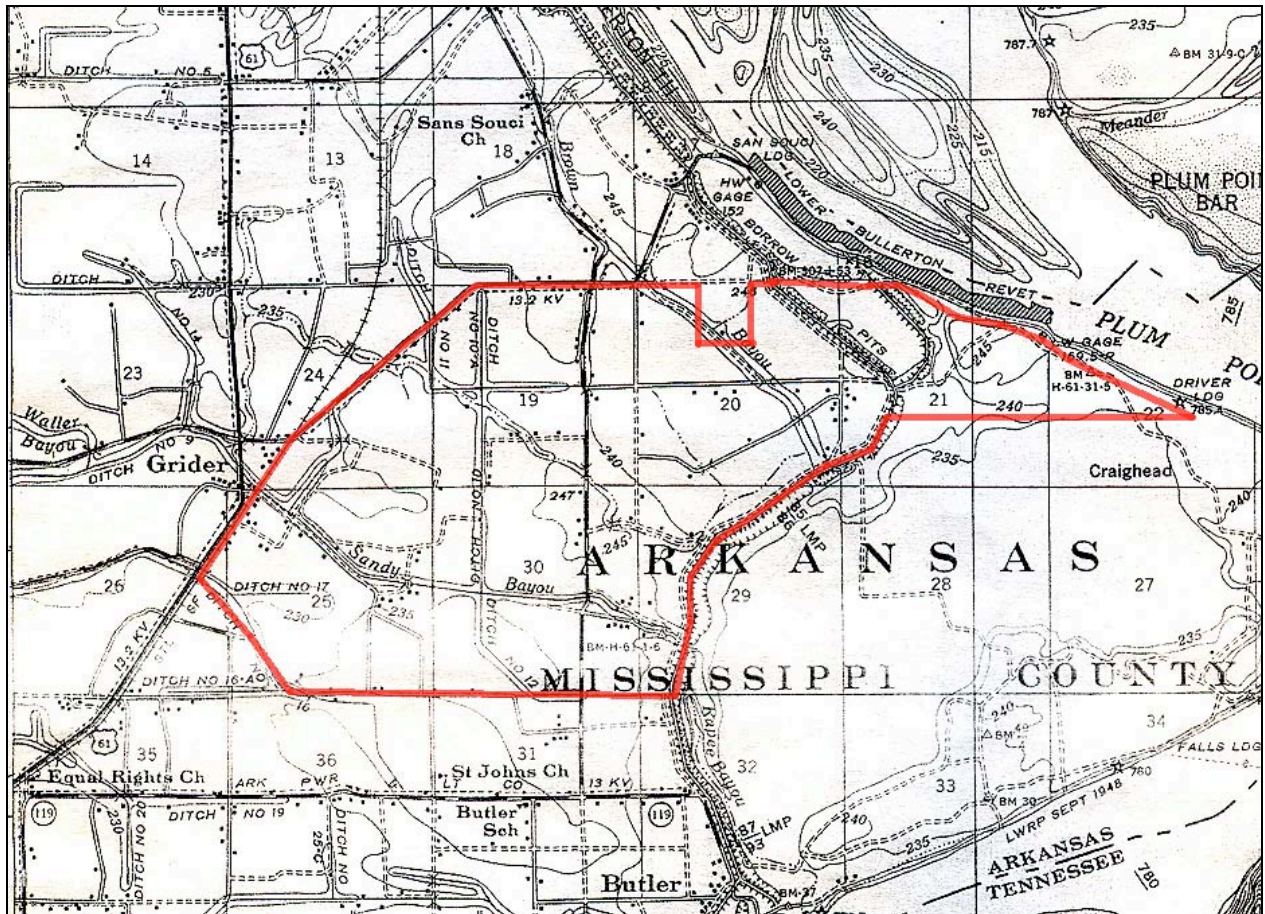


Figure 5-04. 1948 Osceola, Ark-Tenn. USGS 15' quad.

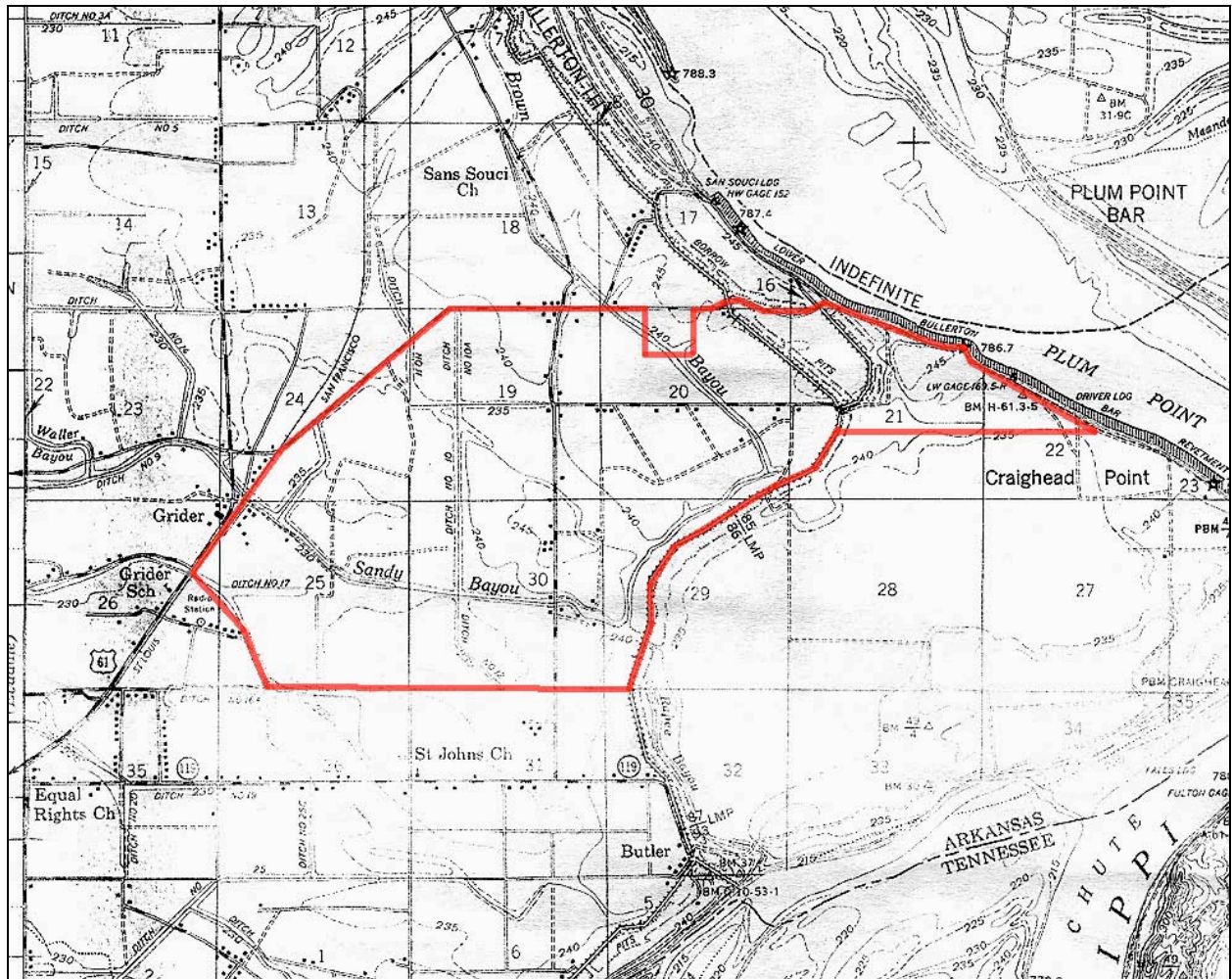


Figure 5-05. 1948 Osceola, Ark-Tenn. USGS 15' quad.

6. LABORATORY ANALYSIS

INTRODUCTION

The materials recovered during the intensive archaeological survey of the project area were transported to the PCI laboratory in Memphis, Tennessee where all the artifacts were cleaned, sorted, and systematically analyzed according to the laboratory procedures outlined below.

The recovered assemblage contains 3,621 individually counted artifacts (Table 6-01). Historic artifacts make up the majority of the recovered material (n=3,156) and consist primarily of Kitchen Group artifacts (n=2,613). Prehistoric artifacts make up approximately 8 percent of the assemblage. The analytical methods and procedures used to identify each artifact category are presented below.

Table 6-01. Total artifact counts recovered during investigations.

Prehistoric Lithics	Other Lithics	Aboriginal Pottery	Daub/Fired Clay	Bone	Historic Items	Total
178	3	161	108	15	3,156	3,621

PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS

LITHIC ANALYSIS

All lithic artifacts fall within one of two major categories: chipped-stone artifacts or other stone items. Chipped-stone artifacts make up the bulk of the lithic collection. The typology employed in sorting this material is described below. Non-chipped-stone artifacts include fire-cracked rock, a hammerstone, and 2 possible hand tools.

The chipped-stone analysis is based on the sorting scheme of Sullivan and Rozen (1985; Rozen and Sullivan 1989a, 1989b). This typology is an alternative to traditional stage-related debitage typologies and is partly in response to ambiguity resulting from inconsistent use of poorly defined classificatory types such as “biface thinning flake” or “resharpening flake.” The proposed Sullivan and Rozen (1985) sorting method offers greater replicability over traditional stage typologies, and, in addition, was formulated specifically for the constraints (time and money) of contract archaeology. Additional commentary regarding the value of interpretative results derived from this scheme has been presented (Amick and Mauldin 1989; Ensor and Roemer 1989; Rozen and Sullivan 1989a, 1989b). While originally based on Arizona CRM samples, the descriptive merits of the system have proven to have general utility for characterizing and comparing lithic site assemblages elsewhere (Albertson and Buchner 1999).

All lithic items were organized into two initial sorting categories according to the presence or absence of positive percussion features. Chipped-stone artifacts without positive percussion features were considered under the broad term “cores,” while chipped-stone artifacts with positive percussion features were considered debitage. All cores, or items that exhibited flake scars, were then subdivided into more traditional subcategories: projectile point/knives (PP/Ks), bifaces, and other (traditional) cores. The presence or absence of retouch initially subdivided the remaining debitage. Like cores, retouched debitage may be further subdivided into more traditional assumed functional or morphological categories. The identification and classification of retouched pieces can be problematic, given the gradation from formal to expedient “use wear” type retouch. In general, the Sullivan and Rozen (1985) typology initially defines three chipped-stone tool categories: cores, retouched pieces, and debitage.

The classification of the debitage is where the scheme varies the most from traditional approaches. The four morphologically defined categories of debitage are outlined below (Figure 6-01). Pieces without observable interior faces were considered “debris,” which is similar to “chipping shatter” of traditional approaches. Pieces of debitage with observable interior faces but lacking bulbs of percussion were considered “flake fragments.” Fragments with both observable interior faces and bulbs of percussion were considered either “complete flakes,” if the margins were intact, or “broken flakes,” if the lateral margins were not intact. To further qualify the debitage, all complete flakes were subjected to one final analysis: size and cortex grading.

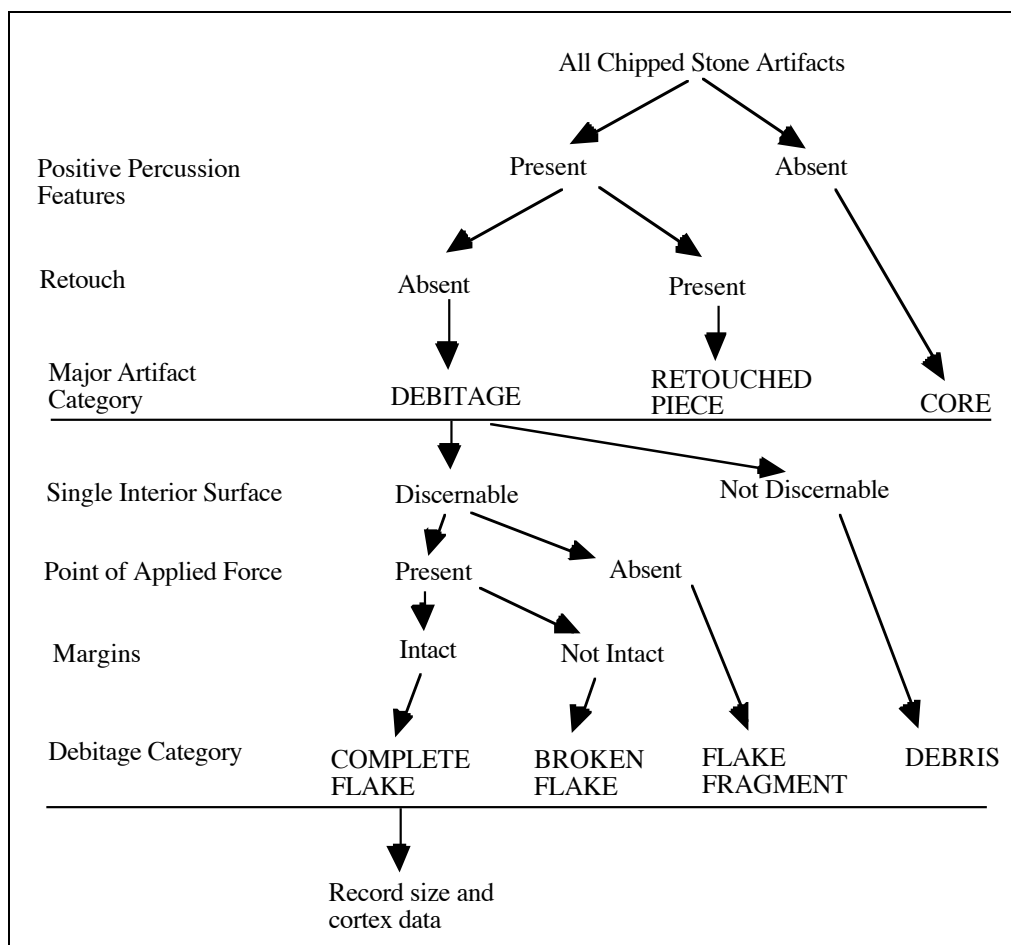


Figure 6-01. Technological attribute key used to identify major chipped-stone and debitage categories (after Sullivan and Rozen 1985).

Projectile Point/Knives

Only 1 PP/K was recovered during the project. Under the lithic typology in use, projectile points are an analysis subunit within the broader “core” chipped-stone tool category. The PP/K basal fragment or proximal end was found on FS 1 during a selective general surface collection. It was weighed (0.6 grams) and measured in millimeters (mm) for maximum thickness (3.1 mm) and distal haft width (12 mm). This point type is a Madison. It is described as being a straight-edged, isosceles triangular arrowhead. It dates to the Late Woodland and Mississippi cultural phases (from about A.D. 800 to the beginning of the Historic period (Justice 1987: 224-227).

Drills

Drills are tools that may have been used for multiple purposes such as a hole puncture, sewing needle, borer, or scribe. There was 1 drill fragment found on site 71 during the investigations. Its base has been snapped, and it weighs 2 grams. Cortex is present on one side, yet it is flat. It is 28.4 mm long, 16.9mm wide, and 3.1 mm thick.

Bifaces

Bifaces are not as chronologically sensitive. Three metric attributes were recorded for the complete bifaces and determinate biface fragments. All items in this category were weighed in grams. An attempt to characterize each individual biface by shape and significant attribute (comments) is shown in Table 6-02.

Table 6-02. Bifaces.

Site #	Provenience	Depth (cm)	Shape	Comments	L (mm)	W (mm)	Th (mm)	Wt (g)
71	East end	surface	ovate	pressure-flaked preform	33.3	19	9.3	5.00
71	East end	surface	elongated	pressure-flaked preform, medial	IND	29.2	6.8	6.00
71	East end	surface	indeterminate	pressure-flaked preform, medial	IND	IND	IND	0.60
71	GSC		triangular	pressure-flaked preform	IND	21.7	6.5	3.00
3MS16	GSC/Area B		irregular	crude with cortex	76.9	54.6	20.1	92.00
3MS16	GSC/Area C		indeterminate	crude fragment with pressure flaking	IND	29.7	7.5	6.00

Other Cores

Following the terminology of Sullivan and Rozen (1985), cores include all chipped-stone artifacts without positive percussion features (see *Lithic Analysis*). Detailed information has been provided regarding PP/Ks and bifaces, both of which are subcategories of cores under this terminology. The “Other Cores” category essentially subsumes the “cores” category of more traditional stage-related lithic typologies.

A total of 34 other cores have been identified in the prehistoric artifact assemblage (Table 6-03). They were all surface finds. This category distinguishes cores into their own unique type. Such types are tested cobble, core, and core fragment. These terms are used best to describe core ware stages. The following definitions attempt to clarify the terms given to core ware stage types: Tested cobble, stage of core where usually three or less lithic pieces have been removed from the sample to test if raw material or tool productivity is possible; Core, exhausted lithic material reduced for tool use or light travel; and Core fragment, fragmented core.

Table 6-03. Other cores.

Site #	Type	L (mm)	W (mm)	Th (mm)	Wt (g)
3MS780	core	62.20	38.50	24.80	60.00
3MS780	core	46.80	31.20	18.50	30.00
3MS780	core	42.60	31.20	22.20	28.00
3MS780	core	50.10	28.60	14.00	24.00
3MS780	core	47.20	35.30	18.50	35.00
3MS780	core	39.00	24.10	23.40	28.00
3MS780	core fragment	31.00	25.70	12.30	10.00
3MS780	core fragment	34.60	26.10	16.20	13.00
3MS780	core fragment	25.50	19.00	10.50	5.00
3MS780	core fragment	22.50	22.50	7.70	3.00
3MS780	core fragment	23.30	17.40	11.80	5.00

Site #	Type	L (mm)	W (mm)	Th (mm)	Wt (g)
3MS780	core fragment	31.20	23.10	13.20	11.00
3MS780	tested cobble	38.60	23.30	24.00	23.00
3MS780	tested cobble	40.80	28.50	20.00	22.00
3MS782	core	65.30	38.50	29.40	83.00
3MS782	core	44.80	35.60	19.40	24.00
3MS782	core	63.00	49.50	24.00	78.00
3MS782	core	56.10	32.00	20.90	41.00
3MS782	core	44.90	30.00	21.10	26.00
3MS782	core fragment	51.10	39.70	18.30	32.00
3MS782	core fragment	28.70	25.40	13.60	10.00
3MS782	core fragment	45.90	37.60	19.00	25.00
3MS782	core fragment	43.50	31.20	21.10	32.00
3MS782	core fragment	32.20	28.70	11.60	9.00
3MS782	tested cobble	59.40	48.20	41.00	119.00
69	core	42.90	41.40	27.20	36.00
71	core	42.20	39.30	32.20	54.00
71	core	63.30	30.80	21.10	65.00
71	core	46.20	20.80	19.60	18.00
71	core	50.20	39.80	21.90	43.00
71	core	53.40	37.30	27.90	51.00
71	core fragment	33.00	23.50	21.10	13.00
71	tested cobble	74.70	36.80	24.10	71.00
75	core fragment	37.40	20.10	12.90	12.00

Retouched Pieces

This category can include such lithic items such as scrapers, uniface, and utilized debitage. In this case, 1 utilized flake was found on the surface of Site 3MS782 and placed in this group. This flake may also be described as being expedient or retouched for such uses as scraping or cutting.

Other Stone Artifacts

Hammerstone

Hammerstones or hand tools are considered to be tools used for striking or sharpening other objects. The hammerstone, also found on Site 3MS782 during this project, appears to have mainly been used for striking objects. It weighs 321 grams.

Other Hand Tools

There are 2 other possible hand tools found on sites 3MS780 (weight=20 grams) and 3MS782 (weight=94 grams). The item found on Site 3MS780 is elongated and has been worked on the edges like a double-edge saw. It is crude and thick with most of the cortex present. The other tool-like item is also elongated but smooth, and is river cobble. It is difficult to determine the use of each item, however cultural alteration is apparent.

Fire-cracked Rock

Fire-cracked rock is defined as any type of non-chipped stone that has been fractured from exposure to heat. A total of 19 fire-cracked rock pieces were recovered, weighing a total of 503 grams. The amount and weight from each site is as follows: Site 3MS756 (n=1, wt=23); Site 3MS780 (n=1, wt=163); Site 3MS782 (n=2, wt=170); and Site 71 (n=15, wt=147).

Lithic Debitage

A total of 113 pieces of debitage were recovered from all contexts during the course of the investigations. This material was sorted into the four Sullivan and Rozen (1985) debitage categories (Table 6-04). The results are as follows: complete flakes (n=59); broken flakes (n=20); flake fragments (n=19); and debris (n=15). A total of 15 flakes were thermally altered (complete flakes, n=2; broken flakes, n=6; flake fragments, n=6; and debris, n=1).

Table 6-04. Lithic debitage totals.

	3MS16	54	56	69	71	3MS753	Total
Complete flake	2	9	24	1	23	0	59
Broken flake	0	0	10	1	9	0	20
Flake fragment	1	3	6	0	9	0	19
Debris	1	3	4	0	6	1	15
Total	4	15	44	2	47	1	113

The complete flakes were examined in more detail as a sample to better quantify the assemblage in terms of size and cortex grades. All complete flakes were sorted by size into one of four grades: 0 to .25 in., grade 1; .26 to .5 in., grade 2; .51 to 1.0 in., grade 3; and 1.01 to 1.5, grade 4. Only the first three size grades were used in this analysis. The complete flakes were also inspected for the amount of cortex remaining on the dorsal surface and assigned a cortex grade: grade 1, no cortex; grade 2, 1 to 33 percent; grade 3, 34 to 66 percent; and grade 4, 67 to 100 percent. The complete flake cortex and size grades are summarized in Table 6-05.

Table 6-05. Complete flake size and cortex grade.

				Size Grade			Cortex Grade			
Site	Provenience	Ct	Wt(g)	1	2	3	1	2	3	4
69	GSC	1	2.00	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
3MS780	GSC	9	41.00	1	7	1	0	0	4	5
3MS782	GSC	24	116.00	7	15	2	3	10	4	7
71	GSC	23	46.00	8	14	1	6	9	4	4
3MS16	GSC/Area C	2	11.00	0	2	0	0	1	0	1
	Total	59	216.00	17	38	4	9	20	12	18

ABORIGINAL CERAMIC ANALYSIS

A total of 161 aboriginal ceramics were recovered and identified from six sites in the project area. The attributes applied to examine the ceramic assemblage are: surface treatment (plain/decorated); temper (paste); and vessel portion (rim/body) (Table 6-06). The pottery sherds have been grouped according to temper and are discussed in the following paragraphs.

Table 6-06. Aboriginal ceramics.

	PIB	PIR	PIBa	PIRF	PIR/H	CmB	InB	InR	In/PuB	PuB	Ef/R	Total
c/sh	29	11	1	1	1	0	2	7	1	5	1	59
c/l	45	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51
c/g	38	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	41
c/g/l	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
clay	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
Total	112	23	1	1	1	5	3	8	1	5	1	161

PIB=plain body; PIR=plain rim; PIBa=plain base; PIRF=plain rim fragment; PIR/H=plain rim handle; CmB=cordmarked body; InB=Incised body; InR=incised rim; InPuB=incised/punctuated body; Ef/R=effigy rim.

Clay/Shell

This category includes sherds that contain substantial amounts of clay and crushed shell to conclude that they may have been intentionally added as tempering agents. A total of 59 sherds were identified having this type of temper. There are 51 clay sherds that show leaching. The presence of leaching (holes in pottery) suggests that shell was probably used to temper these sherds and is therefore placed in this group. Five out of the six sites have clay/shell or clay/leaching tempered pottery. They are: 3MS780, n=11 (c/l); 3MS782, n=4 (c/l); 71, n=42 (c/sh) and n=26 (c/l); 75, n=1 (c/sh); and 3MS16, n=16 (c/sh) and n=10 (c/l). There are 94 plain (including clay/leached) and 16 decorated items in this category. There are 11 (c/sh) rims and 6 (c/l) rims. Other vessel parts identified included a base (c/sh), rim fragment (c/sh), and handle with rim attached (c/sh). The rim fragment is described as the top part of the vessel at the point of lip curvature. The decorated pieces are incised (n=9), incised/punctated (n=1), punctated (n=5), and an effigy rim (Figure 6-02). This latter item dates to the Late Mississippian.



Figure 6-02. Effigy medallion from Site 3MS796.

Clay/Grog

This category includes sherds made from mostly clay and grog (crushed up pieces of pottery). The surface treatments in this category were found to be plain (n=39), including 1 rim and 2 incised sherds (a rim and a body fragment). Clay/Grog pottery were found on sites 3MS780, n=6; 3MS782, n=15; 71, n=11; and 3MS16, n=9.

Clay/Grog/Leaching

The 5 pieces of pottery in this group are tempered with clay and grog and mostly shell that has since leached out. These sherds are all rims and came from Site 3MS753.

Clay

This category includes sherds that contain clay. No other temper has been identified and there is no leaching present. There are 5 clay cordmarked body fragments from Site 3MS753 in this group.

Daub and Fired Clay

A total of 107 pieces of daub recovered from seven different sites. Daub is hardened clay that was used as a plaster for holding structures such as housing or storage huts together. Daub is identified by the remains of grass embedded in it that was used with daub as building material. The majority of the daub was found on Site 3MS780 (n=55, wt=418 g) and Site 71 (n=33, wt=132 g). One very large chunk weighing 114 g alone was found on Site 3MS16.

HISTORIC ARTIFACTS

Table 6-07. Total historic artifact group count.

ARCH	KIT	FURN	ACTVY	ELEC	CLOTH	PER	ARMS	MISC	Total
289	2610	9	66	19	28	33	4	98	3,156

Historic artifact groups have been formulated and presented following the functional group classification system originally developed by Stanley South (1977). In South's system, artifacts are analyzed within a general type-ware-materials-class-group system, with the most detailed analysis performed at the type level and the most generalized analysis at the group level. A detailed analysis within this system is based largely upon differences in formal characteristics.

ARCHITECTURE GROUP

Table 6-08. Total counts for Architecture Group.

Artifact Type	Ct	Wt (g)
Brick	5	N/A
Brick Fragments	132	4685.00
Flat Glass	102	578.00
Nails	21	317.00
Drainage Pipe	10	1104.00
Other Architecture	19	N/A
Total	289	

Brick and Brick Fragments

A total of 5 relatively complete bricks and 132 brick fragments were recovered during investigations. The brick fragments weighed 4,685 grams and were found on 67 of the 78 sites. The partially complete bricks have been typed.

Common Brick

Common bricks are used more often for building than any other type of brick. Little effort is made to specialize these bricks by the manufacture in order to keep costs down. They are used in both interior and exterior walls as well as for stone work, terra cotta, and face brick. However, face bricks are the best of the lot and can be more expensive to produce (Gurcke 1987). The common brick in this assemblage was found on site 18. It is stiff-mud, weighs 1,469 grams, and measures 6 inches long and 3.5 inches wide. It is plain (no embossing present on the surface) and is cracked, which may suggest it has been refired (possible fire damage).

Firebrick

Firebricks have a greater resistance to heat and are therefore made from special clays. They are used for lining fireplaces, kilns, furnaces, boilers, and any other areas that require heat resistant material. For example, they can be used as building blocks in areas of extreme heat. A total of 3 firebricks have been recovered from site 41. They are all buff in color and damaged. A brief description is discussed below.

- **Brick 1:** Brick 1 weighs 2,400 grams and is more complete than the other two. It is approximately 8.5 inches in length and 4 inches wide. It was probably a "standard 9 inch straight" firebrick before its deterioration. It would have been embossed with "ST. LOUIS V& F. B. CO. STANDARD." The remaining letters read "T. V. CO. STANDARD." This brick was manufactured in St. Louis, Missouri.

- **Brick 2:** Brick 2 is 5 inches in length and 4 inches wide. It weighs 1,590 grams and is the same type as Brick 1. Its letters read “LOUIS F. B. CO. D.”
- **Brick 3:** Brick 3 reads “CLED S,” which probably read LACLEDE ST. LOUIS. It is interpreted as being manufactured by the Laclede-Christy Clay Products Co. of St. Louis, Missouri, which operated from ca. 1857-1921 (Gurke 1987:256-257). It weighs 1,446 grams. The measurements are 5 inches in length and 3 inches wide.

Paving Brick

Paving bricks are made from clays that are fired at low temperatures and are thoroughly vitrified. They are solid and strong so that they can withstand weight; hence, they are primarily used in streets or walking paths (Gurke 1987). The paving brick in this group was found on Site 3MS764. It weighs 1,304 grams and measures 5 inches long by 4 inches wide. It is similar to those described by Buchner (2004), being that it is a decorative embossed brick produced by the Coffeyville Vitrified Brick & Tile Co. that operated from 1893 to 1930.

Flat Glass

A total of 102 pieces of flat or windowpane glass was recovered. The flat glass was sorted by color, resulting in clear (n=23), light green (n=76), aqua (n=2), and amethyst (n=1). All flat glass is associated with structural material from 45 different sites.

Nails

Nails were examined by basic morphology, which resulted in the following identifications: machine cut (n=2); wire (n=7); and unidentified (n=12). Machine cut nails are generally considered earlier than wire cut nails. According to Orser et al. (1987:549-558), sites 3MS746 and 3MS787 predate those six sites where wire nails were found. Nail morphologies are independent from each other. Unidentified nails are too corroded to discern. However, a large bent nail (6 in.) was recovered with two smaller nails and the nail from Site 3MS783 may be a roofing tack. There were two larger wire nails also found on sites 3MS767 (5 in.) and 76 (4.5 in.).

Drainage Pipe

Drainage pipe fragments were found on nine sites. The largest clay fragment was recovered from 3MS767. It weighs 546 g and has an orange-glazed exterior and no interior glaze. It is grog-like, thick, and gritty. The second heaviest pipe fragment was found on 3MS772 (wt=166). Most all drainage pipe fragments appear to be the same type of drainage pipe described above.

Other Architecture

This group consists of minor items numbering less than 3, with the exception of asbestos. A total of 9 asbestos shingle fragments were found on sites 3MS734 (n=1) and 3MS404 (n=8). Asbestos is a heat-resistant fibrous silicate mineral. It is considered to be a contemporary historic artifact. A shaped building stone (wt=286 g) that appears to be a mixture of brick and concrete was found on 3MS762. A white ceramic doorknob fragment was recovered from site 68. Other architectural items are mortar (n=3); concrete (n=2); concrete/limestone (n=1); and slate (n=2). The most significant amount of mortar (wt=173) came from 3MS780. Mortar was also found on 3MS758 and 3MS765. A rather small amount of concrete (wt=41 g) was recovered from 3MS729 and 3MS730. The concrete/limestone block weighed 143 g and was found on 3MS765. Very little slate was recovered from 3MS758 and 3MS766.

FURNITURE

Only 9 pieces of furniture were recovered during the field investigations. Marble fragments were found on sites 3MS742, 3MS772, and 3MS777. They could have been used as table, dresser, or

counter tops. All other furniture items were metal. They included: a wheel (3MS733); a metal threaded foot (3MS742); handle and leg (3MS775); another leg (3MS780); and a metal knob (3MS785). Compared to other historic groups, furniture is less likely to be discarded. Moreover, most kitchen items are found at a higher frequency since they are more perishable than furniture. Metal furniture items in this group are probably a result of broken pieces that fell off.

KITCHEN GROUP

The Kitchen Group consists of three primary classes: ceramics (n=957); bottle glass (n=1,422); table glass (n=166); and other kitchen items (n=64).

Ceramics

Five ceramic types have been identified within the kitchen group. They are stoneware (n=341), late refined earthenware (n=43), whiteware (n=396), ironstone (n=156), and porcelain (n=22). Classification of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century refined ceramics into specific types has been a problem for historic archaeologists (Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Mathews 1990; Miller 1980; Noël Hume 1970; South 1977), most evident in the reliable sorting of refined earthenwares into the common typological categories of creamwares, pearlwares, and whitewares.

Stoneware

Stonewares were generally made for utilitarian purposes and were manufactured locally throughout the United States. Stoneware was recovered from 61 sites (out of 78). It was sorted by color, counted, and weighed. The results are summarized in Table 6-09. Stoneware fragments that are described as having Albany or Bristol surface treatments can be dated. Albany is a clay slip that was mined in New York from the early 1800s to the present. Bristol is a chemical and clay slip popular after 1884 and used almost to the exclusion of other slips after 1920 (Greer 1981: 211-212). A single stoneware fragment found on Site 3MS781 is marked with what appears to be a maple leaf logo. This type of logo is "Western Stoneware." Monmouth, Illinois was the home for Western Stoneware, known for its "Maple Leaf" imprint (Wikipedia 2006). The Western Stoneware Co. was born of a merger of seven smaller pottery companies (Martin and Cooper 1983). Western Stoneware merged with Monmouth in 1906 and continued to use the Monmouth maple leaf logo until they went out of business in 1985.

Table 6-09. Stoneware surface treatments.

Surface Treatment (exterior/interior)	Vessel Part	CT	WT (g)
Albany	handle	1	17.00
Albany and Bristol/yellow	body fragment	1	84.00
Albany/Albany	body fragment	5	81.00
Albany/Bristol	(1) base (6) body	7	226.00
black/black	(1) rim (1) handle (5) body	7	87.00
blue sponge/brown unidentified	body fragment	1	9.00
blue/blue	body fragment	1	10.00
Bristol and brown unidentified/brown unidentified	body fragment	1	37.00
Bristol annular blue /Bristol	lid	1	37.00
Bristol decal/Bristol	body fragment	1	13.00
Bristol/Albany	(13) base (35) body	48	938.00
Bristol/Bristol	(7) rim (1) lid (15) body	23	819.00
Bristol/Bristol/unglazed	base/body	1	34.00
Bristol/brown unidentified	(1) base (2) body	3	61.00
Bristol/unglazed	(1) lid (1) base (1) body	3	90.00
brown unidentified/Albany	body fragment	1	23.00
brown unidentified/black	body fragment	1	33.00
brown unidentified/brown unidentified	(9) base (1) handle (3) mouth (4) rim (85) body	102	1,854.00

Surface Treatment (exterior/interior)	Vessel Part	CT	WT (g)
brown unidentified/unglazed	base	1	26.00
brown unidentified/yellow	body fragment	2	35.00
brown/brown unidentified	rim	1	8.00
clear/Albany	body fragment	1	5.00
clear/brown unidentified	body fragment	7	96.00
clear/tan	body fragment	1	23.00
clear/unglazed	body fragment	1	8.00
clear/yellow	body fragment	1	10.00
cream/Albany	body fragment	7	82.00
cream/brown unidentified	(4) base (13) body	17	280.00
cream/cream	body fragment	3	49.00
cream/orange	body fragment	1	12.00
cream/tan	body fragment	1	20.00
dark gray/dark gray	body fragment	1	13.00
gray	rim	1	54.00
gray/Albany	body fragment	4	56.00
gray/black	body fragment	7	138.00
gray/brown unidentified	(1) rim (25) body	26	443.00
gray/clear	body fragment	1	19.00
gray/gray	body fragment	4	61.00
gray/unglazed	body fragment	1	50.00
sponge blue/cream	body fragment	2	147.00
sponge blue/sponge blue	rim	1	9.00
tan/brown unidentified	body fragment	2	28.00
tan/tan	(1) base (5) body	6	126.00
unglazed	body fragment	1	23.00
unglazed tan/brown unidentified	body fragment	1	20.00
unglazed, black	body fragment	1	13.00
unglazed/ brown unidentified	base	1	18.00
unglazed/Bristol	(3) base (3) body	6	151.00
unglazed/brown unidentified	(7) base (5) body	12	226.00
unglazed/tan	base	1	15.00
white/unglazed	body fragment	1	53.00
white/white	body fragment	1	5.00
Albany/Albany	body fragment	8	169.00
Total		341	6,944.00

Late Refined Earthenware

Late refined earthenware is not as highly fired as ironstone, so the paste is generally lighter, grainier, more porous, and yellowish in color. The type can be viewed as intermediate between stoneware and whiteware, although that description is not perfect. The glazes on late refined earthenware are typically thinner, and this results in more pronounced crazing. Miller (1980, 1991) lists this type as the lowest priced English refined earthenware during the nineteenth century. Similarly, it was the lowest quality whiteware manufactured at the East Liverpool district in the U.S. (Gates and Ormerod 1982:8). Pietak and Holland (2000:47) suggest that late refined earthenware's maximum popularity spans the period from ca. 1820 to the 1880s.

A total of 46 fragments of late refined earthenware was recovered from 24 sites. They have been described by surface treatment similar to stoneware. Table 6-10 summarizes the results. Chapter 7 describes these findings by site and provenience. The pieces from this group are probably

portions of large utilitarian vessels such as wash basins, bowls, pitchers, and spittoons. The low number in this group could suggest most of the sites found during investigations were occupied at a more contemporary era.

Table 6-10. Late refined earthenware.

Surface Treatment (exterior/interior)	Vessel Part	Ct	Wt(g)
annular blue/white	body fragment	1	6.00
blue	rim	1	1.00
blue annular	rim	1	14.00
blue sponge/white	body fragment	2	14.00
blue/blue	(1) base (1) body	2	26.00
blue/white	(2) rim (1) rim/handle (1) base (2) body	6	100.00
brown/blue	body fragment	1	6.00
glazed blue	body fragment	1	1.00
green/cream	body fragment	1	14.00
molded glazed pink	body fragment	2	15.00
molded	base	1	20.00
molded, orange/unglazed	body fragment	1	2.00
multi-color	body fragment	1	3.00
sponge, blue	body fragment	1	8.00
teal	(1) rim (1) body	2	7.00
unglazed/blue	(1) rim (1) footring (4) body	6	14.00
unglazed/white	body fragment	1	9.00
unglazed/blue	(1) rim (7) body	8	77.00
cream/cream	body fragment	1	5.00
white/blue	base, molded	1	30.00
yellow/annular	body fragment	1	4.00
white annular	body fragment	1	8.00
	Total	43	384.00

Whiteware

Whiteware has a buff-colored or whitish paste and a clear or colorless lead glaze. It lacks the bluish tint of pearlware. Whiteware began replacing pearlware ca. 1820 and continued to be produced into the twentieth century (Noël Hume 1982:130-131). Undecorated whiteware vessels are relatively common, 75 percent of the whiteware is plain.

It is difficult to precisely date plain whiteware due to its long production span. Price (1979) suggests that undecorated whiteware is most common after the Civil War. Due to the long production run, the most chronologically sensitive attribute of this type is the back mark.

A total of 396 pieces of whiteware were recorded during the analysis. They were identified as: plain (n=298); decorated (n=88); whiteware/hotel (n=5); maker's mark (n=4); and burned (n=1). Table 6-11 shows plain whiteware sorted by vessel type. There are 2 teacup footrings from site 3MS761. The decorated whiteware in this assemblage are shown in Table 6-12. A description of each decoration type is discussed after the ceramic categories. The four maker's marks are indeterminate. White/hotel pieces (rims, n=4; and footring, n=1) are thicker than the other plain whiteware. These fragments may have once been used in hotels or restaurants. Plain and decorated whiteware were present on almost all the sites (see site descriptions, Chapter 7).

Table 6-11. Plain whiteware.

Vessel Part	Ct	Wt(g)
body fragment	172	513.00
footrings	61	361.00
rim	62	227.00
handle	1	3.00
rim/handle	1	8.00
lid	1	6.00
Total	298	1,118.00

Table 6-12. Decorated whiteware.

Decoration Type	Vessel Part	Ct	Wt(g)
annular, blue	body fragment	1	1.00
annular, brown	body fragment	1	1.00
blue edged	rim	1	1.00
whiteware, decal	rim	1	4.00
whiteware, decal, polychrome, floral, blue	footring	1	3.00
whiteware, decal, polychrome, floral, pink, rose	body fragment	1	4.00
whiteware, decal, polychrome, rose	body fragment	1	2.00
unidentified	body fragment	4	7.00
unidentified, blue	body fragment	3	14.00
unidentified, green	(1) footring (3) body	4	9.00
gold gilded, decal, polychrome	rim	1	2.00
hand painted	body fragment	1	1.00
hand painted, annular, red	body fragment	1	2.00
hand painted, blue	rim	1	3.00
molded, annular, green	rim	1	7.00
molded, annular, red	rim	1	5.00
molded, blue dot	body fragment	1	1.00
molded, glazed blue	rim	1	1.00
molded, glazed yellow	body fragment	1	3.00
molded, glazed, tan	rim	1	9.00
molded, plain	(18) rim (5) handle (1) footring (10) body	34	202.00
transfer print, brown	rim	1	2.00
transfer print, green	rim	1	1.00
transfer print, red	body fragment	1	2.00
fiesta, blue	body fragment	5	10.00
fiesta, green	(1) footring (3) body	4	14.00
fiesta, maroon	body fragment	2	4.00
fiesta, pink	body fragment	2	6.00
fiesta, red	(1) footring (2) body	3	12.00
fiesta, teal	body fragment	1	6.00
fiesta, yellow	(2) rim (4) body	6	18.00
	Total	88	357.00

Ironstone

Ironstone ceramics exhibit a hard grayish-white paste and a clear glaze. As noted previously in the discussion on whitewares, problems occur in the reliable sorting of ironstones from whitewares. Ironstone was developed by English potters during the nineteenth century in an effort to compete with Chinese wares. English and U.S. potters marked semi-vitreous wares

during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries as “ironstone.” Wetherbee (1980) suggests a date of 1840-1950 for plain ironstone (mean date 1895). Gates and Ormerod (1982) suggest a range of 1840-1907 (mean date 1873.5) for embossed ironstone.

A total of 155 pieces of ironstone were identified during the analysis. They have been described as the following types: plain (n=69); decorated (n=75); industrial (6); and maker’s mark (n=5). The plain ironstone has been sorted also by vessel type (Table 6-13). The decorated ironstone is summarized in Table 6-14. There are 4 plain and 2 decorated industrial fragments. Both pieces are green annular, (the one from Site 3MS773 is a green annular tea cup footring). Another is a rim from Site 3MS757, but it is also handpainted. Industrial ironstone would have been utilized similar to whiteware/hotel ceramics. Out of the five maker’s marks, three can be read. They are: “CHINA” from site 3MS740; “IRONSTONE CHINA POWELL” from site 3MS778; and “HOMER” from site 63. The back mark (maker’s mark) that reads “HOMER” was manufactured by the Homer Laughlin China Company that originated from an East Liverpool pottery dating back to the early twentieth century.

Table 6-13. Plain ironstone.

Vessel Part	Ct	Wt(g)
body fragment	31	133.00
footring	19	153.00
rim	14	74.00
rim/footring	3	61.00
handle	1	1.00
base	1	3.00
Total	69	425.00

Table 6-14. Decorated ironstone.

Decoration type	Vessel Part	Ct	Wt(g)
annular, green	rim	1	7.00
annular, green with emblem	rim	1	4.00
annular, yellow	rim	1	4.00
blue edge molded relief	body fragment	1	2.00
decal, blue dot	body fragment	1	1.00
decal, floral, green	body fragment	1	3.00
decal, polychrome, floral		1	7.00
decal, polychrome, makers mark		1	7.00
decal, polychrome, pink, floral	body fragment	1	2.00
,decorated, unidentified	(1) footring (3) body	4	15.00
decorated, unidentified, handpainted	footring	1	6.00
flow blue	(1) rim (2) footring (2) body	5	4.00
gilded/annular, silver (three banded)	rim	1	7.00
hand painted, green/black	footring	1	3.00
molded relief, blue edge	body fragment	1	2.00
molded, blue	body fragment	2	4.00
molded, blue edge, gold gilded	rim	1	2.00
molded, decal, polychrome, floral	rim	1	13.00
molded, glazed green	rim	1	2.00
molded, glazed orange	rim	1	3.00
molded, hand painted	rim	1	4.00
molded, plain	(1) base (12) rim (5) body	18	77.00
sponge, blue	(1) rim (1) body	2	3.00

Decoration type	Vessel Part	Ct	Wt(g)
transfer print, blue	(1) rim (3) body	4	12.00
transfer print, brown	body fragment	1	4.00
transfer print, green	(2) rim (2) body	4	67.00
transfer print, teal	rim	1	25.00
transfer print, yellow	body fragment	1	4.00
glazed blue, blue paste	body fragment	2	6.00
glazed, cream		1	4.00
glazed, cream/green	body fragment	1	5.00
fiesta, light blue	(1) footring (1) body	2	9.00
fiesta, light green	base	1	18.00
fiesta, maroon	body fragment	2	12.00
fiesta, black	body fragment	2	9.00
fiesta, blue	body fragment	1	7.00
fiesta, green	rim	2	2.00
fiesta, teal	rim	1	4.00
	Total	75	370.00

Porcelain

Porcelain is the fullest vitrified, highest-fired ceramic. Along with tea and silk, porcelain was largely traded during the late medieval-early modern trade between China and Western Europe. This led to improvements in European ceramics, particularly France and Germany. Porcelain was introduced into the North American trade market in the twentieth century with the resurgence in the export of porcelain from China and Japan (Starr 2003).

Many other domestic items not included in the kitchen group are also made of porcelain.

Porcelain is a more salable product. During the nineteenth century, struggling stoneware and earthenware manufactures turned to porcelain for profit. Such items include: buttons, dolls, marbles, tiles, electric insulators, and other architectural fittings (Starr 2003).

A total of 22 pieces of porcelain was found on 11 sites. This is a much lower percent than any other ceramic type. There are 8 plain porcelain fragments and 14 decorated porcelain fragments (Table 6-15).

Table 6-15. Porcelain.

Surface Type	Vessel part	Ct	Wt(g)
plain	(1) rim (1) footring (1) lid (5) body	8	40.00
molded, plain	(1) rim/footring (1) rim (4) body	6	16.00
molded, glazed, blue	body fragment	1	4.00
molded, overglaze	body fragment	1	4.00
overglaze, Chinese	footring	1	3.00
overglaze, floral, blue	body fragment	1	1.00
transfer print, blue	rim	3	3.00
decal, rose	body fragment	1	1.00
	Total	22	72.00

Decoration

Annular decoration is a banded motif applied to the vessel body. This was done either by machine-turned devices or by finger-painting methods. Annular decoration was produced on creamware, pearlware, whiteware, and ironstone. The date range for annular decorations began ca. 1780 and continued to sometime in the late nineteenth century, ca. 1870 (South 1977).

Decal decoration is the application of a picture over the glaze, and then fired. It was first introduced in 1890 and remains a common surface treatment today (Starr 2003).

Molded ceramics have been placed in a mold and fired for a particular design. They have a raised decoration or relief and date from the second half of the nineteenth century to the present.

Transfer-printed wares exhibit colored designs applied to the vessel surface by means of an inked paper onto which the design was transferred from a copper plate engraving (Price 1979:19). Designs include floral, geometric, and historical scenes. Transfer-printed designs were first used on pearlwares in the late eighteenth century, but did not become common until the 1820s. After 1830, transfer prints on whitewares were characterized by various colors including red, black, and brown. The popularity of transfer-print designs declined after ca. 1860 (Price 1979:19). Transfer-printed designs were the most expensive designs to produce in the nineteenth century (Miller 1991); however, the technique was revived toward the end of the century, often using the same designs as earlier wares (Henry and Garrow 1982).

The blue transfer printing process was developed for the porcelain and tile industry, yet dominated the refined earthenware market. In 1796, John Rose established the Coalport porcelain works in Shropshire. By 1799, he took over the nearby Caughley works and continued to produce and perfect blue underglaze transfer printed porcelain until around 1815 (Coysh 1971:24). Liverpool was a leading producer of blue transfer print porcelain.

Overglazed decoration is when porcelain is handpainted, transfer printed, or decal, then re-fired at a lower temperature to enamel the colors. This gives the decoration a raised and rough like feel to the vessel. However the enamel wears off over time and can be problematic for future identification. A minority of Chinese over-glaze porcelain was imported during the eighteenth century. In the nineteenth century, enameled flower ware was a common overseas context to the Chinese imports. The thick overglaze lays on white, granular-bodied utilitarian vessels such as spoons, plates, rice and soup bowls.

Handpainted wares exhibit floral or other designs applied by painting the vessel surface. Floral varieties include fine-line decorations with small elements, “sprig” decoration where a small element is repeated around the vessel, and broad-line, in which large flowers occupy a large portion of the vessel. A suggested date range for ceramics with hand painted decorations is ca. 1780 to 1870, depending on the particular ware group (Price 1979:20). They were less expensive to produce than transfer prints, but more expensive to produce than edge-decorated wares (Miller 1991).

Glazes vary in color and texture according to their chemical constituents and firing temperatures. They fuse to the ceramic paste surface during the firing stage, providing both decoration and protection. Porous paste ceramics must be glazed to be waterproof and sanitary (IMACS Guide 1992). Mid-twentieth-century brightly colored and pastel over-all glazes are referred to as “Fiesta.” It was a trademark of the Homer Laughlin Co., of East Liverpool, Ohio (Starr 2003).

Gilded surface treatments became popular in the late Victorian era. Multiple and single rim bands on refined earthenwares were made in gold and sometimes silver. They were applied by hand or machine (Starr 2003).

Flow blue transfer printing was produced by allowing excess pigment to flow out into the surrounding undecorated portions of the vessels, giving the ceramic a distinctive blue cast (Mankowitz and Hagger 1975, as cited in Price 1979:21). The suggested date range for this method of decoration is ca. 1840 to 1865; however, it was briefly revived from ca. 1900 to 1910 (Henry and Garrow 1982). Price (1979:22) notes that the earlier flow decoration may be distinguished from that dating ca. 1900 by the lack of gilding and the raised rim designs common in the later forms.

Edge decoration consists of a colored band applied to a molded rim. The most common motifs of edge decorations are shell-edge designs (Noël Hume 1982:131). Blue edging became the dominant color by 1830, with green and red being considered earlier. It has a date range ending ca. 1860 (Price 1979:17).

Sponged treatments were a cheap alternative to transfer print decorations that became popular in 1830 and sold successfully for 30 years. It has a median ceramic date of 1850 (Esary 1982:186). This method of decoration was an economical means of applying color using a sponge either as an overall or selected means of surface treatment. This type of design is also known as “splatter” (Webster 1999).

Maker's Marks

Maker's marks, or back marks, on ceramics serve a simple purpose in terms of function: to identify the manufacturer of a product. They are invaluable dating tools, as even slight changes in marks offer significant temporal data. In fact, “they provide the best diagnostic evidence for post 1860 ceramics” (Weaver et al. 1996). This is due to the inability at present to accurately use South's (1977) mean ceramic dates formula after ca. 1860 (Garrow 1982). Two variables of the formula, manufacturing and popularity date ranges, are not currently well established for the post-1860 period, and thus the formula has a tendency to “break down” when applied to archaeological assemblages dating to this time frame.

There are several types of back marks. Incised marks are scratched into the ware prior to firing and commonly exhibit raised areas along the edges of the incisions. Impressed marks are made by applying a die to the ware prior to firing and result in a negative of the die being recessed into the ceramic piece. Seal-type marks are impressed marks and are typically circular or rounded outlines housing initials, monograms, or dates. Printed marks were first widely used around 1800. Printed marks are formed by transferring a pattern or mark from a copper plate using special paper, which transfers ink from the plate to the ceramic. This process can be done either before or after glazing. Painted marks are applied over the glaze, typically during or after decoration. Applied molded marks are rare and are formed in the same way as impressed marks, although a raised die or pad is used to achieve the desired effect (Godden 1963).

Bottle Glass

Bottle glass is the most abundant group within the historic assemblage (n=1422). Bottle glass was sorted by color then determined by small non-diagnostic indeterminate, glass container shards then by bottle glass fragments. Bottle fragments represent partially identifiable parts of a bottle that can be somewhat categorized by function or decoration. Approximately 36 percent of all bottle glass is discernable fragments (n=383). Table 6-16 summarizes bottle glass by color, count, and weight. Table 6-17 shows bottle glass fragments by color and identifiable piece.

Amber, or brown, glass is produced by adding carbon and/nickel, and/or iron to molten glass (Fike 1987:17). Amber glass was used widely after 1860, and had a general application, including use for alcoholic beverages such as beer and whiskey. Amber bottle glass bases were the highest recorded piece. A total of 141 amber glass fragments was recovered (n=141 indeterminate fragments, and 57 fragments). There are 11 round and 3 square discernable bases;

each base type having one household type. There are 2 oval liquor bases in the assemblage from sites 3MS769 and 65. The 3 embossed fragments are indeterminate. Mouth pieces found on sites 3MS730 (cork) and 3MS780 (cap) are likely beer or ale. They both were machine made. A larger threaded mouth fragment with handle was found on 3MS767 and appears to be some type of syrup bottle.

Table 6-16. Bottle glass.

Color	Ct	Wt (g)
amber	141	583
amethyst	192	1164
aqua	146	809
clear	213	1082
cobalt	128	287
green	34	173
light brown	1	11
light green	97	639
milk	72	336
olive	10	86
yellow	5	16
Total	1,039	5,186

Table 6-17. Bottle glass fragments.

	amber	amethyst	aqua	clear	cobalt	green	light green	milk	yellow	Total
mouth	8	19	24	59	9	7	14	5	0	145
base	43	18	23	49	4	10	15	24	1	187
embossed	3	4	2	8	2	1	7	0	0	27
molded	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	6
label	0	0	0	3	0	2	1	0	0	6
neck	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
lid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
mouth/neck	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
mouth/handle	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
body	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
3/4 complete	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	57	42	50	130	15	20	38	30	1	383

Initially, clear glass was expensive to manufacture; this was done by adding soda lime to the glass formula. After 1880, manganese oxide was used to produce clear glass, which continued until World War I interrupted the supply of manganese oxide from Germany (Jones and Sullivan 1989). Manganese reacts to UV rays in sunlight (i.e., solarizes), leaving the formerly clear glass a violet or purple shade, known as amethyst glass. Lack of control over the amount of manganese introduced into the glass formula occurred when machine production began; thus, the bottles produced from 1893 to 1917 generally tend to show a deeper color change. It is believed that the low frequency of amethyst glass could be a direct result of the deposit having been sealed, thus no sunlight was available to cause the manganese reaction. The high frequency of amethyst glass in this assemblage can be explained due to the field recovery. Almost all artifacts were surface finds. The amethyst mouth pieces appear to be machine made (8 cork and 1 cap). The cap top is probably mineral water or soda and the cork mouths are likely medicine bottle remnants. Identified functions for clear bottle fragments are: food/canning; wine/champagne; medicine; liquor/spirits; and mineral water/soda (Pepsi-Cola and Coca-Cola). Manufacturers of clear bottles on this site were from Memphis (TN), Indiana, and the Illinois Glass Company.

During the 1860s and 1870s, there was an increased demand for clear glass containers that “became readily apparent by 1880” (Fike 1987:17). Consumer pressure forced the growing food preservation industry into using clear glass containers, in order that a bottle’s contents could be viewed, without distortion, at the point of purchase. Heavy recovery of clear bottle glass is a common trait of Tenant period (1875-1950) sites’ archaeological assemblages.

Aqua glass had a “general and very versatile application,” and was used since the introduction of glass bottles (Fike 1987:13). A total of 196 pieces of aqua glass was recovered (see Tables 6-16 and 6-17). Most of the aqua glass fragments are remains of food/canning containers with screw or canning seal lid closures. There are 2 identifiable mineral water/soda bottles in the assemblage; 1 is a Hutchinson type.

Other colors described in Table 6-17 are cobalt, green, light green, milk, and yellow. The cobalt fragments are likely medicinal; 1 is embossed “VICKS DROP”. The milk glass fragments are remains of cosmetic containers that were probably filled with body creams. There are 54 green bottle glass shards. Two can be identified as mineral water/soda (site 3MS750) and wine/champagne (3MS766). There are two Illinois Glass Company trademarks on green glass bottle bases from sites 3MS442 and 74 (also embossed with “DURAGLAS”). Light green bottle glass (n=135) fragments (n=38) are similar to the aqua findings. Most are mineral water/ soda (3 coke bottle fragments and 1 food/canning). There are 2 identifiable Illinois trademarks on light green bottle bases and An embossed GA (Georgia) is also on a light green bottle base. It is difficult to determine yellow bottle glass function in this assemblage. Please see chapter X for artifact site and provenience description.

Table Glass

A total of 166 pieces of table glass was recorded and delegated to this group. The identification was made by color and type. There are 2 drinking vessels in the assemblage. One is a tumbler from 3MS740. It was probably first used as a peanut butter, jelly, or other food type jar. There are 8 Fire King, Jade-ite, Jane Ray and 5 Fire King, Peach Lustre, Laurel table glass fragments. These pieces can be dated. The Peach Lustre (Laurel pattern) dates from 1952-1963, and the Jade-ite (Jane Ray pattern) is from the 1940s-1960s. The other table glass was too fragmented to determine, however an attempt was made to describe the pieces by color or decoration.

Table 6-18. Table glass.

Color/Type	Vessel Part	Ct	Wt (g)
amethyst	indeterminate fragment	3	129
amethyst/milk swirl	indeterminate fragment	1	6.00
annular, milk, green	indeterminate fragment	1	1.00
blue	(1)vase base	3	25
clear	(1)rim(1)goblet base	2	47
clear, molded	indeterminate fragment	4	76
cobalt	rim	1	2.00
cranberry	indeterminate fragment	1	1.00
Fire King, Jade-ite, Jane Ray	(1)footring	8	42
Fire King, Peach Lustre, Laurel	(1)rim(1)footring	5	22
green	indeterminate fragment	1	3.00
green, molded	indeterminate fragment	1	2.00
hand painted, brown	indeterminate fragment	1	2.00
milk	(13)rim	23	112.00
milk, etched	indeterminate fragment	1	14.00
milk, etched, floral	indeterminate fragment	1	1
table glass, milk, annular etched, brown	body fragment	1	15.00

Color/Type	Vessel Part	Ct	Wt (g)
milk, blue	indeterminate fragment	2	6
table glass, milk, glazed blue	indeterminate fragment	2	8.00
milk, green	(4) footring (3) base	35	141.00
molded floral, milk green	rim	1	12.00
molded green	indeterminate fragment	2	5.00
molded relief, amethyst	indeterminate fragment	1	3.00
molded, amethyst	(1) rim (2) base	10	100.00
molded, clear	(2) rim (1) handle (1) mug base	12	171.00
molded, cobalt	indeterminate fragment	3	9.00
molded, milk	(2) footring (1) base(1) rim	17	98.00
molded, milk, floral	indeterminate fragment	2	11.00
molded, milk, green	base	3	20.00
molded, peach	indeterminate fragment	1	2.00
molded, red	indeterminate fragment	1	4.00
peach	(1) base	5	29.00
purple	indeterminate fragment	1	2.00
red	(3) rim	4	21.00
turquoise	indeterminate fragment	2	4.00
yellow	indeterminate fragment	2	73.00
drinking glass, clear	base	1	20.00
tumbler, clear	rim	1	2
Total		166	1241

Other Kitchen Glass

This group includes such items as canning seal lids (n=53), other closures (n=9), a knife, and a car boy base. All of the canning seal lids are milk glass with the exception of 1 aqua glass. Three of the canning seal lids are fragments of “Porcelain lined cap 8 Genuine” ca. 1900-1938. The aqua glass seal could be the remains of an “Atlas E-Z lid.” There are 4 glass stoppers (3, amethyst; 1, clear) in the assemblage. They are most likely to be club sauce stoppers. The glass club sauce stoppers came in five colors (amber, amethyst, aqua, clear, and milk). A stopper is used like a plug and inserted into the neck of a vessel. Glass stoppers consist of a shank (the plug) and a finial (the top part that is grabbed for removal). They were manufactured individually until 1841 when an American mold was patented, which allowed 10 to be made at one time (Fike 1987). Compared to other available closures, the production of glass stoppers was costly and therefore not associated with containers that would have only been opened and used once.

ACTIVITY GROUP

This group consists of items such as tools, hardware, horse gear, farm equipment (one 13-in. cotton implement from site 3MS767), auto parts, toilet fragments, lantern or lamp glass, other items, and indeterminate related activity remains (i.e. wire, stakes, pipe). Other items include such artifacts like a padlock, a porcelain (blue) cork opener, and metal shoe last. See Table 6-19.

Table 6-19. Activity group table.

Tools	Ct
ball peen hammer	1
metal, axe head	1
metal, hammer head, claw	1
screw driver handle, plastic, yellow	1
hardware	

Tools		Ct
washers	(20) circle (2) square	6
rings		2
indeterminate	(2) key (1) spike (1) fastener (2) clasps	12
hinges	(1) large (1) small	2
bolts	(1) hexagon	8
other		
horse shoe 1/2		1
metal harness piece for horse		1
metal, farm equipment		2
metal, tractor, part		5
fencing staple		1
metal, car valve		2
plastic, red, reflector		1
toilet fragments		6
terra cotta, glazed blue		1
slate	possible writing board	1
metal, pad lock		1
lamp glass, clear		1
lantern glass, amethyst	rim	2
metal stake		2
metal, indeterminate	(1) pipe (2) wire (1) band	4
metal, shoe last	child's 5 1/2"	1
ironstone, glazed blue, cork opener		1
	Total	67

ELECTRIC GROUP

Porcelain Electric Parts

The use of porcelain insulators and tubes was greatly stimulated by the founding of Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc. in 1894. Prior to this, wooden insulators were used, which created a fire hazard. As a result, electrical porcelain manufacturing companies developed during the early 1890s to make wiring insulators for knob-and-tube electrical systems (R=infinity 2006). The first National Electrical Code was published in 1885, and by 1897 it included standards for electrical porcelain insulators used for "over-surface" wiring. Glazed wall tube insulators were popular from 1895-1915, and were replaced by cheaper unglazed wall tubes after 1915. Twelve porcelain electric insulators were recovered and are listed by site and provenience in Table 6-20.

Table 6-20. Electric porcelain parts.

Site		Ct	Wt(g)
3MS742	socket base or switch base	1	37.00
3MS769	(1) switch plate (1) socket base	2	65.00
3MS772	switch plate 60 V 250W	1	34.00
3MS776	switch plate	1	25.00
3MS777	knob	2	54.00
3MS780	knob	1	29.00
3MS785	knob	1	42.00
63	socket base	1	4.00
68	knob	1	51.00
68	"-78-3"	1	3.00
	Total	12	344.00

Glass Insulators

A total of 6 glass insulator fragments were identified in this group. Only one has markings that can be identified. They are HEMMINGRAY 9/PATENTED/MAY2, 1893. It was found on site 3MS765. The Hemingway 9 was a very popular style that was produced from the 1890s to the 1940s and can commonly be found in aqua or clear (Willis 2006).

Other Electric Parts

A bakelite electric tube insulator piece was found on site 3MS741.

CLOTHING GROUP

This group consists of 21 buttons, 3 other fasteners, and 4 shoe soles (2 leather, 2 rubber).

The buttons are described in table 6-21, and are shown by site and provenience in Chapter 7. Other fasteners include a metal snap, a metal button cover, and a plastic snap. There are 2 plastic decorated buttons (1 flower, 1 anchor).

Table 6-21. Clothing group.

Buttons		Ct
button, ceramic, cream	2 holes	1
button, ceramic, white	4 holes	5
button, ceramic, white	2 holes	1
button, plastic, blue	2 holes	1
button, plastic, brown	2 holes	1
button, plastic, clear	4 holes	2
button, plastic, red	2 holes	1
button, plastic, white	2 holes	2
button, plastic, white	4 holes	1
button, shell	2 holes	1
button, shell	4 holes	1
button, plastic, white	key shank	1
button, plastic	“big and tuf”	1
button, plastic, black	anchor	1
button, plastic, green	flower	1
Other fasteners		
metal snap		1
metal, button cover		1
plastics, snap		1
Shoe parts		
shoe sole, leather		2
shoe sole, rubber		2
	Total	28

PERSONAL GROUP

This group consists of 33 items. Glass marbles make up almost half of the assemblage (n=14). Toys or children items make up most of this assemblage. The porcelain doll fragments were found on four different sites. They are not pieces from the same doll. A porcelain pitcher from a tea set was found on site 3MS780. A toy truck was found on site 3MS745. It has a white plastic tail gate part that reads “CHEVROLET”. The truck along with the green monopoly house found

on site 3MS404, and plastic necklace or hair beads (from sites 3MS 742, 3MS757, and 3MS772) are rather contemporary finds. Other personal items included combs, toothbrushes, and dentures. These toiletry type items are plastic and are also later occupational finding. A metal key was found on site 3MS786. It appears to be a door key rather than a car or furniture type key.

Table 6-22. Personal items.

Personal Item	Comments	Ct	Wt(g)
metal key		1	28.00
dentures	maxilla (incisor, canine, Molar 1, 2, 3)	1	6.00
plastic toothbrush	(1) aqua (1) green	2	5.00
plastic comb fragments	(1) gray (1) white	2	2.00
porcelain doll fragments	(1) head w/black hair (1) ear (2) legs	4	11.00
marble, glass, blue/clear swirl		1	5.00
marble, glass, blue/orange swirl		1	5.00
marble, glass, green		1	6.00
marble, glass, light green, orange/white swirl		1	6.00
marble, glass, white/blue swirl		1	5.00
marble, glass, white/brown swirl		2	10.00
marble, glass, white/clear swirl		1	6
marble, glass, white/green swirl	(1) melted	4	18.00
marble, glass, white/purple swirl		1	5.00
marble, glass, yellow/red swirl		1	6.00
toy truck	4 wheels, metal base	1	48
toy plastic, white	"CHEVROLET"	1	4
toy tires		2	5.00
toy, porcelain, tea set, pitcher		1	5.00
plastic beads	(1) blue (2) red	3	1.00
plastic, green, monopoly house		1	1.00
	Total	33	188.00

ARMS GROUP

The arms group is composed of 2 shell casings and 2 bullets. One shell casing, from site 3MS733, is a "22" Remington. The bullets are 38 caliber lead slugs. One was found on site 3MS787 and the other on site 77. These bullets are contemporary and were probably used as target shots. The one from site 77 has a mushroom cap resulting from a hit.

MISCELLANEOUS

This catch-all group consists of a conglomerate of items that can not be identified or do not really fall into the above groups (Table 6-23). The groups with highest frequencies in this group are unidentified metals and plastics. Although 23 pieces of plastic were found in a variety of colors (black, blue, green, orange, red, pink, white, and yellow), the total weight is only 10 grams. Compared to that of 4180 grams of unidentified metal (n=45). Some of the unidentified metal could be describe as flat, a possible lock, shanks, a stove part, and a 4 inch spike. These items are listed in Chapter 7 by site and provenience. Coal ranked third in number (n=13, wt=29 grams). Other items with counts as low as 2 and 1 are bakelite, battery cores, a glass rod, closures, tin, slag, melted glass, a plug, and a railroad spike.

Table 6-23. Miscellaneous table.

Type	Ct	Wt (g)
bakelite	2	5.00
battery core	2	54.00
coal	13	29.00
glass rod, clear	1	16.00
lead, cap	1	1.00
metal, lid	1	8.00
melted glass	5	55.00
unidentified metal	45	4,180.00
plastic	23	10.00
plastic black plug	1	18.00
tin	2	12.00
slag	1	18.00
rail road spike	1	138.00
Total	98	4,544.00

BONE

A total of 15 bones was recovered from site 71. Most of the bones were discovered during the general surface collection (n=12). They included: 3 large mammals (metacarpal or radius, a rib fragment, and a vertebrae), possible deer or cow; a small mammal (femur fragment); 5 indeterminate mammal; a fish vertebrae; and 2 turtle shell fragments. The other 3 bones were also surface finds from the east end of the site. They are a carnivore mandible bone (likely *Canis* sp.), a long bone (large mammal), and a turtle shell fragment. It can be difficult to determine these bones with prehistoric cultural association due to the fact they are all surface finds. However, the bone was found with numerous aboriginal pottery, which offers suggestive bone association. Further *in situ* investigations would need to be made to find how bone connects to the other artifacts in its provenience.

7. FIELD RESULTS

INTRODUCTION

The field investigations were conducted from January 2 to February 9, 2007, by the primary author and two field technicians. During the survey four previously recorded sites (3MS16, 3MS404, 3MS450, and 3MS674) were revisited and 72 newly recorded sites were identified (3MS728-3MS799).

The field results are presented in two sections below. First, the general findings are described in an area by area format. This allows for a complete description of the project area, including remarks on survey conditions and relevant site detection methods, as well as comments on non-site findings. The chapter concludes with a description of the revisited and newly recorded sites.

GENERAL FINDINGS

The survey area of approximately 3,000 a. was divided into 34 areas of unequal size, using natural and man-made features as boundaries (Figure 7-01). Almost all of the project area was in harvested cotton fields; the only exceptions were a small cornfield, a borrow pit, an area of woods, and some areas where the cotton was not picked. These areas are discussed in the relevant area descriptions.

AREA 1

This was one of the smallest portions of the project area, approximately 200 m by 300 m. It was apparently used as a borrow pit at some point as it sits considerably below the level of the field surrounding it. Much of it is currently used as a racetrack for all-terrain vehicles, although some parts are in standing water (Figure 7-02). This area was not surveyed. A structure is shown within Area 1 on the 7.5' quad, but there is no sign of it on the ground.

AREA 2

Area 2 was a small section of cotton field, approximately 400 m by 300 m, located south of State Route 198 and north of Ditch No. 10, east of Ditch No. 11. At the time of investigation the field had been harvested and was in cotton stubble; the rows ran north to south. The surface visibility was good to excellent throughout the area. No sites were identified within this area.

AREA 3

Area 3 was a section of a cotton field, approximately 800 m by 300 m, located south of State Route 198, north of Ditch No. 10, and west of Area 1. At the time of investigation the field had been harvested and was in cotton stubble; the rows ran north to south. The surface visibility was good to excellent throughout the area. A single site, 3MS728, was identified within this area.

AREA 4

Area 4 was a long, narrow section of cotton field, approximately 1,500 m by 300 m, located south of State Route 198 and north of Mississippi County Road 812 (Figure 7-03). At the time of investigation the field had been harvested and was in cotton stubble; the rows ran roughly north to south. The surface visibility was good to excellent throughout the area. A single site, 3MS729, was identified within this area.

AREA 5

Area 5 was a section of cotton field, approximately 400 m by 400 m, located south of State Route 198, and immediately west of Ditch No. 10. At the time of investigation the field had been harvested and was in cotton stubble; the rows ran east to west. The surface visibility was good to

excellent throughout the area. Two sites, 3MS730 and 3MS731, were identified within this area; the latter was along a field road adjacent to the ditch.

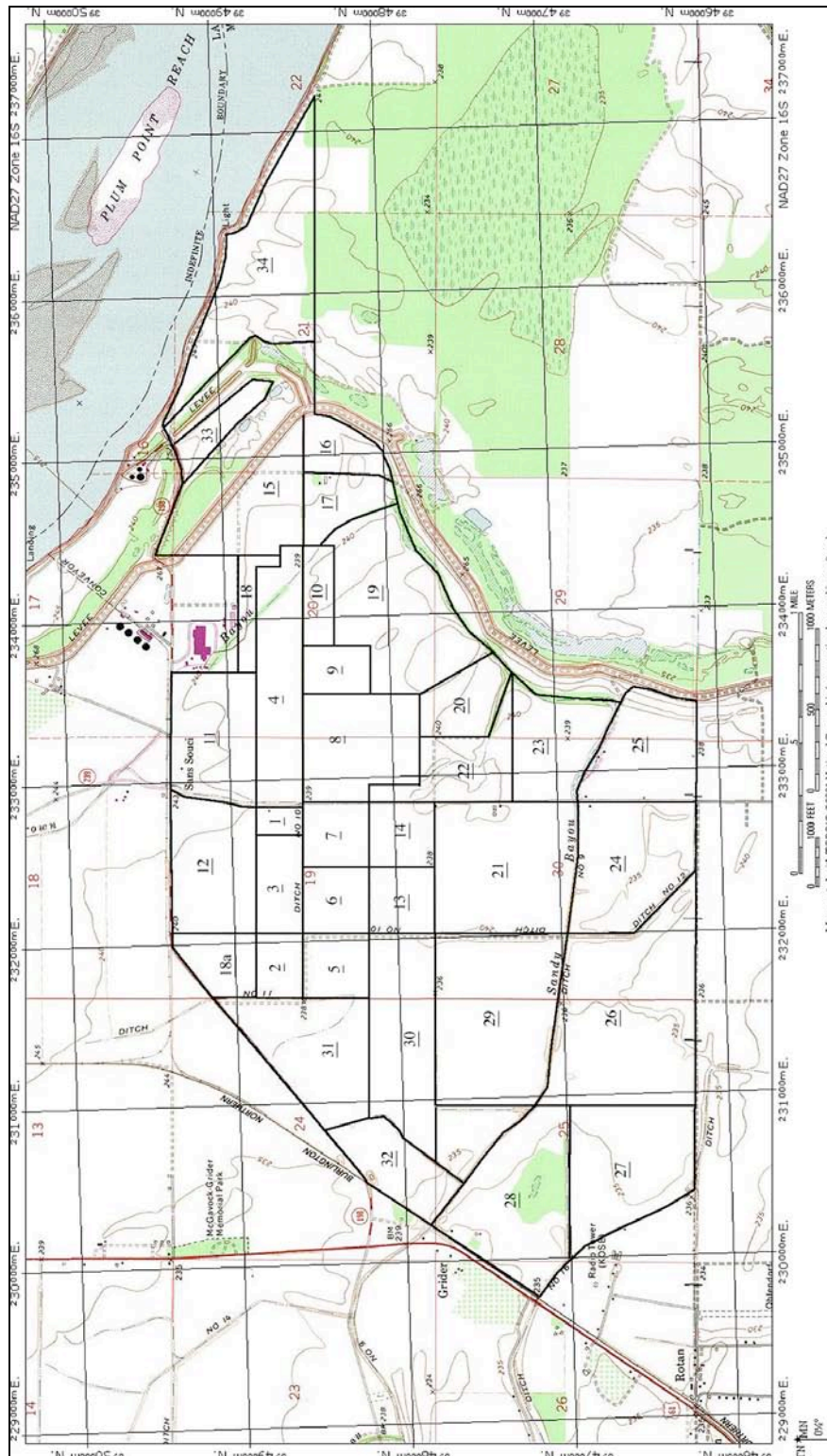


Figure 7-01. Project area map showing the arbitrary sections into which it was divided (base map: 1988 USGS Osceola, Ark.-Tenn. 7.5' quad).



Figure 7-02. Area 1, view to east.



Figure 7-03. Area 4, view to west. Miss. Co. Road 812 is visible in the left of the picture.

AREA 6

Area 6 was a section of cotton field, approximately 400 m by 400 m, located south and east of Ditch No. 10 (Figure 7-04). At the time of investigation the field was in cotton which had not been harvested; the rows ran north to south. The surface visibility was good to excellent throughout the area. Four sites, 3MS733-3MS736, were identified within this area.



Figure 7-04. Area 6, view to west-northwest. Site 3MS733 is by tree to the right.

AREA 7

Area 7 was a section of cotton field, approximately 400 m by 400 m, located south of Ditch No. 10 and west of Mississippi County Road S623 (Figure 7-05). At the time of investigation the field had been harvested and was in cotton stubble; the rows ran east to west. The surface visibility was good to excellent throughout the area. Two sites, 3MS732 and 3MS737, were identified within this area.

AREA 8

Area 8 was a large section of cotton field, approximately 700 m by 700 m, located south of Mississippi County Road W812 and east of Mississippi County Road S623 (Figure 7-06). At the time of investigation the field had been harvested and was in cotton stubble; the rows ran to the southeast. The surface visibility was good to excellent throughout the area. Two sites, 3MS738 and 3MS739, were identified within this area.

AREA 9

Area 9 was a small section of cotton field, approximately 400 m by 300 m, located immediately south of State Route 198 and east of Mississippi County Road S623. At the time of investigation the field had been harvested and was in cotton stubble; the rows ran north to south. The surface visibility was good to excellent throughout the area. A single site, 3MS741, was identified within this area.



Figure 7-05. Area 7, view to west from Miss. Co. S623.



Figure 7-06. Area 8, view to north. The Viskase plant is visible on the right.

AREA 10

Area 10 was a section of cotton field, approximately 200 m by 600 m, located immediately south of Mississippi County Road W812 and east of Mississippi County Road S623. At the time of investigation the field had been harvested and was in cotton stubble; the rows ran north to south. The surface visibility was good to excellent throughout the area. Two sites, 3MS740 and 3MS744, were identified within this area.

AREA 11

Area 11 was a large section of cotton field, approximately 500 m by 700 m, located immediately south of Mississippi County Road W812 and east of Mississippi County Road S623. At the time of investigation the field had been harvested and was in cotton stubble; the rows ran north to south. The surface visibility was good to excellent throughout the area. Three sites, 3MS746-748, were identified within this area.

AREA 12

Area 12 was a large section of cotton field, approximately 500 m by 800 m, located immediately south of Mississippi County Road W812 and west of Mississippi County Road S623 (Figure 7-07). At the time of investigation the field had been harvested, but the plants were not cut down; the rows ran north to south. The surface visibility was good to excellent throughout the area. Five sites, 3MS748-3MS752, were identified within this area, and a previously recorded site, 3MS404, was revisited.



Figure 7-07. Area 12, view to south from State Route 198.

AREA 13

Area 13 was a section of cotton field, approximately 400 m by 400 m, located immediately east of Ditch No. 10 and west of Mississippi County Road S623. At the time of investigation the field had been harvested, but the plants were not cut down; the rows ran north to south. The surface visibility was good to excellent throughout the area. Two sites, 3MS754 and 3MS755, were identified within this area.

AREA 14

Area 14 was a section of cotton field, approximately 400 m by 400 m, located immediately east of Area 14 and west of Mississippi County Road S623. At the time of investigation the field had been harvested and was in cotton stubble; the rows ran east to west. The surface visibility was good to excellent throughout the area. Two sites, 3MS756 and 3MS757, were identified within this area.

AREA 15

Area 15 was a large, triangular section of cotton field, west of the levee and north of Mississippi County Road W812 (Figure 7-08). At the time of investigation the field had been harvested and was in cotton stubble; the rows ran north to south. The surface visibility was good to excellent throughout the area. Three sites, 3MS758-3MS760, were identified within this area.

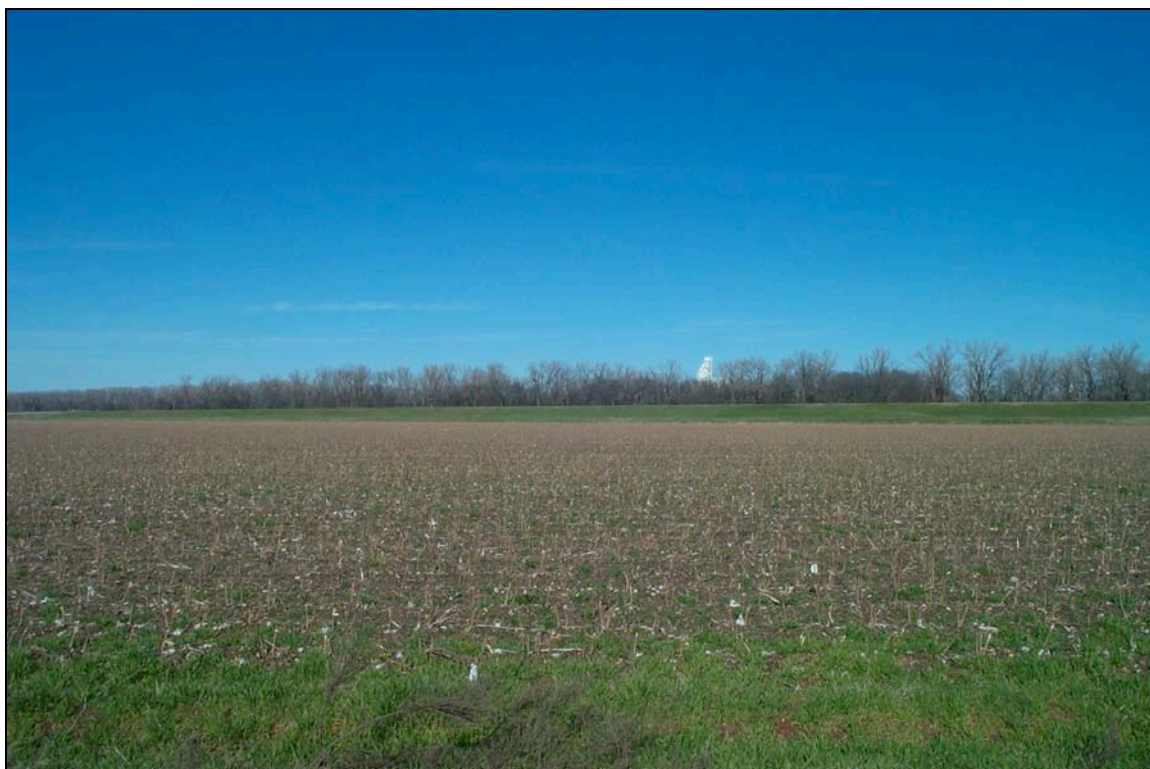


Figure 7-08. Area 15, view to north from Miss. Co. Road W812.

AREA 16

Area 16 was a small section of cotton field, approximately 400 m by 500 m, located west of the levee and south and east of Mississippi County Road W812. At the time of investigation the field had been harvested and was in cotton stubble; the rows ran east to west. The surface visibility was good to excellent throughout the area. Four sites, 3MS761-764, were identified within this area.

AREA 17

Area 17 was a small section of cotton field, approximately 300 m by 500 m, located north of the levee and south and west of Mississippi County Road W812 (Figure 7-09). At the time of investigation the field had been harvested and was in cotton stubble; the rows ran east to west. The surface visibility was good to excellent throughout the area. Five sites, 3MS765-3MS769, were identified within this area.



Figure 7-09. Area 17, view to southeast. Miss. Co. Road W812 is visible to the extreme left.

AREA 18

Area 18 was a narrow section of cotton field, approximately 100 m by 700 m, located immediately south of the Viskase plant and State Route 198. At the time of investigation the field had been harvested and was in cotton stubble; the rows ran east to west. The surface visibility was good to excellent throughout the area. No sites were identified within this area.

AREA 18A

Area 18a was a small section of cotton field, approximately 500 m by 400 m, located immediately south of State Route 198 and east of Ditch No. 11. It was named 18a as we discovered we had two Area 18s. At the time of investigation the field had been harvested and was in cotton stubble; the rows ran north to south. The surface visibility was good to excellent throughout the area. Two sites, 3MS770 and 3MS771, were identified within this area.

AREA 19

Area 19 was a large section of cotton field, approximately 500 m by 1000 m, located immediately north of the levee and south of Area 9 and 10, and Mississippi County Road W812. At the time of investigation the field had been harvested and was in cotton stubble; the rows ran northeast to southwest. The surface visibility was good to excellent throughout the area. Five sites, 3MS772-3MS776, were identified within this area.

AREA 20

Area 20 was a section of cotton field, approximately 400 m by 500 m, located immediately north of the levee, east of a field road, and south of Area 8. At the time of investigation the field had been harvested and was in cotton stubble; the rows ran north to south. One site, 3MS779, was identified within this area.

AREA 21

Area 21 was a section of corn field, approximately 800 m by 900 m, located immediately west of Mississippi County Road S623 and north of Sandy Bayou. At the time of investigation the field had been harvested and was in corn stubble; there were areas of standing water across the field. The surface visibility was fair to good throughout the area. Two sites, 3MS776 and 3MS777, were identified within this area.

AREA 22

Area 22 was a section of cotton field, approximately 400 m by 500 m, located immediately west of Mississippi County Road S623. At the time of investigation the field had been harvested and was in cotton stubble; the rows ran east to west. The surface visibility was good to excellent throughout the area. Three sites, 3MS778, 3MS780, and 3MS781, were identified within this area.

AREA 23

Area 23 was a section of cotton field, approximately 700 m by 600 m, located immediately east of Mississippi County Road S623 and north of Sandy Bayou. At the time of investigation the field had been harvested and was in cotton stubble and rowed up; the rows ran north to south. The surface visibility was good to excellent throughout the area. Six sites, 3MS782-3MS787, were identified within this area.

AREA 24

Area 24 was a section of cotton field, approximately 700 m by 800 m, located immediately south of Sandy Bayou and west of Mississippi County Road S623. At the time of investigation the field had been partially harvested; the rows ran east to west. The surface visibility was good to excellent throughout the area. Two sites, 3MS488 and 3MS789, were identified within this area.

AREA 25

Area 25 was a large section of cotton field, approximately 500 m by 800 m, located immediately south of Sandy Bayou and east of Mississippi County Road S623. At the time of investigation the field had been partially harvested; the rows ran east to west. The surface visibility was fair to good throughout the area, mainly due to standing water. Two sites, 3MS790 and 3MS791, were identified within this area.

AREA 26

Area 26 was a large section of cotton field, approximately 1,000 m by 800 m, located immediately south of Sandy Bayou and north of a field road forming the southern boundary of the project area. At the time of investigation the field had been harvested with only a small section in the east part not cut down; the rows ran north to south. The surface visibility was good to excellent throughout the area. Six newly recorded sites, 3MS792-3MS797, were identified within this area. One previously recorded site, 3MS450, was revisited and three loci were identified within it.

AREA 27

Area 27 was a section of cotton field, approximately 700 m by 800 m, located immediately east of Ditch No. 16 and north of a field road forming the southern boundary of the project area. At the time of investigation the field had been harvested and cut down; the rows ran north to south. The surface visibility was good to excellent throughout the area. No sites were identified within this area.

AREA 28

Area 28 was a section of irregularly shaped cotton field and woods located southeast of the former community of Grider and southwest of Sandy Bayou. At the time of investigation the field had been harvested and cut down; the rows ran northwest to southeast. The surface visibility was good to excellent throughout the area, with the exception of the woods. The wooded area was somewhat lower in elevation than the surrounding field and a drainage ditch formed its southern boundary. There was standing water throughout, but mainly in the north central part; several pieces of farm equipment were dumped in the northwest corner of the woods. One new site, 3MS798, was identified within this area, and one previously recorded site, 3MS674, was revisited.

AREA 29

Area 29 was a large section of cotton field, approximately 700 m by 1,000 m, located immediately west of Ditch No. 100 and north of Sandy Bayou. At the time of investigation the field had been harvested and cut down; the rows ran east to west. The surface visibility was good to excellent throughout the area. One site, 3MS799, was identified in this area.

AREA 30

Area 30 was a large, but narrow, section of cotton field, approximately 1,200 m by 400 m, located immediately west of Ditch No. 100 and north of Area 29. At the time of investigation the field had been harvested and cut down; the rows ran east to west. The surface visibility was good to excellent throughout the area. No sites were identified within this area.

AREA 31

Area 31 was an irregular section of cotton field located immediately south of State Route 198 and west of Ditch No. 11. At the time of investigation the field had been harvested and cut down; the rows ran east to west. The surface visibility was good to excellent throughout the area. No sites were identified within this area.

AREA 32

Area 32 was an section of cotton field located immediately south of State Route 198 and east of the Burlington Northern railroad track. At the time of investigation the field had been harvested and cut down; the rows ran northeast to southwest. The surface visibility was good to excellent throughout the area. No new sites were identified within this area, but the Sherman Mound (3MS16) was revisited.

SITE DESCRIPTIONS

SITE 3MS16

- Gross Cultural Affiliation Prehistoric
- Specific Component(s).....Early/Middle Mississippian
- Site Type mound site, village?
- Recommended NRHP Status.....undetermined; probably eligible
- Site Size..... 38,400 sq. m
- Artifact Recovery Total 35

Location & Setting

Site 3MS16 is a previously recorded cultural resource located in Mississippi County south of the city of Osceola and east of Grider. The site was visited by Andrew Saatkamp on February 2, 2007. At the time of investigation the area was in harvested cotton that had been cut down; the surface visibility was good to excellent (Figure 7-10). The Soil Conservation Service maps this location as Tunica silty clay (Tu). The nearest water is Sandy Bayou, which is located 500 m to

the south. The site size (240 m N-S by 160 m E-W) is based on the observed limits of the surface scatter. These dimensions are only for the portion of the site within the current project area; there is a small rise west of the railroad tracks the site likely extends in that direction.



Figure 7-10. Site 3MS16, view to north.

Artifact Assemblage

The Site 3MS16 assemblage consists of 35 artifacts (Table 7-01). Ceramic items are the most numerous with 25 specimens. All are plain and have clay temper, some with shell and grog; four pieces of daub were also collected. Lithic items consisted of two biface fragments, two complete flakes, a flake fragment, and a piece of debris.

There was more material scattered about the mound than is represented in this assemblage. We did not notice any diagnostic items like points, but then a local resident said the area was “picked over” pretty well.

The recovered material suggests the site is the result of a Mississippian occupation.

Table 7-01. Site 3MS16 artifact inventory (by category).

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
biface fragment		1
pottery sherd, plain, rim	clay, leaching	1
biface fragment		1
complete flakes		2
daub		2
flake fragment		1
pottery sherd, plain	clay/shell	4
pottery sherd, plain	clay/grog	7
pottery sherd, plain	clay, leaching	7
pottery sherd, plain, rim	clay/shell	2
pottery sherd, plain, rim	clay, leaching	2
daub		1

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
daub		1
debris		1
pottery sherd, plain	clay/grog	2
	<i>Site 3MS16 Total</i>	<i>35</i>

Additional Remarks

Site 3MS16 was first mentioned in Thomas' "Report of the Mound Exploration of the Bureau of Ethnology" on page 223, where it was described as having three terraces. Several pieces of daub were reported as having come from the mound. The state site form has a copy of a manuscript from Dr. Hampson stating he had visited the site several times in the early twentieth century and again with Philip Phillips in 1938, but did not find anything. During the construction of the railroad in 1945 he reports that "a number of graves were uncovered," all of which were rather shallow, the deepest being less than 18 inches. Phillips et al. 2003 has no more information.

A site form was filled out for the site merely stating the site was village site with a large platform mound. Another form was completed in 1980 including some more information regarding the site size and material observed. A third form (a revisit form) was completed following a power line survey in 2001 by archaeologists with Burns and McDonnell. They noted there were three areas of artifact concentration around the mound to the south and east. No shovel tests were excavated due the possible presence of burials at the site.

During our visit we found the site layout to be very similar to that as described by the Burns and McDonnell archaeologists. The three artifact concentrations were still extant on slight rises. There was what appeared to be a looter's pit on the top of the mound.



Figure 7-11. 3MS16, possible looter's hole on top of mound.

Recommendation

Site 3MS16 is recommended as having an undetermined status regarding nomination to the NRHP. This is the recommendation after all the previous visits and we see no need to change it

based on our work. The site appears to be a relatively intact mound site, with the only damage to the site being the construction of the railroad and the highway to the north and west; the area to the south and east appears to have suffered only from agricultural practices. The reported presence of burials indicates that care needs to be taken near the site and that further work should be undertaken to determine the site's extent and cultural occupation. We recommend further work at this location to determine the NRHP eligibility status.

SITE 3MS404

- Gross Cultural Affiliation Historic
- Specific Component(s)..... early to mid-twentieth century
- Site Type historic house site; school?
- Recommended NRHP Status..... undetermined
- Site Size..... 7000 sq. m
- Artifact Recovery Total 54

Location & Setting

Site 3MS404 is a previously recorded cultural resource located in Mississippi County south of the city of Osceola. The site was recorded as FS 27 by Andrew Saatkamp on January 16, 2007. At the time of investigation the site area was in harvested cotton, but it was not cut down; the surface visibility was good to excellent. The Soil Conservation Service maps this location as Convent fine sandy loam (Cn). The nearest water is Ditch No. 10, which is located 800 m to the south. The site size (100 m N-S by 70 m E-W) is based on the observed limits of the surface scatter (Figure 7-12). A shovel test excavated near the perceived center of the scatter was negative for cultural material.

Artifact Assemblage

The Site 3MS404 assemblage consists of 54 artifacts (Table 7-02). Bottle glass makes up the majority of the items collected (n=19), but none of the pieces are much use in assigning a date of occupation. The presence of the decal whiteware, a ceramic type introduced in the 1890s (Starr 2006) suggests a date of occupation from the early part of the twentieth century. The paucity of amethyst glass also suggests a date from the earlier part of last century as such glass dates to middle and late part of the nineteenth century.

The items collected suggest the site was a domestic residence.

Table 7-02. Site 3MS404 artifact inventory (by category).

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
asbestos		8
bottle glass, amber		1
bottle glass, amethyst		3
bottle glass, aqua		3
bottle glass, cobalt	neck (1)	2
bottle glass, fragment, amber, base		2
bottle glass, fragment, aqua, embossed		1
bottle glass, fragment, clear, base	Illinois maker's mark	2
bottle glass, fragment, light green, base		1
bottle glass, fragment, milk, mouth	screw top, cosmetic/toiletry	1
bottle glass, light green		3
brick fragment		2
bullet casing		1
canning seal lid, milk glass		2

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
flat glass, clear		4
flat glass, light green		2
plastic, green, monopoly house		1
porcelain, molded, plain	rim/footring	1
porcelain, molded, plain	body fragment	2
stoneware, Bristol/Bristol	body fragment	1
table glass, molded, amethyst	base	1
toilet fragments		3
whiteware, plain	body fragment	3
whiteware, decal, polychrome, floral, pink, rose	body fragment	1
whiteware, glazed, blue	body fragment	3
3MS404 Total		54

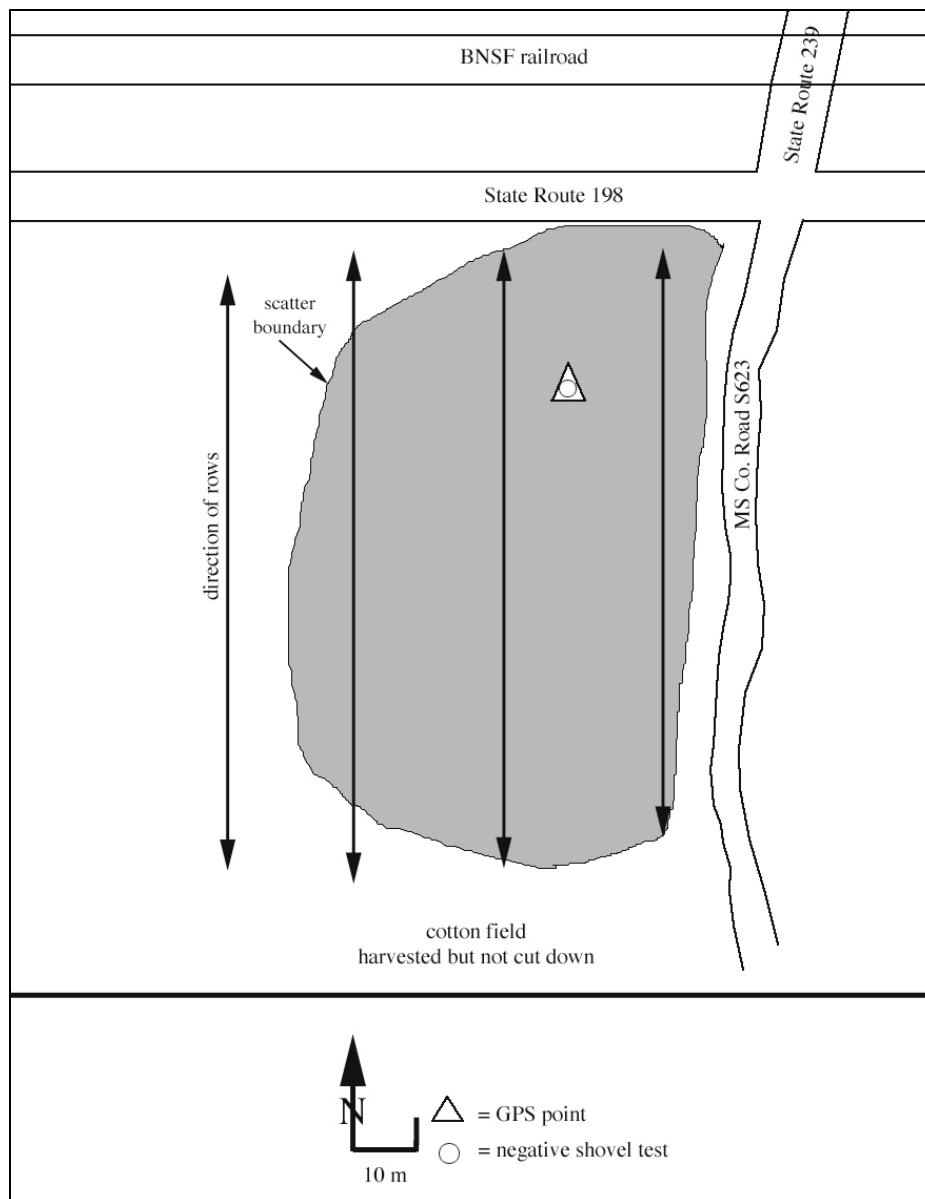


Figure 7-12. Site 3MS404 sketch map.

Additional Remarks

Site 3MS404 was originally recorded in 1983 by R.H. Lafferty et al. (state site form). It was recorded as being a historic scatter, although it was postulated that it could be a store based on its location. Ceramics, metal, shell, building materials, and other items were noted at the site.

Of the four archival maps consulted, only the 1939 15' quad has the area labeled "Sans Souci School." If the site was a school at some point, one would expect to find some items associated with children. None of the artifacts collected during our investigations suggests that the site was a school, or a store, for that matter.

Recommendation

Site 3MS404 is recommended as having an undetermined status regarding nomination to the NRHP. There is some possibility that the site was utilized as a school during the early part of the last century. As such, it could possibly provide information on that type of historic site. We recommend further work at this location to determine the NRHP eligibility status.

SITE 3MS450

- Gross Cultural Affiliation Historic
- Specific Component(s)..... early to mid-twentieth century
- Site Type historic house site or sites
- Recommended NRHP Status.....not eligible
- Site Size..... 65,625 sq. m
- Artifact Recovery Total 47

Location & Setting

Site 3MS450 is a previously recorded cultural resource located in Mississippi County south of the city of Osceola. The site was recorded as Field Sites 72, 73, and 74 by Andrew Saatkamp on January 23, 2007. At the time of investigation the area was in harvested cotton, but it was not cut down; the surface visibility was good to excellent. The Soil Conservation Service maps this location as Tunica silty clay (Tu). The nearest water is Sandy Bayou, which is located 20 m to the north. The site size (375 m N-S by 175 m E-W) is based on the observed limits of the surface scatter. Shovel tests excavated near the perceived center of each of the three scatters were negative for cultural material.

Artifact Assemblage

The Site 3MS450 assemblage consists of 47 artifacts from three separate loci (Table 7-03). Thirty-nine of the items were from the Kitchen Group (bottle glass, n=20; canning seal lid, n=1; ironstone, n=1; porcelain, n=1; stoneware, n=7; table glass, n=3; and whiteware, n=6). The remaining items are: five brick fragments, a piece of flat glass, a piece of metal, and a wire nail.

None of these items is particularly diagnostic chronologically. Together the material suggests the site was a historic homestead.

Table 7-03. Site 3MS450 artifact inventory (by category).

Locus	Artifact Category	Comments	Count
72	brick fragment		1
72	bottle glass, amber		2
72	bottle glass, amethyst		1
72	bottle glass, fragment, aqua, base	"2"	1
72	bottle glass, fragment, aqua, mouth	cork	1
72	bottle glass, fragment, clear, mouth	cork	2
72	bottle glass, fragment, light green, base		1

Locus	Artifact Category	Comments	Count
72	bottle glass, fragment, light green, mouth	cap, soda/mineral water	1
72	stoneware, cream/brown unidentified	body fragment	2
72	stoneware, gray/brown unidentified	body fragment	2
72	table glass, molded, clear	rim	1
72	whiteware, plain	footring	1
72	whiteware, plain	body fragment	1
73	brick fragment		3
73	flat glass, light green		1
73	nail, wire		1
73	bottle glass, amber		3
73	bottle glass, amethyst		1
73	bottle glass, cobalt		1
73	bottle glass, green		1
73	canning seal lid, milk glass		1
73	ironstone, molded, plain	body fragment	1
73	porcelain, plain	body fragment	1
73	stoneware, black/black	body fragment	1
73	table glass, Fire King, Jade-ite, Jane Ray		1
73	table glass, molded, milk		1
73	whiteware, fiesta, yellow	rim	1
73	whiteware, hand painted	body fragment	1
73	whiteware, plain	body fragment	2
74	brick fragment		1
74	bottle glass, clear		2
74	bottle glass, cobalt		1
74	bottle glass, fragment, clear, base	liquor/spirits	1
74	bottle glass, fragment, green, base	"Duraglas" maker's mark, Illinois	1
74	stoneware, gray/black	body fragment	1
74	stoneware, sponge blue/cream	body fragment	1
74	metal, unidentified		1
		<i>Site 3MS450 Total</i>	47

Additional Remarks

Site 3MS450 was originally recorded in 1984 by R.H. Lafferty et al. (state site form). It was recorded as being a historic scatter, and recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP. Ceramics, metal, building materials, glass, and other items were noted at the site.

We recorded three different loci in the area of this site and gave them three different field site numbers (72, 73, and 74). However, personnel at the state site files determined that all three loci fell within the boundaries of 3MS450 and should be grouped under that trinomial.

Several structures are mapped near this location on the 1933, 1939, and 1948 maps. However, the scatter was quite light, the number of buildings not withstanding.

Recommendation

Site 3MS450 is recommended as being not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. The site is a Tenant period surface scatter with no subsurface integrity. Beyond the component and locational data that is already in hand, this site offers limited research potential. No additional archaeological work is necessary, and no further management action is needed.

SITE 3MS674

- Gross Cultural Affiliation Historic
- Specific Component(s)..... late nineteenth/early to mid-twentieth century
- Site Type historic house site; farm shop
- Recommended NRHP Status..... not eligible
- Site Size..... 21, 150 sq. m
- Artifact Recovery Total n/a

Location & Setting

Site 3MS674 is a previously recorded cultural resource located in Mississippi County south of the city of Osceola. The site was visited by Andrew Saatkamp on January 29, 2007. At the time of investigation the area was in harvested and cut down cotton; the surface visibility was good to excellent. The Soil Conservation Service maps this location as Tunica silty clay (Tu). The nearest water is Sandy Bayou, which is located 400 m to the north. The site size (235 m N-S by 90 m E-W) is based on the observed limits of the surface scatter and placement of 27 positive shovel tests.

Additional Remarks

Site 3MS674 was recorded by archaeologists from Burns and McDonnell in 2001 (see the site form). They excavated 54 shovel tests across the site area, 27 of which were positive for cultural material. All of the shovel tests were shallow and all artifacts were confined to the plowzone, which was found to be no more than 19 cm in depth. It was determined, based on the types of artifacts recovered, that the site dated to the late nineteenth and/or early to mid-twentieth centuries.

Due to the large number of shovel tests excavated previously as well as the excellent surface visibility during our visit, we excavated no further shovel tests and collected no material. Large amounts of artifacts were observed on the ground surface, however.

Recommendation

Site 3MS674 is recommended as not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. The site is a Tenant period surface scatter with no subsurface integrity. Beyond the component and locational data that is already in hand, this site offers limited research potential. We agree with the previous assessment that no additional archaeological work is necessary, and no further management action is needed.

SITE 3MS728

- Gross Cultural Affiliation Historic
- Specific Component(s)..... late nineteenth/early to mid-twentieth century
- Site Type historic house site
- Recommended NRHP Status..... not eligible
- Site Size..... 1200 sq. m
- Artifact Recovery Total 8

Location & Setting

Site 3MS728 is a newly recorded cultural resource located in Mississippi County south of the city of Osceola. The site was recorded as FS 1 by Andrew Saatkamp on January 8, 2007. At the time of investigation the area was in harvested and cut down cotton; the surface visibility was good to excellent. The Soil Conservation Service maps this location as Steele silty clay loam (Sr). The nearest water is Ditch No. 10, which is located 120 m to the south. The site size (40 m N-S by 30 m E-W) is based on the observed limits of the surface scatter (Figure 7-13). A shovel test excavated near the perceived center of the scatter was negative for cultural material.

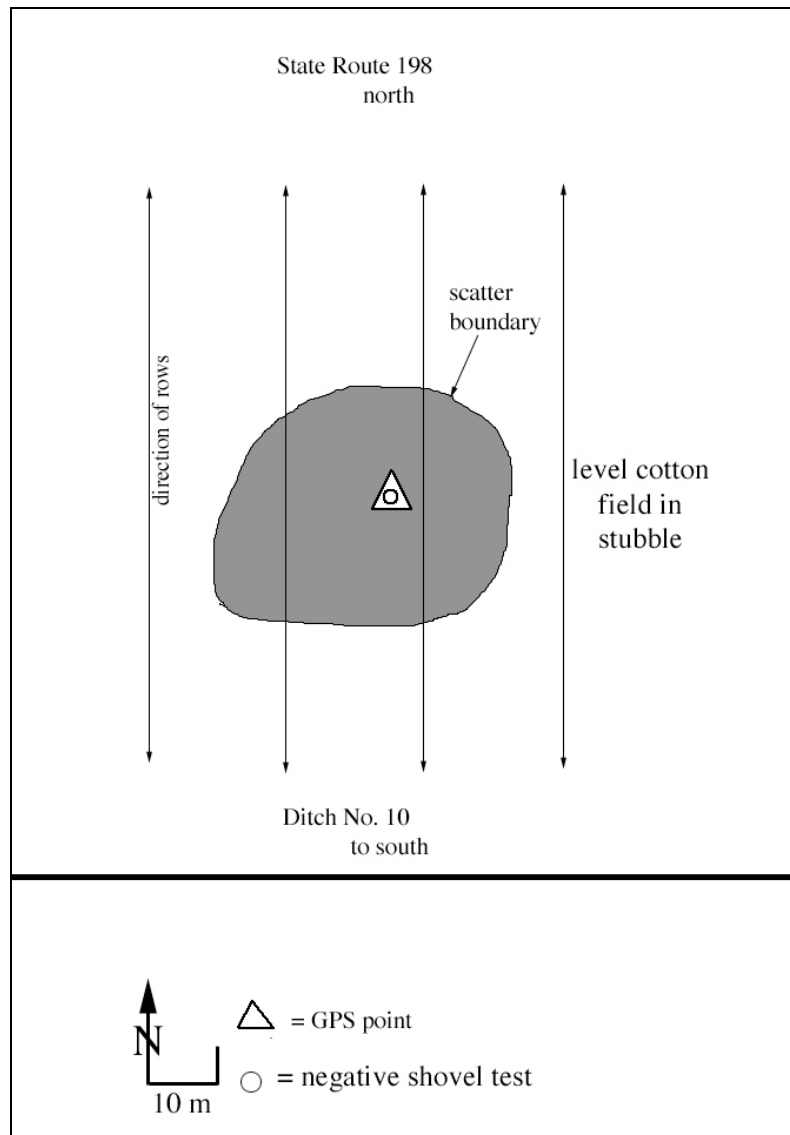


Figure 7-13. Site 3MS728 sketch map.

Artifact Assemblage

The Site 3MS728 assemblage consists of 8 artifacts (Table 7-04). None of these items is particularly diagnostic and this fact precludes us from making a chronological assignment beyond late nineteenth/early to mid-twentieth century. The items collected suggest the site was used as a house site.

Table 7-04. Site 3MS728 artifact inventory (by category).

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
bottle glass, fragment, amethyst, mouth	cork, soda/mineral water	1
bottle glass, light green		1
brick fragment		2
stoneware, Albany/Albany	body fragment	1
whiteware, plain	footring	2
whiteware, plain	body fragment	1
<i>Site 3MS728 Total</i>		8

Additional Remarks

The site is located out in the middle of a field, well away from an existing road. No structure is shown at this location on any of the four archival maps we consulted.

Recommendation

Site 3MS728 is recommended as not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. The site is a Tenant period surface scatter with no subsurface integrity. Beyond the component and locational data that is already in hand, this site offers limited research potential. No additional archaeological work is necessary, and no further management action is needed.

SITE 3MS729

- Gross Cultural Affiliation Historic
- Specific Component(s)..... late nineteenth/early to mid-twentieth century
- Site Type historic house site
- Recommended NRHP Status..... not eligible
- Site Size..... 2,500 sq. m
- Artifact Recovery Total 59

Location & Setting

Site 3MS729 is a newly recorded cultural resource located in Mississippi County south of the city of Osceola. The site was recorded as FS 2 by Andrew Saatkamp on January 8, 2007. At the time of investigation the area was in harvested and cut down cotton; the surface visibility was good to excellent. The Soil Conservation Service maps this location as Hayti fine sandy loam (Ha). The nearest water is Brown Bayou, which is located 700 m to the northeast. The site size (50 m N-S by 50 m E-W) is based on the observed limits of the surface scatter (Figure 7-14). A shovel test excavated near the perceived center of the scatter was negative for cultural material.

Artifact Assemblage

The Site 3MS729 assemblage consists of 59 artifacts (Table 7-05). A majority of the assemblage collected consists of Kitchen Group items (n=50), mainly bottle glass and ceramics. Seven artifacts belonging to the Architecture Group were collected (brick, concrete, flat glass, and a drainage pipe fragment). Two items belong to the Personal Group (a button and the leg from a porcelain doll). All of this material suggests that the site was used for a domestic function.

Table 7-05. Site 3MS729 artifact inventory (by category).

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
bottle glass, amber		2
bottle glass, amethyst		4
bottle glass, aqua		2
bottle glass, clear		10
bottle glass, cobalt		1
bottle glass, fragment, aqua, mouth	food/canning	1
bottle glass, fragment, clear, mouth	Screw top, food/canning	3
bottle glass, milk	cosmetic/toiletry	2
brick fragment		3
button, plastic, green	flower design	1
concrete		1
doll fragment, porcelain, leg		1
flat glass, light green		1
late refined earthenware, blue/white	rim	1
drainage pipe fragment		2

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
stoneware, Bristol/Albany	body fragment	1
stoneware, brown unidentified/brown unidentified	body fragment	3
stoneware, brown/brown unidentified	rim	1
stoneware, cream/Albany	body fragment	1
table glass, molded, cobalt		1
whiteware, molded, plain	rim	1
whiteware, plain	rim	4
whiteware, plain	footring	2
whiteware, plain	body fragment	10
Site 3MS729 Total		59

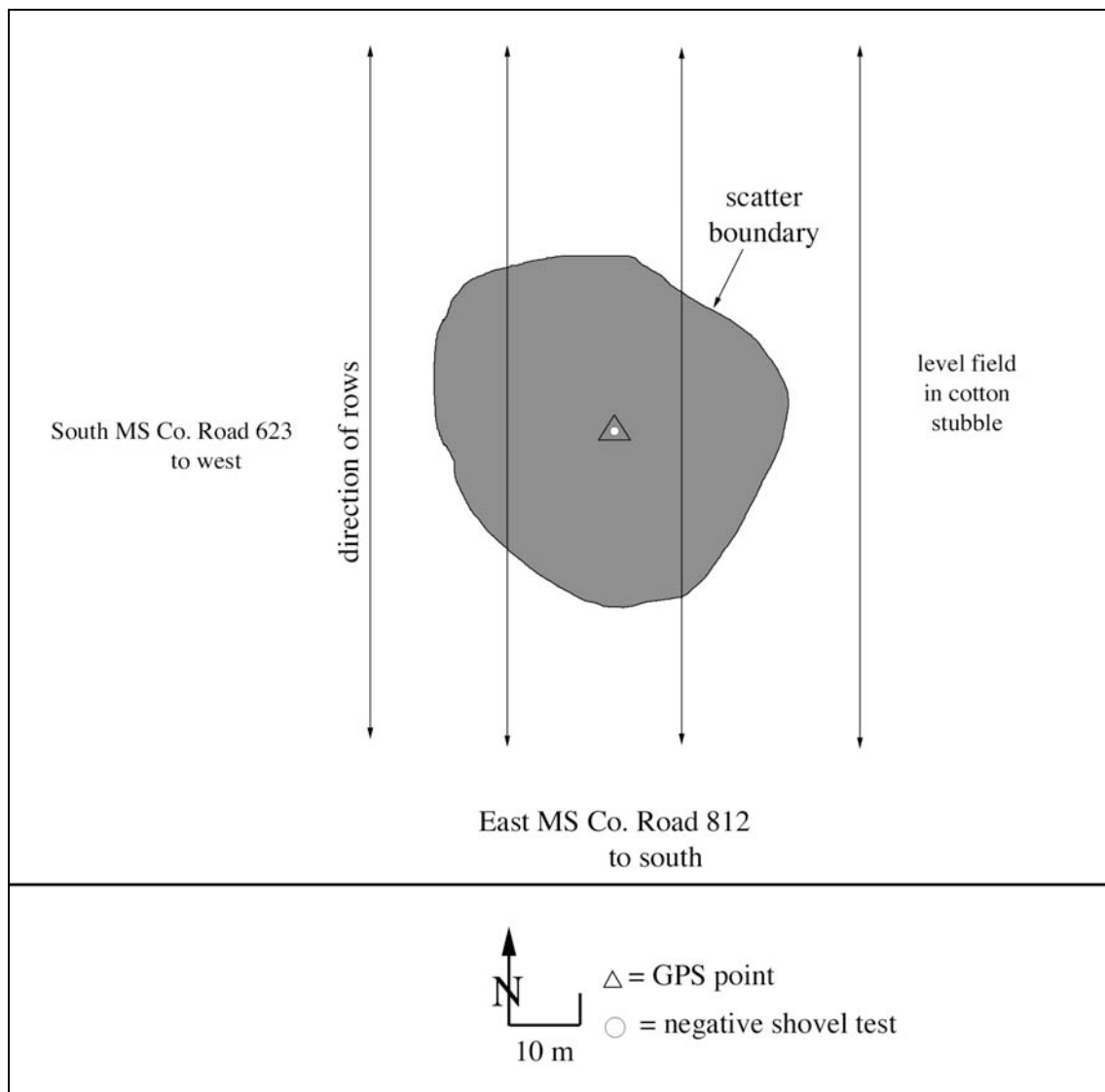


Figure 7-14. Site 3MS729 sketch map.

Additional Remarks

A road is shown on the 1933, 1938, and 1948 15' quads; there are structures near this location on the two earlier maps. The road and the structures are absent from the 1965 15' quad.

Recommendation

Site 3MS729 is recommended as not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. The site is a Tenant period surface scatter with no subsurface integrity. Beyond the component and locational data that is already in hand, this site offers limited research potential. No additional archaeological work is necessary, and no further management action is needed.

SITE 3MS730

- Gross Cultural Affiliation Historic
- Specific Component(s)..... late nineteenth/early to mid-twentieth century
- Site Type historic house site
- Recommended NRHP Status..... not eligible
- Site Size..... 2,500 sq. m
- Artifact Recovery Total 26

Location & Setting

Site 3MS730 is a newly recorded cultural resource located in Mississippi County south of the city of Osceola. The site was recorded as FS 3 by Andrew Saatkamp on January 8, 2007. At the time of investigation the site area was in harvested and cut down cotton; the surface visibility was good to excellent. The Soil Conservation Service maps this location as Steele silty clay loam (Sr). The nearest water is Ditch No. 10, which is located 100 m to the east. The site size (50 m N-S by 50 m E-W) is based on the observed limits of the surface scatter (Figure 7-15). A shovel test excavated near the perceived center of the scatter was negative for cultural material.

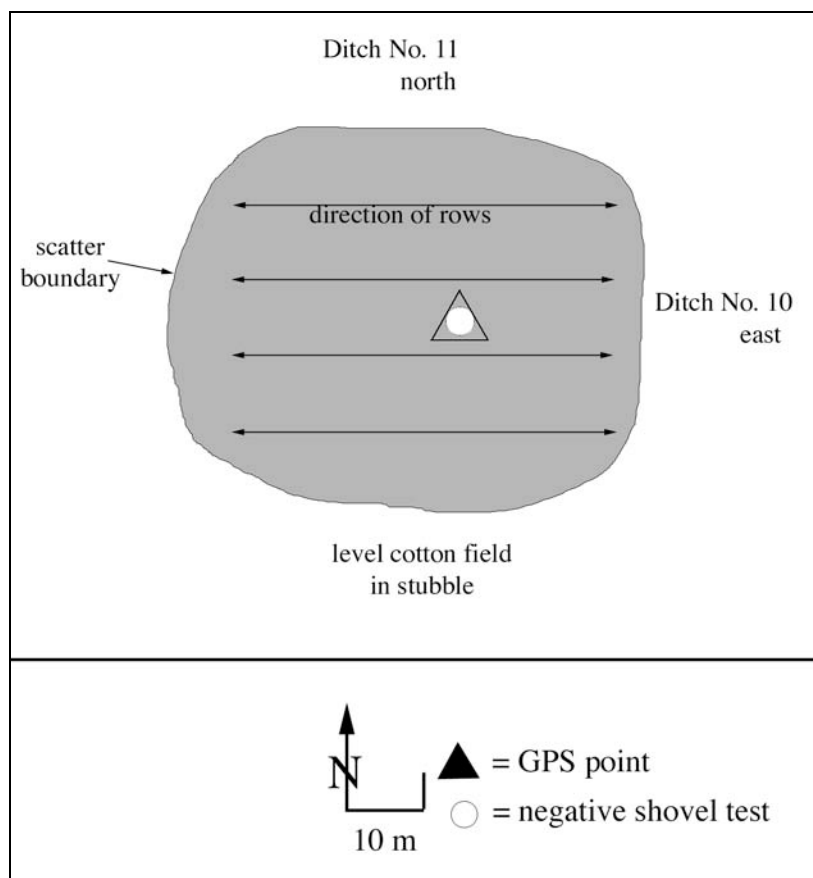


Figure 7-15. Site 3MS730 sketch map.

Artifact Assemblage

The Site 3MS730 assemblage consists of 26 artifacts (Table 7-06). Kitchen Group items (bottle glass, n=7, and ceramics, n=13) comprise the majority of the material collected. Brick fragments, flat glass, and concrete were also recovered, along with an axe head and a ceramic button. These items suggest the site was used as a house site.

Table 7-06. Site 3MS730 artifact inventory (by category).

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
bottle glass, amber		1
bottle glass, aqua		1
bottle glass, clear		1
bottle glass, cobalt		2
bottle glass, fragment, amber, mouth	cork, beer/ale	1
bottle glass, fragment, clear, base		1
brick fragment		2
button, ceramic, white	4 holes	1
canning seal lid, milk glass		2
concrete		1
flat glass, light green		1
ironstone, plain	body fragment	2
metal, axe head		1
stoneware, Albany/Albany	body fragment	1
stoneware, clear/brown unidentified	body fragment	2
stoneware, cream/Albany	body fragment	1
whiteware, molded, plain	rim	1
whiteware, plain	body fragment	3
whiteware/hotel, plain	rim	1
Site 3MS730 Total		26

Additional Remarks

Two structures are shown near this location on the 1933 15' quad. The 1939 15' quad shows the same two structures and a drainage flowing just to the north of them that was not depicted on the earlier map. Only one structure remains on the 1948 map, and there are no buildings shown on the 1965 quad.

Recommendation

Site 3MS730 is recommended as not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. The site is a Tenant period surface scatter with no subsurface integrity. Beyond the component and locational data that is already in hand, this site offers limited research potential. No additional archaeological work is necessary, and no further management action is needed.

SITE 3MS731

- Gross Cultural AffiliationHistoric
- Specific Component(s).....late nineteenth/early to mid-twentieth century
- Site Type historic house site
- Recommended NRHP Status.....not eligible
- Site Size..... 900 sq. m
- Artifact Recovery Total 38

Location & Setting

Site 3MS731 is a newly recorded cultural resource located in Mississippi County south of the city of Osceola. The site was recorded as FS 4 by Andrew Saatkamp on January 8, 2007. At the time of investigation the site area was in harvested and cut down cotton; the surface visibility was good to excellent. The Soil Conservation Service maps this location as Steele silty clay loam (Sr). The nearest water is Ditch No. 10, which is located 10 m to the east. The site size (30 m N-S by 30 m E-W) is based on the observed limits of the surface scatter (Figure 7-16). A shovel test excavated near the perceived center of the scatter was negative for cultural material.

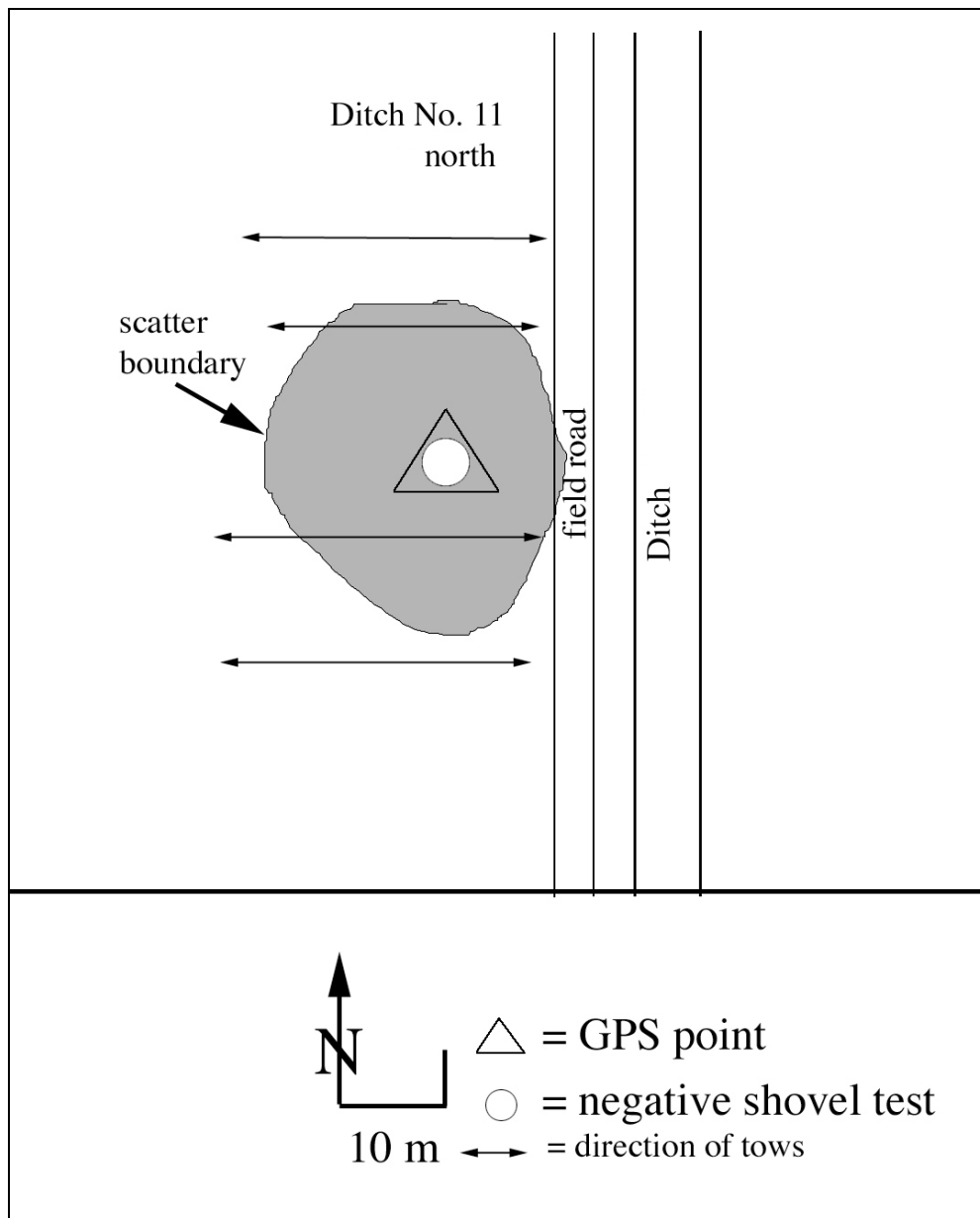


Figure 7-16. Site 3MS731 sketch map.

Artifact Assemblage

The Site 3MS731 assemblage consists of 38 artifacts (Table 7-07). Thirty-two items belong to the Kitchen Group (bottle glass, n=18 and ceramics, n=14). The remaining items are brick

fragments and flat glass (Architecture Group) and a marble (Personal Group). These items all suggest the site was utilized as a house site.

Table 7-07. Site 3MS731 artifact inventory (by category).

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
bottle glass, amber		3
bottle glass, amethyst		2
bottle glass, aqua		2
bottle glass, clear		1
bottle glass, fragment, amethyst, mouth/neck	cork, medicine	1
bottle glass, light green		5
bottle glass, milk		2
bottle glass, olive		2
brick fragment		2
flat glass, light green		3
ironstone, molded, plain	rim	4
ironstone, plain	body fragment	4
marble, glass, white/clear swirl		1
table glass, molded, amethyst		1
whiteware, plain	footring	2
whiteware, plain	body fragment	3
Site 3MS731 Total		38

Additional Remarks

Two structures are shown near this location on the 1933 15' quad. The 1939 15' quad shows the same two structures and a drainage flowing just to the north of them that was not depicted on the earlier map. Only one structure remains on the 1948 map, and there are no buildings shown on the 1965 quad.

Recommendation

Site 3MS731 is recommended as not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. The site is a Tenant period surface scatter with no subsurface integrity. Beyond the component and locational data that is already in hand, this site offers limited research potential. No additional archaeological work is necessary, and no further management action is needed.

SITE 3MS732

- Gross Cultural AffiliationHistoric
- Specific Component(s).....late nineteenth/early to mid-twentieth century
- Site Type historic house site
- Recommended NRHP Status.....not eligible
- Site Size.....900 sq. m
- Artifact Recovery Total 62

Location & Setting

Site 3MS732 is a newly recorded cultural resource located in Mississippi County south of the city of Osceola. The site was recorded as FS 5 by Andrew Saatkamp on January 10, 2007. At the time of investigation the site area was in harvested and cut down cotton; the surface visibility was good to excellent. The Soil Conservation Service maps this location as Steele silty clay loam (Sr). The nearest water is Ditch No. 10, which is located 300 m to the north. The site size (30 m N-S by 30 m E-W) is based on the observed limits of the surface scatter (Figure 7-17). A shovel test excavated near the perceived center of the scatter was negative for cultural material.

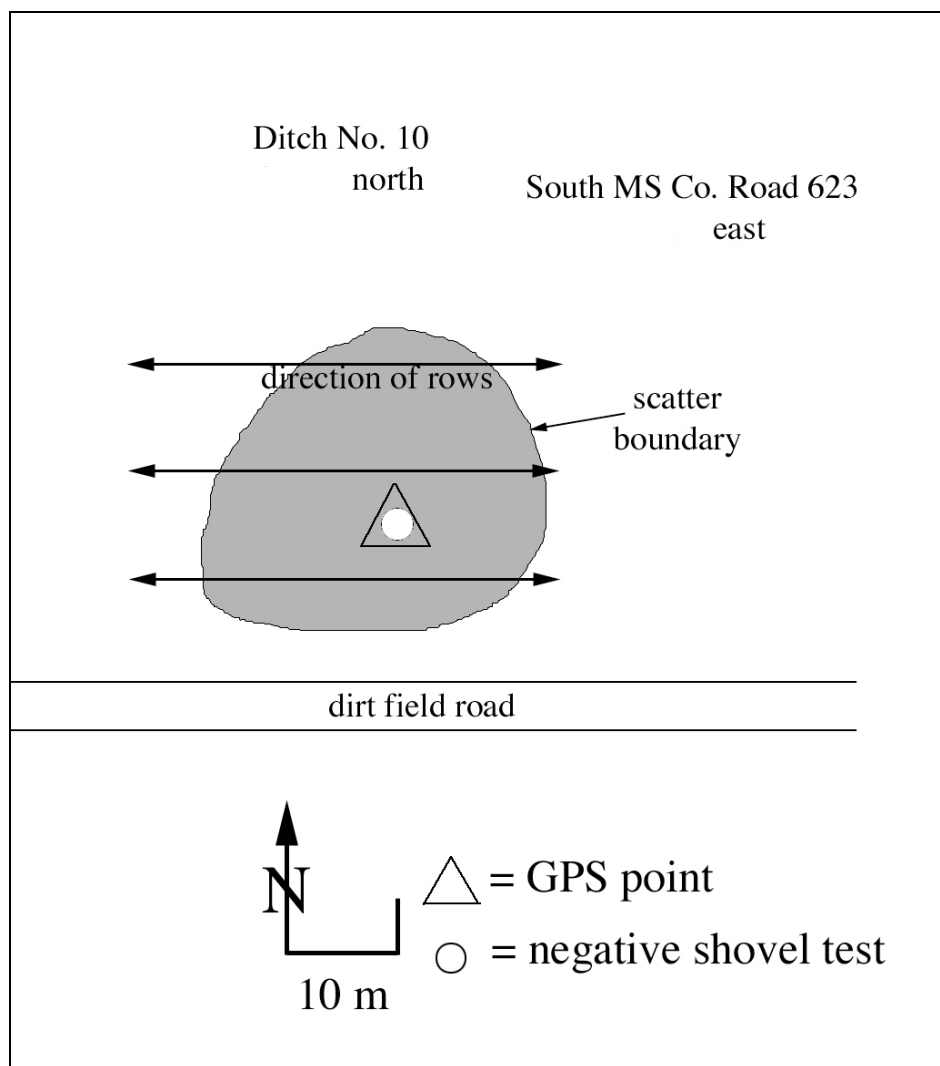


Figure 7-17. Site 3MS732 sketch map.

Artifact Assemblage

The Site 3MS732 assemblage consists of 62 artifacts (Table 7-08). Kitchen Group items are the main artifacts recovered (n=53), with ceramics making up most of them (n=32), and bottle glass at n=21. The remaining items are from the Architecture Group: a brick fragment, a drainage pipe fragment, and seven pieces of flat glass. All these items suggest the site was used as a house site.

Table 7-08. Site 3MS732 artifact inventory (by category).

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
brick fragment		1
drainage pipe fragment		1
flat glass, light green		7
bottle glass, amber		1
bottle glass, amethyst		4
bottle glass, aqua		3
bottle glass, clear		9
bottle glass, cobalt		1
bottle glass, fragment, clear, embossed	"2 oz.."	1

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
bottle glass, milk		2
ironstone, decal, blue dot	body fragment	1
ironstone, plain	footring	1
ironstone, plain	body fragment	2
stoneware, Albany/Albany	body fragment	1
stoneware, Bristol/Albany	body fragment	1
stoneware, Bristol/unglazed	lid	1
stoneware, brown unidentified/brown	body fragment	1
stoneware, clear/brown unidentified	body fragment	1
stoneware, clear/tan	body fragment	1
stoneware, white/white	body fragment	1
table glass, milk	rim	1
table glass, milk, etched	floral	1
whiteware, decal	rim	1
whiteware, molded, plain	rim	1
whiteware, plain	rim	6
whiteware, plain	footring	1
whiteware, plain	body fragment	9
whiteware, transfer print, green	rim	1
	Site 3MS732 Total	62

Additional Remarks

No structures are shown on the 1933 or 1939 15' quads. However, by the 1948 map an unimproved road and several houses have appeared, including one near the location of this scatter. There is no structure shown on the 1965 map.

Recommendation

Site 3MS732 is recommended as not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. The site is a Tenant period surface scatter with no subsurface integrity. Beyond the component and locational data that is already in hand, this site offers limited research potential. No additional archaeological work is necessary, and no further management action is needed.

SITE 3MS733

- Gross Cultural Affiliation Historic
- Specific Component(s)..... late nineteenth/early to mid-twentieth century
- Site Type historic house site
- Recommended NRHP Status..... not eligible
- Site Size..... 2500 sq. m
- Artifact Recovery Total 26

Location & Setting

Site 3MS733 is a newly recorded cultural resource located in Mississippi County south of the city of Osceola. The site was recorded as FS 6 by Andrew Saatkamp on January 10, 2007. At the time of investigation the site area was in harvested cotton, but it was not cut down; the surface visibility was good to excellent. The Soil Conservation Service maps this location as Commerce silt loam (Cm). The nearest water is Ditch No. 10, which is located 200 m to the west. The site size (50 m N-S by 50 m E-W) is based on the observed limits of the surface scatter (Figure 7-18). A shovel test excavated near the perceived center of the scatter was negative for cultural material.

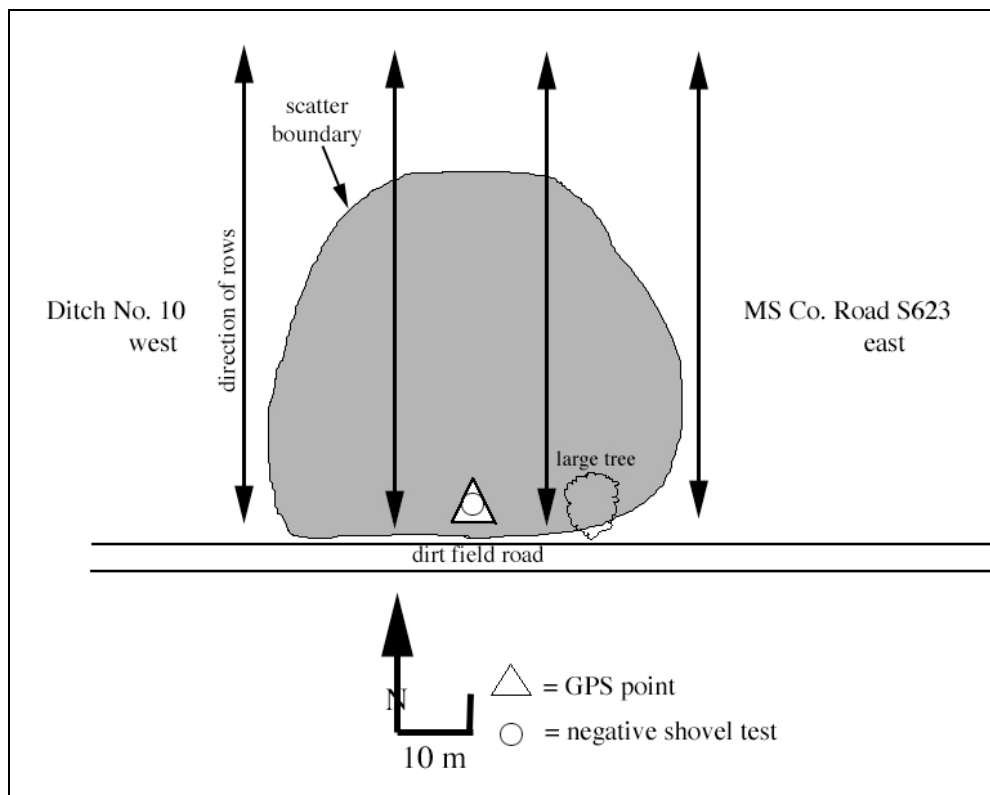


Figure 7-18. Site 3MS733 sketch map.

Artifact Assemblage

The Site 3MS733 assemblage consists of 26 artifacts (Table 7-09). Twenty-three of the items collected are in the Kitchen Group (bottle glass $n=13$, canning lid $n=2$, and ceramics $n=8$). The remaining material consists of a metal washer, a .22 caliber bullet casing, and the metal wheel off of a piece of furniture. All recovered material suggests the area was used as a house site.

Table 7-09. Site 3MS733 artifact inventory (by category).

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
metal, washer		1
bullet casing	“.22” REM	1
metal, wheel	furniture part	1
bottle glass, amber		1
bottle glass, amethyst		2
bottle glass, cobalt		3
bottle glass, fragment, amethyst, embossed	indeterminate	1
bottle glass, fragment, clear, base	(1) Illinois maker’s mark	2
bottle glass, fragment, milk, base	cosmetic/toiletry	1
bottle glass, green		1
bottle glass, light green		1
bottle glass, milk	cosmetic/toiletry	1
canning seal lid, milk glass		2
stoneware, Albany/Albany	body fragment	1
stoneware, tan/tan	body fragment	1
table glass, milk, green		1
table glass, molded, milk	base	1
whiteware, molded, annular, green	rim	1

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
whiteware, molded, plain	rim	1
whiteware, plain	footring	1
whiteware, plain	body fragment	1
	<i>Site 3MS733 Total</i>	<i>26</i>

Additional Remarks

A very large tree is standing at this location and the artifacts were observed mainly around it. Three structures are mapped at this location on the 1933 and 1939 15' quads; two are shown on the 1948 map; none are shown on the 1965 map.

Recommendation

Site 3MS733 is recommended as not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. The site is a Tenant period surface scatter with no subsurface integrity. Beyond the component and locational data that is already in hand, this site offers limited research potential. No additional archaeological work is necessary, and no further management action is needed.

SITE 3MS734

- Gross Cultural Affiliation Historic
- Specific Component(s)..... late nineteenth/early to mid-twentieth century
- Site Type historic house site
- Recommended NRHP Status..... not eligible
- Site Size..... 1,200 sq. m
- Artifact Recovery Total 14

Location & Setting

Site 3MS734 is a newly recorded cultural resource located in Mississippi County south of the city of Osceola. The site was recorded as FS 7 by Andrew Saatkamp on January 10, 2007. At the time of investigation the site area was in harvested cotton, but it was not cut down; the surface visibility was good to excellent. The Soil Conservation Service maps this location as Sharkey-Steele complex (Sm). The nearest water is Ditch No. 10, which is located 20 m to the west. The site size (40 m N-S by 30 m E-W) is based on the observed limits of the surface scatter (Figure 7-19). A shovel test excavated near the perceived center of the scatter was negative for cultural material.

Artifact Assemblage

The Site 3MS734 assemblage consists of 14 artifacts (Table 7-10). Eleven of the items recovered are from the Kitchen Group (bottle glass and ceramics). The remaining artifacts are asbestos, a brick fragment, and a piece of plastic. The collected material suggests the site was used a house site.

Additional Remarks

None of the archival maps consulted showed any structures at this location. It is possible that this material may have been dragged from FS 6, which is 100 m to the east. The fact that this was not a very dense scatter suggests that may be the case.

Recommendation

Site 3MS734 is recommended as not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. The site is a Tenant period surface scatter with no subsurface integrity. Beyond the component and locational data that is already in hand, this site offers limited research potential. No additional archaeological work is necessary, and no further management action is needed.

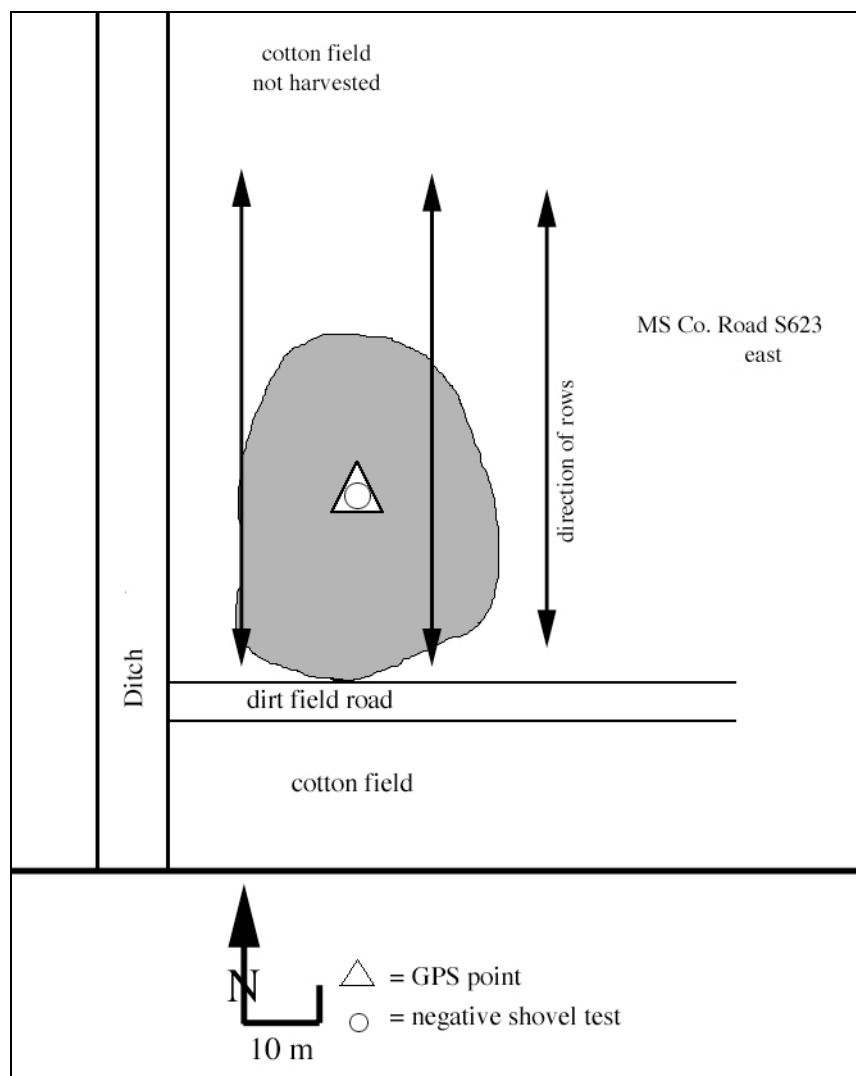


Figure 7-19. Site 3MS734 sketch map.

Table 7-10. Site 3MS734 artifact inventory (by category).

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
asbestos		1
brick fragment		1
bottle glass, amethyst		1
bottle glass, clear		1
bottle glass, fragment, amber, base	round	2
bottle glass, fragment, amethyst, embossed	indeterminate	1
bottle glass, green		1
bottle glass, milk	cosmetic/toiletry	2
porcelain, plain	rim	1
whiteware, plain	rim	1
whiteware, plain	body fragment	1
plastic, white	rim	1
<i>Site 3MS734 Total</i>		14

SITE 3MS735

- Gross Cultural Affiliation Historic
- Specific Component(s)..... late nineteenth/early to mid-twentieth century
- Site Type historic house site
- Recommended NRHP Status..... not eligible
- Site Size..... 1200 sq. m
- Artifact Recovery Total 21

Location & Setting

Site 3MS735 is a newly recorded cultural resource located in Mississippi County south of the city of Osceola. The site was recorded as FS 8 by Andrew Saatkamp on January 10, 2007. At the time of investigation the site area was in a field road; the surface visibility was good to excellent. The Soil Conservation Service maps this location as Steele silty clay loam (Sr). The nearest water is Ditch No. 10, which is located 450 m to the west. The site size (40 m N-S by 30 m E-W) is based on the observed limits of the surface scatter (Figure 7-20). A shovel test excavated near the perceived center of the scatter was negative for cultural material.

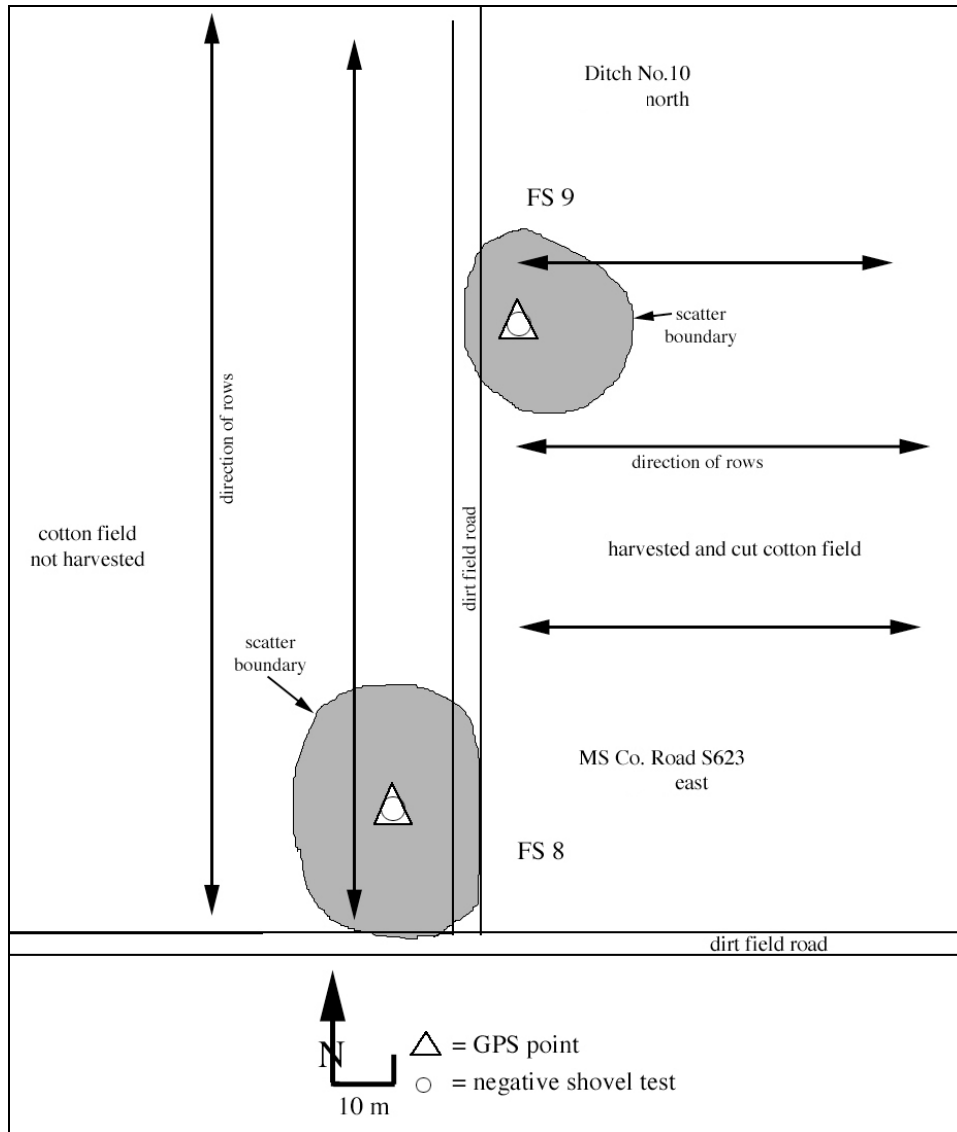


Figure 7-20. Sites 3MS735 and 3MS736 sketch map.

Artifact Assemblage

The Site 3MS735 assemblage consists of 21 artifacts (Table 7-11). With the exception of a brick fragment and a piece of flat glass, all the material recovered from this site belongs to the Kitchen Group (n=19). Of that total, eleven items are bottle glass, one is table glass, and seven are ceramics. All the material recovered suggests the site was used as a house site.

Table 7-11. Site 3MS735 artifact inventory (by category).

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
brick fragment		1
flat glass, light green		1
bottle glass, aqua		4
bottle glass, clear		1
bottle glass, cobalt		1
bottle glass, fragment, amber, mouth	screw, household	1
bottle glass, fragment, clear, embossed		1
bottle glass, fragment, clear, mouth		1
bottle glass, light green		1
bottle glass, milk		1
stoneware, clear/Albany	body fragment	1
table glass, milk	rim	1
whiteware, plain	rim	2
whiteware, plain	body fragment	4
	Site 3MS735 Total	21

Additional Remarks

There is a structure shown at this location on the 1933, 1939, and 1948 15' quads; it is not depicted on the 1965 map.

Recommendation

Site 3MS735 is recommended as not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. The site is a Tenant period surface scatter with no subsurface integrity. Beyond the component and locational data that is already in hand, this site offers limited research potential. No additional archaeological work is necessary, and no further management action is needed.

SITE 3MS736

- Gross Cultural Affiliation Historic
- Specific Component(s)..... late nineteenth/early to mid-twentieth century
- Site Type historic house site
- Recommended NRHP Status..... not eligible
- Site Size..... 900 sq. m
- Artifact Recovery Total 19

Location & Setting

Site 3MS736 is a newly recorded cultural resource located in Mississippi County south of the city of Osceola. The site was recorded as FS 9 by Andrew Saatkamp on January 10, 2007. At the time of investigation the site area was in a field road; the surface visibility was good to excellent. The Soil Conservation Service maps this location as Steele silty clay loam (Sr). The nearest water is Ditch No. 10, which is located 450 m to the west. The site size (30 m N-S by 30 m E-W) is based on the observed limits of the surface scatter (see Figure 7-20). A shovel test excavated near the perceived center of the scatter was negative for cultural material.

Artifact Assemblage

The Site 3MS736 assemblage consists of 19 artifacts (Table 7-12). With the exception of three brick fragments, all of the recovered material is from the Kitchen Group. This consists of 12 pieces of bottle glass and 4 pieces of whiteware. All this material suggests the site was used as a house site.

Table 7-12. Site 3MS736 artifact inventory (by category).

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
brick fragment		3
bottle glass, amethyst		3
bottle glass, aqua		1
bottle glass, clear		2
bottle glass, fragment, amber, base	round	1
bottle glass, fragment, aqua, base	maker's mark, Illinois	1
bottle glass, light green		2
bottle glass, milk		2
whiteware, plain	footring	1
whiteware, plain	body fragment	3
	<i>Site 3MS736 Total</i>	<i>19</i>

Additional Remarks

None of the archival maps consulted show a structure at this location. It is possible that this site is the result of artifacts being dragged from 3MS735, which is 60 m to the south. Both sites are located along a dirt field road and may be part of one site.

Recommendation

Site 3MS736 is recommended as not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. The site is a Tenant period surface scatter with no subsurface integrity. Beyond the component and locational data that is already in hand, this site offers limited research potential. No additional archaeological work is necessary, and no further management action is needed.

SITE 3MS737

- Gross Cultural Affiliationhistoric
- Specific Component(s).....late nineteenth/early to mid-twentieth century
- Site Type historic house site
- Recommended NRHP Status.....not eligible
- Site Size..... 1,600 sq. m
- Artifact Recovery Total 41

Location & Setting

Site 3MS737 is a newly recorded cultural resource located in Mississippi County south of the city of Osceola. The site was recorded as FS 10 by Andrew Saatkamp on January 11, 2007. At the time of investigation the site area was in harvested and cut down cotton; the surface visibility was good to excellent. The Soil Conservation Service maps this location as Hayti fine sandy loam (Ha). The nearest water is Ditch No. 10, which is located 10 m to the north. The site size (40 m N-S by 40 m E-W) is based on the observed limits of the surface scatter (Figure 7-21). A shovel test excavated near the perceived center of the scatter was negative for cultural material.

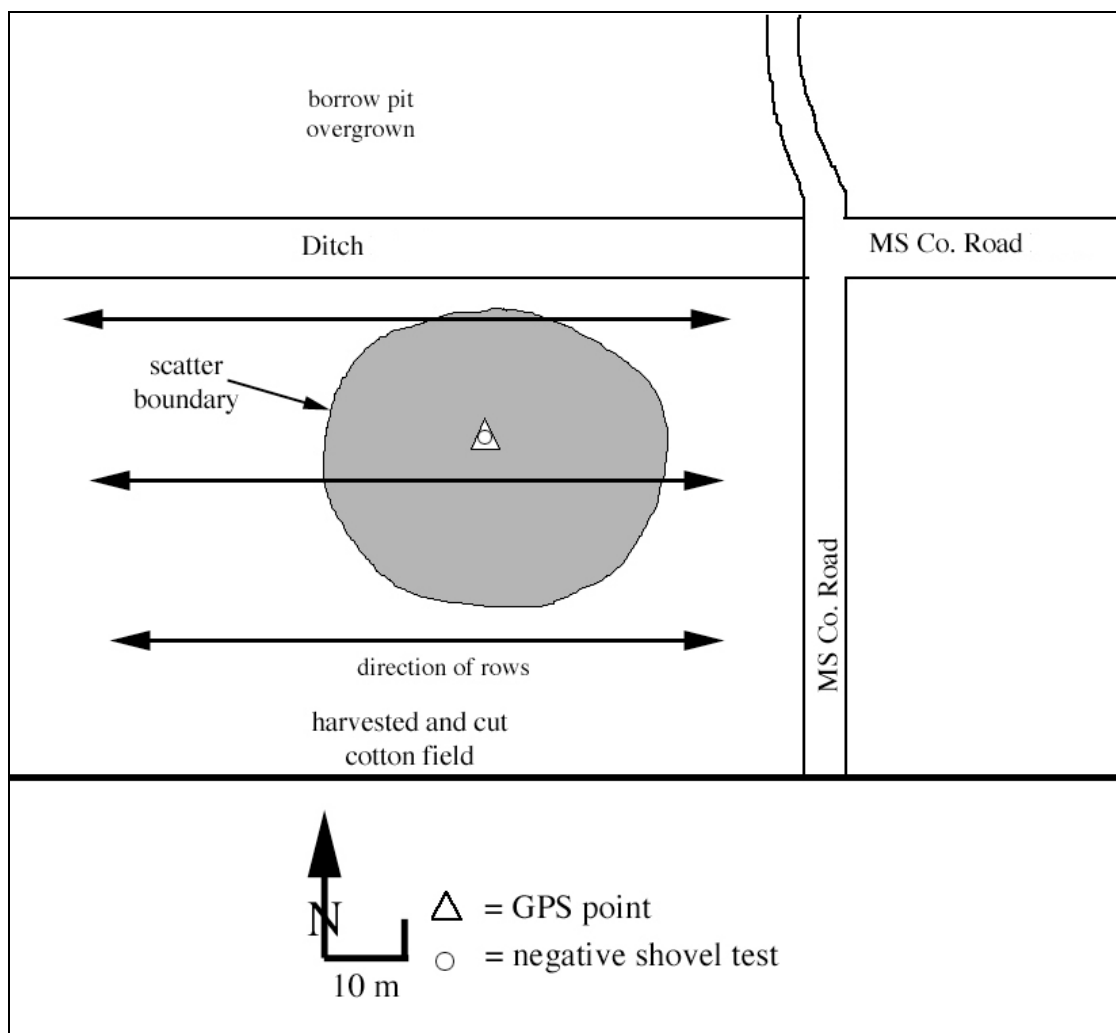


Figure 7-21. Site 3MS737 sketch map.

Artifact Assemblage

The Site 3MS737 assemblage consists of 41 artifacts (Table 7-13). Kitchen Group items make up a majority of the items recovered ($n=36$). Of this total, there were 18 pieces of bottle glass, 5 pieces of table glass, 6 pieces of ironstone, 1 piece of late refined earthenware, 2 pieces of stoneware, and 4 pieces of whiteware. Of these items, the only ones with any good information regarding date ranges are the two pieces of Jade-ite table glass. These items date from the 1940s. However, the site may have been occupied prior to that time and the inhabitants merely bought the items when they became available.

The remaining material consists of two brick fragments, a piece of coal, a piece of metal, and a piece of plastic. Taken together the assemblage suggests the site was used as a house site.

Table 7-13. Site 3MS737 artifact inventory (by category).

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
brick fragment		2
bottle glass, amber		1
bottle glass, amethyst		1
bottle glass, clear		4

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
bottle glass, fragment, amethyst, base		1
bottle glass, fragment, aqua, base		3
bottle glass, fragment, aqua, mouth	cork, soda/mineral water	1
bottle glass, fragment, aqua, mouth	screw, food/canning	1
bottle glass, fragment, aqua, neck		1
bottle glass, fragment, clear, mouth		1
bottle glass, fragment, cobalt, base		1
bottle glass, fragment, light green, neck		1
bottle glass, green		1
bottle glass, light green		1
ironstone, decorated, unidentified	footring, hand painted	1
ironstone, fiesta, teal	rim	1
ironstone, glazed, teal	rim	1
ironstone, plain	rim	2
ironstone, plain	body fragment	1
late refined earthenware, unglazed/cream	body fragment	1
stoneware, brown unidentified/brown	body fragment	1
stoneware, cream/brown unidentified	body fragment	1
table glass, annular, milk, green	body fragment	1
table glass, Fire King, Jade-ite, Jane Ray	ca. 1940s-1960s	1
table glass, Fire King, Jade-ite, Jane Ray	ca. 1940s-1960s	1
table glass, milk	rim	1
table glass, milk, green	base	1
whiteware, decorated, unidentified	body fragment, hand painted?	1
whiteware, molded, glazed, tan	rim	1
whiteware, molded, plain	body fragment	1
whiteware, plain	body fragment	1
coal		1
metal, unidentified		1
plastic, molded, red		1
Site 3MS737 Total		41

Additional Remarks

A structure is shown at this location on the 1933, 1939, and 1965 15' quads. Interestingly, there is no structure depicted on the 1948 quad. Either it was omitted for some reason, or an earlier structure was razed prior to the map's printing and a subsequent building erected afterwards.

Recommendation

Site 3MS737 is recommended as not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. The site is a Tenant period surface scatter with no subsurface integrity. Beyond the component and locational data that is already in hand, this site offers limited research potential. No additional archaeological work is necessary, and no further management action is needed.

SITE 3MS738

- Gross Cultural Affiliation Historic
- Specific Component(s).....late nineteenth/early to mid-twentieth century
- Site Type historic house site
- Recommended NRHP Status.....not eligible
- Site Size..... 1,600 sq. m
- Artifact Recovery Total 16

Location & Setting

Site 3MS738 is a newly recorded cultural resource located in Mississippi County south of the city of Osceola. The site was recorded as FS 11 by Andrew Saatkamp on January 11, 2007. At the time of investigation the site area was in harvested and cut down cotton; the surface visibility was good to excellent. The Soil Conservation Service maps this location as Hayti fine sandy loam (Ha). The nearest water is Ditch No. 10, which is located 500 m to the northwest. The site size (40 m N-S by 40 m E-W) is based on the observed limits of the surface scatter (Figure 7-22). A shovel test excavated near the perceived center of the scatter was negative for cultural material.

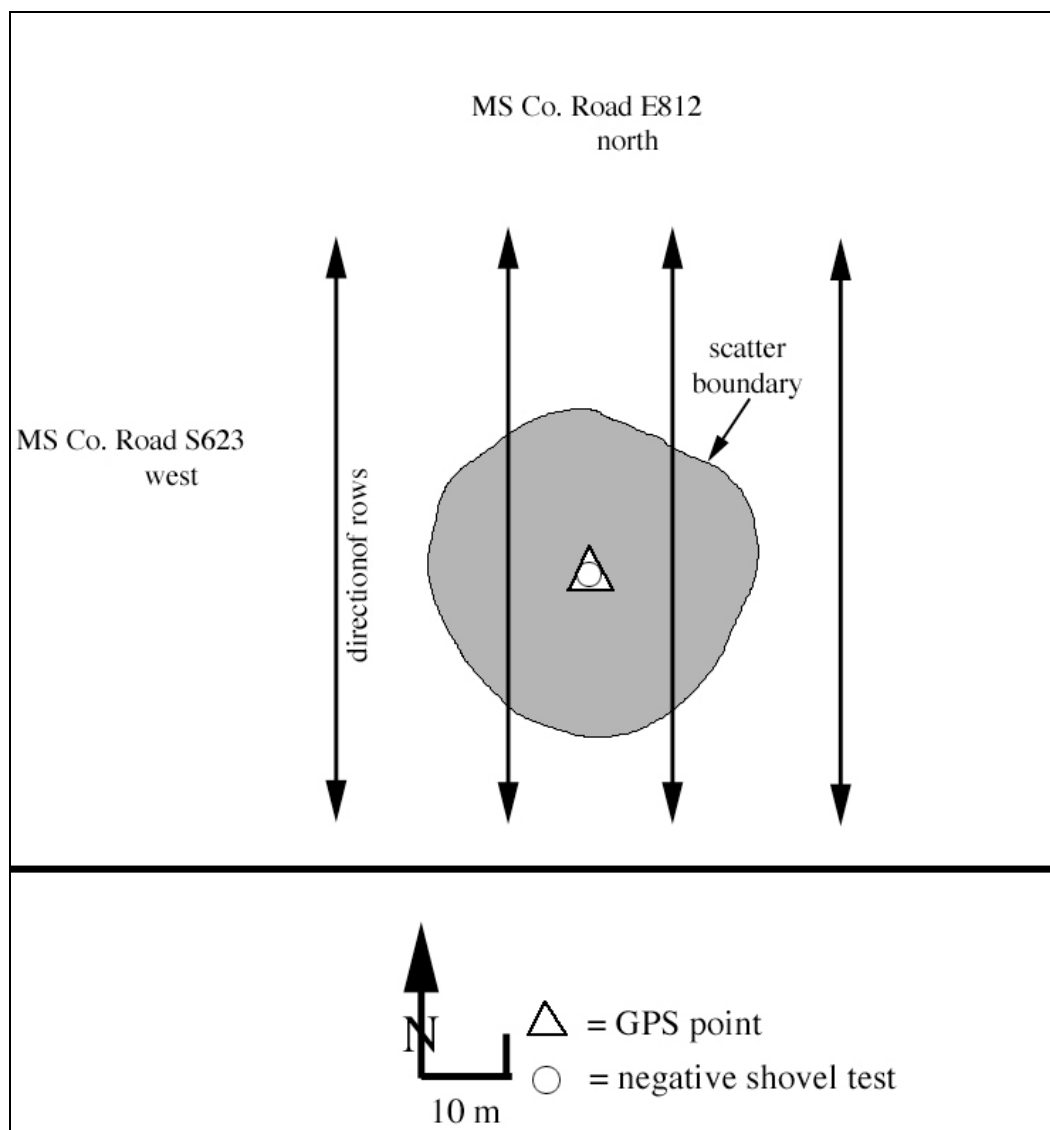


Figure 7-22. Site 3MS738 sketch map.

Artifact Assemblage

The Site 3MS738 assemblage consists of 16 artifacts (Table 7-14). Fourteen of the 16 items recovered are in the Kitchen Group (bottle glass, $n=5$; and ceramics, $n=9$). The two remaining artifacts are a brick fragment and a piece of metal. These items all suggest the site was used as a house site.

Table 7-14. Site 3MS738 artifact inventory (by category).

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
brick fragment		1
bottle glass, amber		1
bottle glass, clear		3
bottle glass, fragment, amber, neck		1
stoneware, Bristol/Albany		2
stoneware, brown unidentified/brown	body fragment	2
whiteware, plain	rim	1
whiteware, plain	body fragment	3
whiteware, plain	handle	1
metal, unidentified		1
	<i>Site 3MS738 Total</i>	16

Additional Remarks

An unimproved road is shown running north/south near this location on the 1933, 1939, and 1948 maps, but not on the 1965 quad. The earlier maps also show a structure near this scatter's location; it is not on the 1965 map.

Recommendation

Site 3MS738 is recommended as not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. The site is a Tenant period surface scatter with no subsurface integrity. Beyond the component and locational data that is already in hand, this site offers limited research potential. No additional archaeological work is necessary, and no further management action is needed.

SITE 3MS739

- Gross Cultural Affiliation Historic
- Specific Component(s).....late nineteenth/early to mid-twentieth century
- Site Type historic house site
- Recommended NRHP Status.....not eligible
- Site Size..... 1,600 sq. m
- Artifact Recovery Total 42

Location & Setting

Site 3MS739 is a newly recorded cultural resource located in Mississippi County south of the city of Osceola. The site was recorded as FS 12 by Andrew Saatkamp on January 11, 2007. At the time of investigation the site area was in harvested and cut down cotton; the surface visibility was good to excellent. The Soil Conservation Service maps this location as Tunica silty clay (Tu). The nearest water is an unnamed drainage, which is located 600 m to the south. The site size (40 m N-S by 40 m E-W) is based on the observed limits of the surface scatter (Figure 7-23). A shovel test excavated near the perceived center of the scatter was negative for cultural material.

Artifact Assemblage

The Site 3MS739 assemblage consists of 42 artifacts (Table 7-15). The assemblage consists mainly of Kitchen Group items (bottle glass, n=15; canning lid, n=3; table glass, n=2; ceramic items, n=16). The remaining items are a metal hinge, a padlock, a piece of slate, a metal spike, and a piece of metal. All the collected items suggest the site was utilized as a house site.

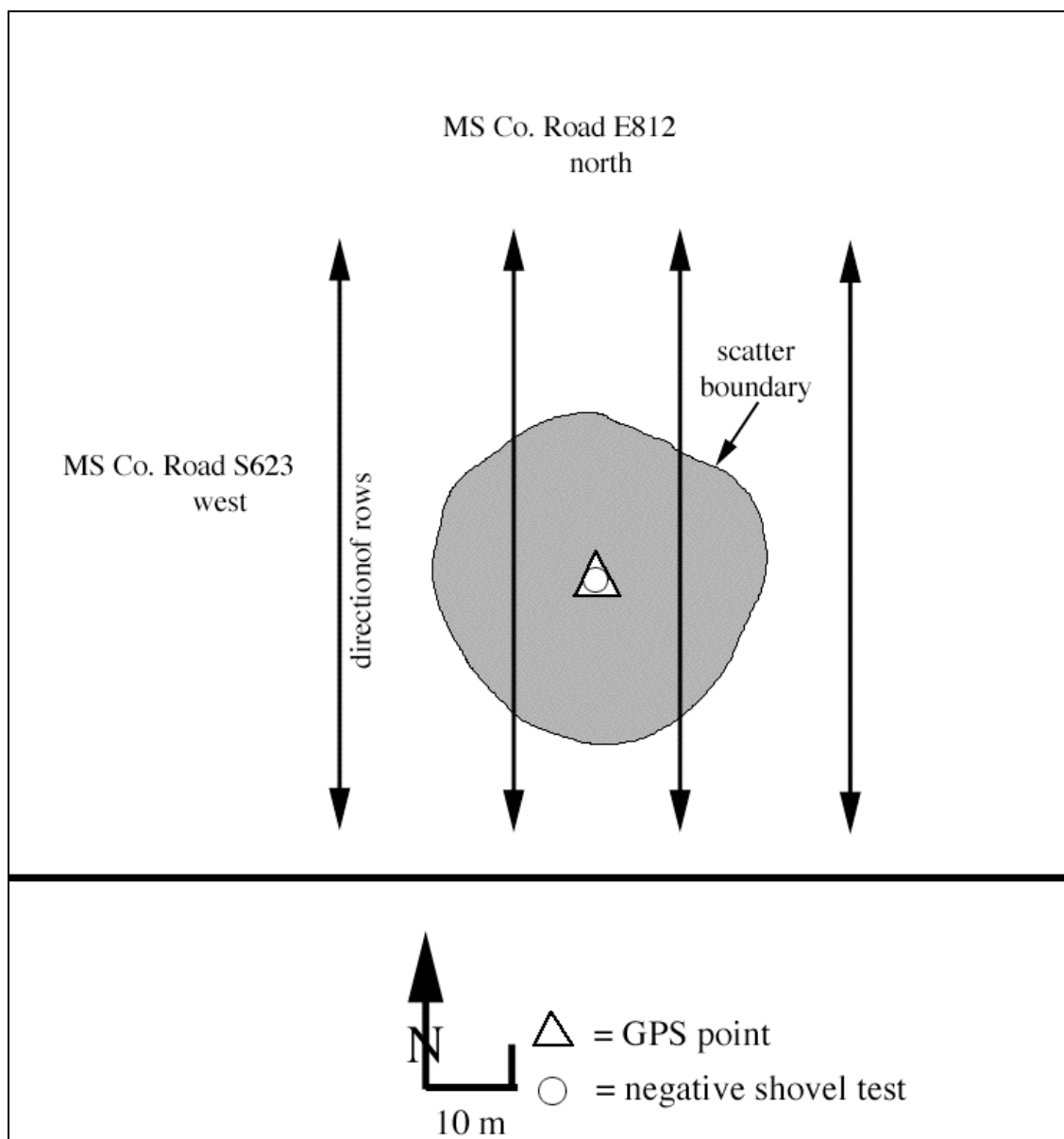


Figure 7-23. Site 3MS739 sketch map.

Table 7-15. Site 3MS739 artifact inventory (by category).

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
metal, hinge		1
metal, pad lock		1
slate	chalk board fragment?	1
brick fragment		1
bottle glass, amber		1
bottle glass, amethyst		1
bottle glass, aqua		2
bottle glass, clear		3
bottle glass, cobalt		1
bottle glass, fragment, amethyst, mouth	cap, soda/mineral water	1

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
bottle glass, fragment, cobalt, mouth	screw top, toiletry/cosmetic	1
bottle glass, light green		4
bottle glass, milk		1
canning seal lid, milk glass		3
ironstone, plain	footring	1
ironstone, plain	body fragment	1
late refined earthenware, unglazed/blue	body fragment	3
late refined earthenware, unglazed/blue	rim	1
late refined earthenware, unglazed/blue	footring	1
stoneware, Bristol/Bristol	lid	1
stoneware, Bristol/Bristol	body fragment	1
stoneware, brown unidentified/brown	body fragment	1
stoneware, clear/brown unidentified	body fragment	1
table glass, milk	rim	1
table glass, molded, amethyst	base, dish	1
whiteware, plain	rim	3
whiteware, plain	body fragment	2
metal, spike	4.5 in.	1
metal, unidentified		1
	Site 3MS739 Total	42

Additional Remarks

None of the archival maps consulted show a structure at this location.

Recommendation

Site 3MS739 is recommended as not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. The site is a Tenant period surface scatter with no subsurface integrity. Beyond the component and locational data that is already in hand, this site offers limited research potential. No additional archaeological work is necessary, and no further management action is needed.

SITE 3MS740

- Gross Cultural AffiliationHistoric
- Specific Component(s).....late nineteenth/early to mid-twentieth century
- Site Type historic house site
- Recommended NRHP Status.....not eligible
- Site Size..... 1,600 sq. m
- Artifact Recovery Total 34

Location & Setting

Site 3MS740 is a newly recorded cultural resource located in Mississippi County south of the city of Osceola. The site was recorded as FS 13 by Andrew Saatkamp on January 11, 2007. At the time of investigation the site area was in harvested and cut down cotton; the surface visibility was good to excellent. The Soil Conservation Service maps this location as Commerce silt loam (Cm). The nearest water is Brown Bayou, which is located 350 m to the northeast. The site size (40 m N-S by 40 m E-W) is based on the observed limits of the surface scatter (Figure 7-24). A shovel test that was excavated near the perceived center of the scatter was negative for cultural material.

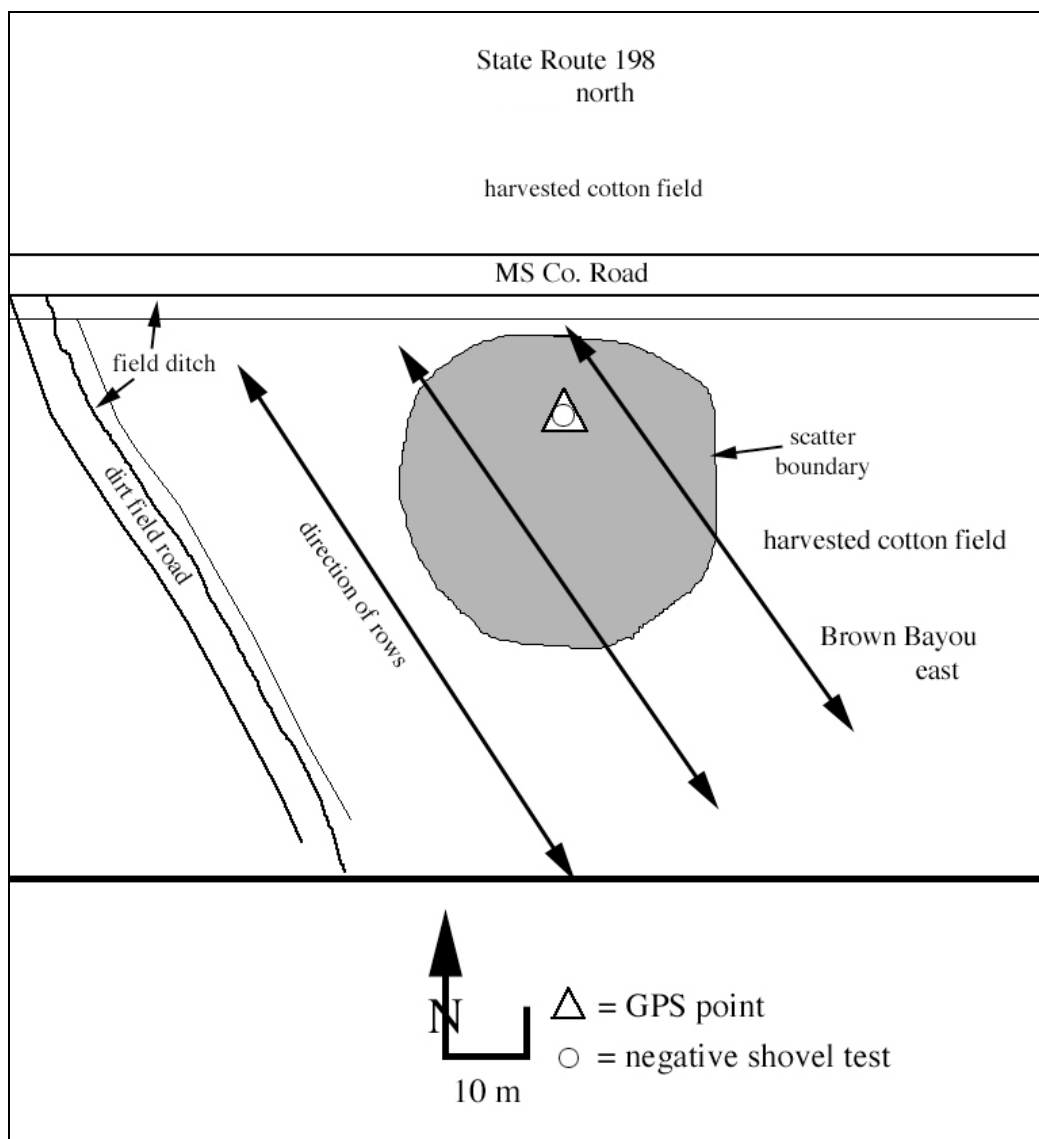


Figure 7-24. Site 3MS740 sketch map.

Artifact Assemblage

The Site 3MS740 assemblage consists of 34 artifacts (Table 7-16). Thirty of the 34 items collected from this site are in the Kitchen Group (bottle glass, $n=15$; canning lid, $n=1$; milk glass, $n=1$; ceramics, $n=12$; and one tumbler). The remaining four items belong to the Architecture Group: two pieces of brick and two pieces of flat glass. All this material suggests that the site was utilized as a house site.

Table 7-16. Site 3MS740 artifact inventory (by category).

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
brick fragment		1
brick fragment		1
flat glass, light green		1
flat glass, light green		1
bottle glass, amber		2
bottle glass, amethyst		2

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
bottle glass, aqua		1
bottle glass, clear		1
bottle glass, clear		6
bottle glass, fragment, aqua, base	"2," food/canning	1
bottle glass, fragment, aqua, mouth	food/canning	1
bottle glass, milk		1
canning seal lid, aqua glass		1
ironstone, maker's mark	"CHINA"	1
ironstone, plain	handle	1
ironstone, plain	rim/footring	1
milk glass	melted	1
stoneware, Bristol/Albany	base	3
stoneware, brown unidentified/brown	body fragment	1
tumbler, clear	rim	1
whiteware, plain	rim	1
whiteware, plain	footring	1
whiteware, plain	body fragment	2
whiteware, plain	body fragment	1
	Site 3MS740 Total	34

Additional Remarks

All of the archival maps consulted show a structure at this location.

Recommendation

Site 3MS740 is recommended as not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. The site is a Tenant period surface scatter with no subsurface integrity. Beyond the component and locational data that is already in hand, this site offers limited research potential. No additional archaeological work is necessary, and no further management action is needed.

SITE 3MS741

- Gross Cultural Affiliation Historic
- Specific Component(s)..... late nineteenth/early to mid-twentieth century
- Site Type historic house site
- Recommended NRHP Status..... not eligible
- Site Size..... 2,000 sq. m
- Artifact Recovery Total 70

Location & Setting

Site 3MS741 is a newly recorded cultural resource located in Mississippi County south of the city of Osceola. The site was recorded as FS 14 by Andrew Saatkamp on January 11, 2007. At the time of investigation the site area was in harvested and cut down cotton; the surface visibility was good to excellent. The Soil Conservation Service maps this location as Commerce silt loam (Cm). The nearest water is Brown Bayou, which is located 450 m to the northeast. The site size (50 m N-S by 40 m E-W) is based on the observed limits of the surface scatter (Figure 7-25). A shovel test that was excavated near the perceived center of the scatter was negative for cultural material.

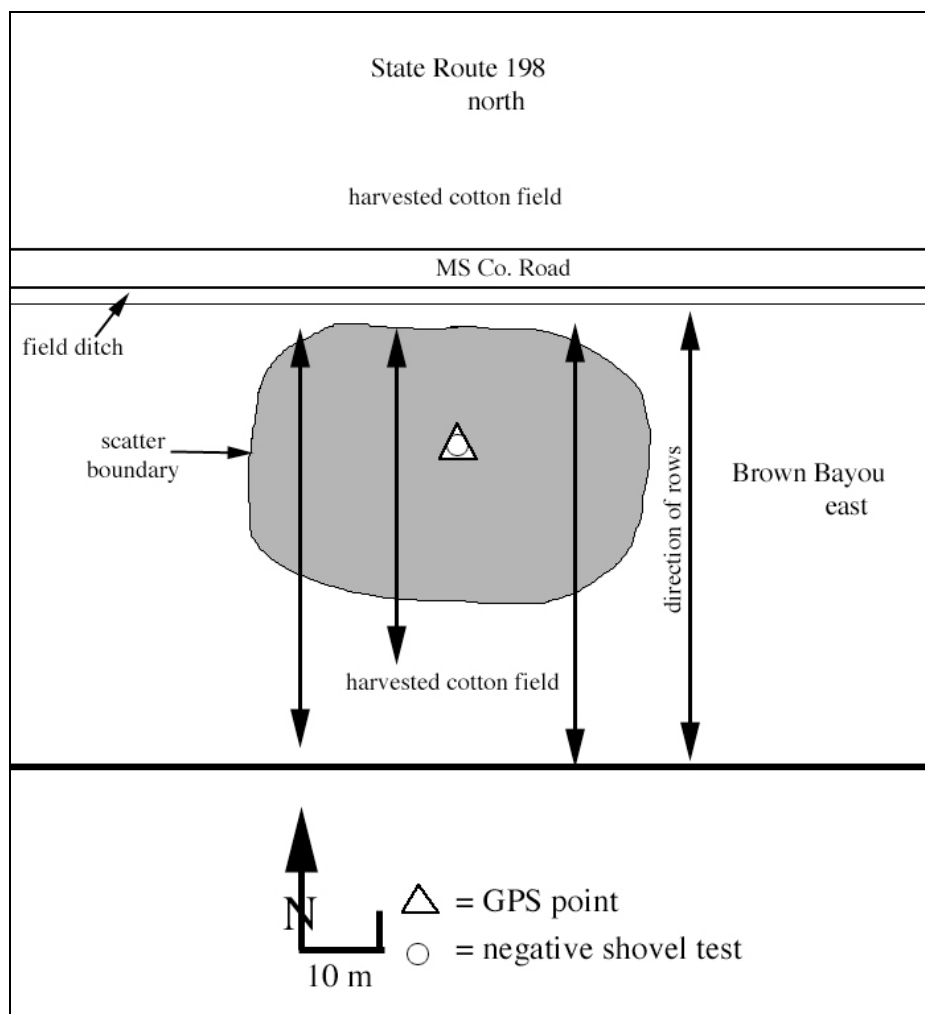


Figure 7-25. Site 3MS741 sketch map.

Artifact Assemblage

The Site 3MS741 assemblage consists of 70 artifacts (Table 7-17). Kitchen Group items make up a majority of the assemblage with a total count of 58 (bottle glass, $n=35$; table glass, $n=7$; ceramics, $n=13$). The remaining twelve artifacts are: a metal bolt, two brick fragments, a piece of flat glass, two buttons, a bakelite insulator, a piece of coal, a piece of metal, and a piece of plastic. All of this material suggests a domestic function for the site.

Table 7-17. Site 3MS741 artifact inventory (by category).

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
metal, bolt	hardware	1
brick fragment		2
flat glass, light green		1
button, plastic, blue	two holes	1
button, plastic, brown	two holes	1
bakelite, electric tube insulator		1
bottle glass, amber		6
bottle glass, amethyst		3
bottle glass, aqua		4
bottle glass, clear		5

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
bottle glass, cobalt		3
bottle glass, fragment, amber, mouth	household	1
bottle glass, fragment, amethyst, base		1
bottle glass, fragment, clear, base		2
bottle glass, fragment, clear, embossed	"Pepsi," soda/mineral water	1
bottle glass, fragment, clear, mouth		1
bottle glass, fragment, green	some white decoration	1
bottle glass, fragment, green, base		1
bottle glass, fragment, light green, base		1
bottle glass, light green		3
bottle glass, milk		2
ironstone, molded, plain	rim	1
ironstone, plain	rim/footring	1
ironstone, plain	footring	1
late refined earthenware, brown/blue	body fragment	1
stoneware, black/black	body fragment	1
stoneware, brown unidentified/brown	body fragment	3
stoneware, clear/brown unidentified	body fragment	1
stoneware, cream/brown unidentified	body fragment	1
table glass, milk, glazed blue		2
table glass, milk, green		4
table glass, peach		1
whiteware, annular, blue	body fragment	1
whiteware, fiesta, blue	body fragment	1
whiteware, fiesta, green	body fragment	1
whiteware, maker's mark	unidentified	1
whiteware, molded, plain	body fragment	1
whiteware, plain	footring	1
whiteware, plain	body fragment	2
coal		1
metal, unidentified		1
plastic, green		1
Site 3MS741 Total		70

Additional Remarks

All of the archival maps consulted show a structure at this location.

Recommendation

Site 3MS741 is recommended as not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. The site is a Tenant period surface scatter with no subsurface integrity. Beyond the component and locational data that is already in hand, this site offers limited research potential. No additional archaeological work is necessary, and no further management action is needed.

SITE 3MS742

- Gross Cultural Affiliation Historic
- Specific Component(s).....late nineteenth/early to mid-twentieth century
- Site Type historic house site
- Recommended NRHP Status.....not eligible
- Site Size..... 7,200 sq. m
- Artifact Recovery Total 118

Location & Setting

Site 3MS742 is a newly recorded cultural resource located in Mississippi County south of the city of Osceola. The site was recorded as FS 15 by Andrew Saatkamp on January 12, 2007. At the time of investigation the site area was in harvested and cut down cotton; the surface visibility was good to excellent. The Soil Conservation Service maps this location as Sharkey silty clay loam (Sc). The nearest water is Ditch No. 10, which is located 60 m to the northeast. The site size (120 m N-S by 60 m E-W) is based on the observed limits of the surface scatter (Figure 7-26). A shovel test excavated near the perceived center of the scatter was positive for cultural material.

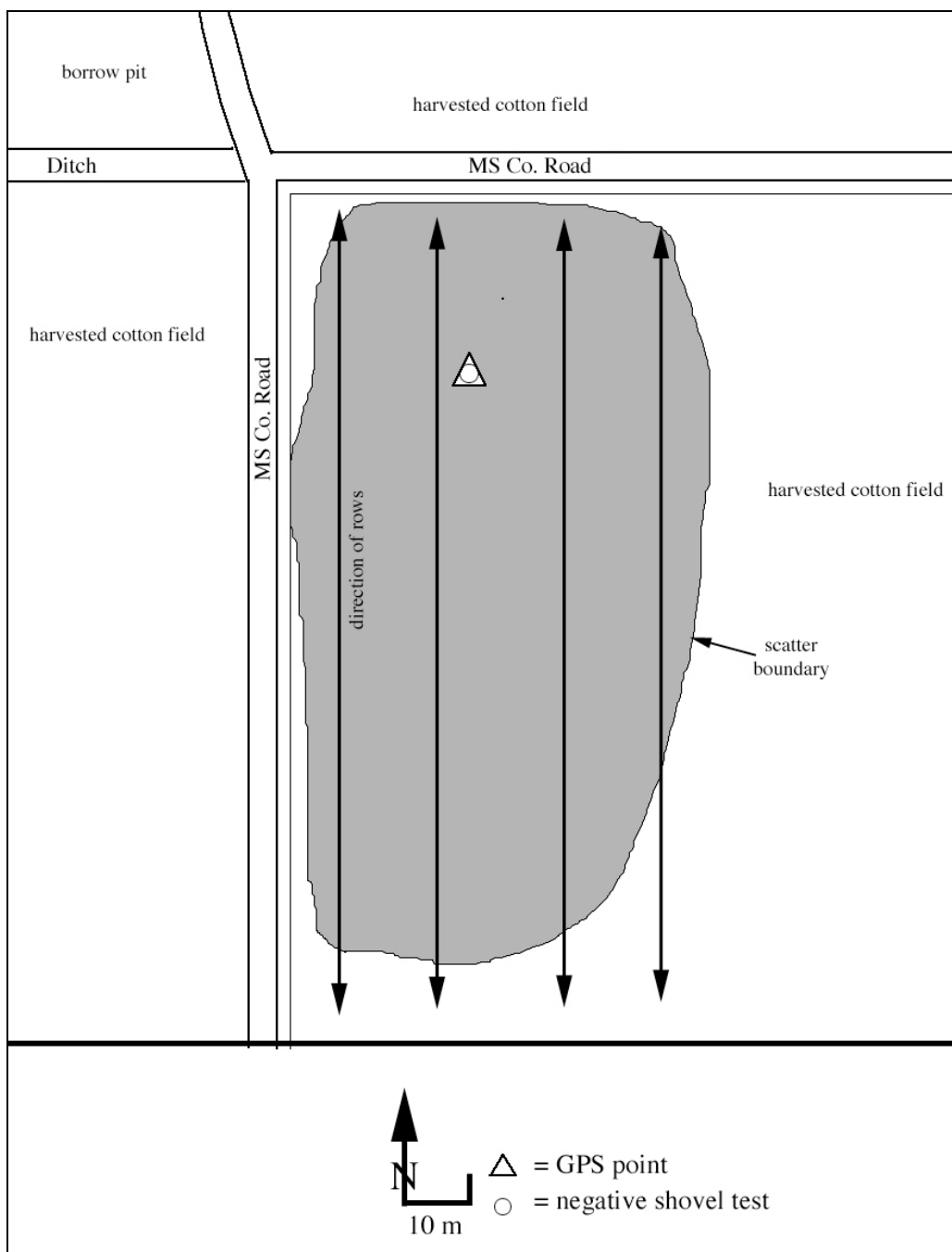


Figure 7-26. Site 3MS742 sketch map.

Artifact Assemblage

The Site 3MS742 assemblage, one of the larger collected during this project, consists of 118 artifacts, 11 of which came from a single shovel test (Table 7-18). Ninety of these items are in the Kitchen Group (bottle glass, n=53; canning lid, n=2; table glass, n=14; ironstone, n=4; late refined earthenware, n=3; stoneware, n=4; and whiteware, n=10). Five items are from the Activity Group (all pieces of metal hardware). Ten items are in the Architecture Group (3 brick fragments, 6 pieces of flat glass, and a wire nail). A porcelain insulator, a footing from a piece of furniture, a piece of table top, two battery cores, melted glass, plastic, a tin fragment, an unidentified metal piece, and a plastic bead were also collected from this site.

Four pieces of the table glass (the Fire King specimens) date to the middle part of the last century. However, these items do not mean the site dates to that time, as the site could have been occupied earlier and the items in question purchased when they became available.

The collected material suggests the site was used for a domestic function.

Table 7-18. Site 3MS742 artifact inventory (by category).

Provenience	Artifact Category	Comments	Count
GSC	metal, band		1
GSC	metal, bolt hexagon		1
GSC	metal, car valve		1
GSC	metal, unidentified	hardware (little eight)	2
GSC	metal, wire, fragment		1
GSC	brick fragment		2
GSC	flat glass, light green		4
GSC	nail, wire	corroded	1
GSC	porcelain, electrical insulator	unidentified	1
GSC	metal, foot	screw furniture	1
GSC	table top	marble	1
GSC	bottle glass, amber		2
GSC	bottle glass, amethyst		2
GSC	bottle glass, aqua		4
GSC	bottle glass, clear		3
GSC	bottle glass, cobalt		11
GSC	bottle glass, fragment, amber, base		2
GSC	bottle glass, fragment, amber, mouth		1
GSC	bottle glass, fragment, aqua, base		1
GSC	bottle glass, fragment, aqua, mouth	screw top, food/canning	3
GSC	bottle glass, fragment, clear, embossed		1
GSC	bottle glass, fragment, clear, mouth	screw top, food/canning	1
GSC	bottle glass, fragment, clear, mouth	cork, medicine	1
GSC	bottle glass, fragment, green, base	Illinois glass co. maker's mark	1
GSC	bottle glass, fragment, green, base	round	1
GSC	bottle glass, fragment, green, mouth		1
GSC	bottle glass, fragment, light green, base	embossed, (1) LA, soda/mineral	2
GSC	bottle glass, fragment, light green,		1
GSC	bottle glass, fragment, light green, mouth	cork, food/canning, machine	1
GSC	bottle glass, fragment, light green, mouth	cap, soda/mineral water	1
GSC	bottle glass, fragment, milk, base	cosmetic/toiletry	2
GSC	bottle glass, light green		2
GSC	bottle glass, milk		2
GSC	canning seal lid, milk glass		2
GSC	ironstone, decorated unidentified	body fragment	1

Provenience	Artifact Category	Comments	Count
GSC	ironstone, molded, hand painted	rim	1
GSC	ironstone, sponge, blue	rim	1
GSC	ironstone, sponge, blue	body fragment	1
GSC	late refined earthenware, blue/blue	base	1
GSC	late refined earthenware, blue/blue	body fragment, molded	1
GSC	late refined earthenware, white/blue	base, molded	1
GSC	stoneware, brown unidentified/brown	body fragment	3
GSC	stoneware, gray/black	body fragment	1
GSC	table glass, clear	rim	1
GSC	table glass, Fire King, Jade-ite, Jane Ray	ca. 1940s-1960s	1
GSC	table glass, Fire King, Peach Luster, Laurel	rim, ca. 1952-1963	1
GSC	table glass, Fire King, Peach Luster, Laurel	footring, ca. 1952-1963	2
GSC	table glass, milk	rim	1
GSC	table glass, milk		1
GSC	table glass, milk, green		2
GSC	table glass, molded, amethyst		1
GSC	table glass, molded, clear		1
GSC	table glass, molded, milk		1
GSC	table glass, molded, peach		1
GSC	table glass, yellow		1
GSC	whiteware, fiesta, green	body fragment	1
GSC	whiteware, fiesta, maroon	body fragment	1
GSC	whiteware, fiesta, yellow	body fragment	1
GSC	whiteware, molded, plain	rim	1
GSC	whiteware, molded, plain	body fragment	1
GSC	whiteware, plain	rim	2
GSC	whiteware, plain	body fragment	3
GSC	battery core	(1) large (1) small	2
GSC	melted glass		1
GSC	metal, unidentified		3
GSC	plastic, black		1
GSC	tin fragment		1
GSC	plastic, bead, red		1
ST 1	brick fragment		1
ST 1	flat glass, light green		2
ST 1	bottle glass, amber		1
ST 1	bottle glass, fragment, clear, base,		1
ST 1	bottle glass, fragment, clear, mouth	screw top, food/canning	1
ST 1	bottle glass, green		2
ST 1	bottle glass, light green		1
ST 1	bottle glass, milk		1
		<i>Site 3MS472 Total</i>	<i>118</i>

Additional Remarks

All of the archival maps consulted show a structure at this location; the 1948 map shows two.

Recommendation

Site 3MS742 is recommended as not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. The site is a Tenant period surface scatter with no subsurface integrity. Beyond the component and locational data that is already in hand, this site offers limited research potential. No additional archaeological work is necessary, and no further management action is needed.

SITE 3MS743

- Gross Cultural Affiliation Historic
- Specific Component(s)..... late nineteenth/early to mid-twentieth century
- Site Type historic house site
- Recommended NRHP Status..... not eligible
- Site Size..... 1,600 sq. m
- Artifact Recovery Total 48

Location & Setting

Site 3MS743 is a newly recorded cultural resource located in Mississippi County south of the city of Osceola. The site was recorded as FS 16 by Andrew Saatkamp on January 12, 2007. At the time of investigation the site area was in harvested and cut down cotton; the surface visibility was good to excellent. The Soil Conservation Service maps this location as Tunica silty clay (Tu). The nearest water is Ditch No. 10, which is located 400 m to the northeast. The site size (40 m N-S by 40 m E-W) is based on the observed limits of the surface scatter (Figure 7-27). A shovel test excavated near the perceived center of the scatter was negative for cultural material.

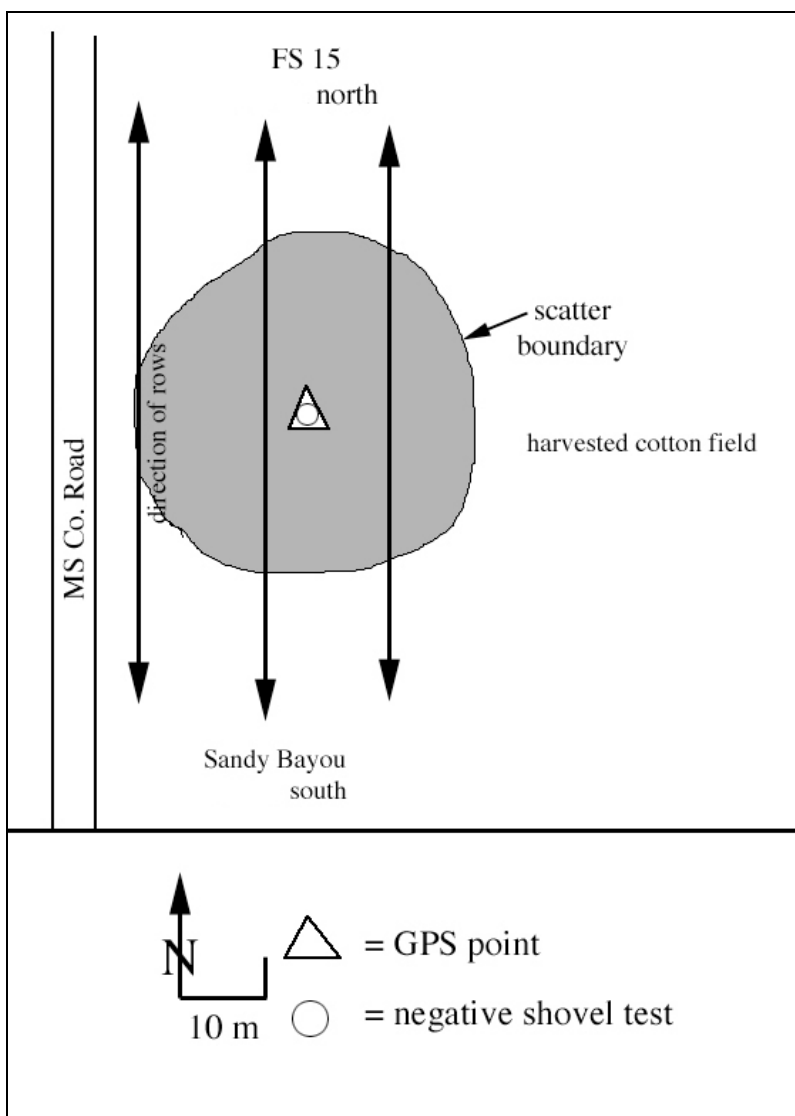


Figure 7-27. Site 3MS743 sketch map.

Artifact Assemblage

The Site 3MS743 assemblage consists of 48 artifacts (Table 7-19). Kitchen Group items make up the bulk of the assemblage with a total of 41 (bottle glass, n=25; canning seal, n=1; ironstone, n=1; stoneware, n=4; table glass, n=3, and whiteware, n=7). Four Architecture Group items (brick fragment, drainage pipe fragment, and flat glass) and a piece of a toy were also collected.

One piece of the table glass (the Fire King specimen) dates to the middle part of the last century. However, this item does not mean the site dates to that time, as it could have been occupied earlier and the item in question purchased when it became available.

The collected material suggests the site was used for a domestic function.

Table 7-19. Site 3MS743 artifact inventory (by category).

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
brick fragment		1
drainage pipe fragment		1
flat glass, clear		1
flat glass, light green		3
bottle glass, amber		5
bottle glass, amethyst		1
bottle glass, aqua		2
bottle glass, clear		4
bottle glass, fragment, amber, base	(1) round (1) square	2
bottle glass, fragment, clear, base	round	3
bottle glass, fragment, clear, mouth	screw top, food/canning	2
bottle glass, fragment, cobalt, base		1
bottle glass, fragment, light green, embossed	(1) coca cola	2
bottle glass, light green		2
bottle glass, milk		1
canning seal lid, milk glass		1
ironstone, plain	body fragment	1
stoneware, Bristol/unglazed	base	1
stoneware, cream/cream	body fragment	1
stoneware, gray/gray	body fragment	2
table glass, Fire King, Peach Luster, Laurel	ca. 1952-1963	1
table glass, molded, clear		1
table glass, molded, milk		1
whiteware, fiesta, yellow	body fragment	1
whiteware, maker's mark	body fragment	1
whiteware, plain	rim	3
whiteware, plain	body fragment	2
toy tire		1
Site 3MS743 Total		48

Additional Remarks

The 1933 and 1939 15' quads show a structure near this location; it is not on either the 1948 nor the 1965 quad.

Recommendation

Site 3MS743 is recommended as not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. The site is a Tenant period surface scatter with no subsurface integrity. Beyond the component and locational data that is already in hand, this site offers limited research potential. No additional archaeological work is necessary, and no further management action is needed.

SITE 3MS744

- Gross Cultural Affiliation Historic
- Specific Component(s)..... late nineteenth/early to mid-twentieth century
- Site Type historic house site
- Recommended NRHP Status..... not eligible
- Site Size..... 900 sq. m
- Artifact Recovery Total 49

Location & Setting

Site 3MS744 is a newly recorded cultural resource located in Mississippi County south of the city of Osceola. The site was recorded as FS 17 by Andrew Saatkamp on January 12, 2007. At the time of investigation the site area was in harvested and cut down cotton; the surface visibility was good to excellent. The Soil Conservation Service maps this location as Commerce silt loam (Cm). The nearest water is Brown Bayou, which is located 300 m to the east. The site size (30 m N-S by 30 m E-W) is based on the observed limits of the surface scatter (Figure 7-28). A shovel test excavated near the perceived center of the scatter was negative for cultural material.

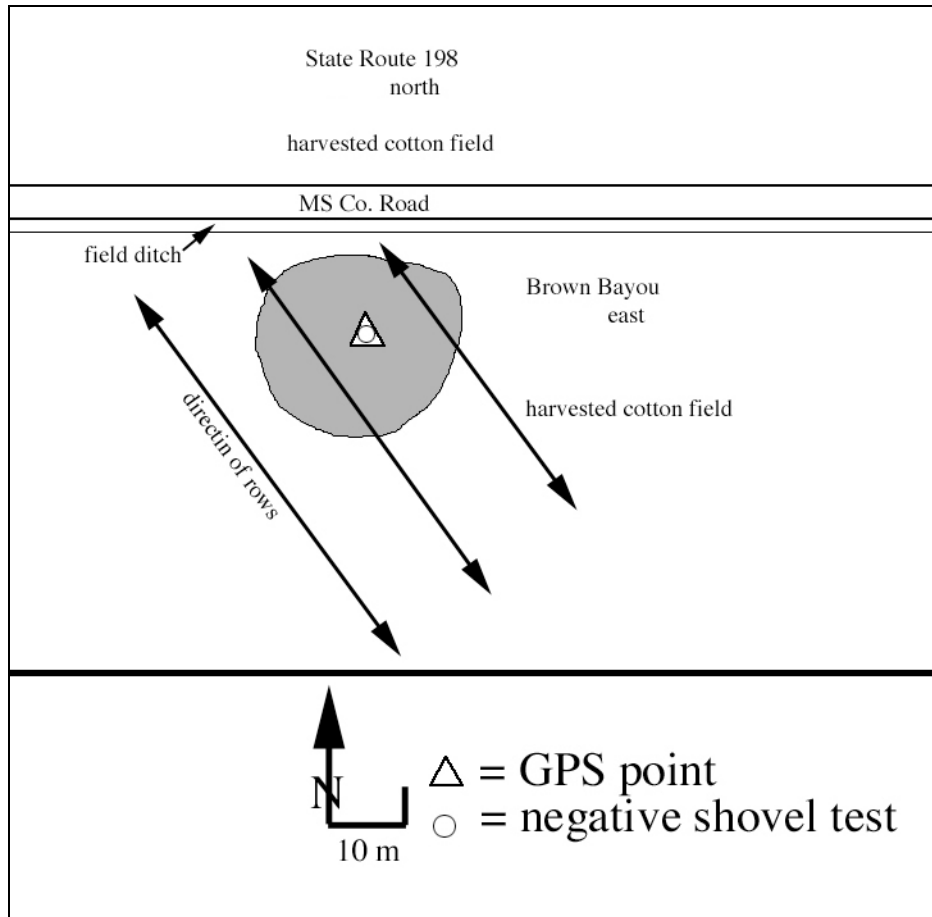


Figure 7-28. Site 3MS744 sketch map.

Artifact Assemblage

The Site 3MS744 assemblage consists of 49 artifacts (Table 7-20). Forty-two of the items collected are in the Kitchen Group, with bottle glass being the main component (n=30). Canning seal lid fragments, ironstone, and whiteware were also collected. The remaining items are: brick,

flat glass, a red plastic reflector, and a piece of lead. All this material suggests that the site was used in a domestic function.

Table 7-20. Site 3MS744 artifact inventory (by category).

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
plastic, red, reflector		1
brick fragment		1
flat glass, light green		1
flat glass, light green		1
nail, unidentified	corroded	1
button, plastic, clear	4 holes	1
bottle glass, amber		2
bottle glass, amethyst		1
bottle glass, clear		16
bottle glass, cobalt		3
bottle glass, light green		5
bottle glass, milk		3
canning seal lid, milk glass		3
ironstone, plain	rim	1
ironstone, plain	body fragment	1
whiteware, hand painted, annular, red	body fragment	1
whiteware, plain	body fragment	6
lead		1
	Site 3MS744 Total	49

Additional Remarks

All the archive maps consulted show a structure near this location, although it is difficult to tell whether this scatter is what is depicted.

Recommendation

Site 3MS744 is recommended as not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. The site is a Tenant period surface scatter with no subsurface integrity. Beyond the component and locational data that is already in hand, this site offers limited research potential. No additional archaeological work is necessary, and no further management action is needed.

SITE 3MS745

- Gross Cultural AffiliationHistoric
- Specific Component(s).....late nineteenth/early to mid-twentieth century
- Site Type historic house site
- Recommended NRHP Status.....not eligible
- Site Size..... 2,000 sq. m
- Artifact Recovery Total 9

Location & Setting

Site 3MS745 is a newly recorded cultural resource located in Mississippi County south of the city of Osceola. The site was recorded as FS 18 by Andrew Saatkamp on January 15, 2007. At the time of investigation the site area was in harvested and cut down cotton; the surface visibility was good to excellent. The Soil Conservation Service maps this location as Convent fine sandy loam (Cn). The nearest water is Brown Bayou, which is located 400 m to the east. The site size (50 m N-S by 40 m E-W) is based on the observed limits of the surface scatter (Figure 7-29). A shovel test excavated near the perceived center of the scatter was negative for cultural material.

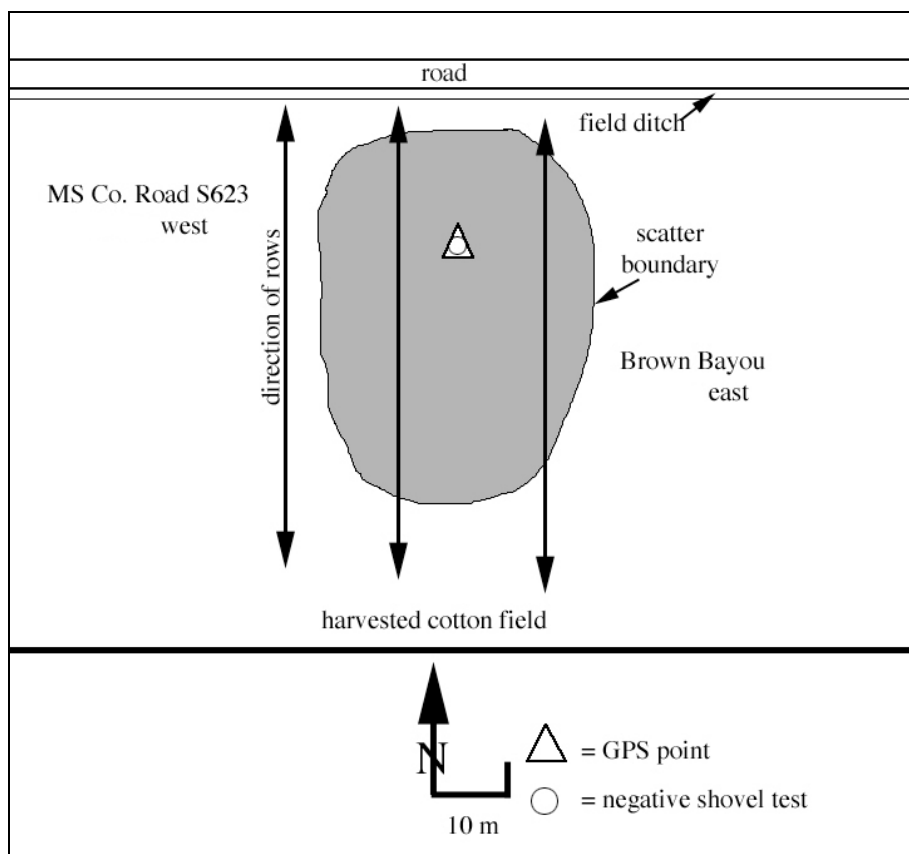


Figure 7-29. Site 3MS745 sketch map.

Artifact Assemblage

The Site 3MS745 assemblage consists of 9 artifacts (Table 7-21). Only one Kitchen Group item, a piece of table glass, is represented in the assemblage. Of the eight remaining items, only one representative of each was collected, with the exception of two pieces of flat glass. The items suggest, however tenuously, that the site was utilized in a domestic function.

Table 7-21. Site 3MS745 artifact inventory (by category).

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
brick		1
flat glass, light green		2
table glass, yellow		1
plastic, green		1
plastic, red		1
plastic, white/black		1
toy plastic, white	"CHEVROLET"	1
toy truck	4 wheels, metal base	1
<i>Site 3MS745 Total</i>		9

Additional Remarks

No structure is shown at this location on the 1933, 1939, or 1948 15' quads. It is shown the 1965 quad and on the photorevised 7.5' quad from 1983. On the latter map, the area is labeled SANS SOUCI. There is no extant structure at this location. A Sans Souci school, church, and landing are all shown on the various quads near the project area.

Recommendation

Site 3MS745 is recommended as not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. The site is a Tenant period surface scatter with no subsurface integrity. Beyond the component and locational data that is already in hand, this site offers limited research potential. No additional archaeological work is necessary, and no further management action is needed.

SITE 3MS746

- Gross Cultural Affiliation Historic
- Specific Component(s)..... late nineteenth/early to mid-twentieth century
- Site Type historic house site
- Recommended NRHP Status..... not eligible
- Site Size..... 1,600 sq. m
- Artifact Recovery Total 14

Location & Setting

Site 3MS746 is a newly recorded cultural resource located in Mississippi County south of the city of Osceola. The site was recorded as FS 19 by Andrew Saatkamp on January 15, 2007. At the time of investigation the area was in harvested and cut down cotton; the surface visibility was good to excellent. The Soil Conservation Service maps this location as Hayti fine sandy loam (Ha). The nearest water is Brown Bayou, which is located 400 m to the northeast. The site size (40 m N-S by 40 m E-W) is based on the observed limits of the surface scatter (Figure 7-30). A shovel test excavated near the perceived center of the scatter was negative for cultural material.

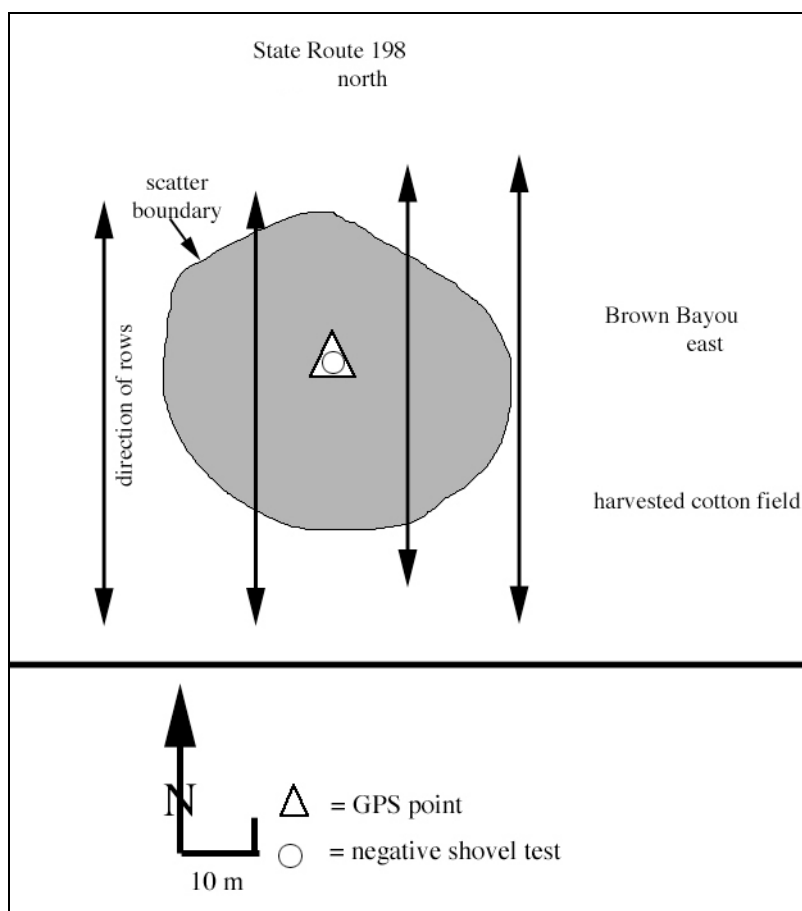


Figure 7-30. Site 3MS746 sketch map.

Artifact Assemblage

The Site 3MS746 assemblage consists of 14 artifacts (Table 7-22). Eleven of the 14 items collected are in the Kitchen Group (three pieces of bottle glass, one ironstone, three stoneware, and four whiteware). The remaining items are a brick fragment, a machine cut nail, and a piece of shale. None of these items is particularly chronologically diagnostic. The material suggests that a domestic function was the site's purpose.

Table 7-22. Site 3MS746 artifact inventory (by category).

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
brick fragment		1
nail, machine cut	fragment, missing	1
bottle glass, amber		2
bottle glass, aqua		1
ironstone, plain	footring	1
stoneware, brown unidentified/black	body fragment	1
stoneware, brown unidentified/brown unidentified	body fragment	1
stoneware, gray/unglazed	body fragment	1
whiteware, plain	body fragment	3
whiteware, plain	footring	1
shale		1
	<i>Site 3MS746 Total</i>	<i>14</i>

Additional Remarks

A road is shown running north to south from State Route 198 past this location on the 1933, 1939, and 1948 quads, but not on the 1965 map. There is a structure near this scatter's location on the two earliest maps, but not the two later maps.

Recommendation

Site 3MS746 is recommended as not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. The site is a Tenant period surface scatter with no subsurface integrity. Beyond the component and locational data that is already in hand, this site offers limited research potential. No additional archaeological work is necessary, and no further management action is needed.

SITE 3MS747

- Gross Cultural Affiliation Historic
- Specific Component(s).....late nineteenth/early to mid-twentieth century
- Site Type historic house site
- Recommended NRHP Status.....not eligible
- Site Size..... 1,600 sq. m
- Artifact Recovery Total 42

Location & Setting

Site 3MS747 is a newly recorded cultural resource located in Mississippi County south of the city of Osceola. The site was recorded as FS 20 by Andrew Saatkamp on January 15, 2007. At the time of investigation the site area was in harvested and cut down cotton; the surface visibility was good to excellent. The Soil Conservation Service maps this location as Hayti fine sandy loam (Ha). The nearest water is Brown Bayou, which is located 300 m to the northeast. The site size (40 m N-S by 40 m E-W) is based on the observed limits of the surface scatter (Figure 7-31). A shovel test excavated near the perceived center of the scatter was negative for cultural material.

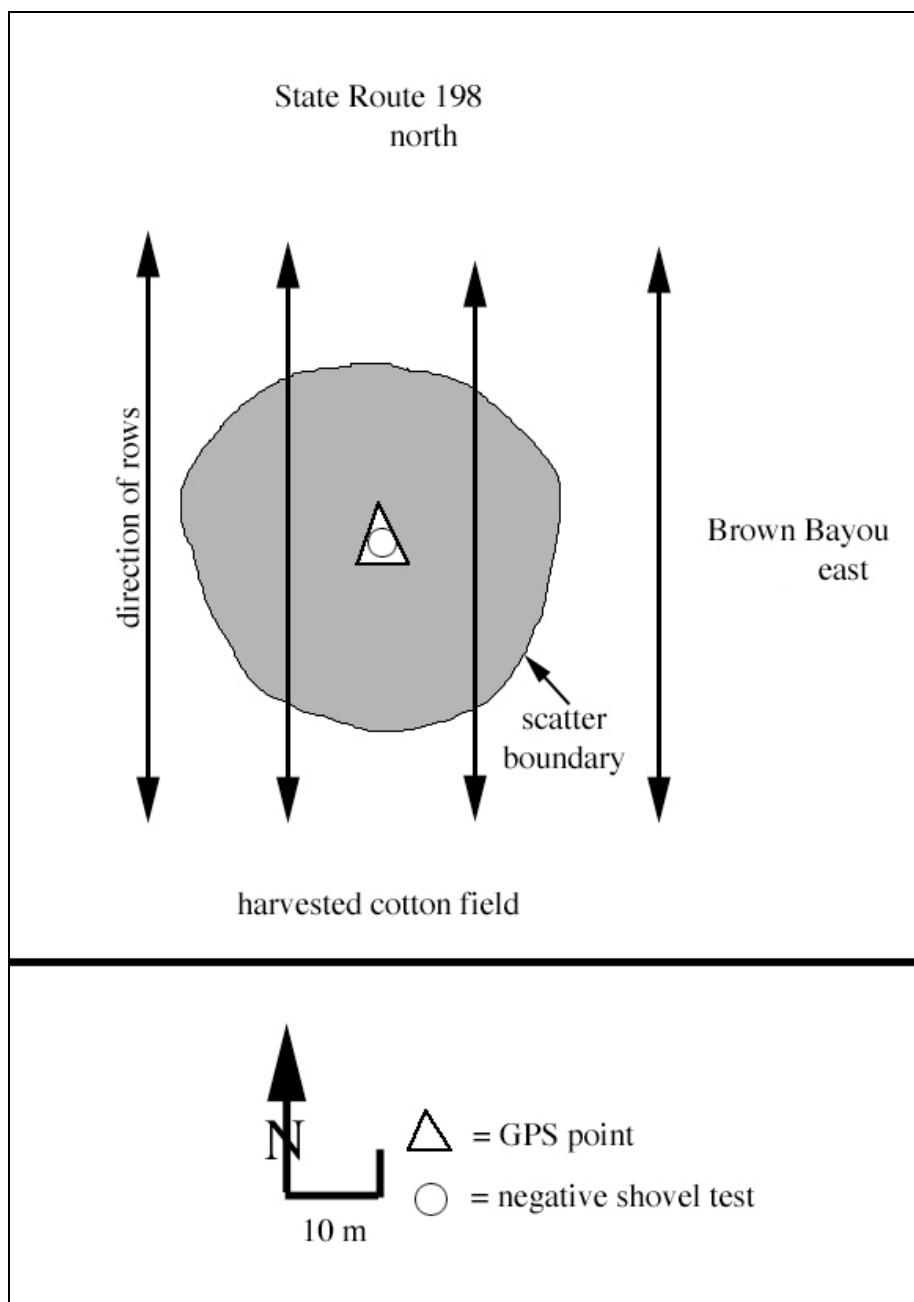


Figure 7-31. Site 3MS747 sketch map.

Artifact Assemblage

The Site 3MS747 assemblage consists of 42 artifacts (Table 7-23). Kitchen Group items make up 38 of the 42 items collected. This includes: bottle glass, $n=16$; stoneware, $n=17$, and whiteware, $n=6$. The remaining items are: a brick fragment, a piece of flat glass, a metal spike, and unidentified metal. None of these items is particularly chronologically diagnostic. The material suggests that a domestic function was the site's purpose.

Table 7-23. Site 3MS747 artifact inventory (by category).

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
brick fragment		1
flat glass, light green		1
bottle glass, amber		2
bottle glass, amethyst		3
bottle glass, aqua		4
bottle glass, cobalt		1
bottle glass, fragment, aqua, mouth		1
bottle glass, fragment, clear, base		1
bottle glass, fragment, light green, mouth	cap, soda/mineral water	1
bottle glass, green		1
bottle glass, light green		1
stoneware, Albany/Bristol	body fragment	3
stoneware, black/black	rim	1
stoneware, Bristol/Albany	base	2
stoneware, brown unidentified/brown unidentified	body fragment	3
stoneware, brown unidentified/unglazed	base	1
stoneware, cream/brown unidentified	body fragment	3
stoneware, cream/orange	body fragment	1
stoneware, gray/brown unidentified	body fragment	3
whiteware, plain	rim	2
whiteware, plain	footring	1
whiteware, plain	body fragment	2
whiteware/hotel, plain	footring	1
metal, spike	4 in.	1
metal, unidentified		1
Site 3MS747 Total		42

Additional Remarks

A road is shown running north to south from State Route 198 past this location on the 1933, 1939, and 1948 quads, but not on the 1965 map. There is a structure near this scatter's location on the three earlier maps, but not on the 1965 one.

Recommendation

Site 3MS747 is recommended as not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. The site is a Tenant period surface scatter with no subsurface integrity. Beyond the component and locational data that is already in hand, this site offers limited research potential. No additional archaeological work is necessary, and no further management action is needed.

SITE 3MS748

- Gross Cultural Affiliation Historic
- Specific Component(s).....late nineteenth/early to mid-twentieth century
- Site Type historic house site
- Recommended NRHP Status.....not eligible
- Site Size..... 1,600 sq. m
- Artifact Recovery Total 10

Location & Setting

Site 3MS748 is a newly recorded cultural resource located in Mississippi County south of the city of Osceola. The site was recorded as FS 21 by Andrew Saatkamp on January 15, 2007. At

the time of investigation the site area was in harvested and cut down cotton; the surface visibility was good to excellent. The Soil Conservation Service maps this location as Convent fine sandy loam (Cn). The nearest water is Brown Bayou, which is located 200 m to the east. The site size (40 m N-S by 40 m E-W) is based on the observed limits of the surface scatter (Figure 7-32). A shovel test excavated near the perceived center of the scatter was negative for cultural material.

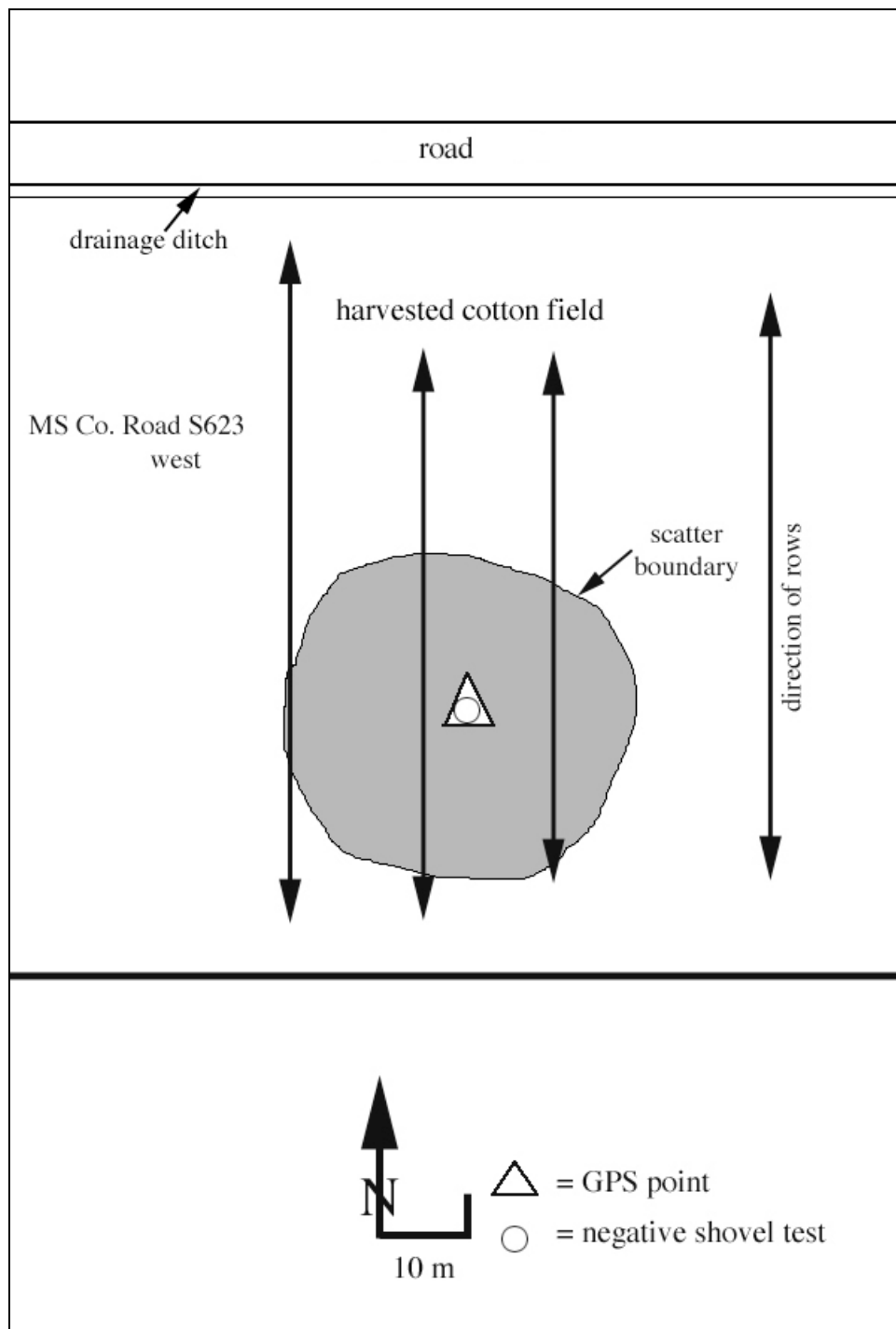


Figure 7-32. Site 3MS748 sketch map.

Artifact Assemblage

The Site 3MS748 assemblage consists of 10 artifacts (Table 7-24). Kitchen Group items makes up 8 of the 10 artifacts in the assemblage. The remaining items are a piece of flat glass, unidentified metal, and a portion of dentures.

Table 7-24. Site 3MS748 artifact inventory (by category).

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
flat glass, clear		1
bottle glass, fragment, clear, mouth	screw top, food/canning	1
bottle glass, fragment, light green, mouth	cap, soda/mineral water	1
bottle glass, light green		2
ironstone, plain	rim	1
stoneware, white/unglazed	body fragment	1
whiteware, plain	body fragment	1
metal, unidentified		1
dentures	maxilla, incisor, canine, molar	1
	<i>Site 3MS748 Total</i>	<i>10</i>

Additional Remarks

A road is shown running north to south from State Route 198 past this location on the 1933, 1939, and 1948 quads, but not on the 1965 map. There is a structure near this scatter's location on all four of the consulted maps. The structure is no longer extant.

Recommendation

Site 3MS748 is recommended as not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. The site is a Tenant period surface scatter with no subsurface integrity. Beyond the component and locational data that is already in hand, this site offers limited research potential. No additional archaeological work is necessary, and no further management action is needed.

SITE 3MS749

- Gross Cultural Affiliation Historic
- Specific Component(s).....late nineteenth/early to mid-twentieth century
- Site Type historic house site
- Recommended NRHP Status.....not eligible
- Site Size..... 900 sq. m
- Artifact Recovery Total 44

Location & Setting

Site 3MS749 is a newly recorded cultural resource located in Mississippi County south of the city of Osceola. The site was recorded as FS 22 by Andrew Saatkamp on January 16, 2007. At the time of investigation the site area was in harvested cotton, but it was not cut down; the surface visibility was good to excellent. The Soil Conservation Service maps this location as Commerce silt loam (Cm). The nearest water is Ditch No. 10, which is located 800 m to the south. The site size (30 m N-S by 30 m E-W) is based on the observed limits of the surface scatter (Figure 7-33). A shovel test excavated near the perceived center of the scatter was negative for cultural material.

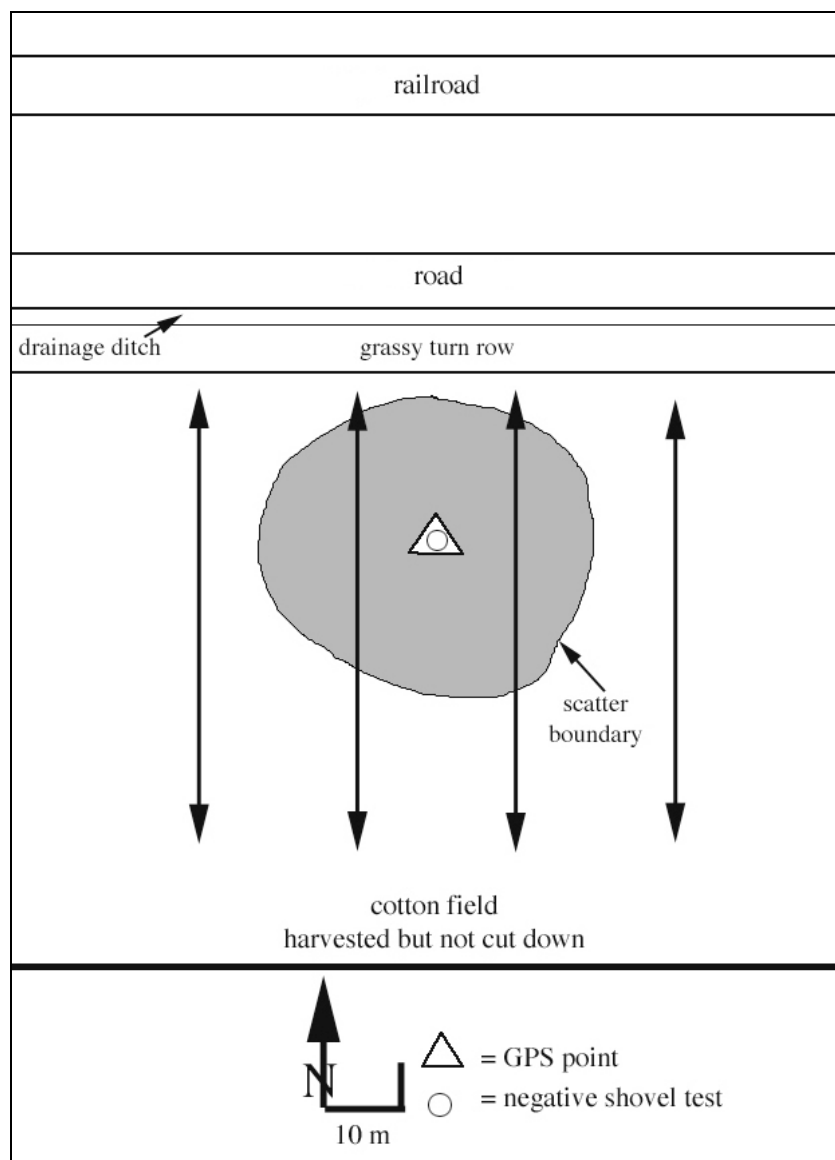


Figure 7-33. Site 3MS749 sketch map.

Artifact Assemblage

The Site 3MS749 assemblage consists of 44 artifacts (Table 7-25). With exception of a single piece of red plastic, all of the collected material represents the Kitchen Group. This is made up of 25 pieces of bottle glass, 1 canning lid fragment, 1 piece of ironstone, 2 pieces of stoneware, 2 pieces of table glass, and 10 pieces of whiteware. None of these items is particularly chronologically diagnostic. The material suggests that a domestic function was the site's purpose.

Table 7-25. Site 3MS749 artifact inventory (by category).

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
bottle glass, amber		2
bottle glass, amethyst		2
bottle glass, aqua		3
bottle glass, clear		6

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
bottle glass, fragment, amber, base		1
bottle glass, fragment, clear, base		2
bottle glass, fragment, clear, mouth	cap, soda/mineral water	1
bottle glass, fragment, clear, mouth	food/canning	2
bottle glass, fragment, green, mouth		1
bottle glass, light green		3
bottle glass, milk		2
canning seal lid, milk glass		1
ironstone, plain	body fragment	1
stoneware, cream/tan	body fragment	1
stoneware, gray/brown unidentified	body fragment	1
table glass, molded, milk, floral		2
whiteware, plain	rim	1
whiteware, plain	footring	1
whiteware, plain	body fragment	2
whiteware, decal, polychrome, floral, blue	footring	1
whiteware, decorated, unidentified	body fragment	2
whiteware, molded, glazed blue	rim	1
whiteware, molded, plain	rim	1
whiteware, molded, plain	body fragment	1
plastic, red		1
Site 3MS749 Total		42

Additional Remarks

This site is located just south of State Route 198. There is a structure shown near this location on the 1933, 1939, and 1948 15' quads, but not on the 1965 map.

Recommendation

Site 3MS749 is recommended as not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. The site is a Tenant period surface scatter with no subsurface integrity. Beyond the component and locational data that is already in hand, this site offers limited research potential. No additional archaeological work is necessary, and no further management action is needed.

SITE 3MS750

- Gross Cultural Affiliation Historic
- Specific Component(s)..... late nineteenth/early to mid-twentieth century
- Site Type historic house site
- Recommended NRHP Status..... not eligible
- Site Size..... 2,000 sq. m
- Artifact Recovery Total 57

Location & Setting

Site 3MS750 is a newly recorded cultural resource located in Mississippi County south of the city of Osceola. The site was recorded as FS 23 by Andrew Saatkamp on January 16, 2007. At the time of investigation the site area was in harvested cotton, but it was not cut down; the surface visibility was good to excellent. The Soil Conservation Service maps this location as Commerce silt loam (Cm). The nearest water is Ditch No. 10, which is located 800 m to the south. The site size (50 m N-S by 40 m E-W) is based on the observed limits of the surface scatter (Figure 7-34). A shovel test excavated near the perceived center of the scatter was negative for cultural material.

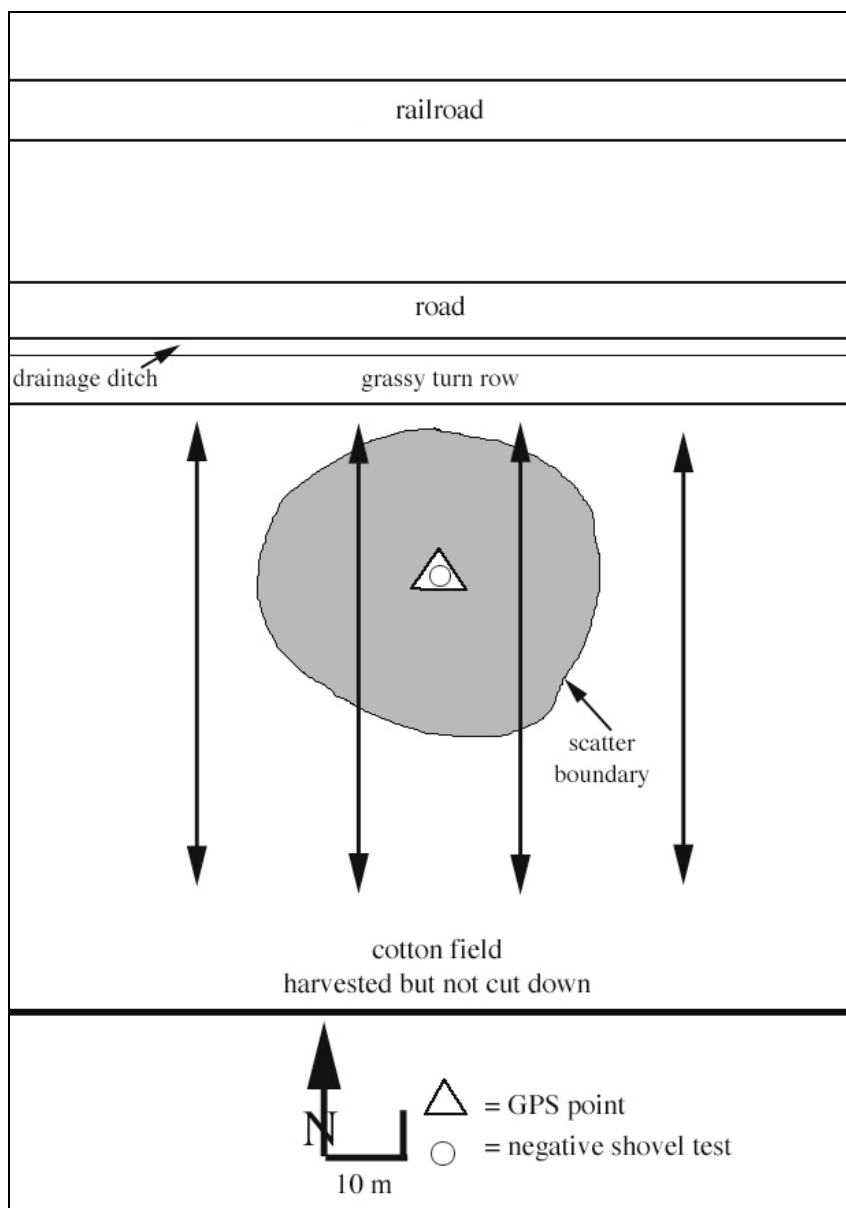


Figure 7-34. Site 3MS750 sketch map.

Artifact Assemblage

The Site 3MS750 assemblage consists of 57 artifacts (Table 7-26). Kitchen Group items make up a majority of the assemblage (n=47). These include: 25 pieces of bottle glass, 3 pieces of ironstone, 2 pieces of porcelain, 2 pieces of stoneware, 6 pieces of table glass, and 9 pieces of whiteware. Brick and drainage pipe fragments were also collected, along with a metal snap, a plastic comb piece, and three marbles.

While most of the items are not chronologically diagnostic, the piece of Fire King table glass is, dating to the middle part of the last century. However, it is possible the site was occupied before this date and table glass was purchased when it became available. The material collected suggests that a domestic function was the site's purpose.

Table 7-26. Site 3MS750 artifact inventory (by category).

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
brick fragment		1
drainage pipe fragment		1
metal snap		1
bottle glass, amber		1
bottle glass, amethyst		2
bottle glass, aqua		3
bottle glass, cobalt		2
bottle glass, fragment, aqua, mouth		1
bottle glass, fragment, clear, label	red and white	1
bottle glass, fragment, clear		1
bottle glass, fragment, clear, base	(2) round (1) rectangle "398 WIN"	3
bottle glass, fragment, clear, mouth	screw top, food/canning	2
bottle glass, fragment, green, embossed		1
bottle glass, fragment, green, mouth	cap, soda/mineral water	1
bottle glass, fragment, light green, base	maker's mark, Illinois bottle co.	1
bottle glass, green		2
bottle glass, light green		2
bottle glass, milk		2
ironstone, fiesta, light green	base	1
ironstone, plain	body fragment	2
late refined earthenware, sponge, blue	body fragment	1
porcelain, transfer print, blue	rim	2
stoneware, black/black	body fragment	1
stoneware, brown unidentified/brown	body fragment	1
table glass, Fire King, Jade-ite, Jane Ray	ca. 1940s-1960s, footring	1
table glass, milk	rim	1
table glass, molded, clear	rim	1
table glass, molded, clear	body fragment	1
table glass, molded, clear	mug base	1
table glass, molded, milk		1
whiteware, plain	footring	4
whiteware, plain	body fragment	3
whiteware, blue edged	rim	1
whiteware, gold gilded, decal, polychrome	rim	1
coal		2
marble, glass, blue/clear swirl		1
marble, glass, white/brown swirl		1
marble, glass, white/purple swirl		1
plastic, gray comb fragment		1
	Site 3MS750 Total	57

Additional Remarks

This site is located just south of State Route 198. There is a structure shown near this location on the 1933, 1939, and 1948 15' quads, but not on the 1965 map.

Recommendation

Site 3MS750 is recommended as not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. The site is a Tenant period surface scatter with no subsurface integrity. Beyond the component and locational data that is already in hand, this site offers limited research potential. No additional archaeological work is necessary, and no further management action is needed.

SITE 3MS751

- Gross Cultural Affiliation Historic
- Specific Component(s)..... late nineteenth/early to mid-twentieth century
- Site Type historic house site
- Recommended NRHP Status..... not eligible
- Site Size..... 2,000 sq. m
- Artifact Recovery Total 53

Location & Setting

Site 3MS751 is a newly recorded cultural resource located in Mississippi County south of the city of Osceola. The site was recorded as FS 24 by Andrew Saatkamp on January 16, 2007. At the time of investigation the site area was in harvested cotton, but it was not cut down; the surface visibility was good to excellent. The Soil Conservation Service maps this location as Commerce silt loam (Cm). The nearest water is Ditch No. 10, which is located 500 m to the south. The site size (50 m N-S by 40 m E-W) is based on the observed limits of the surface scatter (Figure 7-35). A shovel test excavated near the perceived center of the scatter was negative for cultural material.

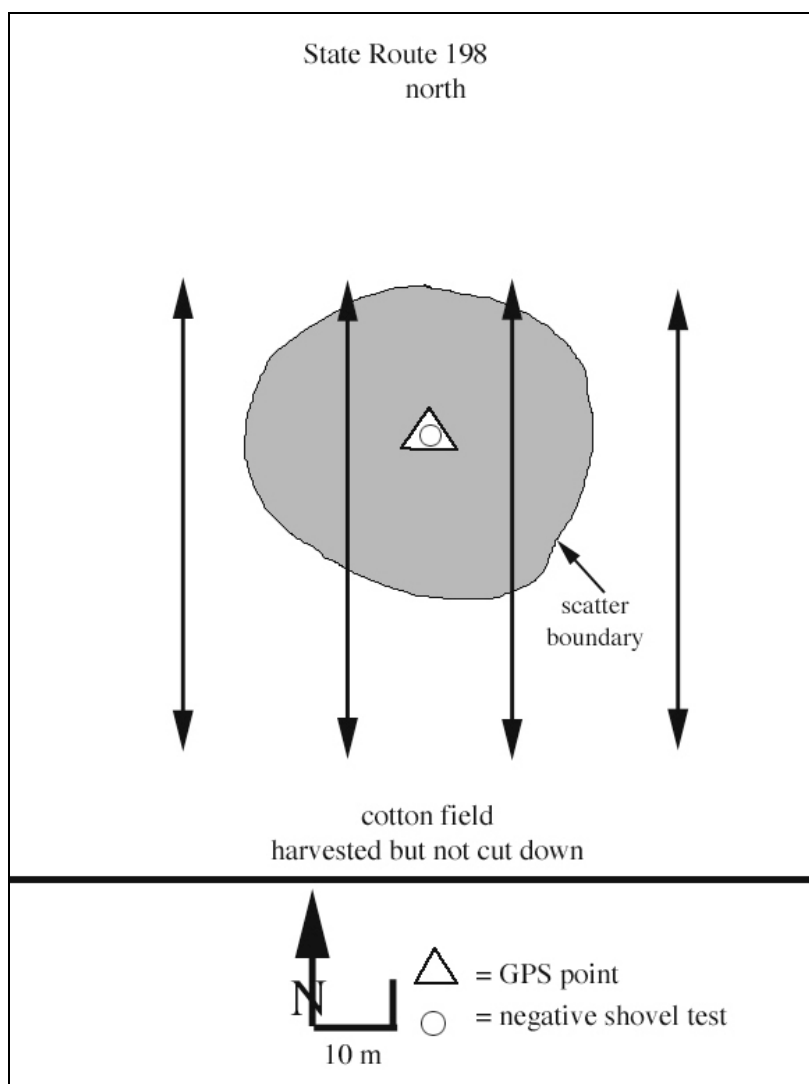


Figure 7-35. Site 3MS751 sketch map.

Artifact Assemblage

The Site 3MS751 assemblage consists of 53 artifacts (Table 7-27). Forty-seven of the 53 items collected are from the Kitchen Group. These items include 16 pieces of bottle glass, 3 pieces of ironstone, 19 pieces of stoneware, 1 piece of table glass, and 8 pieces of whiteware. Other items recovered include 4 brick fragments, 1 electrical insulator piece, and 1 piece of metal.

None of these items is chronologically diagnostic. Taken together, they suggest the site was used in a domestic function.

Table 7-27. Site 3MS751 artifact inventory (by category).

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
brick fragment		4
electrical insulator, glass, aqua		1
bottle glass, amber		1
bottle glass, amethyst		5
bottle glass, cobalt		2
bottle glass, fragment, light green, mouth		4
bottle glass, light green		3
bottle glass, milk		1
ironstone, plain	rim	2
ironstone, plain	body fragment	1
stoneware, Albany/Bristol	body fragment	3
stoneware, brown unidentified/brown unidentified	body fragment	5
stoneware, gray/black	body fragment	1
stoneware, gray/brown unidentified	body fragment	5
stoneware, unglazed/brown unidentified	body fragment	1
stoneware, Albany/Albany	body fragment	4
table glass, molded, milk		1
whiteware, plain	rim	1
whiteware, plain	footring	1
whiteware, plain	body fragment	4
whiteware, maker's mark	body fragment	1
whiteware, molded, plain	body fragment	1
metal, unidentified		1
<i>Site 3MS751 Total</i>		53

Additional Remarks

This site is located some distance south of State Route 198. No structure is shown on any of the maps consulted. It is possible that the scatter was dragged from one of the nearby sites, although, considering the amount of material recovered, this seems somewhat unlikely.

Recommendation

Site 3MS751 is recommended as not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. The site is a Tenant period surface scatter with no subsurface integrity. Beyond the component and locational data that is already in hand, this site offers limited research potential. No additional archaeological work is necessary, and no further management action is needed.

SITE 3MS752

- Gross Cultural Affiliation Historic
- Specific Component(s)..... late nineteenth/early to mid-twentieth century
- Site Type historic house site

- Recommended NRHP Status.....not eligible
- Site Size.....1,600 sq. m
- Artifact Recovery Total 24

Location & Setting

Site 3MS752 is a newly recorded cultural resource located in Mississippi County south of the city of Osceola. The site was recorded as FS 25 by Andrew Saatkamp on January 16, 2007. At the time of investigation the site area was in harvested cotton, but it was not cut down; the surface visibility was good to excellent. The Soil Conservation Service maps this location as Commerce silt loam (Cm). The nearest water is Ditch No. 10, which is located 800 m to the south. The site size (40 m N-S by 40 m E-W) is based on the observed limits of the surface scatter (Figure 7-36). A shovel test excavated near the perceived center of the scatter was negative for cultural material.

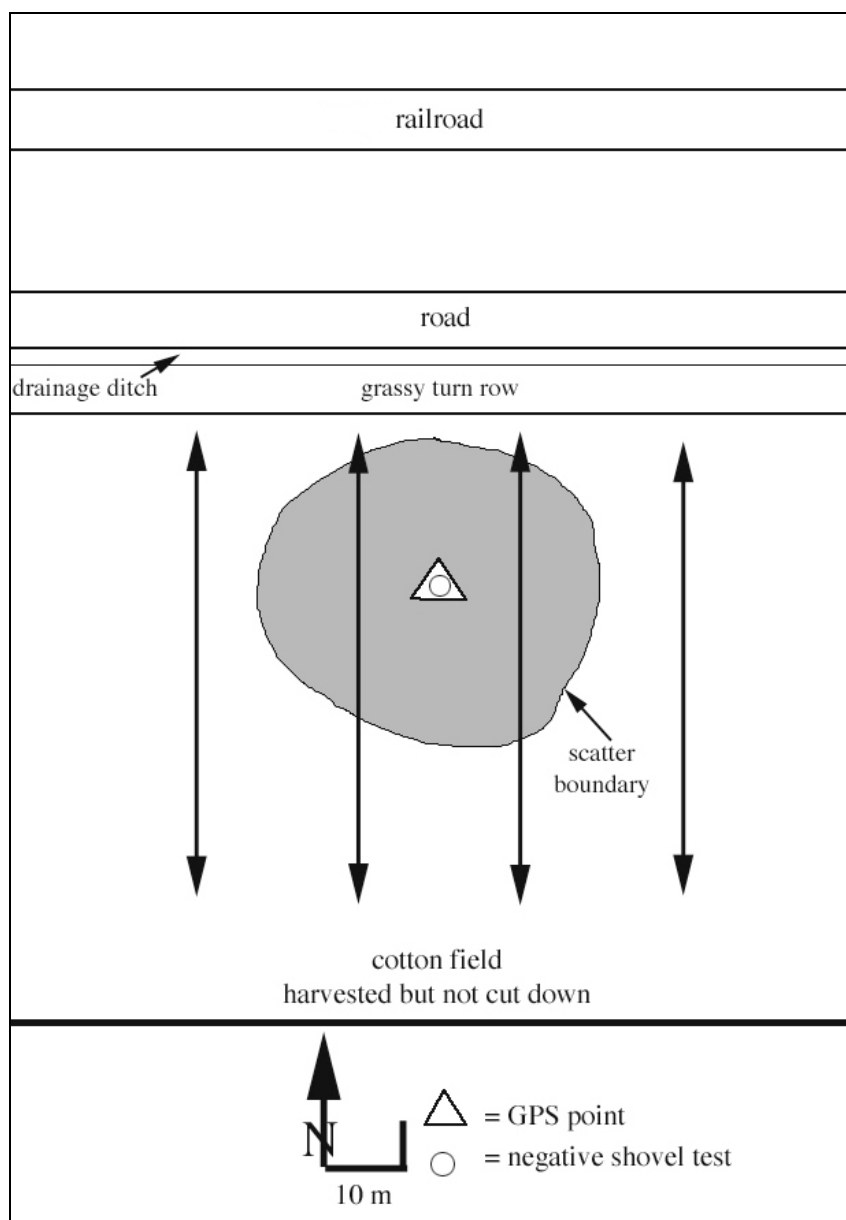


Figure 7-36. Site 3MS752 sketch map.

Artifact Assemblage

The Site 3MS752 assemblage consists of 24 artifacts (Table 7-28). Of the 24 items collected, 19 are in the Kitchen Group (12 pieces of bottle glass, 1 piece of ironstone, 1 piece of late refined earthenware, 2 pieces of stoneware, 1 piece of table glass, and 2 pieces of whiteware). The remaining material is a brick fragment, 3 pieces of metal, and a piece of plastic.

None of these items is chronologically diagnostic. The assemblage suggests the site is was utilized for a domestic function.

Table 7-28. Site 3MS752 artifact inventory (by category).

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
brick fragment		1
bottle glass, amber		3
bottle glass, amethyst		1
bottle glass, aqua		4
bottle glass, cobalt		1
bottle glass, yellow		3
ironstone, plain	rim	1
late refined earthenware, molded, orange/unglazed	body fragment	1
stoneware, brown unidentified/brown unidentified	body fragment	1
stoneware, gray/black	body fragment	1
table glass, molded, amethyst		1
whiteware, plain	rim	1
whiteware, plain	footring	1
metal, unidentified		3
plastic, orange		1
	Site 3MS752 Total	24

Additional Remarks

This site is located just south of State Route 198. A structure is shown at this location on the 1933, 1939, and 1948 15' quads, but not on the 1965 map.

Recommendation

Site 3MS752 is recommended as not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. The site is a Tenant period surface scatter with no subsurface integrity. Beyond the component and locational data that is already in hand, this site offers limited research potential. No additional archaeological work is necessary, and no further management action is needed.

SITE 3MS753

- Gross Cultural Affiliation Prehistoric
- Specific Component(s)..... undifferentiated Woodland/Mississippian
- Site Type short term camp
- Recommended NRHP Status..... undetermined
- Site Size..... 600 sq. m
- Artifact Recovery Total 12

Location & Setting

Site 3MS753 is a newly recorded cultural resource located in Mississippi County south of the city of Osceola. The site was recorded as FS 26 by Andrew Saatkamp on January 16, 2007. At the time of investigation the site area was in harvested cotton, but it was not cut down; the surface visibility was good to excellent. The Soil Conservation Service maps this location as

Commerce silt loam (Cm). The nearest water is Ditch No. 11, which is located 500 m to the southeast. The site size (30 m N-S by 20 m E-W) is based on the observed limits of the surface scatter (Figure 7-37). A shovel test excavated near the perceived center of the scatter was negative for cultural material.

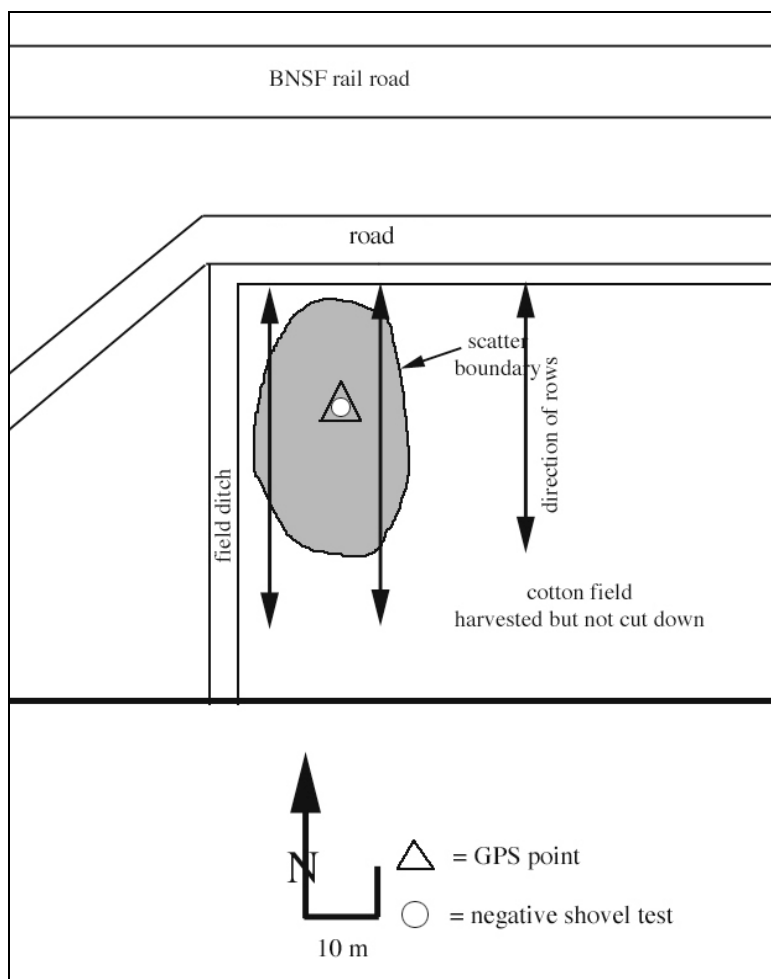


Figure 7-37. Site 3MS753 sketch map.

Artifact Assemblage

The Site 3MS753 assemblage consists of 12 artifacts (Table 7-29). Of the 12 items collected, only two are lithic items; neither is diagnostic. The sherds are not particularly diagnostic either, although they do permit a component assignment of undifferentiated Woodland/Mississippian. It is likely that this site is somehow related to the Sherman Mound site located to the southwest.

Table 7-29. Site 3MS753 artifact inventory (by category).

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
debris		1
pottery sherd, cordmarked	clay	5
pottery sherd, plain, rim	clay/grog/leaching	1
pottery sherd, plain, rim	clay/grog/leaching	4
sandstone		1
<i>Site 3MS753 Total</i>		<i>12</i>

Additional Remarks

The site is in a cotton field immediately south of State Route 198 and west of the intersection of that road and Mississippi County Road S623 (Figure 7-38). A ditch is located about 15 m west of the scatter. There is a field access point north of the scatter along the highway. The site is located northeast of the Sherman Mound (3MS16).



Figure 7-38. Site 3MS753, view to southeast.

Recommendation

Site 3MS753 is recommended as undetermined for nomination to the NRHP. Although the single shovel test excavated at the site was negative for cultural material, it is possible that the site is buried under spoil from Ditch No. 10, which is located nearby. Other sites buried under ditch spoil have been located in Mississippi County, such as Kochtitzky Ditch (3MS599-601) (Buchner et al. 1999). We feel that further work at this site is warranted in order to determine whether buried deposits are present.

SITE 3MS754

- Gross Cultural AffiliationHistoric
- Specific Component(s).....late nineteenth/early to mid-twentieth century
- Site Type historic house site
- Recommended NRHP Status.....not eligible
- Site Size.....900 sq. m
- Artifact Recovery Total 11

Location & Setting

Site 3MS754 is a newly recorded cultural resource located in Mississippi County south of the city of Osceola. The site was recorded as FS 28 by Andrew Saatkamp on January 17, 2007. At the time of investigation the area was in harvested cotton, but it was not cut down; the surface visibility was good to excellent. The Soil Conservation Service maps this location as Tunica silty clay (Tu). The nearest water is Ditch No. 10, which is located 100 m to the west. The site size (30 m N-S by 30 m E-W) is based on the observed limits of the surface scatter (Figure 7-39). A shovel test excavated near the perceived center of the scatter was negative for cultural material.

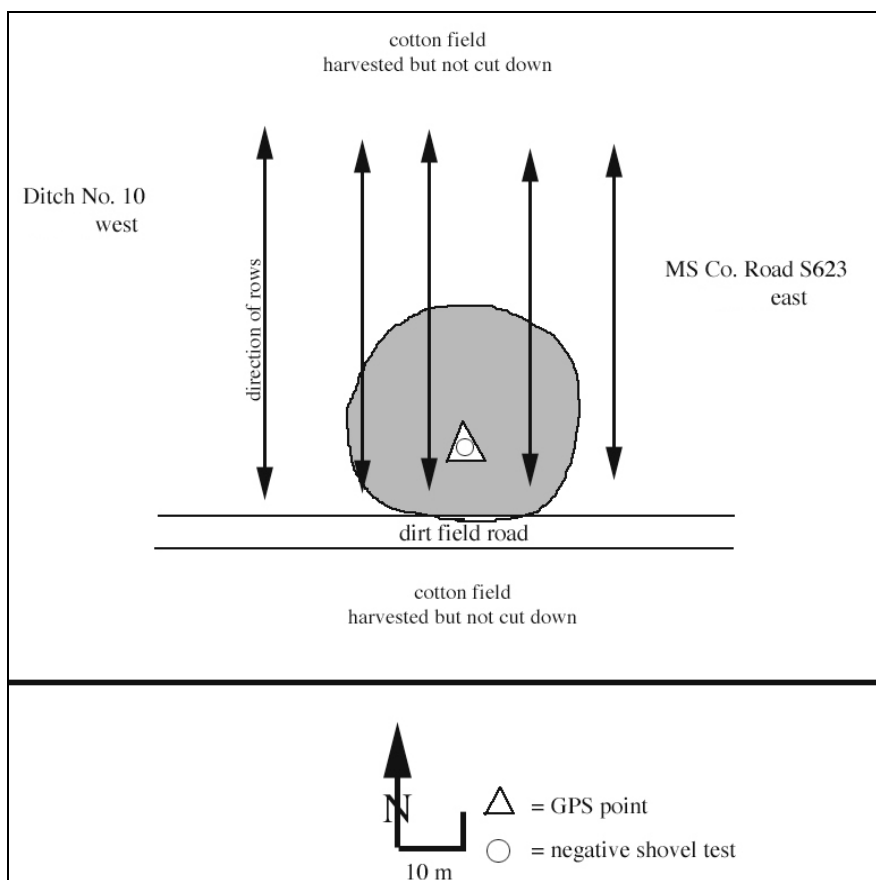


Figure 7-39. Site 3MS754 sketch map.

Artifact Assemblage

The Site 3MS754 assemblage consists of 11 artifacts (Table 7-30). Bottle glass and ironstone make up most of the assemblage ($n=5$ and $n=3$ respectively), with a metal ring and two brick fragments rounding out the total. None of this material is diagnostic. The presence of the Kitchen Group items suggests the site was a historic house site.

Table 7-30. Site 3MS754 artifact inventory (by category).

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
metal, ring	hardware	1
brick fragment		2
bottle glass, amber		1
bottle glass, clear		2
bottle glass, fragment, amber, base	(1) square (1) round	2
ironstone, molded, plain	body fragment	1
ironstone, transfer print, blue	body fragment	1
ironstone, transfer print, brown	body fragment	1
<i>Site 3MS754 Total</i>		<i>11</i>

Additional Remarks

The site is in a cotton field about 100 m east of Ditch No. 10 and about 700 m west of Mississippi County Road S623. There are no sites recorded at this location on any of four archival maps consulted. There are two structures farther to the west shown on the 1949 quad and this may be material redeposited from there.

Recommendation

Site 3MS754 is recommended as not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. The site is a Tenant period surface scatter with no subsurface integrity. Beyond the component and locational data that is already in hand, this site offers limited research potential. No additional archaeological work is necessary, and no further management action is needed.

SITE 3MS755

- Gross Cultural Affiliation Historic
- Specific Component(s)..... late nineteenth/early to mid-twentieth century
- Site Type historic house site
- Recommended NRHP Status..... not eligible
- Site Size..... 1,200 sq. m
- Artifact Recovery Total 19

Location & Setting

Site 3MS755 is a newly recorded cultural resource located in Mississippi County south of the city of Osceola. The site was recorded as FS 29 by Andrew Saatkamp on January 17, 2007. At the time of investigation the area was in harvested cotton, but it was not cut down; the surface visibility was good to excellent. The Soil Conservation Service maps this location as Tunica silty clay (Tu). The nearest water is Ditch No. 10, which is located 20 m to the west. The site size (40 m N-S by 30 m E-W) is based on the observed limits of the surface scatter (Figure 7-40). A shovel test excavated near the perceived center of the scatter was negative for cultural material.

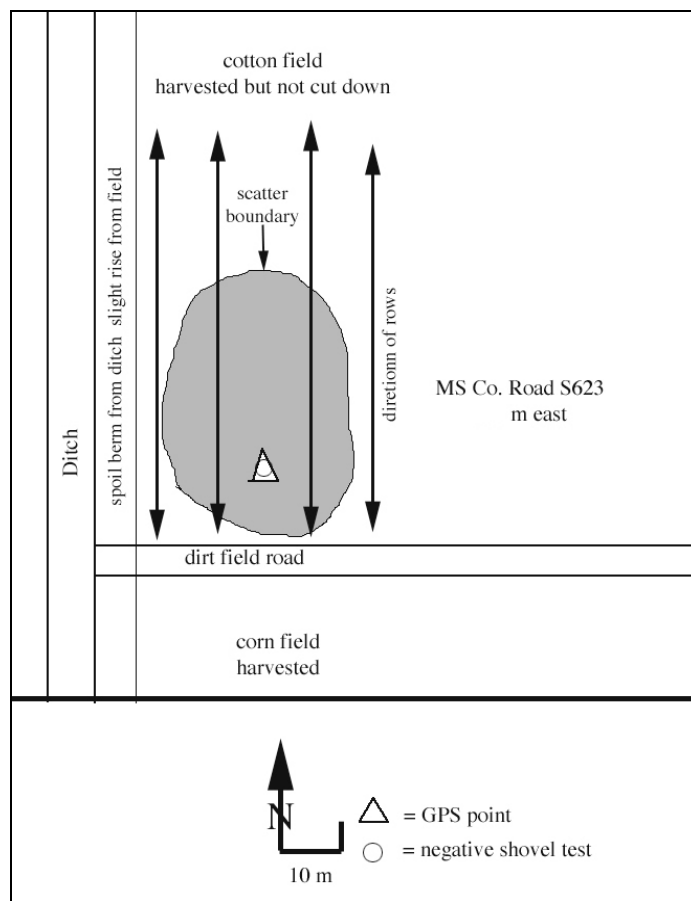


Figure 7-40. Site 3MS755 sketch map.

Artifact Assemblage

The Site 3MS755 assemblage consists of 19 artifacts (Table 7-31). Sixteen of the 19 items collected are in the Kitchen Group (bottle glass, n=7; ironstone, n=3; stoneware, n=3; table glass, n=1; and whiteware, n=1). The remaining items in the assemblage are two brick fragments and a marble. None of this material is diagnostic. The presence of the Kitchen Group items suggests the site was a historic house site.

Table 7-31. Site 3MS755 artifact inventory (by category).

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
brick fragment		2
bottle glass, aqua		3
bottle glass, cobalt		1
bottle glass, fragment, amethyst, base		3
canning seal lid, milk glass	"genuine"	1
ironstone, molded, plain	rim	1
ironstone, plain	body fragment	2
stoneware, Bristol annular blue /Bristol	lid	1
stoneware, Bristol/Albany	body fragment	1
stoneware, brown unidentified/brown	body fragment	1
table glass, molded, clear		1
whiteware, plain	rim	1
marble, glass, white/blue swirl		1
	<i>Site 3MS755 Total</i>	<i>19</i>

Additional Remarks

The site is in a cotton field about 800 m west of Mississippi County Road S623. Two structures are shown at this location only on the 1948 15' quad. An unimproved road is depicted running south to the structures from a field road running east to west.

Recommendation

Site 3MS755 is recommended as not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. The site is a Tenant period surface scatter with no subsurface integrity. Beyond the component and locational data that is already in hand, this site offers limited research potential. No additional archaeological work is necessary, and no further management action is needed.

SITE 3MS756

- Gross Cultural AffiliationHistoric
- Specific Component(s).....late nineteenth/early to mid-twentieth century
- Site Type historic house site
- Recommended NRHP Status.....not eligible
- Site Size.....900 sq. m
- Artifact Recovery Total 27

Location & Setting

Site 3MS756 is a newly recorded cultural resource located in Mississippi County south of the city of Osceola. The site was recorded as FS 30 by Andrew Saatkamp on January 17, 2007. At the time of investigation the area was in harvested cotton, but it was not cut down; the surface visibility was good to excellent. The Soil Conservation Service maps this location as Tunica silty clay (Tu). The nearest water is Ditch No. 10, which is located 800 m to the west. The site size (30 m N-S by 30 m E-W) is based on the observed limits of the surface scatter (Figure 7-41). A shovel test excavated near the perceived center of the scatter was negative for cultural material.

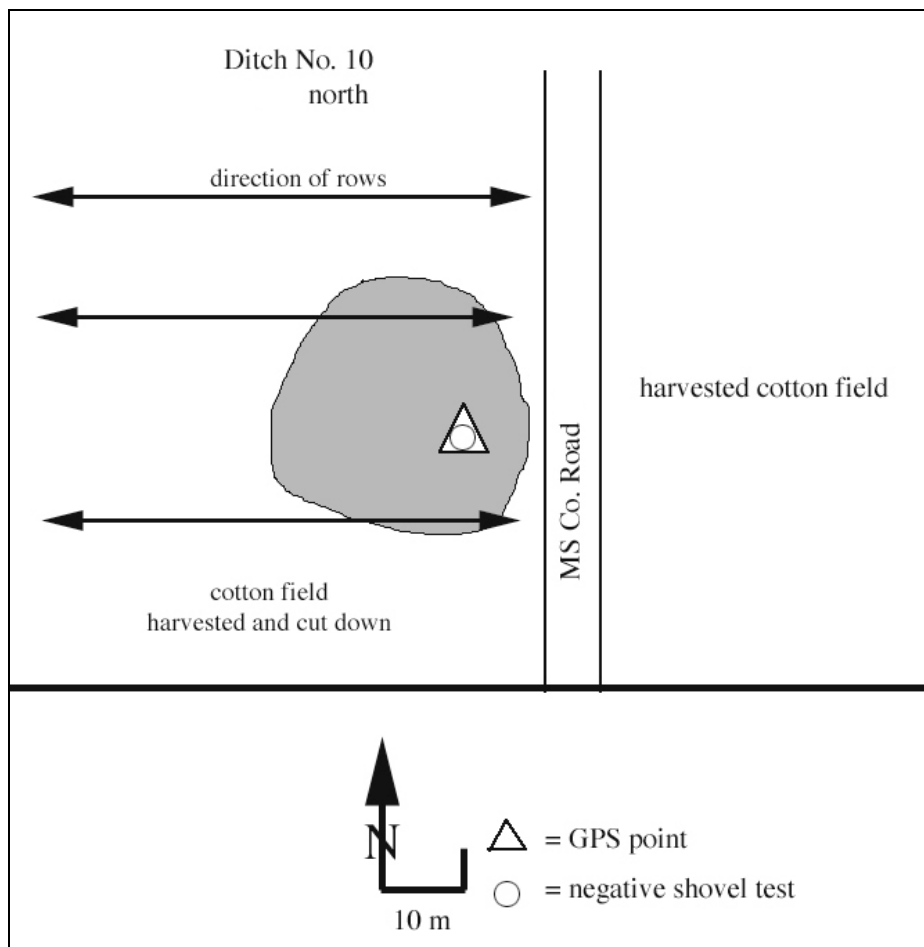


Figure 7-41. Site 3MS756 sketch map.

Artifact Assemblage

The Site 3MS756 assemblage consists of 27 artifacts (Table 7-32). Twenty-four of the items are from the Kitchen Group (bottle glass, n=12; ironstone, n=2; porcelain, n=2; stoneware, n=5; whiteware, n=3). The remaining items are two pieces of flat glass and a piece of fire-cracked rock. The latter is not necessarily indicative of a prehistoric occupation, especially since no other such items were observed.

None of the collected items is chronologically diagnostic. The site was likely an historic homestead.

Table 7-32. Site 3MS756 artifact inventory (by category).

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
flat glass, clear		1
flat glass, light green		1
bottle glass, clear		5
bottle glass, cobalt		1
bottle glass, fragment, amber, base		1
bottle glass, fragment, amethyst, mouth	cork	1
bottle glass, fragment, aqua, base	round "W"	1
bottle glass, fragment, aqua, mouth	"Hutchinson"	1
bottle glass, milk		2
industrial ironstone, plain	rim	1

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
ironstone, plain	footring	1
porcelain, molded, plain	rim	1
porcelain, plain	body fragment	1
stoneware, Bristol/Albany	body fragment	2
stoneware, brown unidentified/brown unidentified	rim	1
stoneware, brown unidentified/brown unidentified	body fragment	1
stoneware, gray/brown unidentified	body fragment	1
whiteware, plain	footring	1
whiteware, plain	body fragment	2
FCR		1
	<i>Site 3MS756 Total</i>	<i>27</i>

Additional Remarks

The site is in a cotton field about 40 m west of Mississippi County Road S623. No structure is shown on any of the four archival maps consulted.

Recommendation

Site 3MS756 is recommended as not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. The site is a Tenant period surface scatter with no subsurface integrity. Beyond the component and locational data that is already in hand, this site offers limited research potential. No additional archaeological work is necessary, and no further management action is needed.

SITE 3MS757

- Gross Cultural Affiliation Historic
- Specific Component(s).....late nineteenth/early to mid-twentieth century
- Site Type historic house site
- Recommended NRHP Status.....not eligible
- Site Size..... 900 sq. m
- Artifact Recovery Total 103

Location & Setting

Site 3MS757 is a newly recorded cultural resource located in Mississippi County south of the city of Osceola. The site was recorded as FS 31 by Andrew Saatkamp on January 17, 2007. At the time of investigation the site area was in harvested cotton, but it was not cut down; the surface visibility was good to excellent. The Soil Conservation Service maps this location as Tunica silty clay (Tu). The nearest water is Ditch No. 10, which is located 800 m to the west. The site size (30 m N-S by 30 m E-W) is based on the observed limits of the surface scatter (Figure 7-42). A shovel test excavated near the perceived center of the scatter was negative for cultural material.

Artifact Assemblage

The Site 3MS757 assemblage consists of 103 artifacts (Table 7-33). Eighty-five of the items collected were from the Kitchen Group (bottle glass, n=43; canning lid, n=3; ironstone, n=15; stoneware, n=4; table glass, n=17; and whiteware, n=5). The remaining 18 artifacts consist of: a fencing staple, a brick fragment, a piece of flat glass, three buttons, one electrical insulator fragment, a piece of bakelite, four pieces of coal, a piece of metal, three pieces of plastic, a porcelain doll head, and a blue plastic bead. These items are part of six different historic item sorting groups.

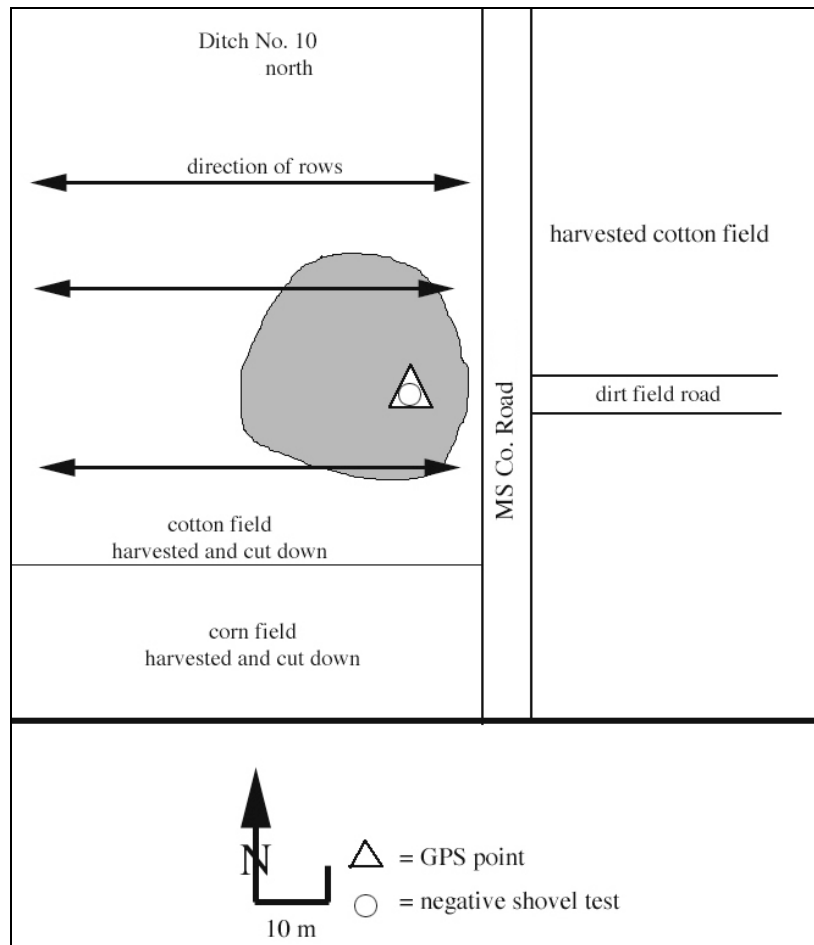


Figure 7-42. Site 3MS757 sketch map.

The most chronologically diagnostic item is the piece of Fire King table glass, dating to the middle of the last century. However, this does not mean the site was not occupied prior to that time; the item could have been purchased when it became available. The material suggests the site was utilized as a historic homestead.

Table 7-33. Site 3MS757 artifact inventory (by category).

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
fencing staple		1
brick fragment		1
flat glass, light green		1
button, ceramic, cream	two holes	1
button, plastic, white	two holes	1
button, plastic, white	four holes	1
porcelain, electrical insulator	fragment indeterminate	1
bottle glass, amber		5
bottle glass, amethyst		2
bottle glass, aqua		2
bottle glass, clear		4
bottle glass, cobalt		4
bottle glass, fragment, amber, base		1
bottle glass, fragment, aqua, mouth		1

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
bottle glass, fragment, clear, base	(4) round (1) oval	5
bottle glass, fragment, clear, label		1
bottle glass, fragment, cobalt, mouth	screw top, cosmetic/toiletry	2
bottle glass, fragment, green, mouth		1
bottle glass, fragment, milk, base		4
bottle glass, green		1
bottle glass, light brown		1
bottle glass, light green		3
bottle glass, milk		4
canning seal lid, milk glass		3
industrial ironstone, hand painted, annular, green	rim	1
ironstone, fiesta, black	body fragment	2
ironstone, fiesta, blue	body fragment	1
ironstone, fiesta, green	rim	2
ironstone, gilded/annular, silver (three banded)	rim	1
ironstone, glazed, cream/green	body fragment	1
ironstone, hand painted, green/black	footring	1
ironstone, molded relief, blue edge	body fragment	1
ironstone, molded, plain	base	1
ironstone, plain	body fragment	3
ironstone, plain	footring	1
stoneware, Bristol/Bristol	body fragment	2
stoneware, brown unidentified/brown unidentified	body fragment	1
stoneware, unglazed/Bristol	body fragment	1
table glass, blue	vase base	1
table glass, clear	goblet base	1
table glass, Fire King, Jade-ite, Jane Ray	ca. 1940s-1960s	2
table glass, milk	rim	2
table glass, milk, blue	small unidentified fragment	1
table glass, milk, green	footring	3
table glass, milk, green	body fragment	3
table glass, molded relief, amethyst		1
table glass, molded, cobalt	footring	2
table glass, molded, milk	footring	1
whiteware, molded, plain	rim	2
whiteware, plain	rim	1
whiteware, plain	body fragment	2
bakelite		1
coal		4
metal, unidentified	stove part?	1
plastic, blue	tubular	1
plastic, molded, white		1
plastic, pink	rim	1
doll head fragment, porcelain	black hair	1
plastic, bead, blue		1
	Site 3MS757 Total	103

Additional Remarks

The site is in a cotton field about 20 m west of Mississippi County Road S623. A structure is shown at this location on the 1965 15' quad, and just to the south of this location on the 1948 map. No structures are shown near by on the two earlier maps.

Recommendation

Site 3MS757 is recommended as not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. The site is a Tenant period surface scatter with no subsurface integrity. Beyond the component and locational data that is already in hand, this site offers limited research potential. No additional archaeological work is necessary, and no further management action is needed.

SITE 3MS758

- Gross Cultural Affiliation Historic
- Specific Component(s)..... late nineteenth/early to mid-twentieth century
- Site Type historic house site
- Recommended NRHP Status..... not eligible
- Site Size..... 900 sq. m
- Artifact Recovery Total 19

Location & Setting

Site 3MS758 is a newly recorded cultural resource located in Mississippi County south of the city of Osceola. The site was recorded as FS 32 by Andrew Saatkamp on January 17, 2007. At the time of investigation the site area was in harvested and cut down cotton; the surface visibility was good to excellent. The Soil Conservation Service maps this location as Tunica silty clay (Tu). The nearest water is Brown Bayou, which is located 500 m to the southwest. The site size (30 m N-S by 30 m E-W) is based on the observed limits of the surface scatter (Figure 7-43). A shovel test excavated near the perceived center of the scatter was negative for cultural material.

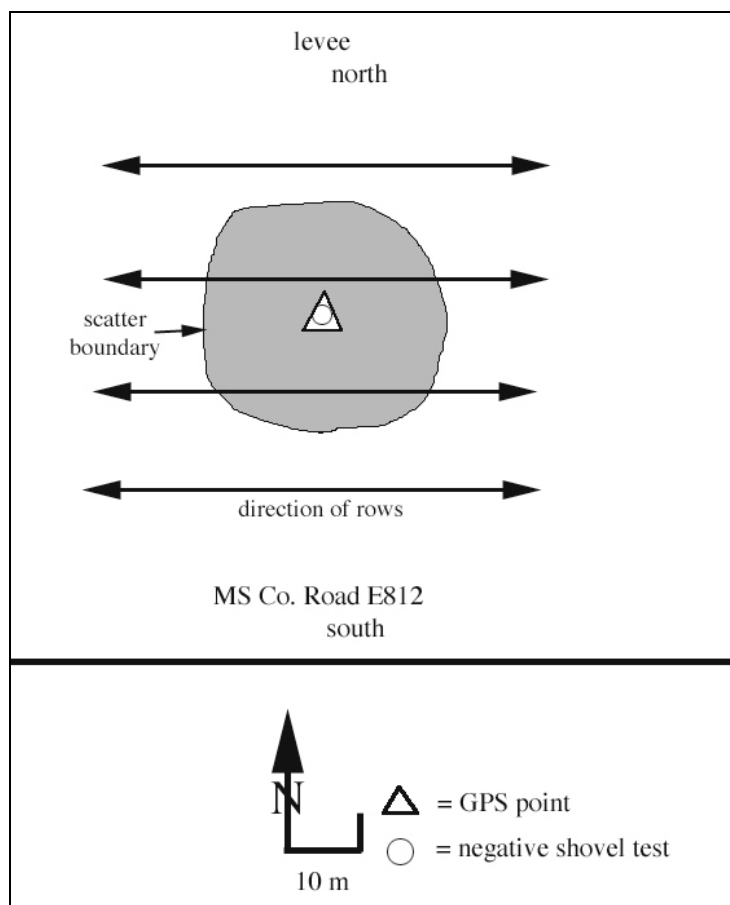


Figure 7-43. Site 3MS758 sketch map.

Artifact Assemblage

The Site 3MS758 assemblage consists of 19 artifacts (Table 7-34). Kitchen Group items make up 6 of the 19 items collected (bottle glass, n=4; and stoneware, n=2). Architecture Group items make up a majority with n=10 (brick fragments, n=3; flat glass, n=6; and mortar, n=1). The remaining items are a piece of slate and a piece of coal. None of these items is chronologically diagnostic. The assemblage suggests the site was used as a historic homestead.

Table 7-34. Site 3MS758 artifact inventory (by category).

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
brick fragment		3
flat glass, light green		6
mortar		1
slate		1
electrical insulator, glass, aqua	HEMINGRAY 9/PATENTED/MAY 2, 1893	1
bottle glass, amethyst		1
bottle glass, clear		2
bottle glass, fragment, clear, base	round	1
stoneware, brown unidentified/brown unidentified	handle	1
stoneware, unglazed tan/brown unidentified	body fragment	1
coal		1
	Site 3MS758 Total	19

Additional Remarks

The site is in a cotton field southeast of the Viskase plant and 140 m north of Mississippi County Road W812. An unimproved road is depicted running north/south through this area on the 1933, 1939, and 1948 15' quads. No structures are shown at this location on any of the four maps consulted. It is possible that the material was dragged from a nearby site.

Recommendation

Site 3MS758 is recommended as not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. The site is a Tenant period surface scatter with no subsurface integrity. Beyond the component and locational data that is already in hand, this site offers limited research potential. No additional archaeological work is necessary, and no further management action is needed.

SITE 3MS759

- Gross Cultural Affiliation Historic
- Specific Component(s)..... late nineteenth/early to mid-twentieth century
- Site Type historic house site
- Recommended NRHP Status..... not eligible
- Site Size..... 900 sq. m
- Artifact Recovery Total 52

Location & Setting

Site 3MS759 is a newly recorded cultural resource located in Mississippi County south of the city of Osceola. The site was recorded as FS 33 by Andrew Saatkamp on January 17, 2007. At the time of investigation the site area was in harvested and cut down cotton; the surface visibility was good to excellent. The Soil Conservation Service maps this location as Bowdre silty clay loam (Br). The nearest water is Brown Bayou, which is located 700 m to the southwest. The site size (30 m N-S by 30 m E-W) is based on the observed limits of the surface scatter (Figure 7-44). A shovel test excavated near the perceived center of the scatter was negative for cultural material.

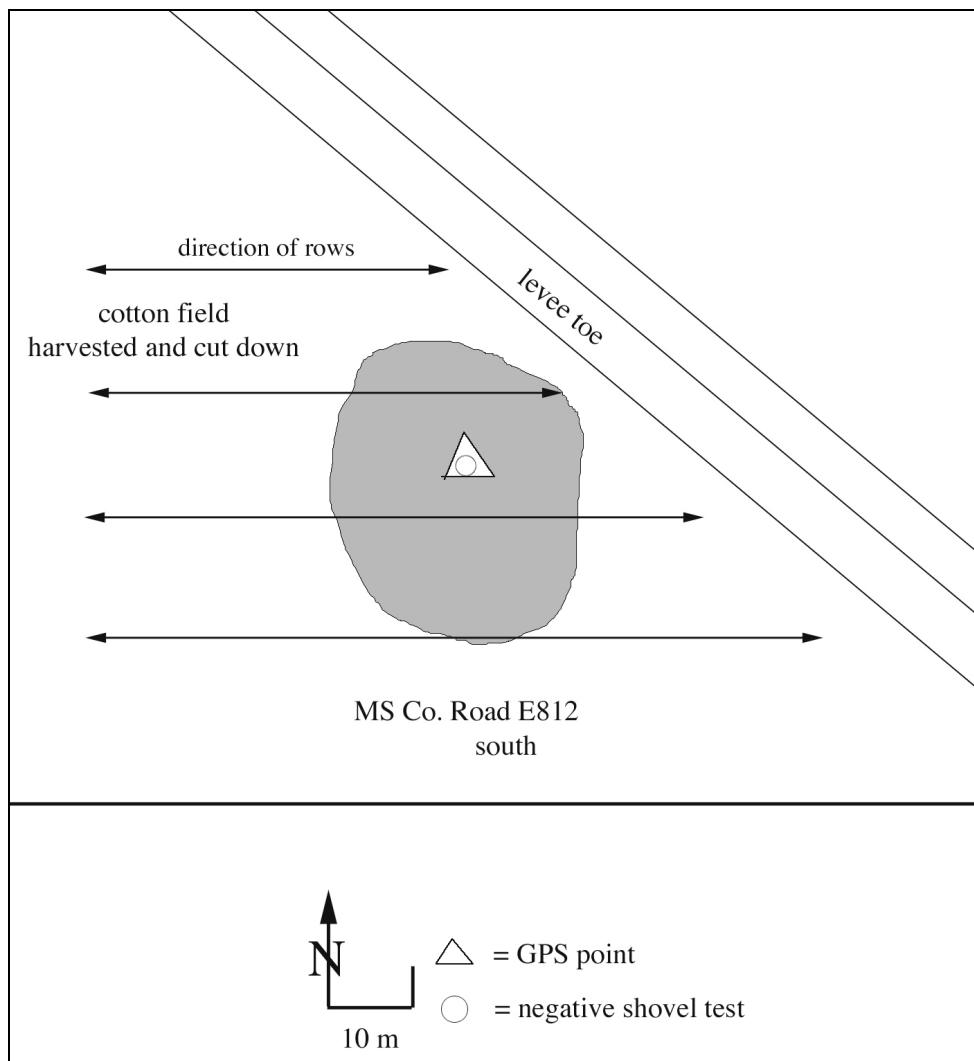


Figure 7-44. Site 3MS759 sketch map.

Artifact Assemblage

The Site 3MS759 assemblage consists of 52 artifacts (Table 7-35). Kitchen Group items make up 40 of the 52 items recovered (bottle glass, n=21; stoneware, n=3; table glass, n=2; and whiteware, n=14). The remaining artifacts are two brick fragments, six pieces of flat glass, three pieces of metal, and a piece of tin.

None of these items is chronologically diagnostic. The assemblage suggests the site was used as a historic homestead.

Table 7-35. Site 3MS759 artifact inventory (by category).

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
brick fragment		2
flat glass, light green		6
bottle glass, amber		1
bottle glass, amethyst		2
bottle glass, aqua		4
bottle glass, clear		4

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
bottle glass, cobalt		5
bottle glass, fragment, aqua, base		1
bottle glass, light green		2
bottle glass, milk		2
stoneware, Bristol/Albany	body fragment	2
stoneware, brown unidentified/brown	rim	1
table glass, amethyst		1
table glass, milk	rim	1
whiteware, fiesta, red	footring	1
whiteware, fiesta, red	body fragment	2
whiteware, molded, plain	rim	1
whiteware, molded, plain	body fragment	1
whiteware, plain	rim	3
whiteware, plain	footring	2
whiteware, plain	body fragment	3
whiteware, transfer print, red	body fragment	1
metal, unidentified		3
tin fragment		1
Site 3MS759 Total		52

Additional Remarks

The site is in a cotton field southeast of the Viskase plant and 140 m north of Mississippi County Road W812. An unimproved road is depicted running north/south through this area on the 1933, 1939, and 1948 15' quads. A structure is shown near this location only on the 1939 15' quad.

Recommendation

Site 3MS759 is recommended as not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. The site is a Tenant period surface scatter with no subsurface integrity. Beyond the component and locational data that is already in hand, this site offers limited research potential. No additional archaeological work is necessary, and no further management action is needed.

SITE 3MS760

- Gross Cultural Affiliation Historic
- Specific Component(s)..... late nineteenth/early to mid-twentieth century
- Site Type historic house site
- Recommended NRHP Status..... not eligible
- Site Size..... 1,200 sq. m
- Artifact Recovery Total 64

Location & Setting

Site 3MS760 is a newly recorded cultural resource located in Mississippi County south of the city of Osceola. The site was recorded as FS 34 by Andrew Saatkamp on January 17, 2007. At the time of investigation the site area was in harvested and cut down cotton; the surface visibility was good to excellent. The Soil Conservation Service maps this location as Bowdre silty clay loam (Br). The nearest water is Brown Bayou, which is located 600 m to the southwest. The site size (40 m N-S by 30 m E-W) is based on the observed limits of the surface scatter (Figure 7-45). A shovel test excavated near the perceived center of the scatter was negative for cultural material.

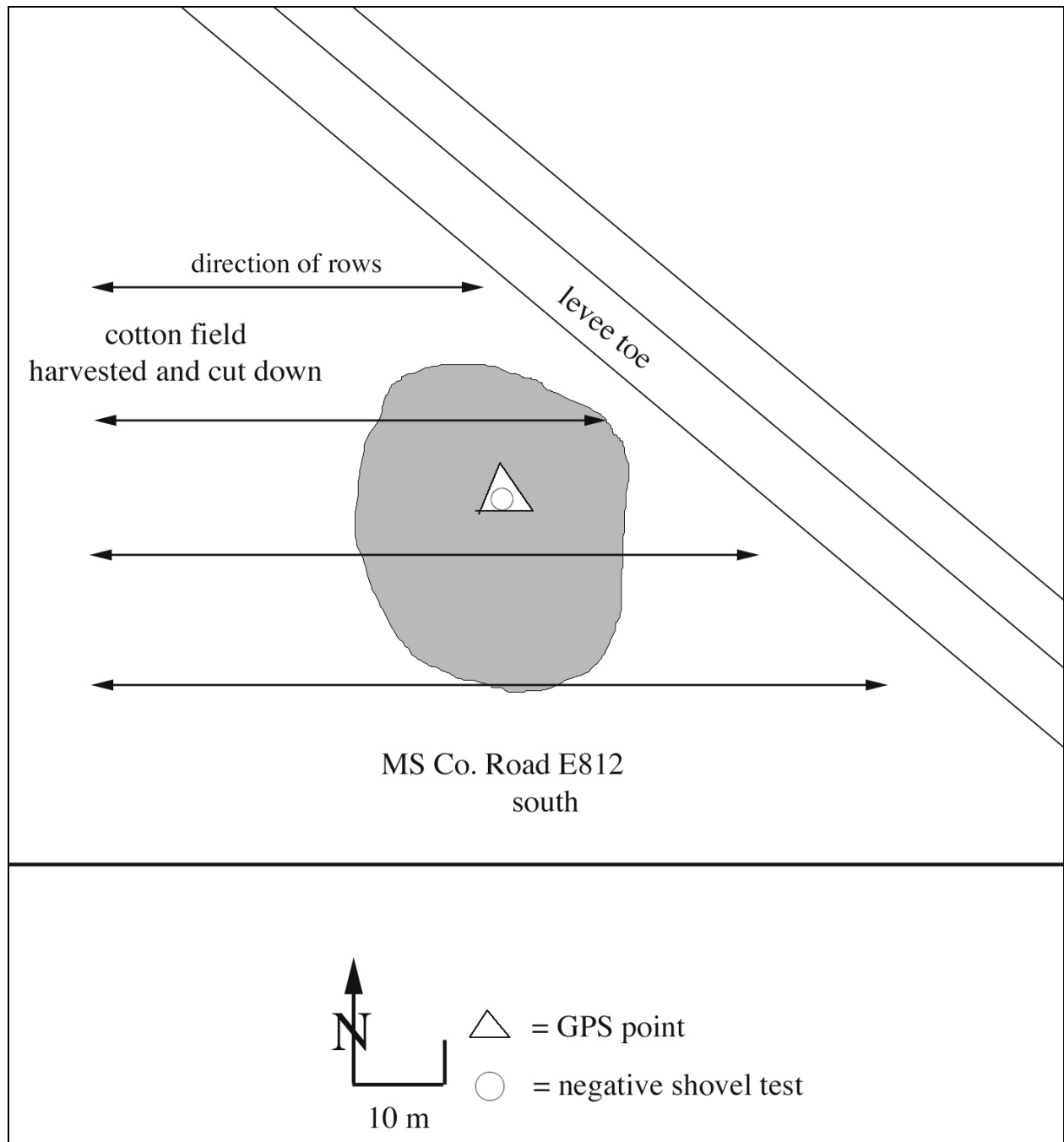


Figure 7-45. Site 3MS760 sketch map.

Artifact Assemblage

The Site 3MS760 assemblage consists of 64 artifacts (Table 7-36). Fifty-seven of the items collected are from the Kitchen Group (bottle glass, n=30; canning lid, n=4; ironstone, n=2; stoneware, n=13; and whiteware, n=7). The remaining items are two pieces of lantern glass, two brick fragments, a piece of flat glass, a button, and a piece of metal.

None of these items is chronologically diagnostic. The assemblage suggests the site was used as a historic homestead.

Table 7-36. Site 3MS760 artifact inventory (by category).

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
lantern glass, amethyst	rim	2
brick fragment		2
flat glass, clear		1
button, ceramic, white	4 holes	1
electrical insulator, glass, aqua	fragment	1
bottle glass, amber		2
bottle glass, amethyst		8
bottle glass, aqua		5
bottle glass, clear		2
bottle glass, cobalt		4
bottle glass, fragment, amber, base	round	2
bottle glass, fragment, aqua, base		1
bottle glass, fragment, aqua, mouth	cork	2
bottle glass, fragment, milk, base	cosmetic/toiletry	2
bottle glass, green		1
bottle glass, light green		1
canning seal lid, milk glass		4
ironstone, molded, plain	body fragment	2
stoneware, Albany and Bristol/yellow	body fragment	1
stoneware, Bristol/Bristol	body fragment	1
stoneware, brown unidentified/brown unidentified	body fragment	3
stoneware, brown unidentified/yellow	body fragment	2
stoneware, gray/brown unidentified	body fragment	5
stoneware, unglazed/brown unidentified	body fragment	1
whiteware, plain	rim	1
whiteware, plain	footring	1
whiteware, plain	body fragment	4
whiteware, molded, plain	rim	1
metal, unidentified		1
Site 3MS760 Total		64

Additional Remarks

The site is in a cotton field southeast of the Viskase plant and 200 m north of Mississippi County Road W812. A structure is shown near this location only on the 1939 15' quad. An Arkansas Power and Light 13 kV power line is also shown near this location on the 1939 map.

Recommendation

Site 3MS760 is recommended as not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. The site is a Tenant period surface scatter with no subsurface integrity. Beyond the component and locational data that is already in hand, this site offers limited research potential. No additional archaeological work is necessary, and no further management action is needed.

SITE 3MS761

- Gross Cultural Affiliation Historic
- Specific Component(s)..... late nineteenth/early to mid-twentieth century
- Site Type historic house site
- Recommended NRHP Status..... not eligible
- Site Size..... 900 sq. m
- Artifact Recovery Total 41

Location & Setting

Site 3MS761 is a newly recorded cultural resource located in Mississippi County south of the city of Osceola. The site was recorded as FS 35 by Andrew Saatkamp on January 17, 2007. At the time of investigation the site area was in harvested and cut down cotton; the surface visibility was good to excellent. The Soil Conservation Service maps this location as Bowdre silty clay loam (Br). The nearest water is Brown Bayou, which is located 500 m to the southeast. The site size (30 m N-S by 30 m E-W) is based on the observed limits of the surface scatter (Figure 7-46). A shovel test excavated near the perceived center of the scatter was negative for cultural material.

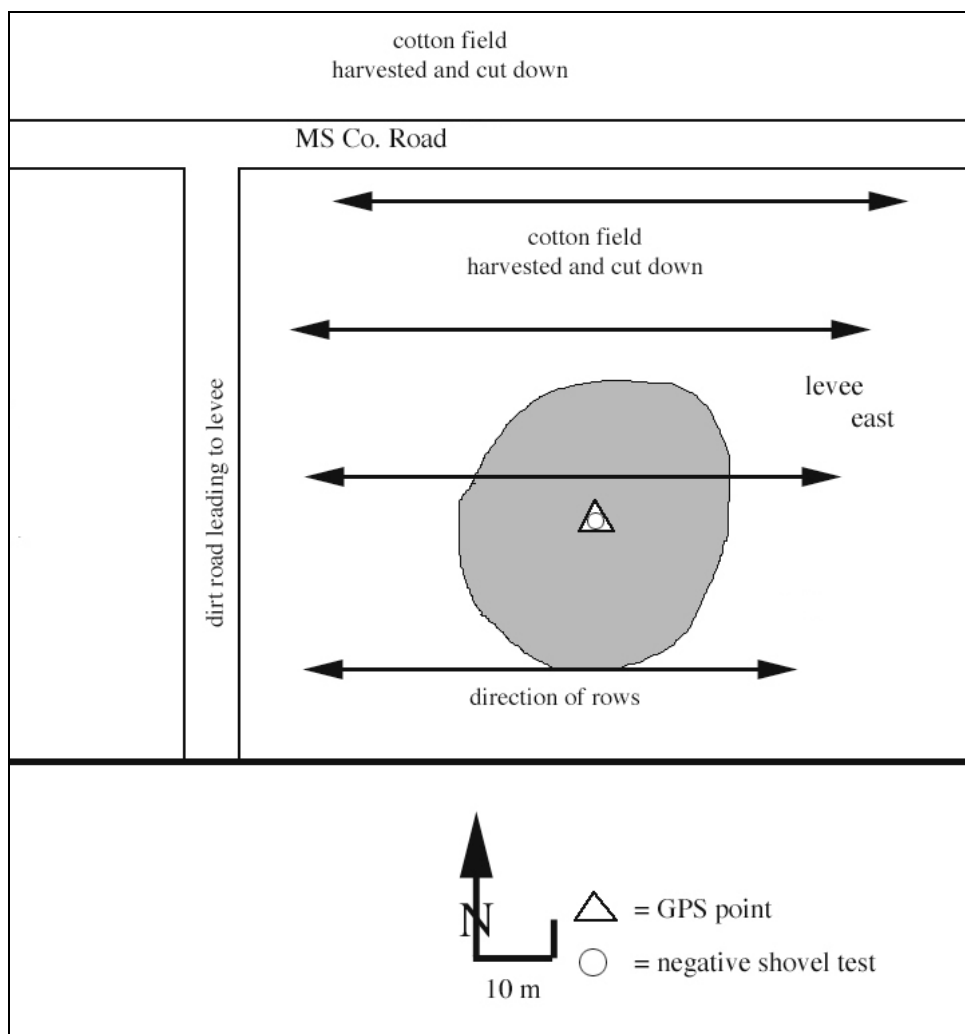


Figure 7-46. Site 3MS761 sketch map.

Artifact Assemblage

The Site 3MS761 assemblage consists of 41 artifacts (Table 7-37). Thirty-four of the items collected are from the Kitchen Group (bottle glass, n=17; canning lid, n=2; ironstone, n=2; stoneware, n=5; table glass, n=1; and whiteware, n=7). The remaining items are two brick fragments, two pieces of flat glass, and a piece of metal.

None of these items is chronologically diagnostic. The assemblage suggests the site was used as a historic homestead.

Table 7-37. Site 3MS761 artifact inventory (by category).

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
brick fragment		2
flat glass, aqua		2
bottle glass, amethyst		3
bottle glass, aqua	(1) embossed	3
bottle glass, clear		3
bottle glass, cobalt	base, round, medicine	1
bottle glass, fragment, amber, base		1
bottle glass, fragment, amethyst, base	"D"	1
bottle glass, fragment, amethyst, mouth		1
bottle glass, fragment, aqua, base		2
bottle glass, fragment, milk, mouth		1
bottle glass, olive		1
canning seal lid, milk glass		2
ironstone, plain	rim	2
stoneware, Bristol/Albany	body fragment	2
stoneware, brown unidentified/brown unidentified	body fragment	2
stoneware, gray/Albany		1
table glass, molded, amethyst		1
whiteware, plain	rim	2
whiteware, plain		4
whiteware, plain	body fragment	1
metal, unidentified		3
Site 3MS761 Total		41

Additional Remarks

The site is in a cotton field southeast of the Viskase plant and 40 m south of Mississippi County Road W812. A structure is shown near this location on all four of the archival maps consulted.

Recommendation

Site 3MS761 is recommended as not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. The site is a Tenant period surface scatter with no subsurface integrity. Beyond the component and locational data that is already in hand, this site offers limited research potential. No additional archaeological work is necessary, and no further management action is needed.

SITE 3MS762

- Gross Cultural Affiliation Historic
- Specific Component(s)..... late nineteenth/early to mid-twentieth century
- Site Type historic house site
- Recommended NRHP Status..... not eligible
- Site Size..... 900 sq. m
- Artifact Recovery Total 74

Location & Setting

Site 3MS762 is a newly recorded cultural resource located in Mississippi County south of the city of Osceola. The site was recorded as FS 36 by Andrew Saatkamp on January 17, 2007. At the time of investigation the area was in harvested and cut down cotton; the surface visibility was good to excellent. The Soil Conservation Service maps this location as Bowdre silty clay loam (Br). The nearest water is Brown Bayou, which is located 520 m to the southwest. The site size

(30 m N-S by 30 m E-W) is based on the observed limits of the surface scatter (Figure 7-47). A shovel test excavated near the perceived center of the scatter was negative for cultural material.

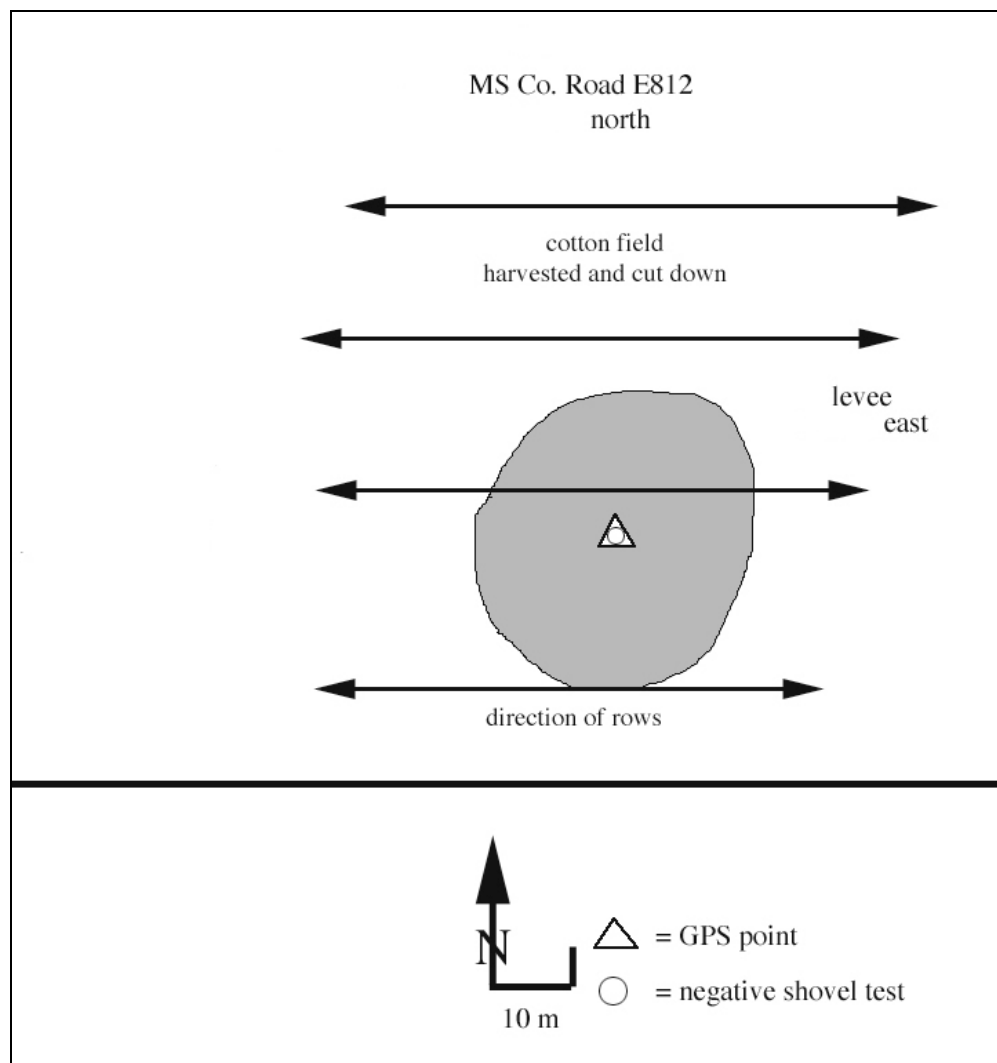


Figure 7-47. Site 3MS762 sketch map.

Artifact Assemblage

The Site 3MS762 assemblage consists of 74 artifacts (Table 7-38). Sixty-seven of the items were from the Kitchen Group (bottle glass, n=49; ironstone, n=3; stoneware, n=4; and whiteware, n=11). The remaining items are a metal car part, a brick fragment, a piece of building stone, a piece of flat glass, and a piece of metal.

None of these items is chronologically diagnostic. The assemblage suggests the site was used as a historic homestead.

Table 7-38. Site 3MS762 artifact inventory (by category).

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
metal, car valve		1
brick fragment		1
building stone		1
flat glass, light green		1

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
button, shell, white	four buttons	1
bottle glass, amber		1
bottle glass, amethyst		8
bottle glass, aqua		6
bottle glass, clear	(1) medicine	5
bottle glass, cobalt		7
bottle glass, fragment, amber, embossed	"RE"	1
bottle glass, fragment, amethyst, base		4
bottle glass, fragment, aqua, base		2
bottle glass, fragment, aqua, embossed		1
bottle glass, fragment, aqua, mouth	screw top, food/canning	1
bottle glass, fragment, clear, base		1
bottle glass, fragment, clear, mouth	(1) cork (1) cap, soda/mineral water	2
bottle glass, fragment, light green, mouth	(1) cap (1) cork	2
bottle glass, fragment, milk, base		2
bottle glass, green		1
bottle glass, light green		3
bottle glass, milk		1
bottle glass, olive		1
ironstone, plain	footring	2
ironstone, transfer print, blue	floral and leaf, body fragment	1
stoneware, Albany/Albany	body fragment	1
stoneware, brown unidentified/brown unidentified	body fragment	2
stoneware, gray/Albany	body fragment	1
whiteware, plain	rim	1
whiteware, plain	footring	4
whiteware, plain	body fragment	6
metal, unidentified		2
<i>Site 3MS762 Total</i>		74

Additional Remarks

The site is in a cotton field southeast of the Viskase plant and 100 m south of Mississippi County Road W812. This site is very near 3MS761, which was recorded 80 m to the northwest. A structure is shown near this location on the 1939 and 1948 15' quad maps.

Recommendation

Site 3MS762 is recommended as not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. The site is a Tenant period surface scatter with no subsurface integrity. Beyond the component and locational data that is already in hand, this site offers limited research potential. No additional archaeological work is necessary, and no further management action is needed.

SITE 3MS763

- Gross Cultural Affiliation Historic
- Specific Component(s)..... late nineteenth/early to mid-twentieth century
- Site Type historic house site
- Recommended NRHP Status..... not eligible
- Site Size..... 900 sq. m
- Artifact Recovery Total 33

Location & Setting

Site 3MS763 is a newly recorded cultural resource located in Mississippi County south of the city of Osceola. The site was recorded as FS 37 by Andrew Saatkamp on January 18, 2007. At the time of investigation the site area was in harvested and cut down cotton; the surface visibility was good to excellent. The Soil Conservation Service maps this location as Bowdre silty clay loam (Br). The nearest water is Brown Bayou, which is located 400 m to the southwest. The site size (30 m N-S by 30 m E-W) is based on the observed limits of the surface scatter (Figure 7-48). A shovel test excavated near the perceived center of the scatter was negative for cultural material.

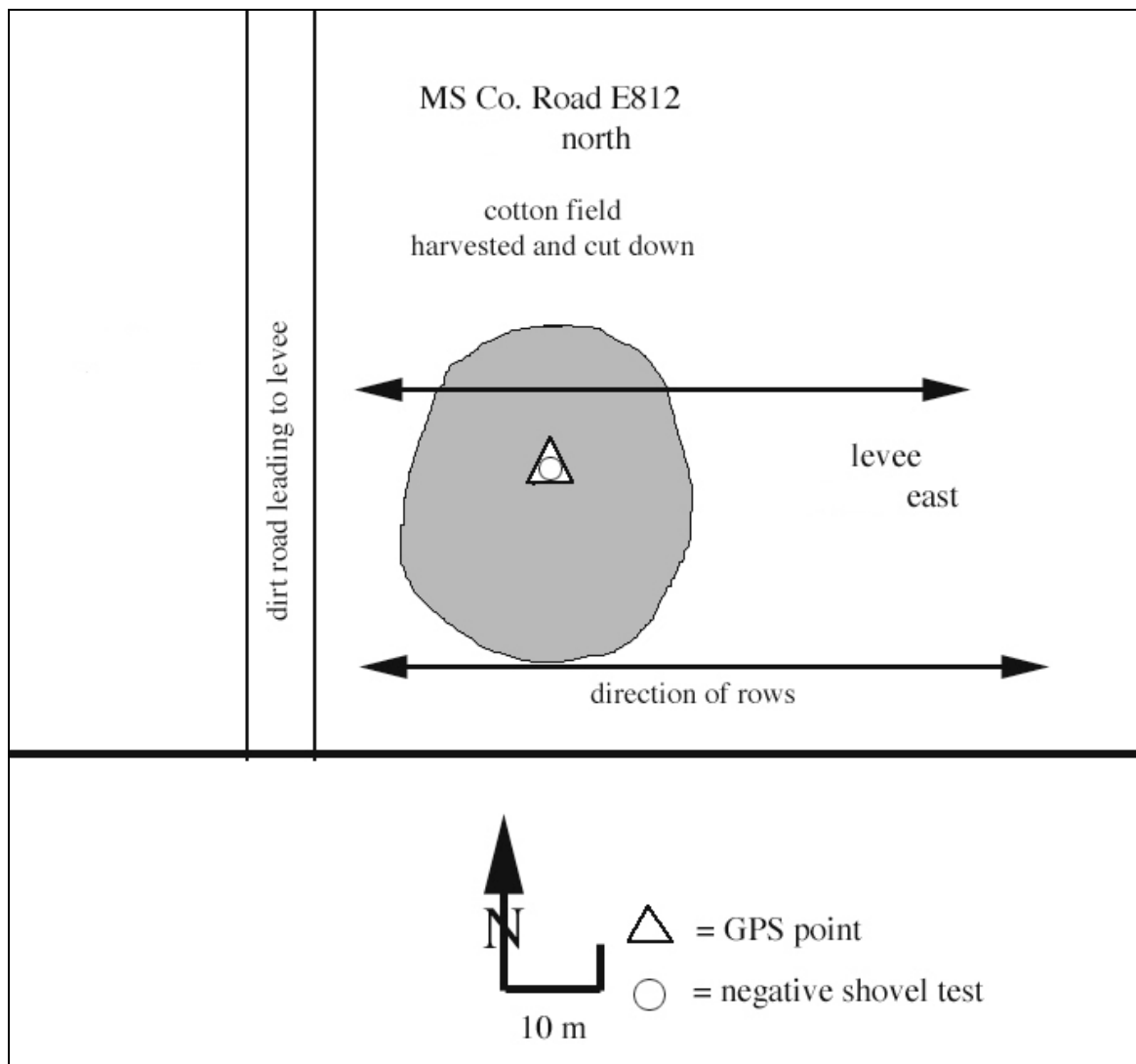


Figure 7-48. Site 3MS763 sketch map.

Artifact Assemblage

The Site 3MS763 assemblage consists of 33 artifacts (Table 7-39). Thirty of the items were from the Kitchen Group (bottle glass, n=14; ironstone, n=3; stoneware, n=3; table glass, n=6; and whiteware, n=4). The remaining items are a brick fragment, a piece of flat glass, and a piece of metal.

None of these items is chronologically diagnostic. The assemblage suggests the site was used as a historic homestead.

Table 7-39. Site 3MS763 artifact inventory (by category).

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
brick fragment		1
flat glass, clear		1
bottle glass, amethyst		2
bottle glass, aqua		1
bottle glass, cobalt		1
bottle glass, fragment, amber, base		2
bottle glass, fragment, clear, base		1
bottle glass, fragment, clear, mouth	(1) cork (1) screw	3
bottle glass, light green		3
bottle glass, milk		1
ironstone, molded, plain	rim	2
ironstone, plain	footring	1
stoneware, tan/brown unidentified	body fragment	1
stoneware, tan/tan	body fragment	2
table glass, milk, blue		1
table glass, milk, green		1
table glass, molded, amethyst		1
table glass, molded, clear		2
table glass, molded, milk		1
whiteware, molded, plain	rim	1
whiteware, plain	rim	1
whiteware, plain	body fragment	2
metal, unidentified		1
Site 3MS763 Total		33

Additional Remarks

The site is in a cotton field south of the Viskase plant and 200 m south Mississippi County Road W812 and the levee. A structure is shown at or near this location on all but the 1965 15' quad map.

Recommendation

Site 3MS763 is recommended as not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. The site is a Tenant period surface scatter with no subsurface integrity. Beyond the component and locational data that is already in hand, this site offers limited research potential. No additional archaeological work is necessary, and no further management action is needed.

SITE 3MS764

- Gross Cultural Affiliation Historic
- Specific Component(s)..... late nineteenth/early to mid-twentieth century
- Site Type historic house site
- Recommended NRHP Status..... not eligible
- Site Size..... 900 sq. m
- Artifact Recovery Total 25

Location & Setting

Site 3MS764 is a newly recorded cultural resource located in Mississippi County south of the city of Osceola. The site was recorded as FS 38 by Andrew Saatkamp on January 18, 2007. At the time of investigation the site area was in harvested and cut down cotton; the surface visibility was good to excellent. The Soil Conservation Service maps this location as Sharkey silty clay loam (Sh). The nearest water is Brown Bayou, which is located 300 m to the southwest. The site size (30 m N-S by 30 m E-W) is based on the observed limits of the surface scatter (Figure 7-49). A shovel test excavated near the perceived center of the scatter was negative for cultural material.

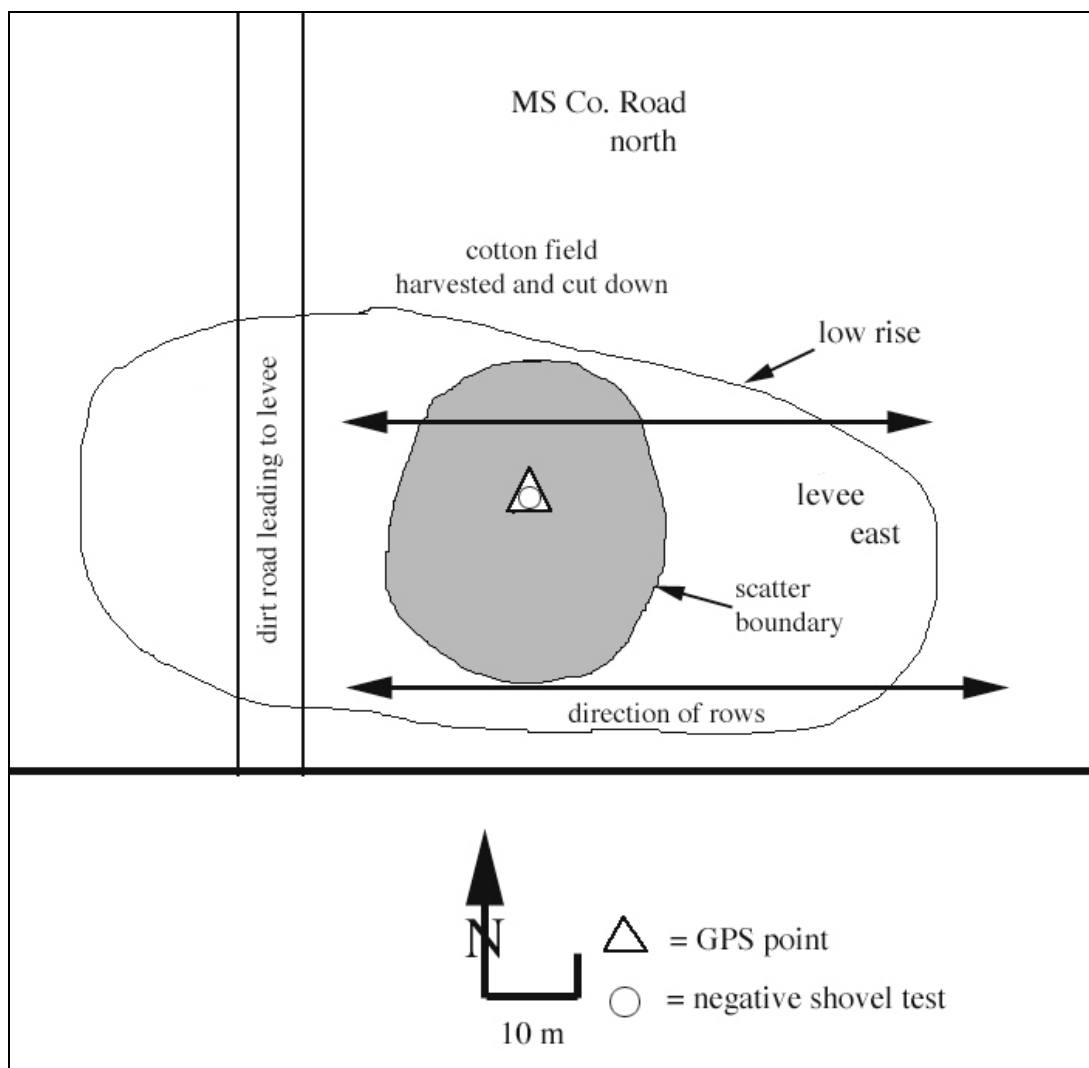


Figure 7-49. Site 3MS764 sketch map.

Artifact Assemblage

The Site 3MS764 assemblage consists of 25 artifacts (Table 7-40). Nineteen of the items are from the Kitchen Group (bottle glass, n=12; stoneware, n=6; and whiteware, n=1). The remaining items are four brick fragments, an electrical insulator, and a piece of metal.

None of these items is chronologically diagnostic. The assemblage suggests the site was used as a historic homestead.

Table 7-40. Site 3MS764 artifact inventory (by category).

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
brick fragment		3
brick fragment, decorative embossed	made in Coffeyville Kansas	1
electrical insulator, glass, aqua		1
bottle glass, amber		2
bottle glass, amethyst		3
bottle glass, aqua		1
bottle glass, clear		2
bottle glass, fragment, amethyst, embossed	indeterminate	1
bottle glass, fragment, clear, mouth	cork, soda/mineral water	1
bottle glass, light green		2
stoneware, Bristol/Albany	body fragment	2
stoneware, brown unidentified/Albany	body fragment	1
stoneware, brown unidentified/brown unidentified	base	1
stoneware, tan/brown unidentified	body fragment	1
stoneware, unglazed/tan	base	1
whiteware, plain	body fragment	1
metal, unidentified		1
Site 3MS764 Total		25

Additional Remarks

The site is in a cotton field south of the Viskase plant and 300 m south of Mississippi County Road W812 A structure is shown at or near this location on all the archival quads consulted.

Recommendation

Site 3MS764 is recommended as not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. The site is a Tenant period surface scatter with no subsurface integrity. Beyond the component and locational data that is already in hand, this site offers limited research potential. No additional archaeological work is necessary, and no further management action is needed.

SITE 3MS765

- Gross Cultural AffiliationHistoric
- Specific Component(s).....late nineteenth/early to mid-twentieth century
- Site Type historic house site
- Recommended NRHP Status.....not eligible
- Site Size..... 2,000 sq. m
- Artifact Recovery Total 37

Location & Setting

Site 3MS765 is a newly recorded cultural resource located in Mississippi County south of the city of Osceola. The site was recorded as FS 39 by Andrew Saatkamp on January 18, 2007. At the time of investigation the site area was in harvested and cut down cotton; the surface visibility was good to excellent. The Soil Conservation Service maps this location as Tunica silty clay (Tu). The nearest water is Brown Bayou, which is located 150 m to the west. The site size (50 m N-S by 40 m E-W) is based on the observed limits of the surface scatter (Figure 7-50). A shovel test excavated near the perceived center of the scatter was negative for cultural material.

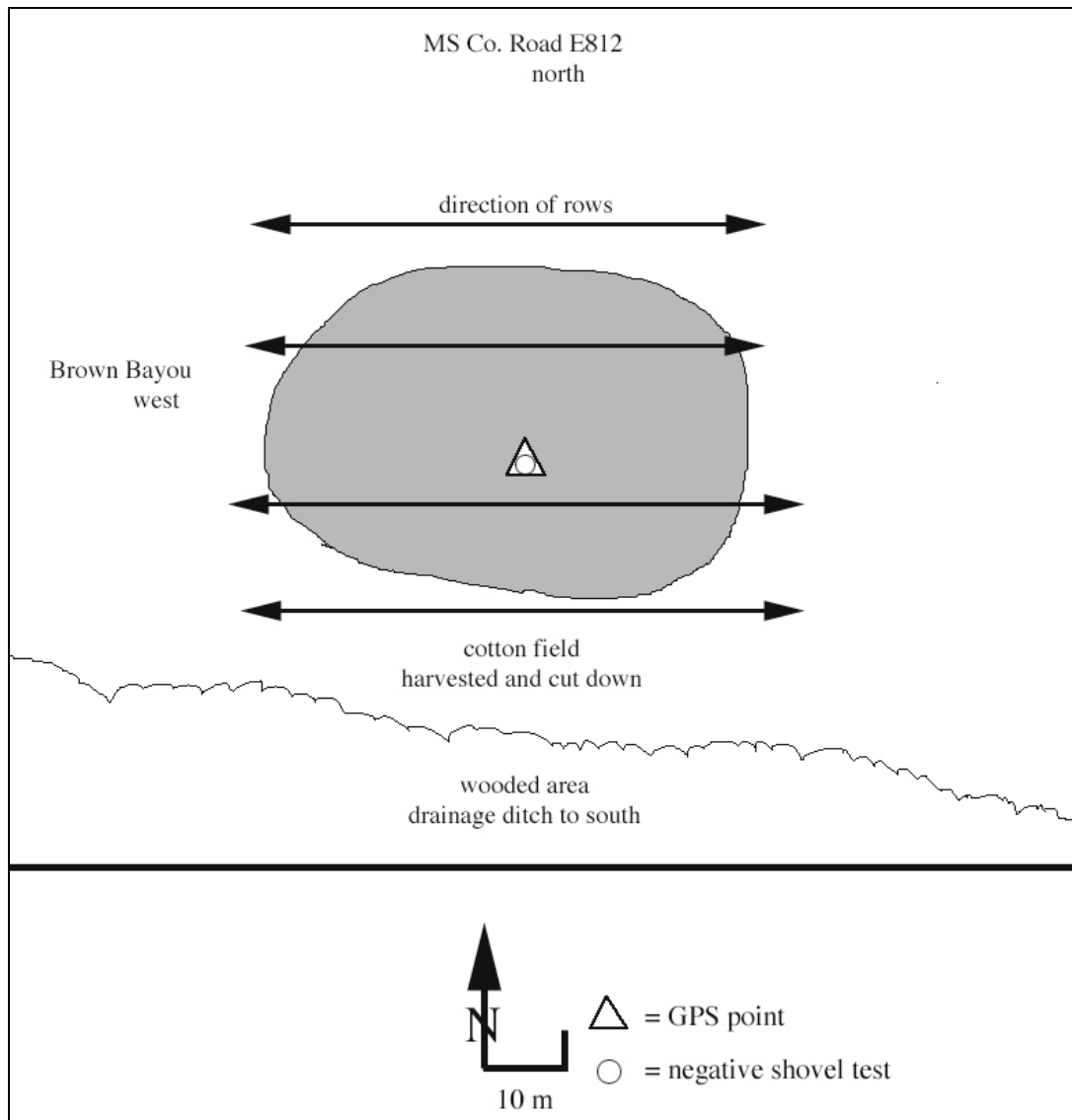


Figure 7-50. Site 3MS765 sketch map.

Artifact Assemblage

The Site 3MS765 assemblage consists of 37 artifacts (Table 7-41). Thirty-one of the items are from the Kitchen Group (bottle glass, n=21; ironstone, n=1; stoneware, n=1; table glass, n=1; and whiteware, n=7). The remaining items are three brick fragments, a piece of concrete, a piece of mortar, and a piece of metal.

None of these items is chronologically diagnostic. The assemblage suggests the site was used as a historic homestead.

Table 7-41. Site 3MS765 artifact inventory (by category).

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
brick fragment		3
concrete/limestone		1
mortar		1
bottle glass, aqua		2

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
bottle glass, clear		6
bottle glass, cobalt		2
bottle glass, fragment, amber, base	round	1
bottle glass, fragment, amber, embossed	"T"	1
bottle glass, fragment, aqua, base		1
bottle glass, fragment, clear, embossed	"LO"	1
bottle glass, fragment, cobalt, embossed	"MAD"	1
bottle glass, fragment, light green, embossed, molded		1
bottle glass, light green		2
bottle glass, milk		3
ironstone, plain	body fragment	1
stoneware, clear/unglazed	body fragment	1
table glass, molded, red		1
whiteware, plain	rim	1
whiteware, plain	footring	1
whiteware, plain	body fragment	5
metal, unidentified		1
	<i>Site 3MS765 Total</i>	<i>37</i>

Additional Remarks

The site is in a cotton field south of the Viskase plant and 500 m south of Mississippi County Road W812. Four structures are shown near this location on the 1933 and 1939 quads and two structures are shown near this spot on the 1948 map; however, none of these structures are still extant by the 1965 quad. A road is shown just south of the structures; it is no longer extant. It appears that a ditch was dug out in the vicinity of the road, perhaps for drainage and/or to provide spoil for the levee.

Recommendation

Site 3MS765 is recommended as not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. The site is a Tenant period surface scatter with no subsurface integrity. Beyond the component and locational data that is already in hand, this site offers limited research potential. No additional archaeological work is necessary, and no further management action is needed.

SITE 3MS766

- Gross Cultural Affiliation Historic
- Specific Component(s)..... late nineteenth/early to mid-twentieth century
- Site Type historic house site
- Recommended NRHP Status..... not eligible
- Site Size..... 900 sq. m
- Artifact Recovery Total 72

Location & Setting

Site 3MS766 is a newly recorded cultural resource located in Mississippi County south of the city of Osceola. The site was recorded as FS 40 by Andrew Saatkamp on January 18, 2007. At the time of investigation the site area was in harvested and cut down cotton; the surface visibility was good to excellent. The Soil Conservation Service maps this location as Sharkey silty clay loam (Sh). The nearest water is Brown Bayou, which is located 200 m to the west. The site size (30 m N-S by 30 m E-W) is based on the observed limits of the surface scatter (Figure 7-51). A shovel test that was excavated near the perceived center of the scatter was negative for cultural material.

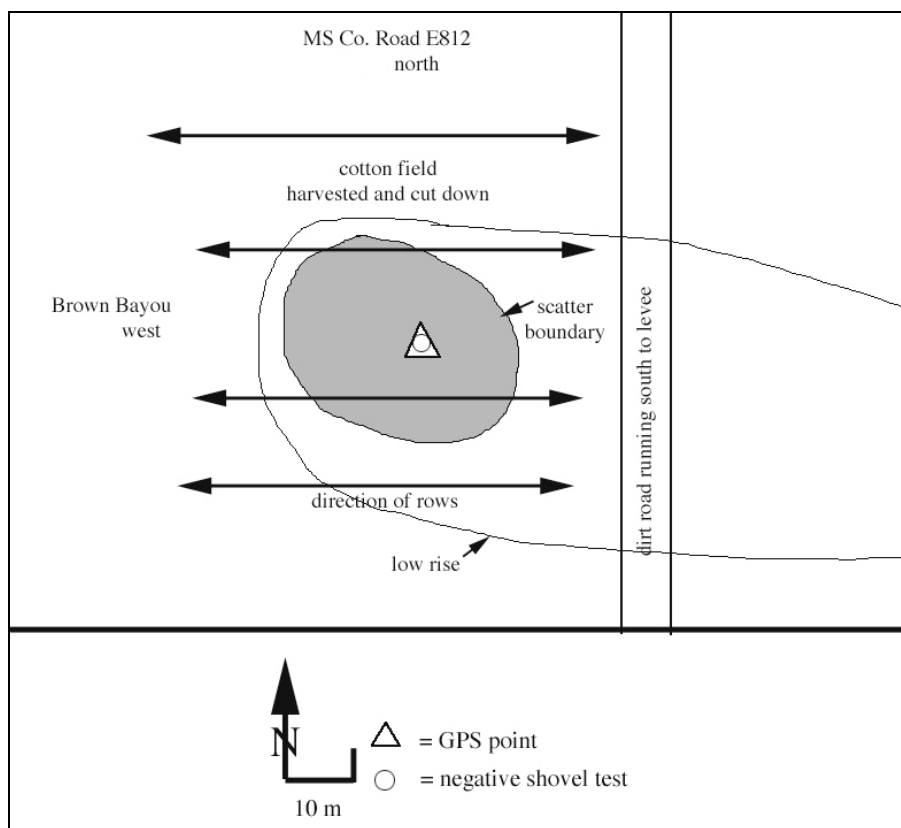


Figure 7-51. Site 3MS766 sketch map.

Artifact Assemblage

The Site 3MS766 assemblage consists of 72 artifacts (Table 7-42). Sixty-one items are from the Kitchen Group (bottle glass, n=31; ironstone, n=7; late refined earthenware, n=1; stoneware, n=10; table glass, n=9; and whiteware, n=3). The remaining items are a brick fragment, a piece of flat glass, a piece of slate, a button, three pieces of melted glass, a tin cap, and three marbles.

None of these items is chronologically diagnostic. The assemblage suggests the site was used as a historic homestead.

Table 7-42. Site 3MS766 artifact inventory (by category).

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
brick fragment		1
flat glass, clear		1
slate		1
button, plastic, white	two holes	1
bottle glass, amber		4
bottle glass, amethyst		4
bottle glass, cobalt		6
bottle glass, fragment, amber, base		1
bottle glass, fragment, amethyst, base		2
bottle glass, fragment, aqua, mouth		1
bottle glass, fragment, clear, base	(1) round (1) square	2
bottle glass, fragment, clear, label	"Coke"	1
bottle glass, fragment, clear, mouth	screw	1
bottle glass, fragment, cobalt	"VICK DROP"	1

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
bottle glass, fragment, cobalt, mouth	screw	1
bottle glass, fragment, green, base	round	2
bottle glass, fragment, green, label	with letters	1
bottle glass, fragment, green, mouth	champagne	1
bottle glass, fragment, light green, embossed, "MAR PAT"		1
bottle glass, fragment, milk, base		2
industrial ironstone, plain	body fragment	1
ironstone, glazed blue, blue paste	body fragment	2
ironstone, molded, blue edge, gold gilded	rim	1
ironstone, plain	rim	1
ironstone, plain	footring	2
late refined earthenware, glazed blue	body fragment	1
stoneware, Bristol/Albany	base	2
stoneware, Bristol/Albany	body fragment	2
stoneware, brown unidentified/brown unidentified	rim	1
stoneware, brown unidentified/brown unidentified	body fragment	3
stoneware, gray/gray	body fragment	1
stoneware, unglazed/brown unidentified	base	1
table glass, clear, molded	body fragment	3
table glass, milk, green	body fragment	2
table glass, molded, milk, green	base	3
table glass, red	rim	1
whiteware, plain	footring	3
melted glass		3
tin cap, screw, red	"PUREX" RUST-PROOF CAP	1
marble, glass, white/brown swirl		1
marble, glass, white/green swirl		1
marble, glass, white/green swirl	melted	1
<i>Site 3MS766 Total</i>		72

Additional Remarks

The site is in a cotton field south of the Viskase plant and south of Mississippi County Road W812. There is a structure shown near this location only on the 1939 and 1948 quads.

Recommendation

Site 3MS766 is recommended as not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. The site is a Tenant period surface scatter with no subsurface integrity. Beyond the component and locational data that is already in hand, this site offers limited research potential. No additional archaeological work is necessary, and no further management action is needed.

SITE 3MS767

- Gross Cultural Affiliation Historic
- Specific Component(s)..... late nineteenth/early to mid-twentieth century
- Site Type historic house site
- Recommended NRHP Status..... undetermined
- Site Size..... 21,600 sq. m
- Artifact Recovery Total 59

Location & Setting

Site 3MS767 is a newly recorded cultural resource located in Mississippi County south of the city of Osceola. The site was recorded as FS 41 by Andrew Saatkamp on January 18, 2007. At

the time of investigation the area was in harvested and cut down cotton; the surface visibility was good to excellent. The Soil Conservation Service maps this location as Bowdre silty clay loam (Br). The nearest water is Brown Bayou, which is located 200 m to the west. The site size (180 m N-S by 120 m E-W) is based on the observed limits of the surface scatter (Figure 7-52). A shovel test excavated near the perceived center of the scatter was negative for cultural material.

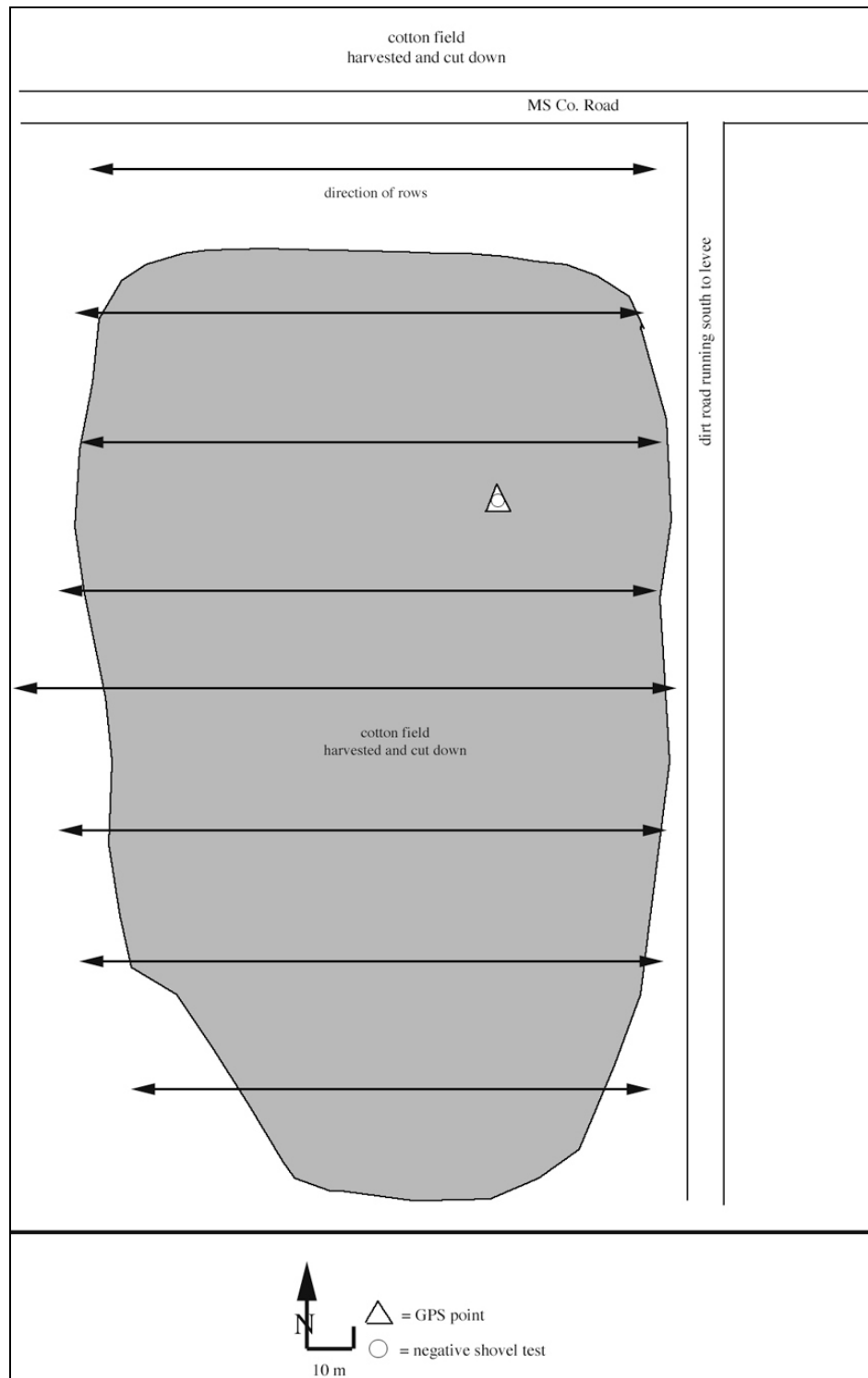


Figure 7-52. Site 3MS767 sketch map.

Artifact Assemblage

The 3MS767 assemblage consists of 59 artifacts (Table 7-43). Forty of the items were from the Kitchen Group (bottle glass, n=30; glass stopper, n=1; stoneware, n=1; table glass, n=2; and whiteware, n=6). The remaining items include 11 pieces of metal hardware, 3 brick fragments, a drainage pipe fragment, a piece of flat glass, a wire nail, an electrical insulator, and a piece of plastic.

None of these items is particularly diagnostic chronologically. Together the material suggests the site was a historic homestead.

Table 7-43. Site 3MS767 artifact inventory (by category).

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
metal harness piece for horse		1
metal hinge, for large door (barn)		1
metal, clasps		2
metal, farm equipment	cotton implement	1
metal, farm equipment		1
metal, hardware	key	1
metal, hardware	fastener	1
metal, hardware	spike	1
metal, ring		1
metal, stake		1
brick	"STANDARD"	1
brick fragment	"LOUIS E B CO"	1
brick fragment	"ACLED LOUIS"	1
drainage pipe fragment		1
flat glass, clear		1
nail, wire	large	1
electrical insulator, glass, aqua		1
bottle glass, amethyst		2
bottle glass, aqua		4
bottle glass, clear	"3"	1
bottle glass, cobalt		3
bottle glass, fragment, amber, mouth and handle	screw top, syrup, food/canning	1
bottle glass, fragment, amethyst, mouth	cork	1
bottle glass, fragment, aqua, mouth	screw top, food/canning	1
bottle glass, fragment, clear, base	square	1
bottle glass, fragment, clear, molded	(1) diamond cross (1) square	2
bottle glass, fragment, clear, mouth	(1) screw top, (1) milk, food/canning	3
bottle glass, fragment, cobalt, mouth	medicine	1
bottle glass, fragment, light green, base	(3) round, (1 mm IL), (1 Augusta GA) (1BE) (1) oval	4
bottle glass, fragment, light green	embossed, "coca cola" "trademark"	1
bottle glass, fragment, light green, mouth	cap, soda/mineral water	1
bottle glass, green		1
bottle glass, light green		2
bottle glass, milk		1
glass stopper, amethyst		1
stoneware, Bristol/Bristol	body fragment	1
table glass, green		1
table glass, molded, clear	handle	1
whiteware, plain	footring	1
whiteware, decorated, unidentified, blue	body fragment	1
whiteware, fiesta, yellow	body fragment	1

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
whiteware, molded, blue dot	body fragment	1
whiteware, molded, plain	rim	1
whiteware, molded, plain	bubbles, body fragment	1
plastic, plug, black		1
	<i>Site 3MS767 Total</i>	<i>59</i>

Additional Remarks

The site is in a cotton field south of the Viskase plant and 80 m south of Mississippi County Road W812. There are structures shown on all the quads consulted, including the 1983 photorevised 7.5' quad. The four older maps all show a road running off to the southwest from this area. Two structures are shown on the 1933 and 1939 maps, and three are shown on the 1948 map. Two structures are shown off to the north, but quite nearby on the 1965 map. There are three structures on the current 7.5' quad. Interestingly, two of the structures (apparently houses) are depicted in purple, indicating that they were not present on the 1972 version of the map. The third structure, some type ancillary building, is in black. There is also a wooded area shown around the northern house.

Recommendation

Site 3MS767 is recommended as undetermined for nomination to the NRHP. There was much more material on the surface at this location than is reflected in the assemblage, and the site appears to have been continuously occupied since the early part of the last century. As such, further investigation at this site may illuminate some aspects of a rural homestead from the Tenant period into modern times.

SITE 3MS768

- Gross Cultural Affiliation Historic
- Specific Component(s)..... late nineteenth/early to mid-twentieth century
- Site Type historic house site
- Recommended NRHP Status..... not eligible
- Site Size..... 900 sq. m
- Artifact Recovery Total 52

Location & Setting

Site 3MS768 is a newly recorded cultural resource located in Mississippi County south of the city of Osceola. The site was recorded as FS 42 by Andrew Saatkamp on January 18, 2007. At the time of investigation the site area was in harvested and cut down cotton; the surface visibility was good to excellent. The Soil Conservation Service maps this location as Tunica silty clay (Tu). The nearest water is Brown Bayou, which is located 100 m to the west. The site size (30 m N-S by 30 m E-W) is based on the observed limits of the surface scatter (Figure 7-53). A shovel test excavated near the perceived center of the scatter was negative for cultural material.

Artifact Assemblage

The Site 3MS768 assemblage consists of 52 artifacts (Table 7-44). Forty-three of the items collected are from the Kitchen Group (bottle glass, n=29; ironstone, n=1; late refined earthenware, n=1; stoneware, n=5; table glass, n=3; and whiteware, n=4). The remaining items are a shoe part, a wire fragment, three brick fragments, three pieces of flat glass, and a tin lid.

None of these items is particularly diagnostic chronologically. Together the material suggests the site was a historic homestead.

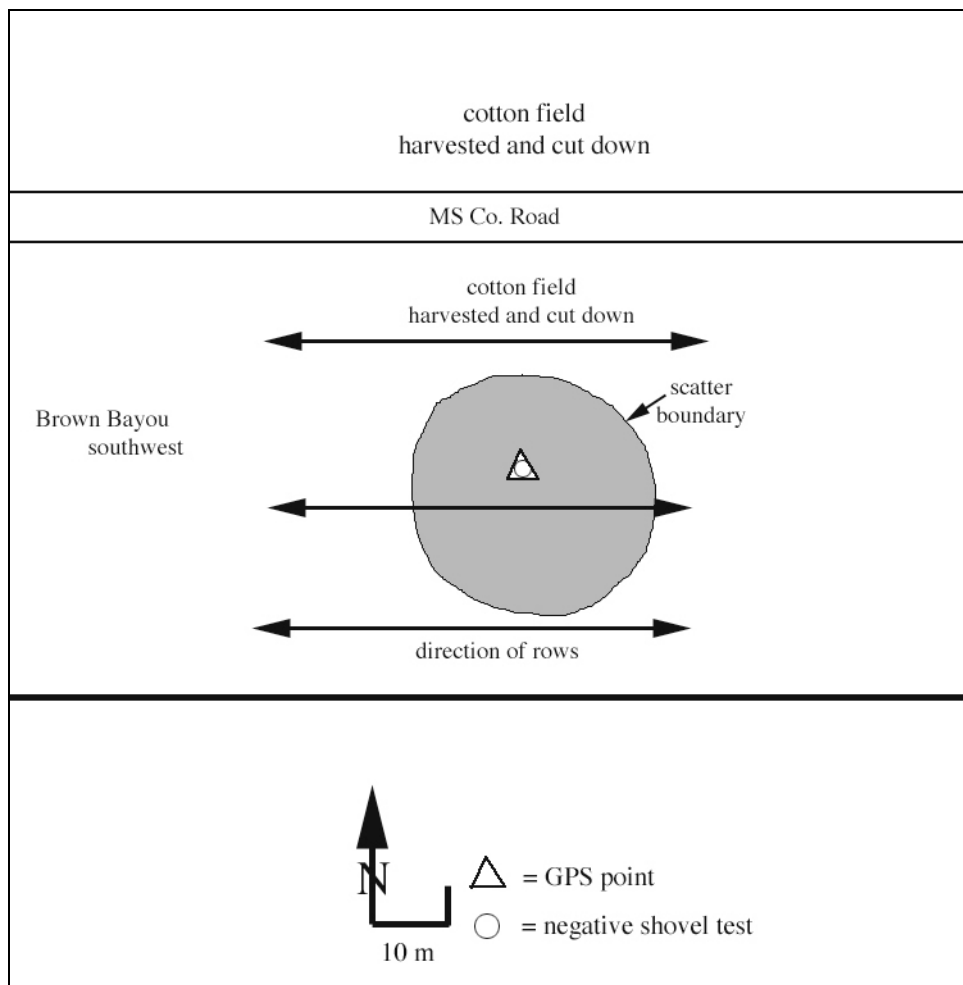


Figure 7-53. Site 3MS768 sketch map.

Table 7-44. Site 3MS768 artifact inventory (by category).

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
metal, shoe last	child's 5 1/2 in.	1
metal, wire fragment		1
brick fragment		3
flat glass, light green		3
bottle glass, amethyst		2
bottle glass, aqua		3
bottle glass, clear		2
bottle glass, cobalt		3
bottle glass, fragment, amber, base	(1) round (1) square, household	2
bottle glass, fragment, amethyst, base	round	1
bottle glass, fragment, amethyst, mouth	cork, soda/ mineral water	1
bottle glass, fragment, clear, base	rectangular, medicine	1
bottle glass, fragment, clear, molded	body fragment	1
bottle glass, fragment, clear, mouth		1
bottle glass, fragment, cobalt, base	(1) "MA.", cosmetic/toiletry	2
bottle glass, fragment, cobalt, mouth	screw top, cosmetic/toiletry	1

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
bottle glass, fragment, green, base	round	1
bottle glass, fragment, light green, base		1
bottle glass, fragment, light green, embossed, "coca cola"	soda/mineral water	1
bottle glass, fragment, milk, base		1
bottle glass, fragment, milk, mouth	screw top, cosmetic/toiletry	1
bottle glass, green	body fragment	2
bottle glass, milk	body fragment	2
ironstone, plain	rim	1
late refined earthenware, unglazed/blue	body fragment	1
stoneware, Bristol/Bristol	body fragment	1
stoneware, gray/gray	body fragment	1
stoneware, sponge blue/sponge blue	rim	1
stoneware, tan/tan	base	1
stoneware, unglazed/ brown unidentified	base	1
table glass, milk, annular etched, brown	body fragment	1
table glass, milk, green	footring	1
table glass, milk, green	body fragment	1
whiteware, plain	footring	1
whiteware, molded, plain	rim	2
whiteware, molded, plain	handle/knob/?	1
tin, lid		1
	Site 3MS768 Total	52

Additional Remarks

The site is in a cotton field south of the Viskase plant and 20 m south of Mississippi County Road W812. A structure is shown at this location on the 1939, 1948, and 1965 quads.

Recommendation

Site 3MS768 is recommended as not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. The site is a Tenant period surface scatter with no subsurface integrity. Beyond the component and locational data that is already in hand, this site offers limited research potential. No additional archaeological work is necessary, and no further management action is needed.

SITE 3MS769

- Gross Cultural AffiliationHistoric
- Specific Component(s).....late nineteenth/early to mid-twentieth century
- Site Type historic house site
- Recommended NRHP Status.....not eligible
- Site Size..... 900 sq. m
- Artifact Recovery Total 73

Location & Setting

Site 3MS769 is a newly recorded cultural resource located in Mississippi County south of the city of Osceola. The site was recorded as FS 43 by Andrew Saatkamp on January 18, 2007. At the time of investigation the site area was in harvested and cut down cotton; the surface visibility was good to excellent. The Soil Conservation Service maps this location as Tunica silty clay (Tu). The nearest water is Brown Bayou, which is located 280 m to the west. The site size (30 m N-S by 30 m E-W) is based on the observed limits of the surface scatter (Figure 7-54). A shovel test excavated near the perceived center of the scatter was negative for cultural material.

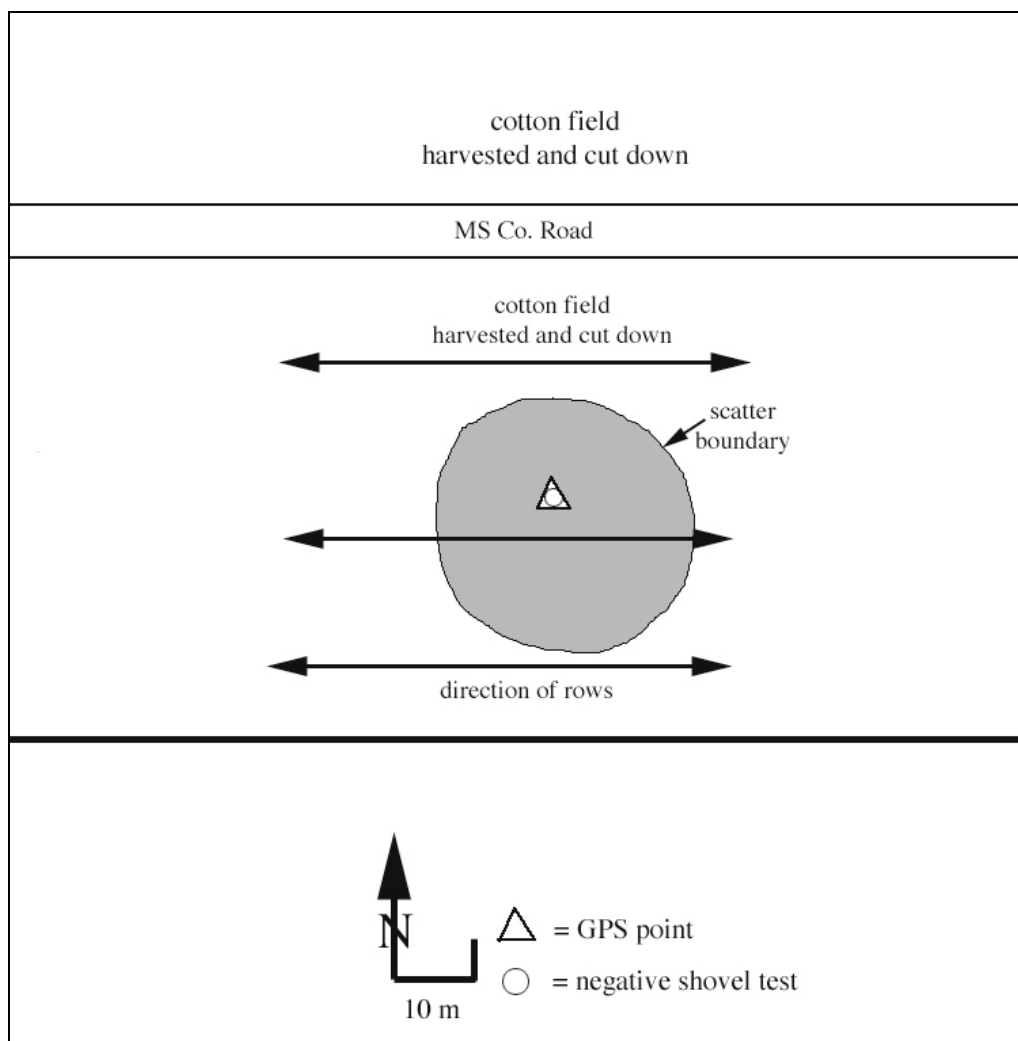


Figure 7-54. Site 3MS769 sketch map.

Artifact Assemblage

The Site 3MS769 assemblage consists of 73 artifacts (Table 7-45). Sixty-five of the items were from the Kitchen Group (bottle glass, $n=35$; canning seal lid, $n=2$; ironstone, $n=8$; late refined earthenware, $n=4$; stoneware, $n=2$; table glass, $n=10$; whiteware, $n=3$). The remaining items are the head from a claw hammer, a metal washer, a piece of terra cotta, a plastic button, two pieces of a porcelain insulator, a piece of plastic with a basket weave pattern, and a toothbrush.

None of these items is particularly diagnostic chronologically. Together the material suggests the site was a historic homestead.

Table 7-45. Site 3MS769 artifact inventory (by category).

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
metal, hammer head, claw		1
metal, washer, square		1
terra cotta, glazed blue		1
button, plastic, clear	4 holes	1
porcelain, electrical insulator		2
bottle glass, amethyst		2

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
bottle glass, aqua		4
bottle glass, clear		6
bottle glass, cobalt		6
bottle glass, fragment, amber, base	(1) liquor/spirits	2
bottle glass, fragment, amethyst, mouth	cork	2
bottle glass, fragment, clear, base	Indiana	1
bottle glass, fragment, light green, base	"ARK"	1
bottle glass, fragment, milk, base	cosmetic/toiletry	1
bottle glass, fragment, milk, mouth	screw top, cosmetic/toiletry	1
bottle glass, fragment, yellow	base	1
bottle glass, green	(1) white label	3
bottle glass, light green		4
bottle glass, yellow		1
canning seal lid, milk glass		2
ironstone, plain	rim	1
ironstone, plain	body fragment	1
ironstone, plain	footring	1
ironstone, decal, polychrome, floral		1
ironstone, glazed, cream		1
ironstone, molded, plain	rim	2
ironstone, transfer print, blue	body fragment	1
late refined earthenware, multi-color	body fragment	1
late refined earthenware, unglazed/blue	body fragment	2
late refined earthenware, yellow/annular	body fragment	1
stoneware, blue/blue		1
stoneware, Bristol/Albany	green on exterior, body	1
stoneware, Bristol/Bristol	body fragment	1
table glass, cranberry		1
table glass, hand painted, brown		1
table glass, milk	rim	1
table glass, milk, green	base	2
table glass, milk, green	body fragment	5
whiteware, plain	footring	1
whiteware, fiesta, green	footring	1
whiteware, hand painted, blue	rim	1
plastic, white	basket weave	1
toothbrush, plastic, green		1
Site 3MS769 Total		73

Additional Remarks

The site is in a cotton field south of the Viskase plant and 20 m south of Mississippi County Road W812. A structure is shown at this location on the 1939, 1948, and 1965 quads.

Recommendation

Site 3MS769 is recommended as not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. The site is a Tenant period surface scatter with no subsurface integrity. Beyond the component and locational data that is already in hand, this site offers limited research potential. No additional archaeological work is necessary, and no further management action is needed.

SITE 3MS770

- Gross Cultural Affiliation Historic
- Specific Component(s)..... late nineteenth/early to mid-twentieth century
- Site Type historic house site
- Recommended NRHP Status..... not eligible
- Site Size..... 900 sq. m
- Artifact Recovery Total 10

Location & Setting

Site 3MS770 is a newly recorded cultural resource located in Mississippi County south of the city of Osceola. The site was recorded as FS 44 by Andrew Saatkamp on January 18, 2007. At the time of investigation the site area was in harvested and cut down cotton; the surface visibility was good to excellent. The Soil Conservation Service maps this location as Sharkey silty clay loam (Sh). The nearest water is Ditch No. 11, which is located 30 m to the west. The site size (30 m N-S by 30 m E-W) is based on the observed limits of the surface scatter (Figure 7-55). A shovel test excavated near the perceived center of the scatter was negative for cultural material.

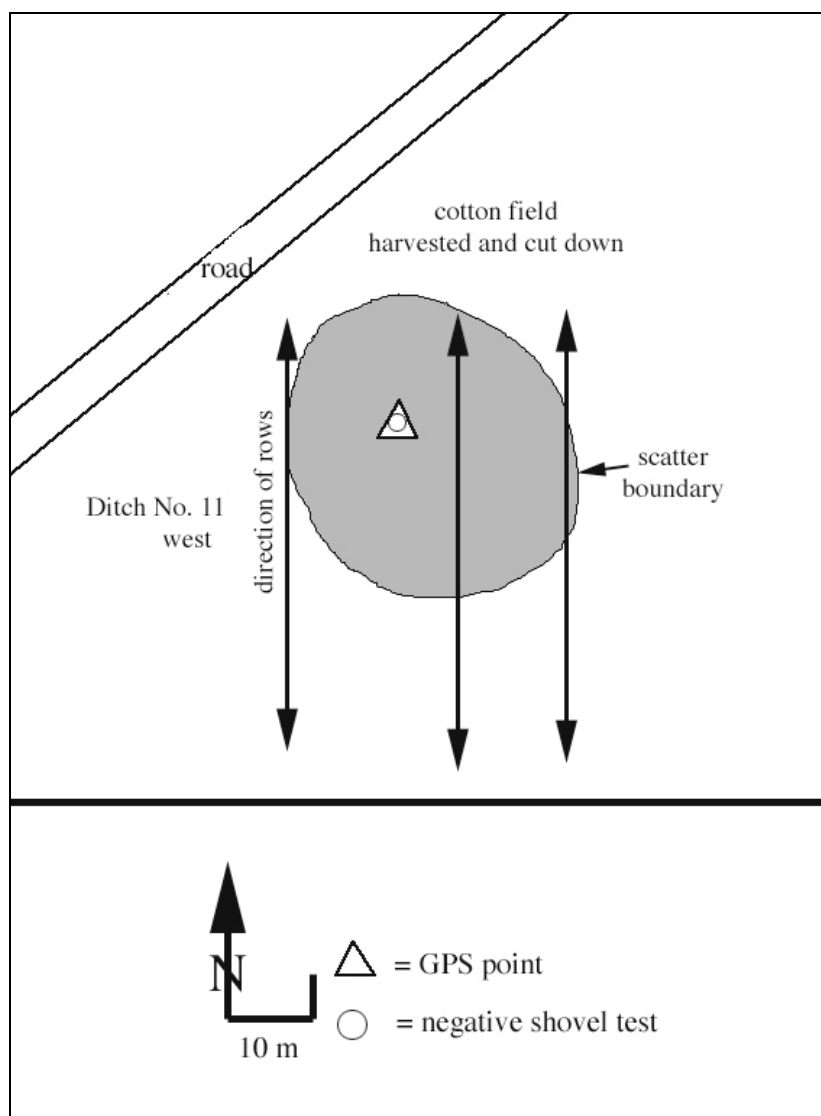


Figure 7-55. Site 3MS770 sketch map.

Artifact Assemblage

The Site 3MS770 assemblage consists of 10 artifacts (Table 7-46). With the exception of two brick fragments, all items come from the Kitchen Group. None of these items is particularly diagnostic chronologically. Together the material suggests the site was a historic homestead.

Table 7-46. Site 3MS770 artifact inventory (by category).

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
brick fragment		2
bottle glass, amethyst		1
bottle glass, amethyst		1
bottle glass, clear		3
bottle glass, light green		1
bottle glass, milk		1
whiteware, plain	body fragment	2
Site 3MS770 Total		10

Additional Remarks

The site is in a cotton field south of State Route 198 and west of Sans Souci. A structure is shown at this location only on the 1948 quad.

Recommendation

Site 3MS770 is recommended as not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. The site is a Tenant period surface scatter with no subsurface integrity. Beyond the component and locational data that is already in hand, this site offers limited research potential. No additional archaeological work is necessary, and no further management action is needed.

SITE 3MS771

- Gross Cultural Affiliation Historic
- Specific Component(s)..... late nineteenth/early to mid-twentieth century
- Site Type historic house site
- Recommended NRHP Status..... not eligible
- Site Size..... 900 sq. m
- Artifact Recovery Total 37

Location & Setting

Site 3MS771 is a newly recorded cultural resource located in Mississippi County south of the city of Osceola. The site was recorded as FS 45 by Andrew Saatkamp on January 18, 2007. At the time of investigation the site area was in harvested and cut down cotton; the surface visibility was good to excellent. The Soil Conservation Service maps this location as Steele silty clay loam (Sr). The nearest water is Ditch No. 11, which is located 200 m to the southwest. The site size (30 m N-S by 30 m E-W) is based on the observed limits of the surface scatter (Figure 7-56). A shovel test excavated near the perceived center of the scatter was negative for cultural material.

Artifact Assemblage

The Site 3MS771 assemblage consists of 37 artifacts (Table 7-47). Thirty-four of the items were from the Kitchen Group (bottle glass, n=15; canning seal lid, n=4; ironstone, n=2; stoneware, n=4; table glass, n=1; whiteware, n=8). The remaining items are a brick fragment, a piece of flat glass, and a piece of pink plastic.

None of these items is particularly diagnostic chronologically. Together the material suggests the site was a historic homestead.

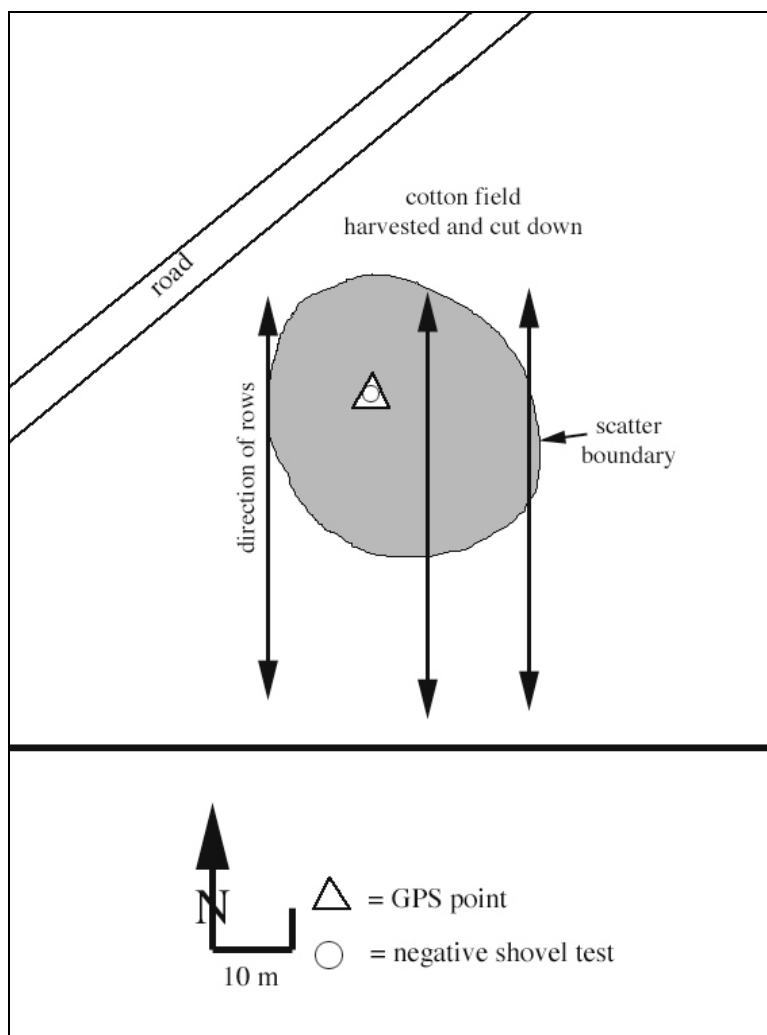


Figure 7-56. Site 3MS771 sketch map.

Table 7-47. Site 3MS771 artifact inventory (by category).

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
brick fragment		1
flat glass, clear		1
bottle glass, amethyst		1
bottle glass, aqua		3
bottle glass, clear		4
bottle glass, cobalt		1
bottle glass, fragment, clear, embossed		1
bottle glass, fragment, clear, mouth	crown cap, soda/mineral water	1
bottle glass, green		2
bottle glass, light green		1
bottle glass, milk		1
canning seal lid, milk glass		4
ironstone, plain	footring	2
stoneware, Bristol/Albany	body fragment	1
stoneware, brown unidentified/brown unidentified	body fragment	1

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
stoneware, tan/tan	body fragment	2
table glass, molded, milk		1
whiteware, burned	body fragment	1
whiteware, plain	footring	2
whiteware, plain	body fragment	5
plastic, pink		1
	<i>Site 3MS771 Total</i>	<i>37</i>

Additional Remarks

The site is in a cotton field south of State Route 198 and west of Sans Souci. A structure is shown at this location only on the 1948 quad. A field road or some sort of road is shown on the 1933 and 1939 quads as running south from the State Route, but there are no structures along it. This road is not shown on the 1948 map.

Recommendation

Site 3MS771 is recommended as not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. The site is a Tenant period surface scatter with no subsurface integrity. Beyond the component and locational data that is already in hand, this site offers limited research potential. No additional archaeological work is necessary, and no further management action is needed.

SITE 3MS772

- Gross Cultural Affiliation Historic
- Specific Component(s).....late nineteenth/early to mid-twentieth century
- Site Type historic house site
- Recommended NRHP Status.....not eligible
- Site Size.....900 sq. m
- Artifact Recovery Total 70

Location & Setting

Site 3MS772 is a newly recorded cultural resource located in Mississippi County south of the city of Osceola. The site was recorded as FS 46 by Andrew Saatkamp on January 19, 2007. At the time of investigation the site area was in harvested and cut down cotton; the surface visibility was good to excellent. The Soil Conservation Service maps this location as Commerce silt loam (Cm). The nearest water is Brown Bayou, which is located 100 m to the east. The site size (30 m N-S by 30 m E-W) is based on the observed limits of the surface scatter (Figure 7-57). A shovel test excavated near the perceived center of the scatter was negative for cultural material.

Artifact Assemblage

The Site 3MS772 assemblage consists of 70 artifacts (Table 7-48). Sixty-two of the items were from the Kitchen Group (bottle glass, n=35; canning seal lid, n=2; a glass bottle stopper, n=1; ironstone, n=1; late refined earthenware, n=1; a metal cap, n=1; porcelain, n=2; stoneware, n=6; table glass, n=3; whiteware, n=10). The remaining items are a metal tractor part, a brick fragment, a drainage pipe fragment, a piece of flat glass, a porcelain insulator fragment, a piece of a marble table top, a porcelain doll ear, and a red plastic bead.

None of these items is particularly diagnostic chronologically. Together the material suggests the site was a historic homestead.

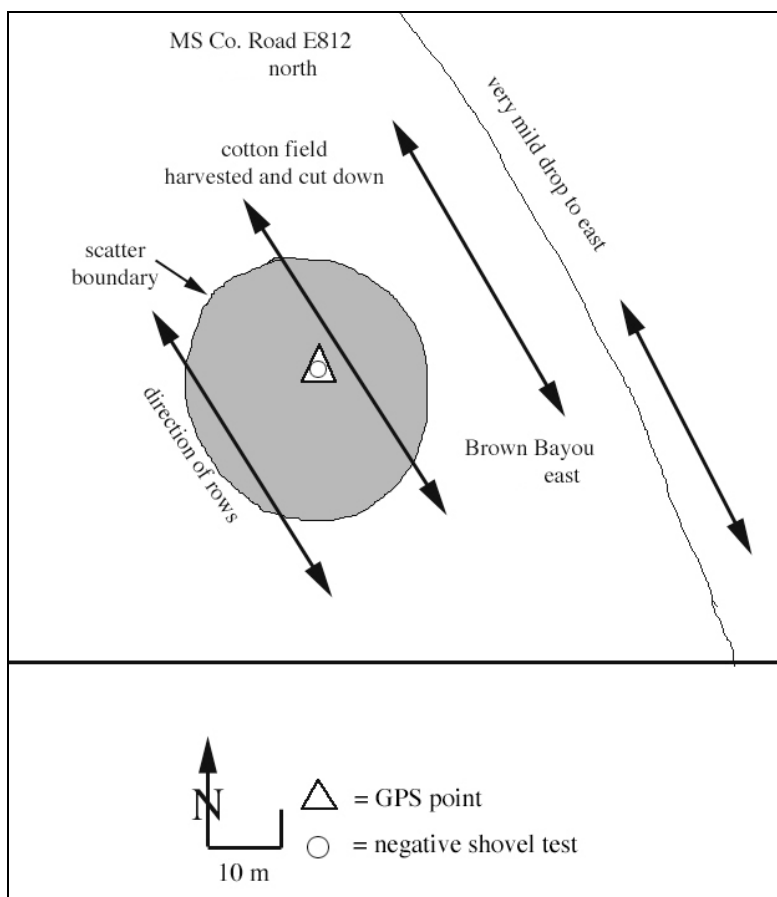


Figure 7-57. Site 3MS772 sketch map.

Table 7-48. Site 3MS772 artifact inventory (by category).

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
metal, tractor, part		1
brick fragment		1
drainage pipe fragment		1
flat glass, clear		1
porcelain, electrical insulator		1
table top	marble	1
bottle glass, amber		1
bottle glass, amethyst		4
bottle glass, aqua		2
bottle glass, cobalt		5
bottle glass, fragment, amber, base	round	1
bottle glass, fragment, amethyst, mouth		1
bottle glass, fragment, aqua, mouth	screw top, food/canning	1
bottle glass, fragment, clear, base	"Memphis"	2
bottle glass, fragment, clear, molded		2
bottle glass, fragment, clear, mouth	screw top, food/canning	1
bottle glass, fragment, cobalt, mouth	screw top, medicine	2
bottle glass, fragment, green, mouth	screw	1
bottle glass, fragment, light green, base		1

bottle glass, fragment, milk, base		3
bottle glass, green		1
bottle glass, light green		1
bottle glass, milk		5
bottle glass, olive		1
canning seal lid, milk glass		2
glass stopper, amethyst		1
ironstone, molded, decal, polychrome, floral	rim	1
late refined earthenware, blue/white	rim	1
metal cap	PUREX	1
porcelain, decal, rose		1
porcelain, plain	footring	1
stoneware, black/black		1
stoneware, Bristol and brown unidentified/brown unidentified	body fragment	1
stoneware, Bristol/Bristol	rim	1
stoneware, Bristol/brown unidentified	body fragment	1
stoneware, gray/black	body fragment	1
stoneware, unglazed/brown unidentified	base	1
table glass, milk	rim	1
table glass, molded, milk	rim	1
table glass, peach	base	1
whiteware, plain	rim	1
whiteware, plain	body fragment	3
whiteware, annular, brown	body fragment	1
whiteware, fiesta, green	body fragment	1
whiteware, fiesta, pink	body fragment	1
whiteware, molded, plain	rim	1
whiteware/hotel, plain	rim	2
doll ear, porcelain		1
plastic, bead, red		1
Site 3MS772 Total		70

Additional Remarks

The site is in a cotton field south of Mississippi County Road W812. A structure is shown at this location on the 1939 and 1948 quads. An Arkansas Power and Light 13 kV power line is shown running parallel to the unnamed road on the 1939 quad.

Recommendation

Site 3MS772 is recommended as not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. The site is a Tenant period surface scatter with no subsurface integrity. Beyond the component and locational data that is already in hand, this site offers limited research potential. No additional archaeological work is necessary, and no further management action is needed.

SITE 3MS773

- Gross Cultural Affiliation Historic
- Specific Component(s)..... late nineteenth/early to mid-twentieth century
- Site Type historic house site
- Recommended NRHP Status..... not eligible
- Site Size..... 1,200 sq. m
- Artifact Recovery Total 59

Location & Setting

Site 3MS773 is a newly recorded cultural resource located in Mississippi County south of the city of Osceola. The site was recorded as FS 47 by Andrew Saatkamp on January 19, 2007. At the time of investigation the site area was in harvested and cut down cotton; the surface visibility was good to excellent. The Soil Conservation Service maps this location as Tunica silty clay (Tu). The nearest water is Brown Bayou, which is located 500 m to the east. The site size (40 m N-S by 30 m E-W) is based on the observed limits of the surface scatter (Figure 7-58). A shovel test excavated near the perceived center of the scatter was negative for cultural material.

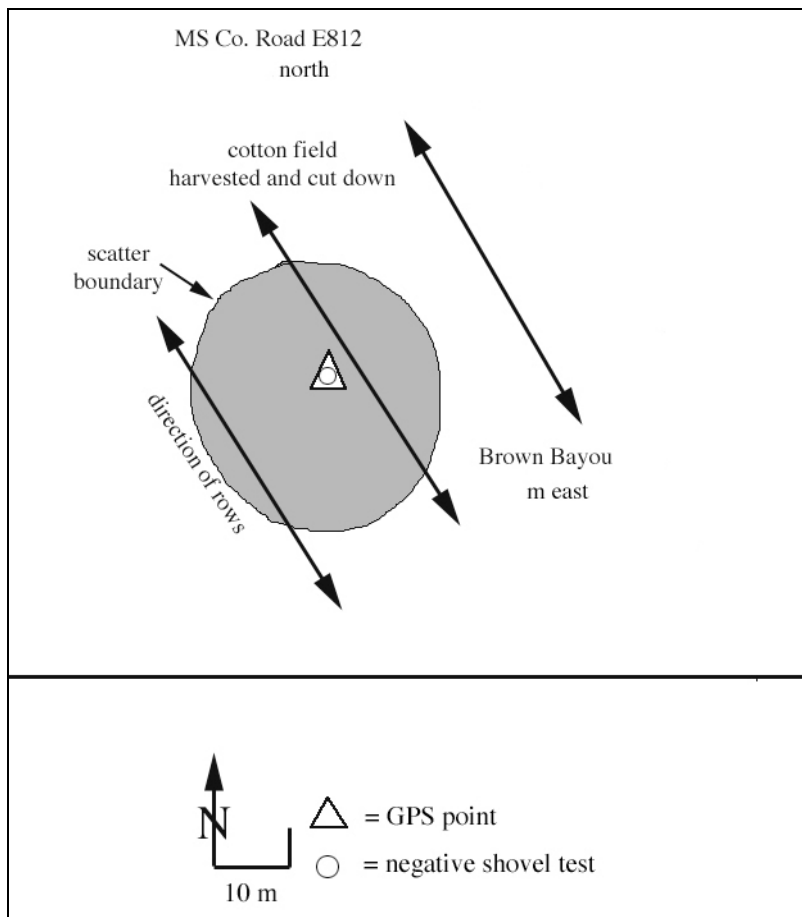


Figure 7-58. Site 3MS773 sketch map.

Artifact Assemblage

The Site 3MS773 assemblage consists of 59 artifacts (Table 7-49). Fifty-four of the items were from the Kitchen Group (bottle glass, n=27; canning seal lid, n=2; ironstone, n=2; late refined earthenware, n=5; stoneware, n=8; table glass, n=5; whiteware, n=6). The remaining items are a metal bolt, a brick fragment, and three pieces of metal.

None of these items is particularly diagnostic chronologically. Together the material suggests the site was a historic homestead.

Additional Remarks

A structure is shown at this location on the 1933, 1939, and 1965 quads, but not on the 1948 map. A road is shown running past the structure to the south on all four of the archival maps consulted.

Table 7-49. Site 3MS773 artifact inventory (by category).

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
metal, bolt		1
brick fragment		1
bottle glass, amber		4
bottle glass, amethyst		2
bottle glass, aqua		3
bottle glass, cobalt		1
bottle glass, fragment, amber, base		1
bottle glass, fragment, aqua, base		3
bottle glass, fragment, aqua, mouth	screw top, food/canning	1
bottle glass, fragment, clear	base	1
bottle glass, fragment, clear	body fragment	3
bottle glass, fragment, clear, embossed	“NE”	1
bottle glass, fragment, clear, mouth	screw top, food/canning	1
bottle glass, fragment, clear, mouth	cork, soda/ mineral water	1
bottle glass, fragment, cobalt, mouth	screw top, cosmetic/toiletry	1
bottle glass, fragment, milk, base	cosmetic/toiletry	2
bottle glass, milk	body fragment	2
canning seal lid, milk glass	“BOYD’S PORCELAIN”	2
industrial ironstone, annular green	footring, tea cup	1
industrial ironstone, plain	rim	1
late refined earthenware, unglazed/blue	body fragment	5
stoneware, Albany/Bristol	base	1
stoneware, Bristol/Bristol	rim	1
stoneware, Bristol/Bristol	body fragment	1
stoneware, brown unidentified/brown unidentified	rim	1
stoneware, cream/brown unidentified	body fragment	1
stoneware, unglazed/Bristol	body fragment	2
stoneware, unglazed/brown unidentified	base	1
table glass, clear, molded	body fragment	1
table glass, green, molded	body fragment	1
table glass, molded, milk	body fragment	1
table glass, molded, milk	footring	1
whiteware, plain	body fragment	6
metal, unidentified		3
Site 3MS773 Total		59

Recommendation

Site 3MS773 is recommended as not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. The site is a Tenant period surface scatter with no subsurface integrity. Beyond the component and locational data that is already in hand, this site offers limited research potential. No additional archaeological work is necessary, and no further management action is needed.

SITE 3MS774

- Gross Cultural Affiliation Historic
- Specific Component(s)..... late nineteenth/early to mid-twentieth century
- Site Type historic house site
- Recommended NRHP Status..... not eligible
- Site Size..... 2,000 sq. m
- Artifact Recovery Total 13

Location & Setting

Site 3MS774 is a newly recorded cultural resource located in Mississippi County south of the city of Osceola. The site was recorded as FS 48 by Andrew Saatkamp on January 19, 2007. At the time of investigation the site area was in harvested and cut down cotton; the surface visibility was good to excellent. The Soil Conservation Service maps this location as Tunica silty clay (Tu). The nearest water is Brown Bayou, which is located 700 m to the east. The site size (40 m N-S by 50 m E-W) is based on the observed limits of the surface scatter (Figure 7-59). A shovel test excavated near the perceived center of the scatter was negative for cultural material.

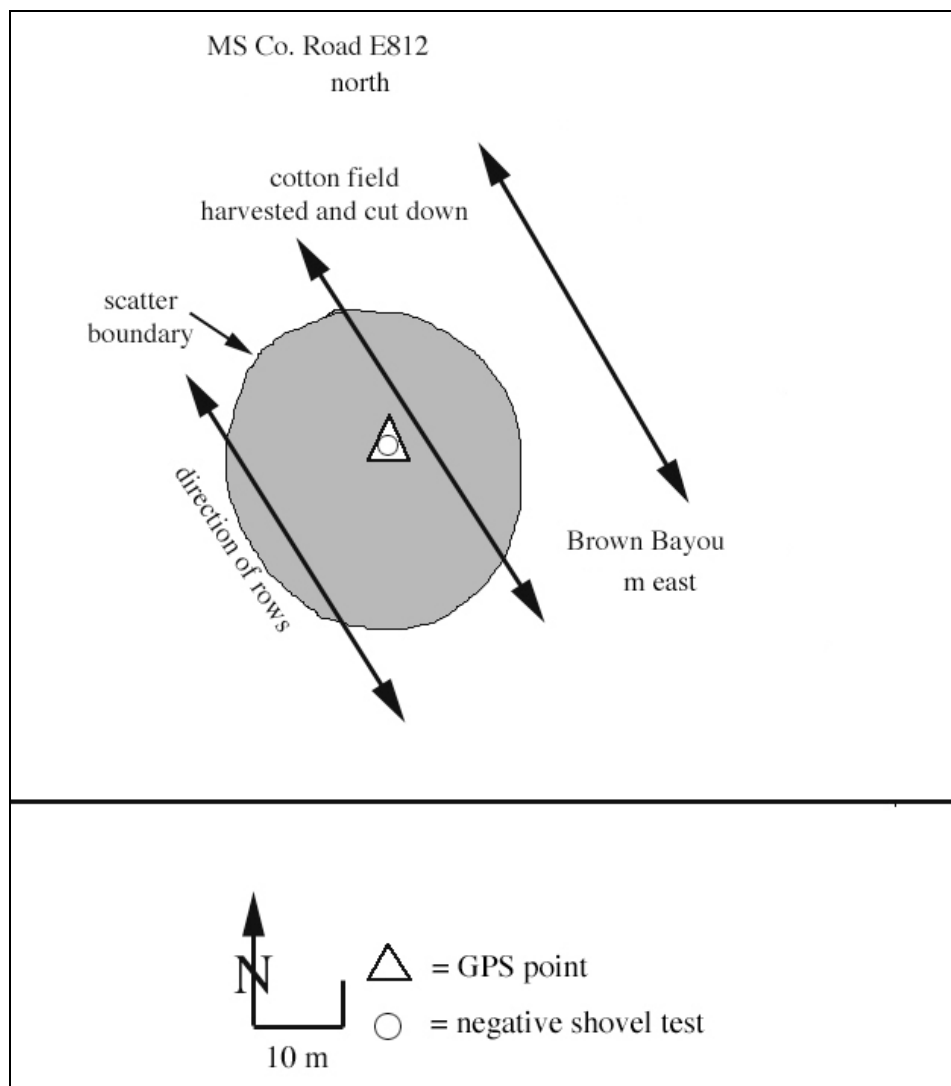


Figure 7-59. Site 3MS774 sketch map.

Artifact Assemblage

The Site 3MS774 assemblage consists of 13 artifacts (Table 7-50). Twelve of the items were from the Kitchen Group (bottle glass, n=5; stoneware, n=3; table glass, n=1; whiteware, n=3). The remaining item is a piece of burned clay. This latter item is not necessarily indicative of a prehistoric occupation, especially since no other such items were observed.

None of these items is particularly diagnostic chronologically. Together the material suggests the site was a historic homestead.

Table 7-50. Site 3MS774 artifact inventory (by category).

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
bottle glass, amethyst		2
bottle glass, aqua		1
bottle glass, light green		1
bottle glass, milk		1
stoneware, Bristol/Bristol	body fragment	2
stoneware, unglazed/Bristol	base	1
table glass, peach		1
whiteware, plain	body fragment	2
whiteware, plain	footring	1
burned clay		1
	Site 3MS774 Total	13

Additional Remarks

No structures are shown at or near this location on any of the maps consulted, but there is a road shown on all the maps running near this area.

Recommendation

Site 3MS774 is recommended as not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. The site is a Tenant period surface scatter with no subsurface integrity. Beyond the component and locational data that is already in hand, this site offers limited research potential. No additional archaeological work is necessary, and no further management action is needed.

SITE 3MS775

- Gross Cultural Affiliation Historic
- Specific Component(s).....late nineteenth/early to mid-twentieth century
- Site Type historic house site
- Recommended NRHP Status.....not eligible
- Site Size..... 1,600 sq. m
- Artifact Recovery Total 82

Location & Setting

Site 3MS775 is a newly recorded cultural resource located in Mississippi County south of the city of Osceola. The site was recorded as FS 49 by Andrew Saatkamp on January 19, 2007. At the time of investigation the site area was in harvested and cut down cotton; the surface visibility was good to excellent. The Soil Conservation Service maps this location as Tunica silty clay (Tu). The nearest water is Brown Bayou, which is located 700 m to the northeast. The site size (40 m N-S by 40 m E-W) is based on the observed limits of the surface scatter (Figure 7-60). A shovel test excavated near the perceived center of the scatter was negative for cultural material.

Artifact Assemblage

The Site 3MS775 assemblage consists of 82 artifacts (Table 7-51). Seventy-six of the items were from the Kitchen Group (bottle glass, n=34; canning seal lid, n=3; ironstone, n=2; late refined earthenware, n=1; stoneware, n=20; table glass, n=1; whiteware, n=13). The remaining items are four brick fragments, a metal handle, and a metal furniture leg.

None of these items is particularly diagnostic chronologically. Together the material suggests the site was a historic homestead.

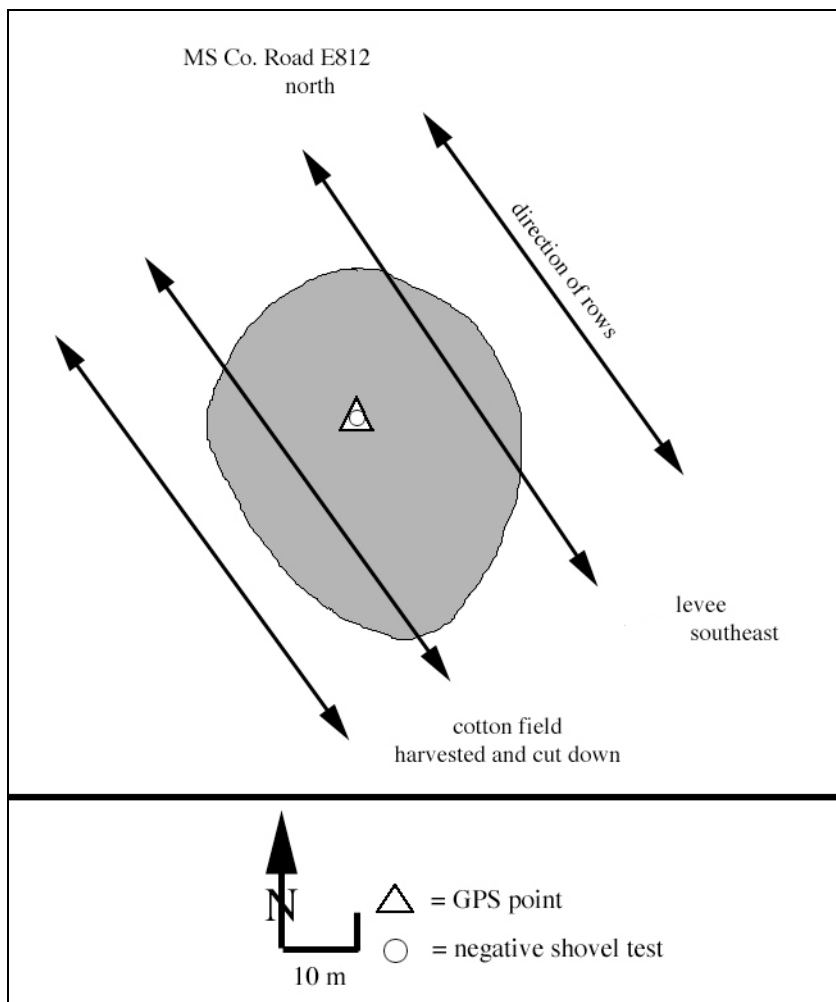


Figure 7-60. Site 3MS775 sketch map.

Table 7-51. Site 3MS775 artifact inventory (by category).

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
brick fragment		4
metal handle		1
metal, leg	furniture	1
bottle glass, amber		5
bottle glass, amethyst		9
bottle glass, aqua		5
bottle glass, clear		1
bottle glass, cobalt		3
bottle glass, fragment, amber, base	round	1
bottle glass, fragment, amethyst, base		1
bottle glass, fragment, amethyst, mouth	cork	2
bottle glass, fragment, aqua, mouth	screw top, food/canning	2
bottle glass, light green		4
bottle glass, olive	wine/champagne	1
canning seal lid, milk glass		3
ironstone, blue edge molded relief	body fragment	1

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
ironstone, decorated, unidentified	body fragment	1
late refined earthenware, blue/blue	rim	1
porcelain, molded, plain	body fragment	1
porcelain, plain	body fragment	1
stoneware, black/black	handle	1
stoneware, Bristol/Albany	body fragment	1
stoneware, Bristol/Albany	base	2
stoneware, Bristol/Bristol	rim	1
stoneware, Bristol/brown unidentified	body fragment	1
stoneware, brown unidentified/brown unidentified	body fragment	6
stoneware, brown unidentified/brown unidentified	mouth	1
stoneware, brown unidentified/brown unidentified	base	1
stoneware, brown unidentified/brown unidentified	mouth	1
stoneware, brown unidentified/brown unidentified	mouth	1
stoneware, cream/brown unidentified	base	1
stoneware, gray/clear	body fragment	1
stoneware, unglazed/brown unidentified	body fragment	1
stoneware, unglazed/brown unidentified	base	1
table glass, purple		1
whiteware, plain	rim	3
whiteware, plain	footring	4
whiteware, plain	body fragment	3
whiteware, decorated, unidentified, green	body fragment	1
whiteware, molded, plain	handle	2
Site 3MS775 Total		82

Additional Remarks

No structures are shown at or near this location on any of the maps consulted, but there is a road shown on all the maps running near this area.

Recommendation

Site 3MS775 is recommended as not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. The site is a Tenant period surface scatter with no subsurface integrity. Beyond the component and locational data that is already in hand, this site offers limited research potential. No additional archaeological work is necessary, and no further management action is needed.

SITE 3MS776

- Gross Cultural AffiliationHistoric
- Specific Component(s).....late nineteenth/early to mid-twentieth century
- Site Type historic house site
- Recommended NRHP Status.....not eligible
- Site Size.....900 sq. m
- Artifact Recovery Total 72

Location & Setting

Site 3MS776 is a newly recorded cultural resource located in Mississippi County south of the city of Osceola. The site was recorded as FS 50 by Andrew Saatkamp on January 19, 2007. At the time of investigation the site area was in harvested and cut down corn; the surface visibility was good to excellent. The Soil Conservation Service maps this location as Bowdre silty clay loam (Br). The nearest water is Sandy Bayou, which is located 600 m to the south. The site size

(30 m N-S by 30 m E-W) is based on the observed limits of the surface scatter (Figure 7-61). A shovel test excavated near the perceived center of the scatter was negative for cultural material.

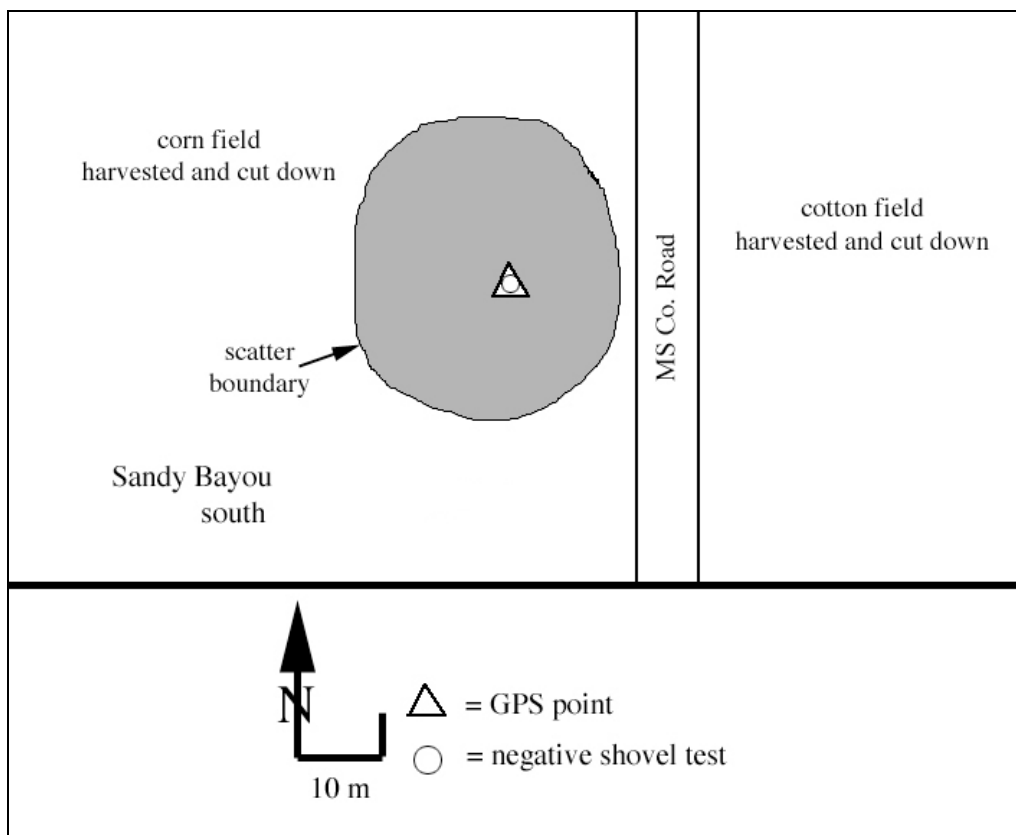


Figure 7-61. Site 3MS776 sketch map.

Artifact Assemblage

The Site 3MS776 assemblage consists of 72 artifacts (Table 7-52). Fifty-eight of the items were from the Kitchen Group (bottle glass, n=33; canning seal lid, n=2; ironstone, n=3; late refined earthenware, n=1; porcelain, n=3; stoneware, n=8; table glass, n=2; whiteware, n=6). The remaining items: a possible ironstone bottle opener, two metal washers, four brick fragments, a drainage pipe fragment, two pieces of flat glass, a porcelain insulator fragment, two pieces of coal and a marble.

None of these items is particularly diagnostic chronologically. Together the material suggests the site was a historic homestead.

Table 7-52. Site 3MS776 artifact inventory (by category).

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
ironstone, glazed blue	bottle opener?	1
metal, washer, circle		1
metal, washer, square		1
brick fragment		4
drainage pipe fragment		1
flat glass, light green		2
porcelain, electrical insulator	fragment	1
bottle glass, amber		5
bottle glass, amethyst		3

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
bottle glass, aqua		4
bottle glass, clear		7
bottle glass, cobalt		4
bottle glass, fragment, amber, base		3
bottle glass, fragment, green, base		2
bottle glass, fragment, green, mouth	cork	1
bottle glass, fragment, milk, base	round, cosmetic/toiletry	1
bottle glass, light green		2
bottle glass, olive		1
canning seal lid, milk glass		2
ironstone, fiesta, maroon	body fragment	2
ironstone, plain	rim	1
late refined earthenware, blue/white	rim/handle	1
porcelain, molded, overglaze	body fragment	1
porcelain, plain	body fragment	2
stoneware, Bristol/Albany	body fragment	1
stoneware, brown unidentified/brown unidentified	body fragment	6
stoneware, sponge blue/cream	body fragment	1
table glass, milk, green		1
table glass, molded, milk		1
whiteware, plain	rim	2
whiteware, plain	body fragment	4
coal		2
marble, glass, white/green swirl		1
Site 3MS776 Total		72

Additional Remarks

The site is immediately west of Mississippi County Road S623 and north of Sandy Bayou. There is a cluster of five structures shown near this location on the 1933 and 1939 maps; three structures are shown on the 1948 quad, and four are shown on the 1965 map. This site is more than likely related to 3MS777 located about 70 m to the south. They were defined as two scatters as there was an area of no artifacts between the two.

Recommendation

Site 3MS776 is recommended as not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. The site is a Tenant period surface scatter with no subsurface integrity. Beyond the component and locational data that is already in hand, this site offers limited research potential. No additional archaeological work is necessary, and no further management action is needed.

SITE 3MS777

- Gross Cultural Affiliation Historic
- Specific Component(s)..... late nineteenth/early to mid-twentieth century
- Site Type historic house site
- Recommended NRHP Status..... not eligible
- Site Size..... 2,500 sq. m
- Artifact Recovery Total 90

Location & Setting

Site 3MS777 is a newly recorded cultural resource located in Mississippi County south of the city of Osceola. The site was recorded as FS 51 by Andrew Saatkamp on January 19, 2007. At the time of investigation the site area was in harvested and cut down corn; the surface visibility

was good to excellent. The Soil Conservation Service maps this location as Bowdre silty clay loam (Br). The nearest water is Sandy Bayou, which is located 500 m to the south. The site size (50 m N-S by 50 m E-W) is based on the observed limits of the surface scatter (Figure 7-62). A shovel test excavated near the perceived center of the scatter was negative for cultural material.

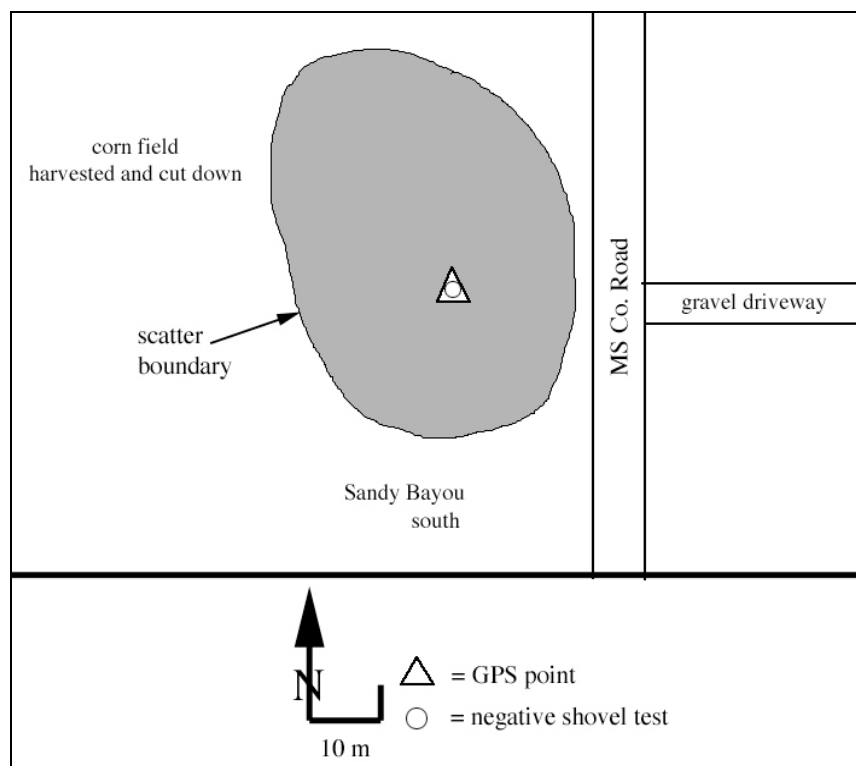


Figure 7-62. Site 3MS777 sketch map.

Artifact Assemblage

The Site 3MS777 assemblage consists of 90 artifacts (Table 7-53). Seventy-two of the items were from the Kitchen Group (bottle glass, n=40; ironstone, n=9; a piece of kitchen knife; late refined earthenware, n=2; porcelain, n=2; stoneware, n=6; table glass, n=7; whiteware, n=6). The remaining items are: three pieces of toilet porcelain, a brick fragment, a drainage pipe fragment, two pieces of flat glass, a nail, two plastic buttons, a porcelain insulator fragment, a piece of a marble table top, three pieces of metal, a piece of red plastic, a marble, and a toothbrush.

None of these items is particularly diagnostic chronologically. Together the material suggests the site was a historic homestead.

Table 7-53. Site 3MS777 artifact inventory (by category).

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
toilet fragments		3
brick fragment		1
drainage pipe fragment		1
flat glass, light green		1
nail, unidentified	corroded	1
button, plastic, black	anchor	1
button, plastic, white		1
porcelain, electrical insulator	fragment	2
table top	marble	1

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
bottle glass, amber		2
bottle glass, amethyst		10
bottle glass, aqua	(2) embossed (1) neck	7
bottle glass, clear		6
bottle glass, cobalt	(1) embossed (1) small base fragment	3
bottle glass, fragment, amber, base		1
bottle glass, fragment, amber, mouth		1
bottle glass, fragment, aqua, base	round	1
bottle glass, fragment, clear, base		1
bottle glass, fragment, clear, mouth		2
bottle glass, fragment, light green, base	round	1
bottle glass, fragment, milk, base		2
bottle glass, green		2
bottle glass, milk		1
ironstone, annular, green	rim	1
ironstone, annular, green with emblem	rim	1
ironstone, annular, yellow	rim	1
ironstone, maker's mark	body fragment	1
ironstone, plain	rim	1
ironstone, plain	body fragment	2
ironstone, plain	footring	1
ironstone, transfer print, yellow	body fragment	1
knife		1
late refined earthenware, blue/white	body fragment	1
porcelain, molded, glazed, blue	body fragment	1
porcelain, transfer print, blue	rim	1
stoneware, brown unidentified/brown	body fragment	4
stoneware, dark gray/dark gray	body fragment	1
stoneware, gray/black	body fragment	1
table glass, cobalt	rim	1
table glass, molded, clear		1
table glass, molded, milk	(1) floral	4
table glass, red	rim	1
whiteware, plain	body fragment	2
whiteware, plain	footring	1
whiteware, molded, plain	rim	1
whiteware, molded, plain	body fragment	2
metal, lid	unidentified	1
metal, unidentified		2
plastic, red		1
marble	glass, light green, orange/white swirl	1
toothbrush, plastic, aqua		1
Site 3MS777 Total		90

Additional Remarks

The site is immediately west of Mississippi County Road S623 and north of Sandy Bayou. At the time of investigation the field had been harvested and cut down resulting in fair to excellent surface visibility. There is a cluster of five structures shown near this location on the 1933 and 1939 maps; three structures are shown on the 1948 quad, and four are shown on the 1965 map. The 1983 photorevised 7.5' quad shows a house and three ancillary structures at this location. This site is more than likely related to 3MS776, located about 70 m to the north. They were defined as two scatters as there was an area of no artifacts between the two.

Recommendation

Site 3MS777 is recommended as not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. The site is a Tenant period surface scatter with no subsurface integrity. Beyond the component and locational data that is already in hand, this site offers limited research potential. No additional archaeological work is necessary, and no further management action is needed.

SITE 3MS778

- Gross Cultural Affiliation Historic
- Specific Component(s) late nineteenth/early to mid-twentieth century
- Site Type historic house site
- Recommended NRHP Status not eligible
- Site Size 900 sq. m
- Artifact Recovery Total 31

Location & Setting

Site 3MS778 is a newly recorded cultural resource located in Mississippi County south of the city of Osceola. The site was recorded as FS 52 by Andrew Saatkamp on January 20, 2007. At the time of investigation the site area was in harvested and cut down cotton; the surface visibility was good to excellent. The Soil Conservation Service maps this location as Tunica silty clay (Tu). The nearest water is Sandy Bayou, which is located 1000 m to the south. The site size (30 m N-S by 30 m E-W) is based on the observed limits of the surface scatter (Figure 7-63). A shovel test excavated near the perceived center of the scatter was negative for cultural material.

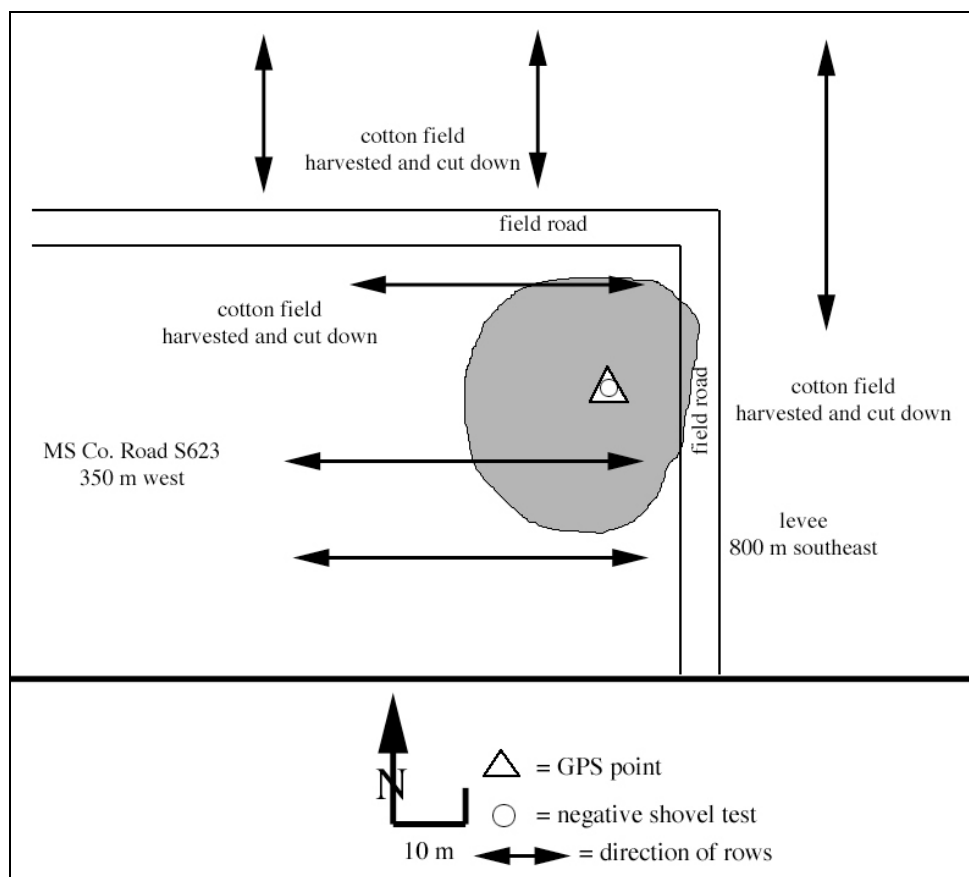


Figure 7-63. Site 3MS778 sketch map.

Artifact Assemblage

The Site 3MS778 assemblage consists of 31 artifacts (Table 7-54). Twenty-seven of the items were from the Kitchen Group (bottle glass, n=9; ironstone, n=2; stoneware, n=10; and whiteware, n=7). The remaining items include two brick fragments, a drainage pipe fragment, a ceramic button, and a piece of metal. None of these items is particularly diagnostic chronologically. Together the material suggests the site was a historic homestead.

Additional Remarks

The site is east of Mississippi County Road S623 and north of Sandy Bayou. A structure is shown near this location on all four archival maps consulted. An unimproved road is shown running east from Mississippi County Road S623 towards this location on all the maps. It intersects with a road running north and another one that continues to the southeast.

Table 7-54. Site 3MS778 artifact inventory (by category).

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
brick fragment		2
drainage pipe fragment		1
button, ceramic, white	4 holes	1
bottle glass, amber		1
bottle glass, amethyst		4
bottle glass, clear	(1) embossed	3
bottle glass, fragment, amethyst, mouth		1
ironstone, maker's mark	"ironstone china Powell"	1
ironstone, plain	body fragment	1
stoneware, Bristol/Albany	body fragment	3
stoneware, clear/yellow	body fragment	1
stoneware, gray/brown unidentified	body fragment	2
stoneware, unglazed/brown unidentified	body fragment	2
whiteware, plain	footring	1
whiteware, plain	body fragment	5
whiteware, fiesta, pink	body fragment	1
metal, unidentified		1
<i>Site 3MS778 Total</i>		<i>31</i>

Recommendation

Site 3MS778 is recommended as not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. The site is a Tenant period surface scatter with no subsurface integrity. Beyond the component and locational data that is already in hand, this site offers limited research potential. No additional archaeological work is necessary, and no further management action is needed.

SITE 3MS779

- Gross Cultural AffiliationHistoric
- Specific Component(s).....late nineteenth/early to mid-twentieth century
- Site Type historic house site
- Recommended NRHP Status.....not eligible
- Site Size..... 1,200 sq. m
- Artifact Recovery Total 46

Location & Setting

Site 3MS779 is a newly recorded cultural resource located in Mississippi County south of the city of Osceola. The site was recorded as FS 53 by Andrew Saatkamp on January 20, 2007. At

the time of investigation the site area was in harvested and cut down cotton; the surface visibility was good to excellent. The Soil Conservation Service maps this location as Bowdre silty clay loam (Br). The nearest water is Sandy Bayou, which is located 800 m to the south. The site size (40 m N-S by 30 m E-W) is based on the observed limits of the surface scatter (Figure 7-64). A shovel test excavated near the perceived center of the scatter was negative for cultural material.

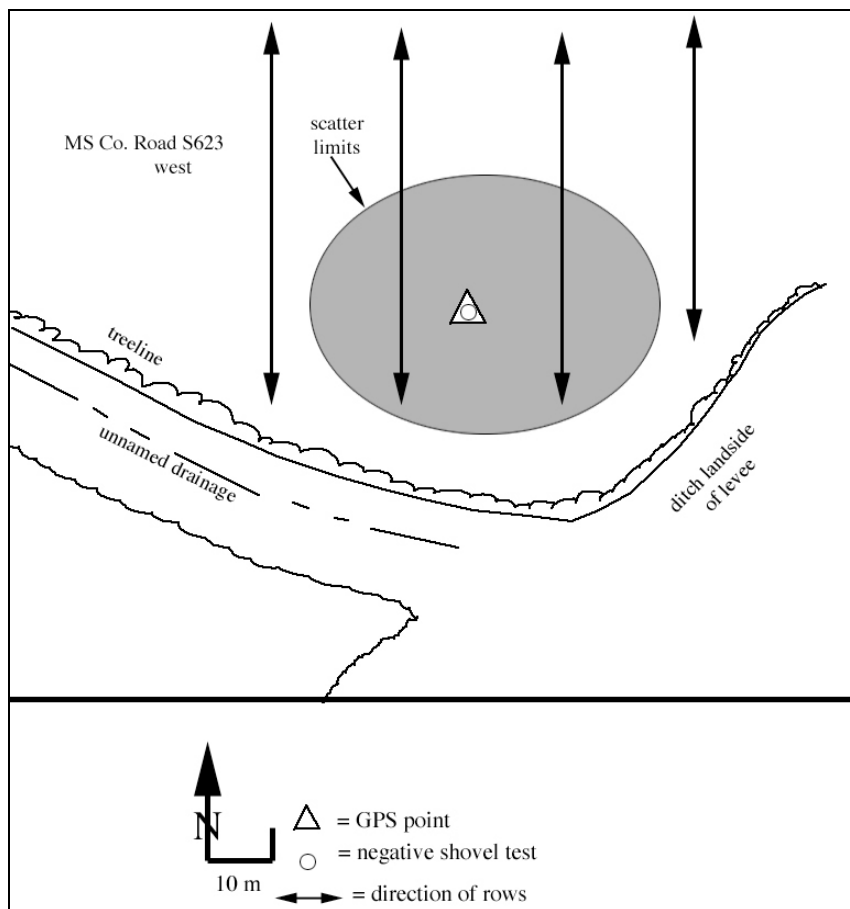


Figure 7-64. Site 3MS779 sketch map.

Artifact Assemblage

The Site 3MS779 assemblage consists of 46 artifacts (Table 7-55). Forty of the items were from the Kitchen Group (bottle glass, $n=16$; ironstone, $n=3$; stoneware, $n=9$; and whiteware, $n=12$). The remaining items that were collected include a metal bolt, two brick fragments, and three pieces of flat glass.

None of these items is particularly diagnostic chronologically. Together the material suggests the site was a historic homestead.

Table 7-55. Site 3MS779 artifact inventory (by category).

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
metal, bolt		1
brick fragment		2
flat glass, light green		3
bottle glass, amber		2
bottle glass, amethyst		2

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
bottle glass, aqua		6
bottle glass, clear		3
bottle glass, fragment, light green, mouth	screw top, food/canning	1
bottle glass, light green		2
ironstone, molded, glazed green	rim	1
ironstone, plain	rim/footring	1
ironstone, plain	base	1
stoneware, black/black	body fragment	1
stoneware, Bristol/Albany	base	1
stoneware, Bristol/Albany	body fragment	2
stoneware, Bristol/Bristol	body fragment	1
stoneware, brown unidentified/brown unidentified	body fragment	2
stoneware, gray/Albany	body fragment	2
whiteware, plain	rim	2
whiteware, plain	footring	2
whiteware, plain	body fragment	6
whiteware, molded, plain	rim	1
whiteware, molded, plain	footring	1
	Site 3MS779 Total	46

Additional Remarks

The site is east of Mississippi County Road S623 and north of Sandy Bayou; a field drainage flows to the southeast into a ditch along the levee just south of the site. A structure is shown near this location on three of the four maps consulted, the 1933, 1939, and 1948 maps. Interestingly, the drainage appears on the same three maps, but not on the 1965 map; it reappears on the photorevised 7.5' quad.

Recommendation

Site 3MS779 is recommended as not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. The site is a Tenant period surface scatter with no subsurface integrity. Beyond the component and locational data that is already in hand, this site offers limited research potential. No additional archaeological work is necessary, and no further management action is needed.

SITE 3MS780

- Gross Cultural Affiliation Prehistoric and Historic
- Specific Component (s)..... undifferentiated Woodland/Mississippian
-late nineteenth/early to mid-twentieth century
- Site Type prehistoric camp and historic house site
- Recommended NRHP Status..... undetermined
- Site Size..... 5,000 sq. m
- Artifact Recovery Total 267

Location & Setting

Site 3MS780 is a newly recorded cultural resource located in Mississippi County south of the city of Osceola. The site was recorded as FS 54 by Andrew Saatkamp on January 20, 2007. At the time of investigation the site area was in harvested and cut down cotton; the surface visibility was good to excellent. The Soil Conservation Service maps this location as Tunica silty clay (Tu). The nearest water is Sandy Bayou, which is located 700 m to the south. The site size (100 m N-S by 50 m E-W) is based on the observed limits of the surface scatter (Figure 7-65). A shovel test excavated near the perceived center of the scatter was negative for cultural material.

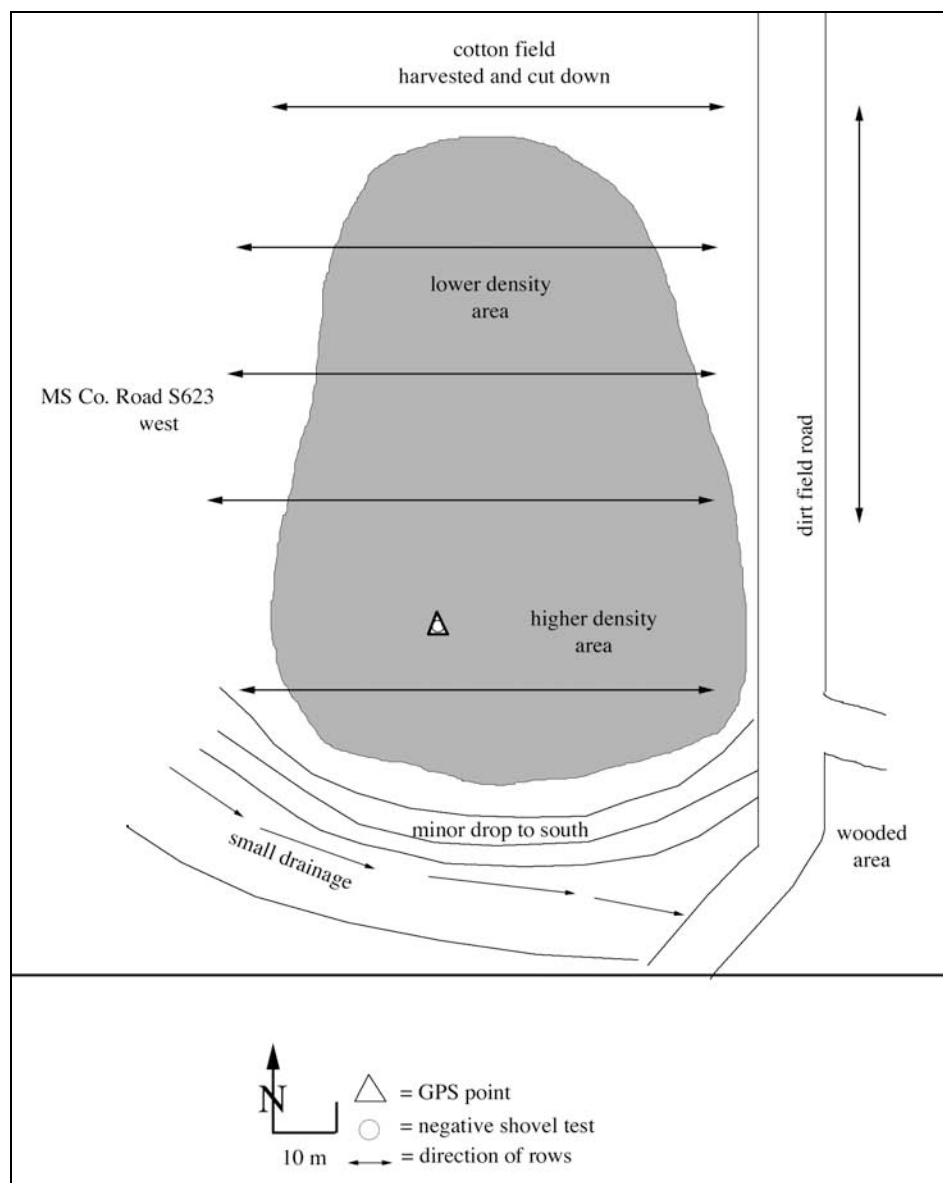


Figure 7-65. Site 3MS780 sketch map.

Artifact Assemblage

The Site 3MS780 assemblage consists of 267 artifacts, 104 prehistoric items and 163 historic (Table 7-56). The prehistoric material was mainly daub, with 55 specimens. There were also 26 lithic items (9 complete flakes, 12 cores/core fragments, 3 pieces of debris, 2 tested cobbles, a hammerstone, some type of tool, and 1 piece of fire-cracked rock). A total of 17 sherds was also collected, mostly clay-tempered. While this material is not particularly diagnostic, we can make a component assignment of undifferentiated Woodland/Mississippian based on the presence of the sherds. This component was likely from a camp or hamlet.

Of the historic material, 122 items were from the Kitchen Group (bottle glass, n=59; canning seal lid, n=4; ironstone, n=7; late refined earthenware, n=2; porcelain, n=3; stoneware, n=34; table glass, n=3; whiteware, n=10). The remaining items include a piece of lamp glass, 3 metal bolts, a metal stake, a metal tractor part, 11 brick fragments, 8 pieces of flat glass, a piece of mortar, a nail, a plastic button, a piece of shoe leather, a piece of slag, a porcelain doll leg, and a piece of a

porcelain toy tea set. None of these items is particularly diagnostic chronologically. Together the material suggests the site was a historic homestead.

Table 7-56. Site 3MS780 artifact inventory (by category).

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
complete flakes		9
core		6
core fragment		6
daub		55
debris	(1) thermally altered	3
FCR		1
flake fragments	(2) thermally altered	3
hammer stone		1
possible tool	worked on edges of broken rock	1
pottery sherd, plain	clay/grog	6
pottery sherd, plain	clay, leaching	9
pottery sherd, plain, rim	clay, leaching	2
tested cobble		2
lamp glass, clear		1
metal, bolt		3
metal, stake		1
metal, tractor, part		3
brick fragment		11
flat glass, light green		8
mortar		1
nail, unidentified	corroded, (2) small (1) large	3
button, plastic	big and tuff	1
shoe sole, leather		1
porcelain, electrical insulator		1
bottle glass, amber		16
bottle glass, amethyst		10
bottle glass, aqua		11
bottle glass, clear		4
bottle glass, cobalt		6
bottle glass, fragment, amber, almost whole		1
bottle glass, fragment, amber, mouth	cap, beer/ale	1
bottle glass, fragment, clear, base	screw	2
bottle glass, fragment, clear, mouth	(1) round	2
bottle glass, fragment, light green, mouth	cap, soda/mineral water	1
bottle glass, green		2
bottle glass, milk		2
bottle glass, olive		1
canning seal lid, milk glass		4
ironstone, decal, floral, green	body fragment	1
ironstone, maker's mark	base	1
ironstone, molded, glazed orange	rim	1
ironstone, plain	footring	2
ironstone, plain	body fragment	2
late refined earthenware, annular blue/white	body fragment	1
late refined earthenware, teal	body fragment	1
porcelain, overglaze, Chinese	footring	1
porcelain, overglaze, floral, blue	body fragment	1

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
porcelain, plain	lid	1
stoneware, Bristol/Albany	base	1
stoneware, Bristol/Bristol	rim	2
stoneware, Bristol/Bristol/unglazed	base/body	1
stoneware, brown unidentified/brown unidentified	body fragment	16
stoneware, brown unidentified/brown unidentified	base	1
stoneware, clear/brown unidentified	body fragment	1
stoneware, cream/brown unidentified	body fragment	3
stoneware, gray	rim	1
stoneware, gray/brown unidentified	body fragment	3
stoneware, unglazed	body fragment	1
stoneware, unglazed/Bristol	base	1
stoneware, unglazed/brown unidentified	base	3
table glass, blue		1
table glass, milk		2
whiteware, plain	rim	2
whiteware, plain	footring	4
whiteware, plain	body fragment	2
whiteware, decal, polychrome, rose	body fragment	1
whiteware, molded, annular, red	rim	1
metal, leg		1
metal, unidentified	shank	2
metal, unidentified, grill		1
slag		1
doll fragment, porcelain, leg		1
toy, porcelain, tea set, pitcher		1
Site 3MS779 Total		267

Additional Remarks

The site is east of Mississippi County Road S623 and north of Sandy Bayou; a field drainage flows to the southeast into a ditch along the levee just south of the site. There are two areas of artifact concentration located about 60 m apart, with the heavier concentration located more to south, overlooking the drainage. A field road is located immediately east of the site; no artifacts were observed beyond it. There is a concentration of daub in the southern portion of the site suggesting one or more structures may have been present. The Sherman Mound (3MS16) is located about 2,500 m to the west. No historic structures are shown at or near this location; it is possible the historic material has been dragged from 3MS777, located about 200 m to the north.

Recommendation

Site 3MS780 is recommended as undetermined for nomination to the NRHP. Further work is warranted at this location as numerous artifacts were recovered from a surface context, in at least two distinct concentrations. There is thus the possibility that one or more Mississippian period structures once stood here. More work may better our understanding of Mississippian settlement patterns in the area.

SITE 3MS781

- Gross Cultural Affiliation Historic
- Specific Component(s)..... late nineteenth/early to mid-twentieth century
- Site Type historic house site
- Recommended NRHP Status..... not eligible
- Site Size..... 1,200 sq. m
- Artifact Recovery Total 61

Location & Setting

Site 3MS781 is a newly recorded cultural resource located in Mississippi County south of the city of Osceola. The site was recorded as FS 55 by Andrew Saatkamp on January 20, 2007. At the time of investigation the site area was in harvested and cut down cotton; the surface visibility was good to excellent. The Soil Conservation Service maps this location as Tunica silty clay (Tu). The nearest water is Sandy Bayou, which is located 600 m to the south. The site size (40 m N-S by 30 m E-W) is based on the observed limits of the surface scatter (Figure 7-66). A shovel test excavated near the perceived center of the scatter was negative for cultural material.

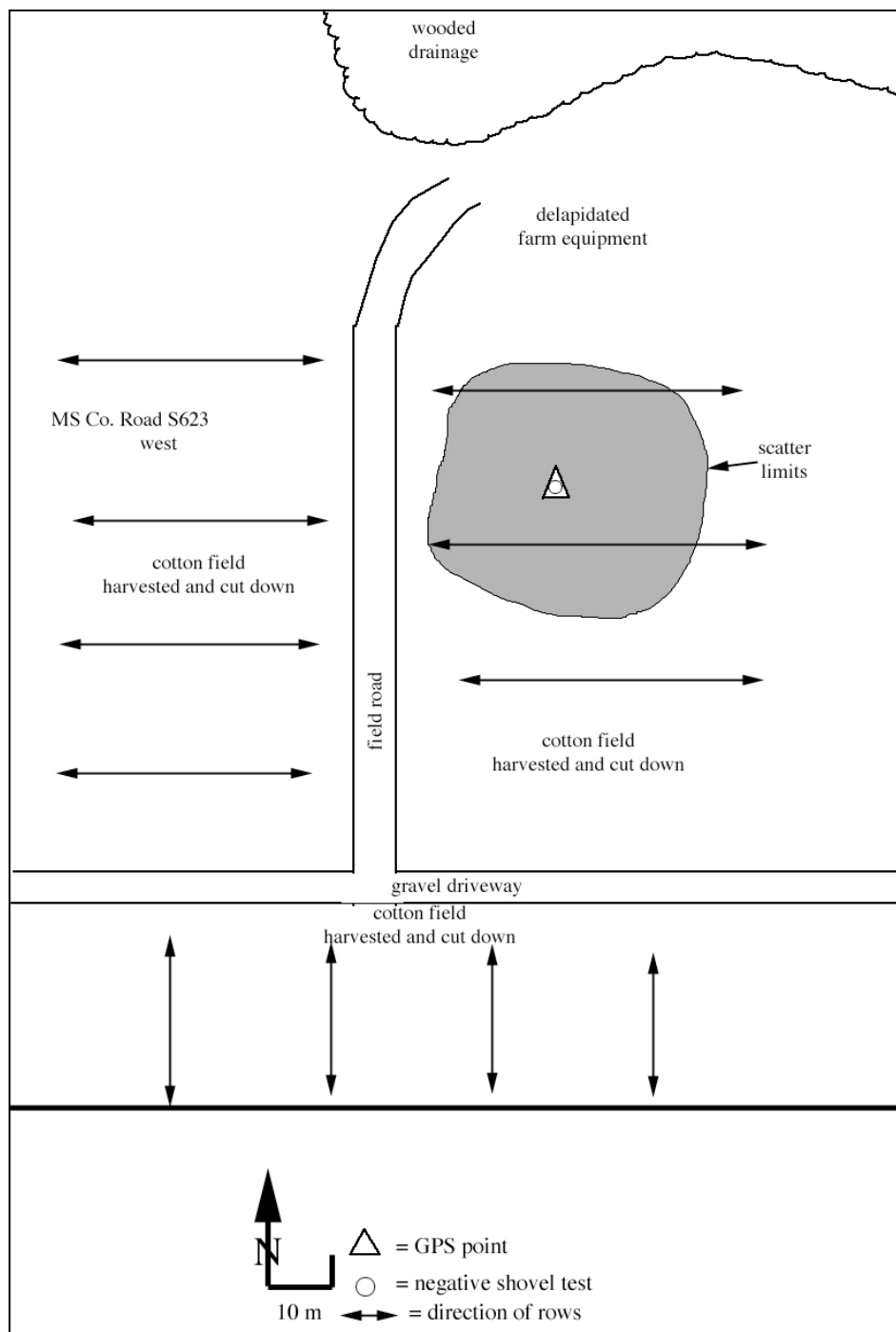


Figure 7-66. Site 3MS781 sketch map.

Artifact Assemblage

The Site 3MS781 assemblage consists of 61 artifacts (Table 7-57). Fifty-three of the items were from the Kitchen Group (bottle glass, n=32; bottle stopper, n=1; ironstone, n=4; stoneware, n=12; table glass, n=2; whiteware, n=2). The remaining items include two brick fragments, a piece of flat glass, a nail, a plastic button, three pieces of metal, and a piece of white plastic.

None of these items is particularly diagnostic chronologically. Together the material suggests the site was a historic homestead.

Table 7-57. Site 3MS781 artifact inventory (by category).

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
brick fragment		2
flat glass, light green		1
nail, unidentified	corroded	1
button, ceramic, white	4 holes	1
bottle glass, amber		5
bottle glass, amethyst		11
bottle glass, amethyst	handle	1
bottle glass, aqua		4
bottle glass, cobalt		2
bottle glass, fragment, amber, base		2
bottle glass, fragment, amethyst, base		1
bottle glass, fragment, amethyst, mouth	cork	3
bottle glass, green		1
bottle glass, light green		2
glass stopper, amethyst		1
ironstone, transfer print, green	rim	2
ironstone, transfer print, green	body fragment	2
stoneware, Bristol decal/Bristol	interesting picture	1
stoneware, Bristol/Albany	body fragment	2
stoneware, Bristol/Bristol	body fragment	1
stoneware, brown unidentified/brown unidentified	base	1
stoneware, brown unidentified/brown unidentified	body fragment	2
stoneware, cream/brown unidentified	base	3
stoneware, Albany/Albany	body fragment	2
table glass, milk		2
whiteware, plain	body fragment	1
whiteware, molded, plain	handle	1
metal, unidentified	lock	1
metal, unidentified	shank	1
plastic, white comb fragment		1
<i>Site 3MS781 Total</i>		<i>61</i>

Additional Remarks

The site is east of Mississippi County Road S623 and north of Sandy Bayou; a field drainage flows to the southeast into a ditch along the levee just north of the site. A field road leads north from a gravel driveway to the site, and there are several pieces of farm equipment just to the north, along the bayou. No structure is shown at or near this location on any of the four archival maps consulted.

Recommendation

Site 3MS781 is recommended as not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. The site is a Tenant period surface scatter with no subsurface integrity. Beyond the component and locational data

that is already in hand, this site offers limited research potential. No additional archaeological work is necessary, and no further management action is needed.

SITE 3MS782

- Gross Cultural Affiliation Prehistoric
- Specific Component(s)..... undifferentiated Woodland/Mississippian
- Site Type short term camp
- Recommended NRHP Status..... undetermined
- Site Size..... 400 sq. m
- Artifact Recovery Total 86

Location & Setting

Site 3MS782 is a newly recorded cultural resource located in Mississippi County south of the city of Osceola. The site was recorded as FS 56 by Andrew Saatkamp on January 20, 2007. At the time of investigation the site area was in harvested and cut down cotton; the surface visibility was good to excellent. The Soil Conservation Service maps this location as Bowdre silty clay loam (Br). The nearest water is Sandy Bayou, which is located 600 m to the south. The site size (20 m N-S by 20 m E-W) is based on the observed limits of the surface scatter (Figure 7-67). A shovel test excavated near the perceived center of the scatter was negative for cultural material.

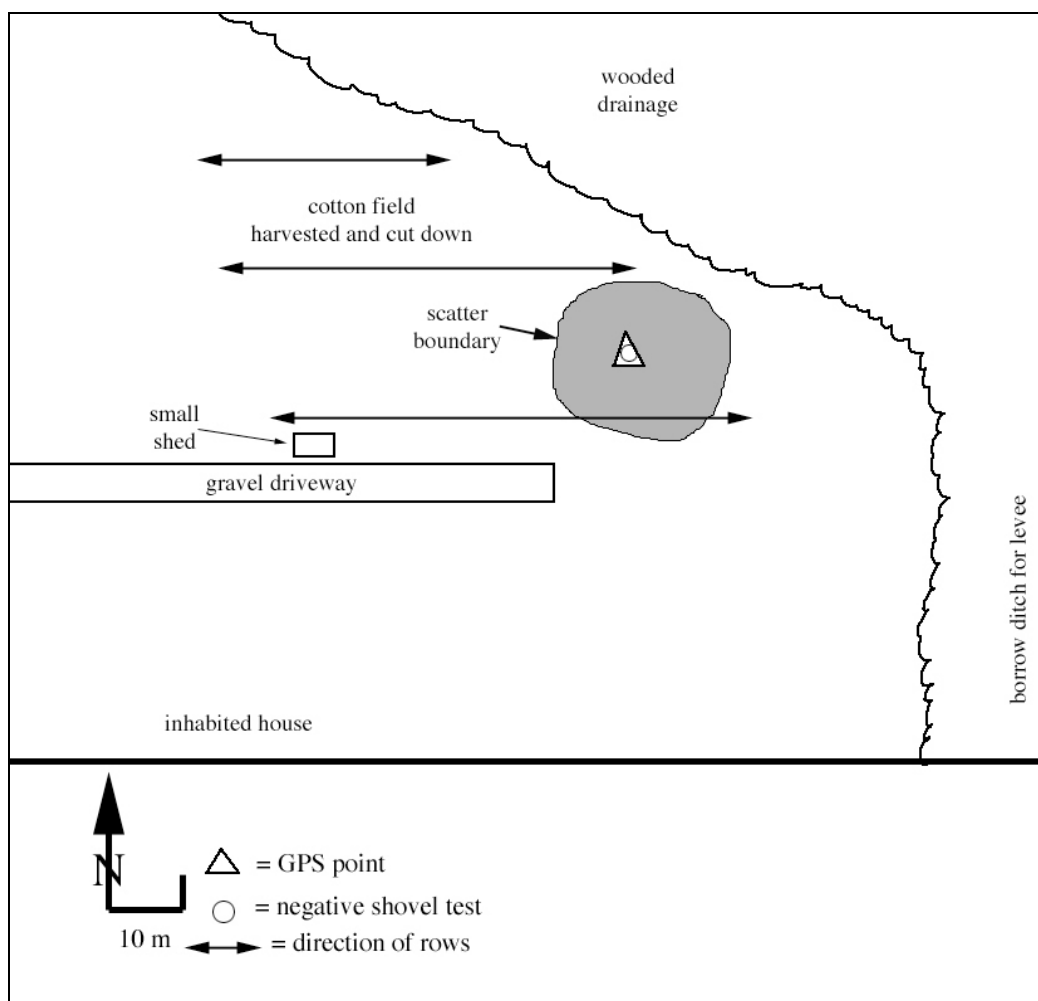


Figure 7-67. Site 3MS782 sketch map.

Artifact Assemblage

The Site 3MS782 assemblage consists of 86 artifacts (Table 7-58). Fifty-nine of the items are lithics, with complete flakes being the most numerous (n=24). A utilized flake and a possible hand tool were among the items recovered. Nineteen sherds were also collected, all with clay or clay/grog temper. While these items are not particularly diagnostic, they do allow for a component assignment of undifferentiated Woodland/Mississippian.

Table 7-58. Site 3MS782 artifact inventory (by category).

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
broken flakes	(4) thermally altered	10
complete flakes	(2) thermally altered	24
core		5
core fragment		5
daub		8
debris		4
FCR		2
flake fragments	(2) thermally altered	6
hand tool	possible	1
pottery sherd, plain	clay/grog	14
pottery sherd, plain	clay, leaching	4
pottery sherd, plain, rim	clay/grog	1
tested cobble		1
utilized flake		1
	<i>Site 3MS782 Total</i>	<i>86</i>

Additional Remarks

The site is east of Mississippi County Road S623 and north of Sandy Bayou. The site is located south of where a drainage flows into the ditch on the land side of the levee. A house has been built about 60 m southwest of the site and there is a small shed located about 20 m to the west of the site. The homeowner expressed surprise at the fact that there was a small scatter located in his backyard. There was a moderate amount of daub at this site suggesting that a small structure once stood here.

Recommendation

The eligibility status of Site 3MS782 is undetermined. The site requires Phase II evaluation to make a formal determination of its eligibility status. The site area should be avoided (undeveloped) until Phase II testing is conducted.

SITE 3MS783

- Gross Cultural Affiliation Historic
- Specific Component(s)..... late nineteenth/early to mid-twentieth century
- Site Type historic house site
- Recommended NRHP Status..... not eligible
- Site Size..... 1,200 sq. m
- Artifact Recovery Total 58

Location & Setting

Site 3MS783 is a newly recorded cultural resource located in Mississippi County south of the city of Osceola. The site was recorded as FS 57 by Andrew Saatkamp on January 20, 2007. At the time of investigation the site area was in harvested and cut down cotton; the surface visibility was good to excellent. The Soil Conservation Service maps this location as Bowdre silty clay

loam (Br). The nearest water is Sandy Bayou, which is located 120 m to the south. The site size (40 m N-S by 30 m E-W) is based on the observed limits of the surface scatter (Figure 7-68). A shovel test excavated near the perceived center of the scatter was negative for cultural material.

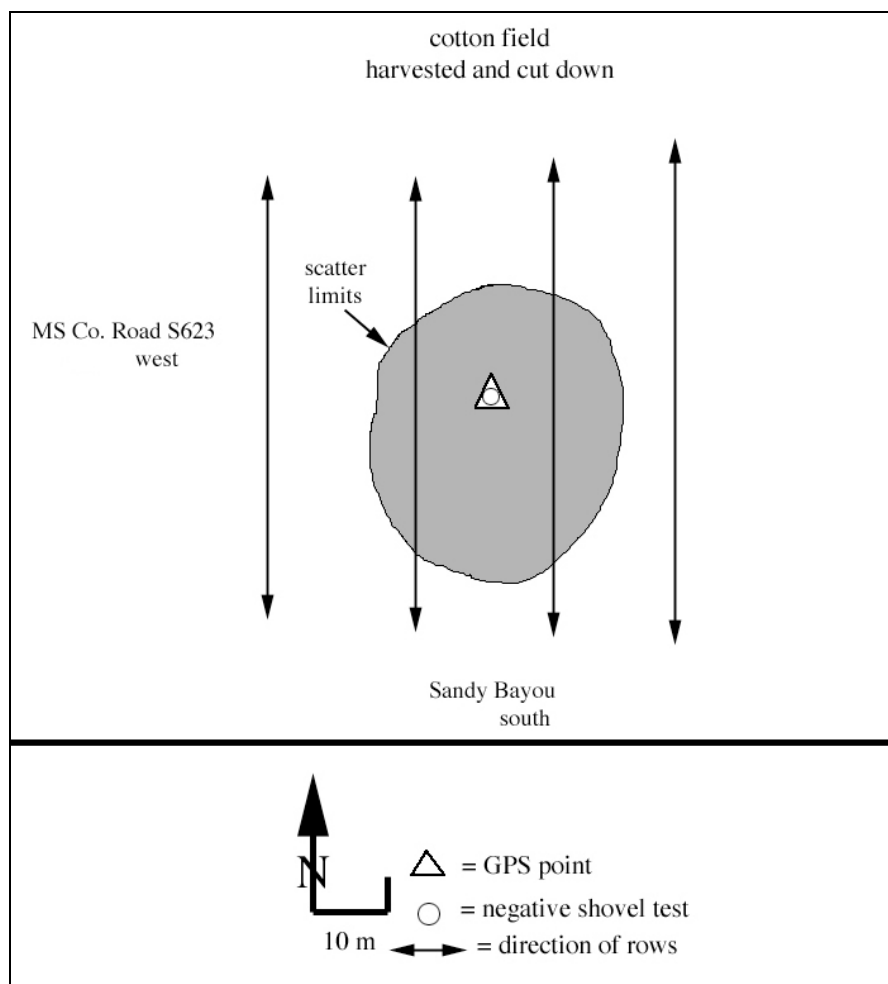


Figure 7-68. Site 3MS783 sketch map.

Artifact Assemblage

The Site 3MS783 assemblage consists of 58 artifacts (Table 7-59). Forty-nine of the items were from the Kitchen Group (bottle glass, n=30; canning seal lid, n=2; ironstone, n=1; stoneware, n=13; whiteware, n=3). The remaining items are the head from a ball peen hammer, a piece of metal hardware, a metal washer, a brick fragment, a piece of flat glass, a nail, two pieces of metal and a marble.

None of these items is particularly diagnostic chronologically. Together the material suggests the site was a historic homestead.

Table 7-59. Site 3MS783 artifact inventory (by category).

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
ball peen hammer		1
metal, hardware	key	1
metal, washer, circle		1
brick fragment		1

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
flat glass, light green		1
nail, unidentified	corroded, possible roofing tack	1
bottle glass, amethyst		6
bottle glass, aqua		4
bottle glass, clear		3
bottle glass, cobalt	(1) neck	4
bottle glass, fragment, amber, base		1
bottle glass, fragment, amethyst, base		2
bottle glass, fragment, amethyst, mouth		2
bottle glass, fragment, clear, mouth		1
bottle glass, fragment, milk, base		1
bottle glass, fragment, milk, mouth		1
bottle glass, light green		1
bottle glass, milk		4
canning seal lid, milk glass	(1) BOYD'S	2
ironstone, molded, plain	rim	1
stoneware, brown unidentified/brown unidentified	base	4
stoneware, brown unidentified/brown unidentified	body fragment	2
stoneware, cream/Albany		5
stoneware, gray/brown unidentified	body fragment	1
stoneware, unglazed, black	body fragment	1
whiteware, plain	rim	1
whiteware, plain	body fragment	1
whiteware, fiesta, maroon	body fragment	1
metal, unidentified		1
metal, unidentified, flat		1
marble, glass, yellow/red swirl		1
Site 3MS783 Total		58

Additional Remarks

The site is east of Mississippi County Road S623 and north of Sandy Bayou. A structure is shown near this location on the 1933, 1939, and 1948 quads, but not on the 1965 map.

Recommendation

Site 3MS783 is recommended as not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. The site is a Tenant period surface scatter with no subsurface integrity. Beyond the component and locational data that is already in hand, this site offers limited research potential. No additional archaeological work is necessary, and no further management action is needed.

SITE 3MS784

- Gross Cultural Affiliation Historic
- Specific Component(s)..... late nineteenth/early to mid-twentieth century
- Site Type historic house site
- Recommended NRHP Status..... not eligible
- Site Size..... 900 sq. m
- Artifact Recovery Total 36

Location & Setting

Site 3MS784 is a newly recorded cultural resource located in Mississippi County south of the city of Osceola. The site was recorded as FS 58 by Andrew Saatkamp on January 20, 2007. At

the time of investigation the site area was in harvested and cut down cotton; the surface visibility was good to excellent. The Soil Conservation Service maps this location as Tunica silty clay (Tu). The nearest water is Sandy Bayou, which is located 600 m to the south. The site size (30 m N-S by 30 m E-W) is based on the observed limits of the surface scatter (Figure 7-69). A shovel test excavated near the perceived center of the scatter was negative for cultural material.

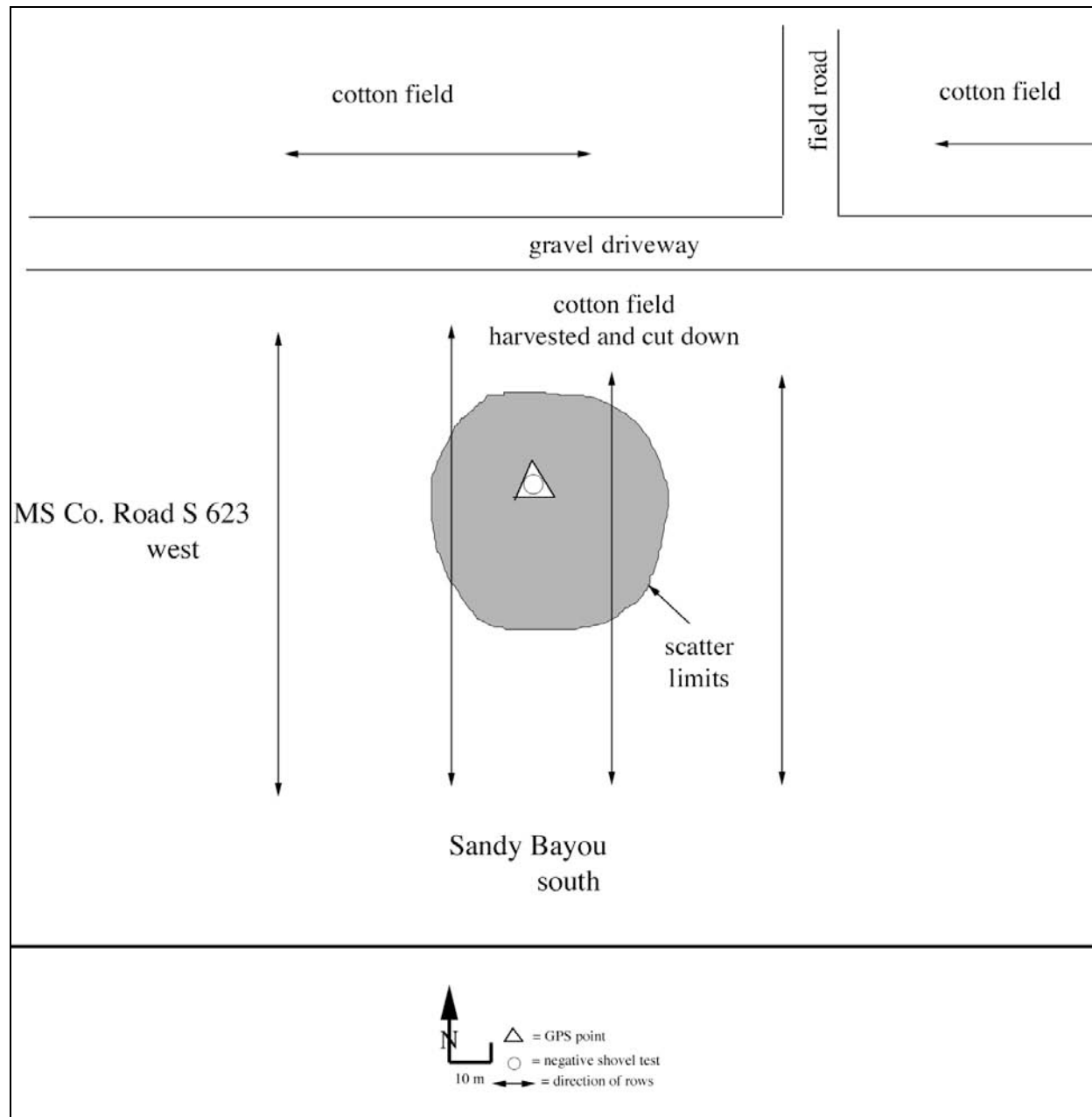


Figure 7-69. Site 3MS784 sketch map.

Artifact Assemblage

The Site 3MS784 assemblage consists of 36 artifacts (Table 7-60). Twenty-eight of the items were from the Kitchen Group (bottle glass, n=14; stoneware, n=5; and whiteware, n=9). The remaining items are three brick fragments, three piece of flat glass, and two wire nails.

None of these items is particularly diagnostic chronologically. Together the material suggests the site was a historic homestead.

Table 7-60. Site 3MS784 artifact inventory (by category).

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
brick fragment		3
flat glass, amethyst		1
flat glass, light green		2
nail, wire		2
bottle glass, amber		2
bottle glass, amethyst		10
bottle glass, clear		1
bottle glass, fragment, aqua, base	round	1
stoneware, Bristol/Albany	body fragment	2
stoneware, Bristol/Albany	body fragment	1
stoneware, gray/black	body fragment	1
stoneware, Albany/Albany	body fragment	1
whiteware, plain	rim	1
whiteware, plain	footring	3
whiteware, plain	body fragment	5
	Site 3MS784 Total	36

Additional Remarks

The site is east of Mississippi County Road S623 and north of Sandy Bayou. A gravel driveway runs east to west north of the scatter. No structure is shown at or near this location on any of the four archival maps consulted.

Recommendation

Site 3MS784 is recommended as not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. The site is a Tenant period surface scatter with no subsurface integrity. Beyond the component and locational data that is already in hand, this site offers limited research potential. No additional archaeological work is necessary, and no further management action is needed.

SITE 3MS785

- Gross Cultural Affiliation Historic
- Specific Component(s)..... late nineteenth/early to mid-twentieth century
- Site Type historic house site
- Recommended NRHP Status..... not eligible
- Site Size..... 2,500 sq. m
- Artifact Recovery Total 94

Location & Setting

Site 3MS785 is a newly recorded cultural resource located in Mississippi County south of the city of Osceola. The site was recorded as FS 59 by Andrew Saatkamp on January 20, 2007. At the time of investigation the site area was in harvested and cut down cotton; the surface visibility was good to excellent. The Soil Conservation Service maps this location as Bowdre silty clay loam (Br). The nearest water is Sandy Bayou, which is located 150 m to the south. The site size (50 m N-S by 50 m E-W) is based on the observed limits of the surface scatter (Figure 7-70). A shovel test excavated near the perceived center of the scatter was negative for cultural material.

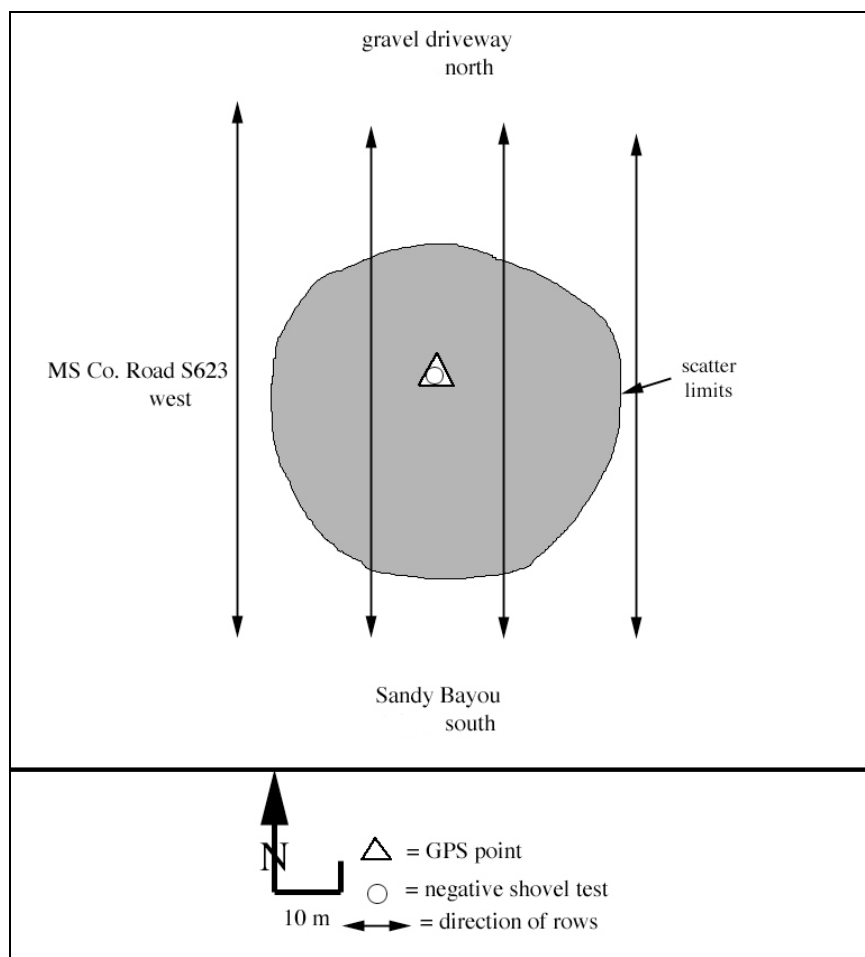


Figure 7-70. Site 3MS785 sketch map.

Artifact Assemblage

The Site 3MS785 assemblage consists of 94 artifacts (Table 7-61). Seventy-five of the items were from the Kitchen Group (bottle glass, n=31; car boy fragment, n=1; drinking glass base, n=1; ironstone, n=10; late refined earthenware, n=2; stoneware, n=10; table glass, n=9; and whiteware, n=9). The remaining items include a horseshoe, a metal washer, four brick fragments, two nails, a ceramic button, a plastic snap, a porcelain insulator fragment, a metal knob, a glass rod, metal, plastic and a marble.

None of these items is particularly diagnostic chronologically. Together the material suggests the site was a historic homestead.

Table 7-61. Site 3MS785 artifact inventory (by category).

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
horseshoe 1/2		1
metal washer		1
brick fragment		4
nail, unidentified	corroded, large	2
button, ceramic, white	4 holes	1
metal, button cover		1
plastics, snap		1
porcelain, electrical insulator		1

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
metal knob		1
bottle glass, amber		1
bottle glass, amethyst		10
bottle glass, aqua		2
bottle glass, clear		2
bottle glass, cobalt		2
bottle glass, fragment, amethyst, base		1
bottle glass, fragment, amethyst, embossed		1
bottle glass, fragment, amethyst, mouth		2
bottle glass, fragment, clear, mouth		4
bottle glass, green		1
bottle glass, light green		2
bottle glass, milk		3
car boy, aqua glass	base	1
drinking glass, clear	base	1
ironstone, flow blue	rim	1
ironstone, flow blue	footring	2
ironstone, flow blue	body fragment	2
ironstone, molded, blue	body fragment	2
ironstone, molded, plain	rim	1
ironstone, plain	footring	1
ironstone, transfer print, blue	rim	1
late refined earthenware, blue sponge/white	body fragment	2
stoneware, blue sponge/brown unidentified	body fragment	1
stoneware, Bristol/Albany	base	2
stoneware, Bristol/Albany	body fragment	1
stoneware, Bristol/Bristol	rim	2
stoneware, Bristol/Bristol	body fragment	1
stoneware, brown unidentified/brown unidentified	body fragment	1
stoneware, cream/brown unidentified	body fragment	2
table glass, amethyst/milk swirl		1
table glass, milk, green		4
table glass, molded, amethyst		2
table glass, peach		2
whiteware, plain	rim	2
whiteware, plain	body fragment	5
whiteware, decorated, unidentified, blue	body fragment	1
whiteware, decorated, unidentified, green	body fragment	1
whiteware, fiesta, teal	body fragment	1
whiteware, molded, plain	handle	1
glass rod, clear		1
metal, unidentified		1
plastic		3
marble, glass, blue/orange swirl		1
	Site 3MS785 Total	94

Additional Remarks

The site is east of Mississippi County Road S623 and north of Sandy Bayou. At the time of investigation the field had been harvested and cut down resulting in fair to excellent surface visibility. A structure is shown near this location on the 1933, 1939, and 1965 quads; the 1948 map shows three structures near this location. It is possible that this site and 3MS786 are actually part of the three-structure complex.

Recommendation

Site 3MS785 is recommended as not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. The site is a Tenant period surface scatter with no subsurface integrity. Beyond the component and locational data that is already in hand, this site offers limited research potential. No additional archaeological work is necessary, and no further management action is needed.

SITE 3MS786

- Gross Cultural Affiliation Historic
- Specific Component(s)..... late nineteenth/early to mid-twentieth century
- Site Type historic house site
- Recommended NRHP Status..... not eligible
- Site Size..... 1,200 sq. m
- Artifact Recovery Total 46

Location & Setting

Site 3MS786 is a newly recorded cultural resource located in Mississippi County south of the city of Osceola. The site was recorded as FS 60 by Andrew Saatkamp on January 20, 2007. At the time of investigation the site area was in harvested and cut down cotton; the surface visibility was good to excellent. The Soil Conservation Service maps this location as Bowdre silty clay loam (Br). The nearest water is Sandy Bayou, which is located 20 m to the south. The site size (40 m N-S by 30 m E-W) is based on the observed limits of the surface scatter (Figure 7-71). A shovel test excavated near the perceived center of the scatter was negative for cultural material.

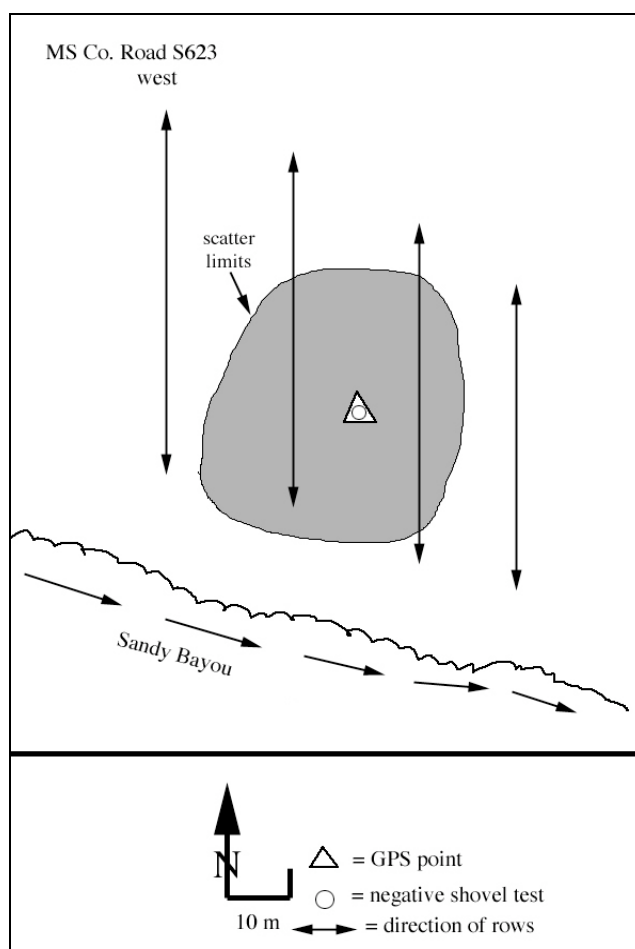


Figure 7-71. Site 3MS786 sketch map.

Artifact Assemblage

This assemblage consists of 46 artifacts (Table 7-62). Thirty-four items are from the Kitchen Group (bottle glass, n=18; canning lid, n=2; ironstone, n=3; late refined earthenware, n=1; stoneware, n=7; table glass, n=2; and whiteware, n=1). The remaining items are 1 metal tractor part, 2 brick fragments, 2 pieces of flat glass, 2 buttons, 1 piece of metal, 1 rubber stopper, 1 metal key, and 2 pieces of daub. The latter items are not necessarily indicative of a prehistoric occupation, especially since no other such items were observed. None of the items is particularly diagnostic chronologically. Together the material suggests the site was a historic homestead.

Table 7-62. Site 3MS786 artifact inventory (by category).

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
metal, tractor, part		1
brick fragment		2
flat glass, clear		1
flat glass, light green		1
button, plastic, red	2 holes	1
button, shell	2 holes	1
bottle glass, amber		3
bottle glass, aqua		1
bottle glass, clear		2
bottle glass, cobalt		1
bottle glass, fragment, amber, base		2
bottle glass, fragment, amber, mouth	cork	1
bottle glass, fragment, clear, mouth		3
bottle glass, light green		2
bottle glass, milk		2
bottle glass, olive		1
canning seal lid, milk glass		2
ironstone, fiesta, light blue	footring	1
ironstone, fiesta, light blue	body fragment	1
ironstone, plain	body fragment	1
late refined earthenware, white annular	body fragment	1
stoneware, brown unidentified/brown unidentified	body fragment	5
stoneware, gray/brown unidentified	rim	1
stoneware, gray/brown unidentified	body fragment	1
table glass, amethyst		2
whiteware/hotel, plain	rim	1
metal, unidentified		1
rubber stopper		1
metal, key		1
daub		2
<i>Site 3MS786 Total</i>		<i>46</i>

Additional Remarks

The site is east of Mississippi County Road S623 and north of Sandy Bayou. A structure is shown near this location on the 1933, 1939, and 1965 quads; the 1948 map shows three. It is possible that this site and 3MS785 are actually part of the three-structure complex.

Recommendation

Site 3MS786 is recommended as not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. The site is a Tenant period surface scatter with no subsurface integrity. Beyond the component and locational data that is already in hand, this site offers limited research potential. No additional archaeological work is necessary, and no further management action is needed.

SITE 3MS787

- Gross Cultural Affiliation Historic
- Specific Component(s)..... late nineteenth/early to mid-twentieth century
- Site Type historic house site
- Recommended NRHP Status..... not eligible
- Site Size..... 900 sq. m
- Artifact Recovery Total 61

Location & Setting

Site 3MS787 is a newly recorded cultural resource located in Mississippi County south of the city of Osceola. The site was recorded as FS 61 by Andrew Saatkamp on January 20, 2007. At the time of investigation the site area was in harvested and cut down cotton; the surface visibility was good to excellent. The Soil Conservation Service maps this location as Bowdre silty clay loam (Br). The nearest water is Sandy Bayou, which is located 20 m to the south. The site size (30 m N-S by 30 m E-W) is based on the observed limits of the surface scatter (Figure 7-72). A shovel test excavated near the perceived center of the scatter was negative for cultural material.

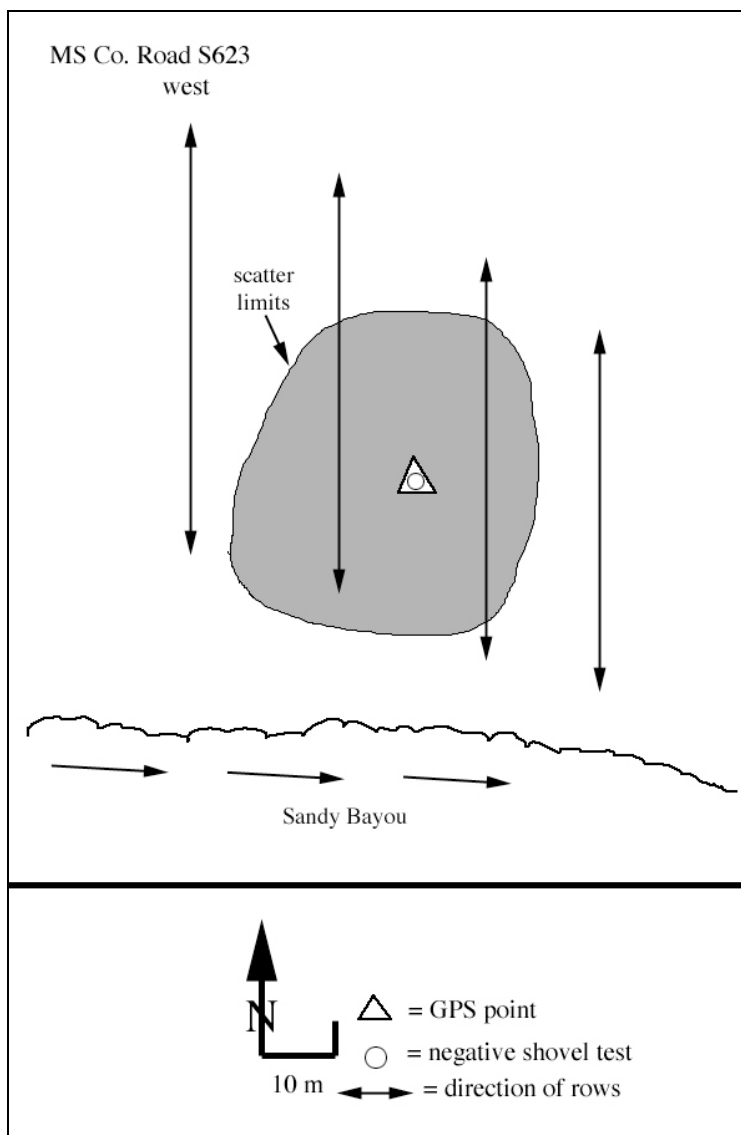


Figure 7-72. Site 3MS787 sketch map.

Artifact Assemblage

The Site 3MS787 assemblage consists of 61 artifacts (Table 7-63). Fifty of the items were from the Kitchen Group (bottle glass, n=36; refined earthenware, n=1; porcelain, n=1; stoneware, n=1; table glass, n=4; and whiteware, n=7). The remaining items include a screwdriver handle, two brick fragments, a piece of flat glass, a machine cut nail, a 38 caliber bullet, a piece of bakelite, a metal cap, a piece of metal, a piece of blue plastic, and a marble.

None of these items is particularly diagnostic chronologically. Together the material suggests the site was a historic homestead.

Table 7-83. Site 3MS787 artifact inventory (by category).

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
screw driver handle, plastic, yellow		1
brick fragment		2
flat glass, clear		1
nail, machine cut		1
bullet, lead slug	38 cal. (target shot)	1
bottle glass, amber		5
bottle glass, amethyst		3
bottle glass, aqua		3
bottle glass, clear		12
bottle glass, cobalt		3
bottle glass, fragment, amber, base	base	1
bottle glass, fragment, clear, base		1
bottle glass, fragment, clear, mouth	food/canning	5
bottle glass, fragment, milk, lid		1
bottle glass, light green		1
bottle glass, milk		1
late refined earthenware, blue	rim	1
porcelain, molded, plain	body fragment	1
stoneware, Bristol/Albany	body fragment	1
table glass, milk	rim	2
table glass, molded floral, milk green	rim	1
table glass, red		1
whiteware, plain	rim	1
whiteware, plain	footring	1
whiteware, plain	body fragment	3
whiteware, decorated, unidentified, green	body fragment	1
whiteware, transfer print, brown	rim	1
bakelite		1
metal, cap		1
metal, unidentified		1
plastic, blue		1
marble, glass, green		1
Site 3MS787 Total		61

Additional Remarks

The site is east of Mississippi County Road S623 and north of Sandy Bayou. No structures are mapped near this location on any of the four archival maps consulted. It is possible that this scatter is the result of material being dragged from 3MS786, about 100 m to the south-southeast.

Recommendation

Site 3MS787 is recommended as not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. The site is a Tenant period surface scatter with no subsurface integrity. Beyond the component and locational data that is already in hand, this site offers limited research potential. No additional archaeological work is necessary, and no further management action is needed.

SITE 3MS788

- Gross Cultural Affiliation Historic
- Specific Component(s)..... late nineteenth/early to mid-twentieth century
- Site Type historic house site
- Recommended NRHP Status..... not eligible
- Site Size..... 600 sq. m
- Artifact Recovery Total 17

Location & Setting

Site 3MS788 is a newly recorded cultural resource located in Mississippi County south of the city of Osceola. The site was recorded as FS 62 by Andrew Saatkamp on January 20, 2007. At the time of investigation the site area was in harvested cotton, but it was not cut down; the surface visibility was good to excellent. The Soil Conservation Service maps this location as Crevasse loamy sand (Cr). The nearest water is Sandy Bayou, which is located 10 m to the north. The site size (20 m N-S by 30 m E-W) is based on the observed limits of the surface scatter (Figure 7-73). A shovel test excavated near the perceived center of the scatter was negative for cultural material.

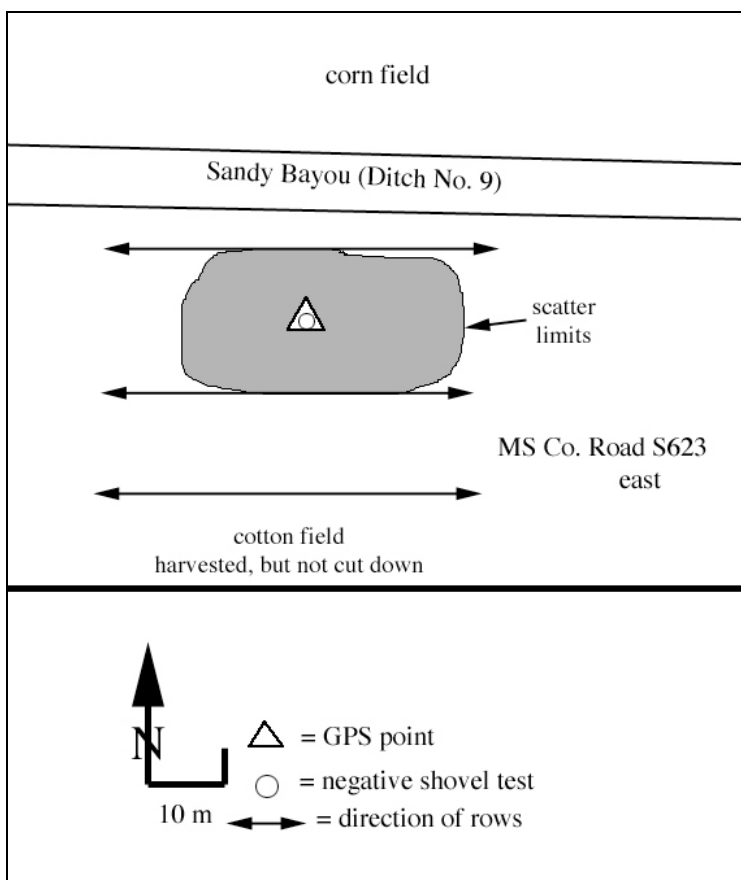


Figure 7-73. Site 3MS788 sketch map.

Artifact Assemblage

The Site 3MS788 assemblage consists of 17 artifacts (Table 7-64). Fifteen of the items were from the Kitchen Group (bottle glass, n=13; whiteware, n=2). The remaining items are a brick fragment and a piece of flat glass.

None of these items is particularly diagnostic chronologically. Together the material suggests the site was a historic homestead.

Table 7-64. Site 3MS788 artifact inventory (by category).

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
brick fragment		1
flat glass, clear		1
bottle glass, amber		2
bottle glass, amethyst		1
bottle glass, clear		2
bottle glass, cobalt		1
bottle glass, fragment, amber, base	round	1
bottle glass, fragment, clear, 1/2	medicine	1
bottle glass, fragment, clear, base	(1) round (1) "PAT APPLIED FOR"	2
bottle glass, fragment, clear, embossed		1
bottle glass, fragment, clear, mouth		1
bottle glass, milk		1
whiteware, plain	rim	1
whiteware, plain	body fragment	1
	Site 3MS788 Total	17

Additional Remarks

The site is west of Mississippi County Road S623 and immediately south of Sandy Bayou. No structures are mapped near this location on any of the four archival maps consulted. It is possible that this scatter is the result of material being dragged from 3MS798, although it is located about 300 m to the east. It may be that the site predates the 1933 map.

Recommendation

Site 3MS788 is recommended as not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. The site is a Tenant period surface scatter with no subsurface integrity. Beyond the component and locational data that is already in hand, this site offers limited research potential. No additional archaeological work is necessary, and no further management action is needed.

SITE 3MS789

- Gross Cultural Affiliation Historic
- Specific Component(s)..... late nineteenth/early to mid-twentieth century
- Site Type historic house site
- Recommended NRHP Status..... not eligible
- Site Size..... 1,200 sq. m
- Artifact Recovery Total 54

Location & Setting

Site 3MS789 is a newly recorded cultural resource located in Mississippi County south of the city of Osceola. The site was recorded as FS 63 by Andrew Saatkamp on January 20, 2007. At the time of investigation the site area was in harvested cotton, but it was not cut down; the surface visibility was good to excellent. The Soil Conservation Service maps this location as

Steele loamy sand (So). The nearest water is Sandy Bayou, which is located 20 m to the north. The site size (40 m N-S by 30 m E-W) is based on the observed limits of the surface scatter (Figure 7-74). A shovel test excavated near the perceived center of the scatter was negative for cultural material.

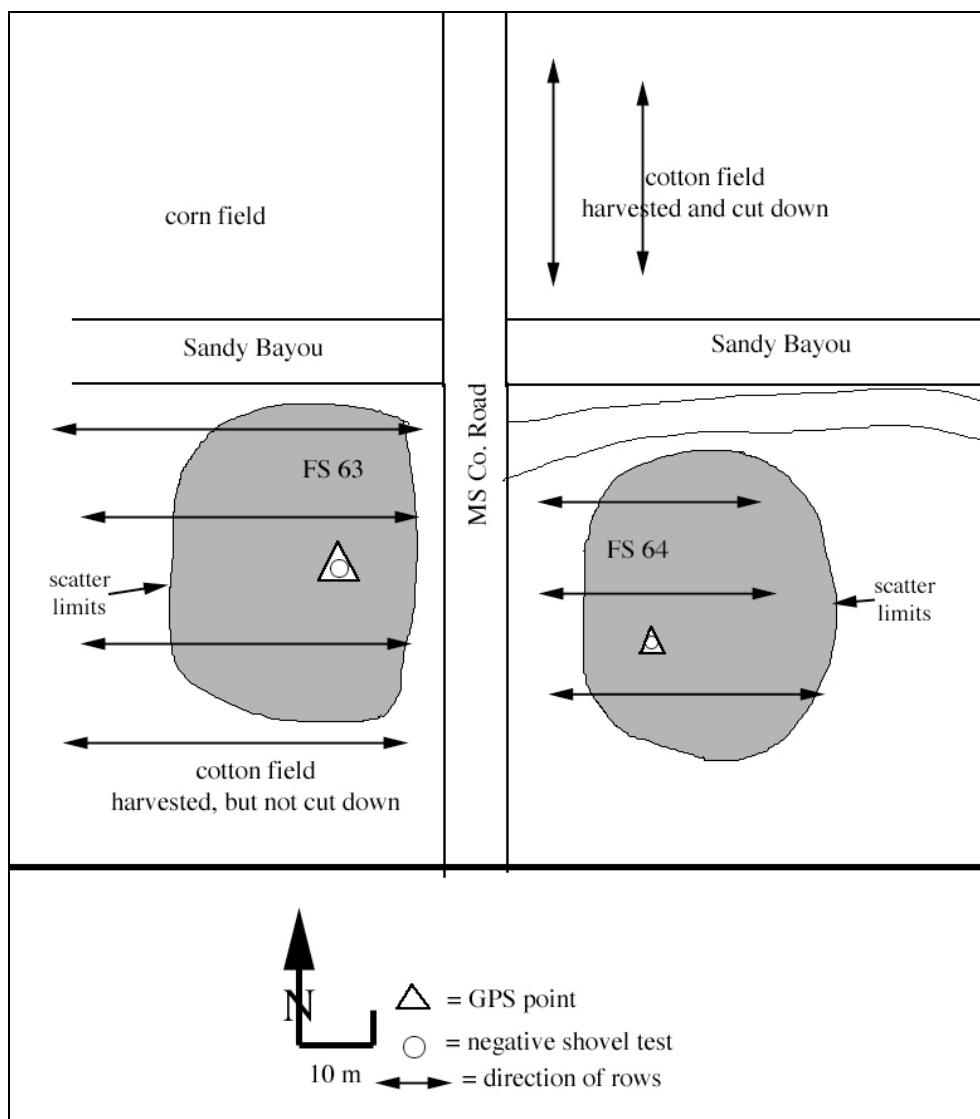


Figure 7-74. Site 3MS789 and 3MS790 sketch map.

Artifact Assemblage

The Site 3MS789 assemblage consists of 54 artifacts (Table 7-65). Forty-five of the items were from the Kitchen Group (bottle glass, n=21; ironstone, n=2; late refined earthenware, n=3; table glass, n=8; and whiteware, n=5). The remaining items are a metal pipe, a brick fragment, a piece of flat glass, a nail, a piece of shoe rubber, a fragment of porcelain insulator, and a piece of coal.

Of these items, the only one with any good information regarding date ranges is the Fire King table glass, one piece of which were recovered. This type of table glass dates from the middle of the last century. However, the site may have been occupied prior to that time and the inhabitants merely bought the items when they became available. Together the material suggests the site was a historic homestead.

Table 7-65. Site 3MS789 artifact inventory (by category).

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
metal pipe		1
brick fragment		1
flat glass, clear		3
nail, unidentified	corroded	1
shoe sole, rubber		2
porcelain, electrical insulator	fragment	1
bottle glass, amber		5
bottle glass, clear		4
bottle glass, cobalt		1
bottle glass, fragment, amber, base		1
bottle glass, fragment, clear, base	(1) wine (1) Illinois maker's mark	4
bottle glass, fragment, clear, molded		1
bottle glass, fragment, clear, mouth		5
bottle glass, fragment, light green, base		1
bottle glass, light green		3
bottle glass, milk		1
ironstone, decorated, unidentified		1
ironstone, maker's mark	"Homer"	1
late refined earthenware, green/cream	body fragment	1
late refined earthenware, teal	rim	1
late refined earthenware, unglazed/white	body fragment	1
table glass, Fire King, Peach Luster, Laurel	ca. 1952-1963	1
table glass, milk		2
table glass, milk, etched		1
table glass, milk, green		2
table glass, molded green		2
whiteware, decorated, unidentified	body fragment	1
whiteware, plain	rim	1
whiteware, plain	body fragment	3
coal		1
<i>Site 3MS789 Total</i>		54

Additional Remarks

The site is west of Mississippi County Road S623 and south of Sandy Bayou. A structure appears at this location only on the 1965 15' quad; it also appears on the 1982 photorevised 7.5' quad. A local resident stated this area was the location of a juke joint when he was young in the 1970s.

Recommendation

Site 3MS789 is recommended as not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. The site is a Tenant period surface scatter with no subsurface integrity. Beyond the component and locational data that is already in hand, this site offers limited research potential. No additional archaeological work is necessary, and no further management action is needed.

SITE 3MS790

- Gross Cultural Affiliation Historic
- Specific Component(s) late nineteenth/early to mid-twentieth century
- Site Type historic house site

- Recommended NRHP Status.....not eligible
- Site Size..... 1,200 sq. m
- Artifact Recovery Total 25

Location & Setting

Site 3MS790 is a newly recorded cultural resource located in Mississippi County south of the city of Osceola. The site was recorded as FS 64 by Andrew Saatkamp on January 20, 2007. At the time of investigation the site area was in harvested cotton, but it was not cut down; the surface visibility was good to excellent. The Soil Conservation Service maps this location as Steele loamy sand (So). The nearest water is Sandy Bayou, which is located 20 m to the north. The site size (40 m N-S by 30 m E-W) is based on the observed limits of the surface scatter (see Figure 7-74). A shovel test excavated near the perceived center of the scatter was negative for cultural material.

Artifact Assemblage

The Site 3MS790 assemblage consists of 25 artifacts (Table 7-66). Seventeen of the items were from the Kitchen Group, being bottle glass. The remaining items are a brick fragment, three pieces of flat glass, three pieces of plastic in three different colors, and a rubber toy tire.

None of these items is particularly diagnostic chronologically. Together the material suggests the site was a historic homestead.

Table 7-66. Site 3MS790 artifact inventory (by category).

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
brick fragment		1
flat glass, light green		3
bottle glass, amber		5
bottle glass, amethyst		1
bottle glass, aqua		1
bottle glass, clear		2
bottle glass, fragment, amber, mouth		1
bottle glass, fragment, clear, base		1
bottle glass, fragment, light green	Coke bottle	1
bottle glass, green		3
bottle glass, milk		1
bottle glass, olive		1
plastic, green		1
plastic, red		1
plastic, white		1
toy, rubber tire		1
Site 3MS790 Total		25

Additional Remarks

The site is east of Mississippi County Road S623 and south of Sandy Bayou. A structure appears at this location only on the 1965 15' quad; it also appears on the 1982 photorevised 7.5' quad. A local resident stated that this area was the location of a juke joint when he was young in the 1970s, and that a baseball field was located just to the east.

Recommendation

Site 3MS790 is recommended as not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. The site is a Tenant period surface scatter with no subsurface integrity. Beyond the component and locational data that is already in hand, this site offers limited research potential. No additional archaeological work is necessary, and no further management action is needed.

SITE 3MS791

- Gross Cultural Affiliation Historic
- Specific Component(s)..... late nineteenth/early to mid-twentieth century
- Site Type historic house site
- Recommended NRHP Status..... not eligible
- Site Size..... 2,400 sq. m
- Artifact Recovery Total 44

Location & Setting

Site 3MS791 is a newly recorded cultural resource located in Mississippi County south of the city of Osceola. The site was recorded as FS 65 by Andrew Saatkamp on January 20, 2007. At the time of investigation the site area was in harvested cotton, but it was not cut down; the surface visibility was good to excellent. The Soil Conservation Service maps this location as Hayti fine sandy loam (Ha). The nearest water is Sandy Bayou, which is located 40 m to the north. The site size (60 m N-S by 40 m E-W) is based on the observed limits of the surface scatter (Figure 7-75). A shovel test excavated near the perceived center of the scatter was negative for cultural material.

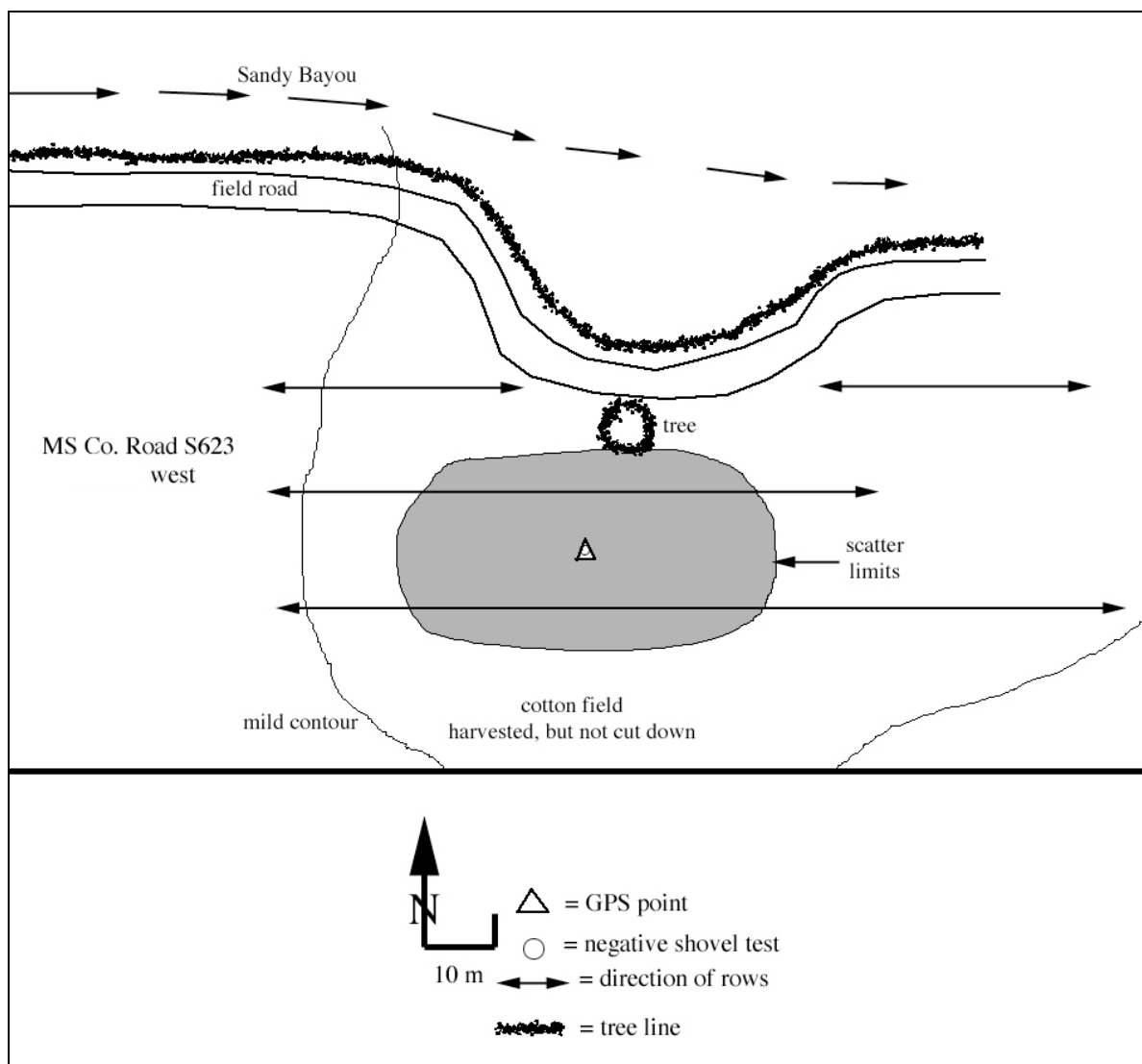


Figure 7-75. Site 3MS791 sketch map.

Artifact Assemblage

The Site 3MS791 assemblage consists of 44 artifacts (Table 7-67). Forty of the items were from the Kitchen Group (bottle glass, n=29; ironstone, n=4; stoneware, n=2; and whiteware, n=5). The remaining items are a brick fragment, two pieces of flat glass, and a wire nail.

None of these items is particularly diagnostic chronologically. Together the material suggests the site was a historic homestead.

Table 7-67. Site 3MS791 artifact inventory (by category).

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
brick fragment		1
flat glass, clear		2
nail, wire		1
bottle glass, amethyst		4
bottle glass, aqua		2
bottle glass, clear		6
bottle glass, cobalt		1
bottle glass, fragment, amber, base	(1) liquor/spirits	3
bottle glass, fragment, amber, embossed		1
bottle glass, fragment, aqua, base		3
bottle glass, fragment, aqua, mouth	screw top, food/canning	2
bottle glass, fragment, clear, base		1
bottle glass, fragment, green, base	round	1
bottle glass, green		2
bottle glass, light green		2
bottle glass, milk		1
industrial ironstone, plain	body fragment	1
ironstone, decal, polychrome, maker's mark		1
ironstone, molded, plain	body fragment	1
ironstone, plain	body fragment	1
stoneware, brown unidentified/brown	base	1
stoneware, gray/brown unidentified	body fragment	1
whiteware, plain	rim	1
whiteware, plain	footring	1
whiteware, plain	body fragment	2
whiteware, plain	rim/handle	1
<i>Site 3MS791 Total</i>		<i>44</i>

Additional Remarks

The site is east of Mississippi County Road S623 and south of Sandy Bayou. Two structures appear mapped near this location on the 1933, 1939, and 1965 maps; four structures are shown on the 1948 map. Only two are left on the 1982 photorevised 7.5' quad. A local resident stated that there had been a house with a hog pen at this location, along with a farm shop.

Recommendation

Site 3MS791 is recommended as not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. The site is a Tenant period surface scatter with no subsurface integrity. Beyond the component and locational data that is already in hand, this site offers limited research potential. No additional archaeological work is necessary, and no further management action is needed.

SITE 3MS792

- Gross Cultural Affiliation Historic
- Specific Component(s)..... late nineteenth/early to mid-twentieth century
- Site Type historic house site
- Recommended NRHP Status..... not eligible
- Site Size..... 900 sq. m
- Artifact Recovery Total 21

Location & Setting

Site 3MS792 is a newly recorded cultural resource located in Mississippi County south of the city of Osceola. The site was recorded as FS 66 by Andrew Saatkamp on January 22, 2007. At the time of investigation the site area was in harvested and cut down cotton; the surface visibility was good to excellent. The Soil Conservation Service maps this location as Bowdre silty clay loam (Br). The nearest water is Ditch No. 10, which is located 300 m to the northeast. The site size (30 m N-S by 30 m E-W) is based on the observed limits of the surface scatter (Figure 7-76). A shovel test excavated near the perceived center of the scatter was negative for cultural material.

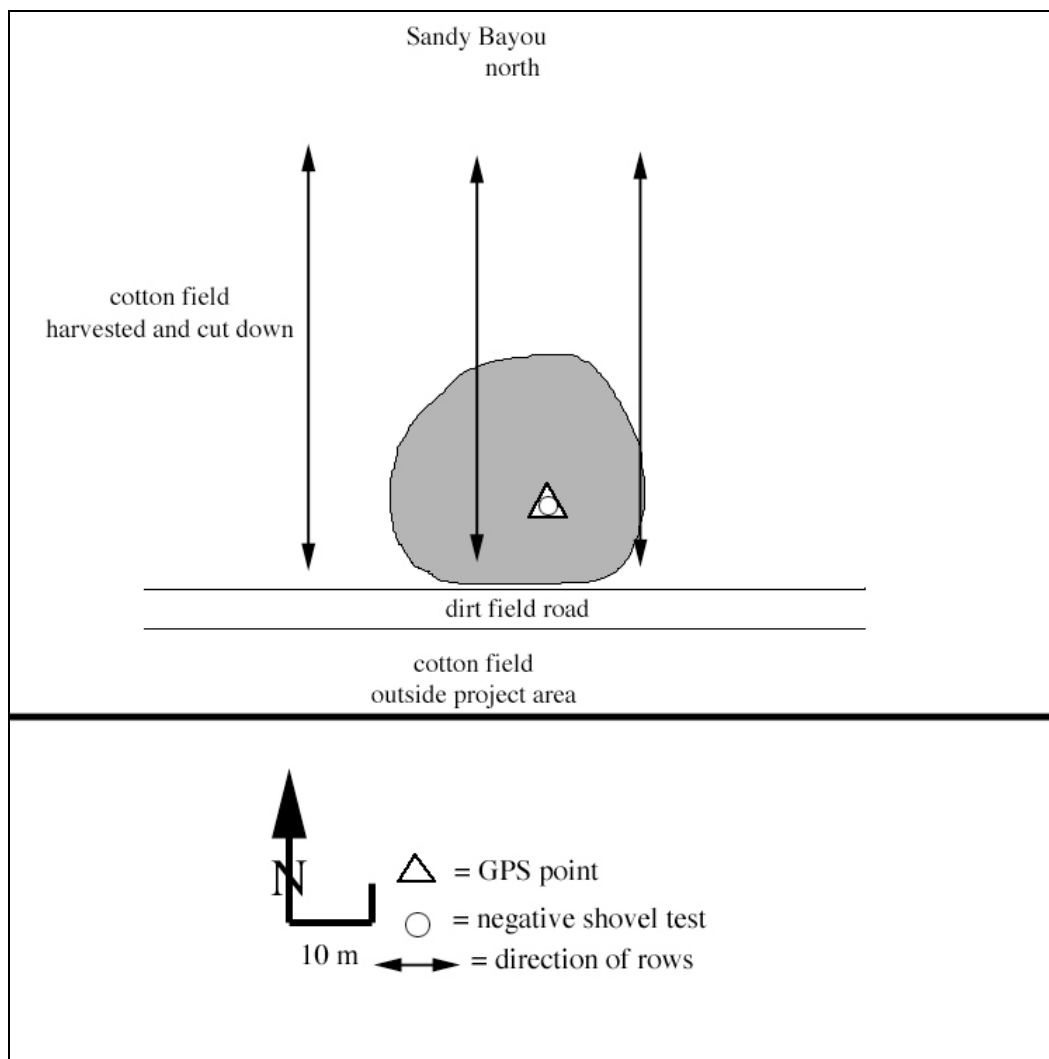


Figure 7-76. Site 3MS792 sketch map.

Artifact Assemblage

The Site 3MS792 assemblage consists of 21 artifacts (Table 7-68). With the exception of a single brick fragment, all items are from the Kitchen Group (bottle glass, n=11; canning seal lid, n=1; stoneware, n=2; and whiteware, n=5).

None of these items is particularly diagnostic chronologically. Together the material suggests the site was a historic homestead.

Table 7-68. Site 3MS792 artifact inventory (by category).

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
brick fragment		1
bottle glass, amber		1
bottle glass, amethyst		5
bottle glass, aqua		2
bottle glass, clear		2
bottle glass, light green		2
canning seal lid, milk glass		1
stoneware, Bristol/Albany	body fragment	1
stoneware, unglazed/Bristol	base	1
whiteware, fiesta, blue	body fragment	1
whiteware, plain	rim	1
whiteware, plain	body fragment	3
<i>Site 3MS792 Total</i>		<i>21</i>

Additional Remarks

The site is west of Mississippi County Road S623, south of Sandy Bayou and north of a field road running along the section boundary. Two structures are shown at this location on the 1933 and 1939 maps, one on the 1948 map, and none on the 1965 map.

Recommendation

Site 3MS792 is recommended as not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. The site is a Tenant period surface scatter with no subsurface integrity. Beyond the component and locational data that is already in hand, this site offers limited research potential. No additional archaeological work is necessary, and no further management action is needed.

SITE 3MS793

- Gross Cultural Affiliation Historic
- Specific Component(s).....late nineteenth/early to mid-twentieth century
- Site Type historic house site
- Recommended NRHP Status.....not eligible
- Site Size..... 900 sq. m
- Artifact Recovery Total 9

Location & Setting

Site 3MS793 is a newly recorded cultural resource located in Mississippi County south of the city of Osceola. The site was recorded as FS 67 by Andrew Saatkamp on January 22, 2007. At the time of investigation the site area was in harvested and cut down cotton; the surface visibility was good to excellent. The Soil Conservation Service maps this location as Sharkey silty clay loam (Sh). The nearest water is Sandy Bayou, which is located 20 m to the north. The site size (30 m N-S by 30 m E-W) is based on the observed limits of the surface scatter (Figure 7-77). A shovel test excavated near the perceived center of the scatter was negative for cultural material.

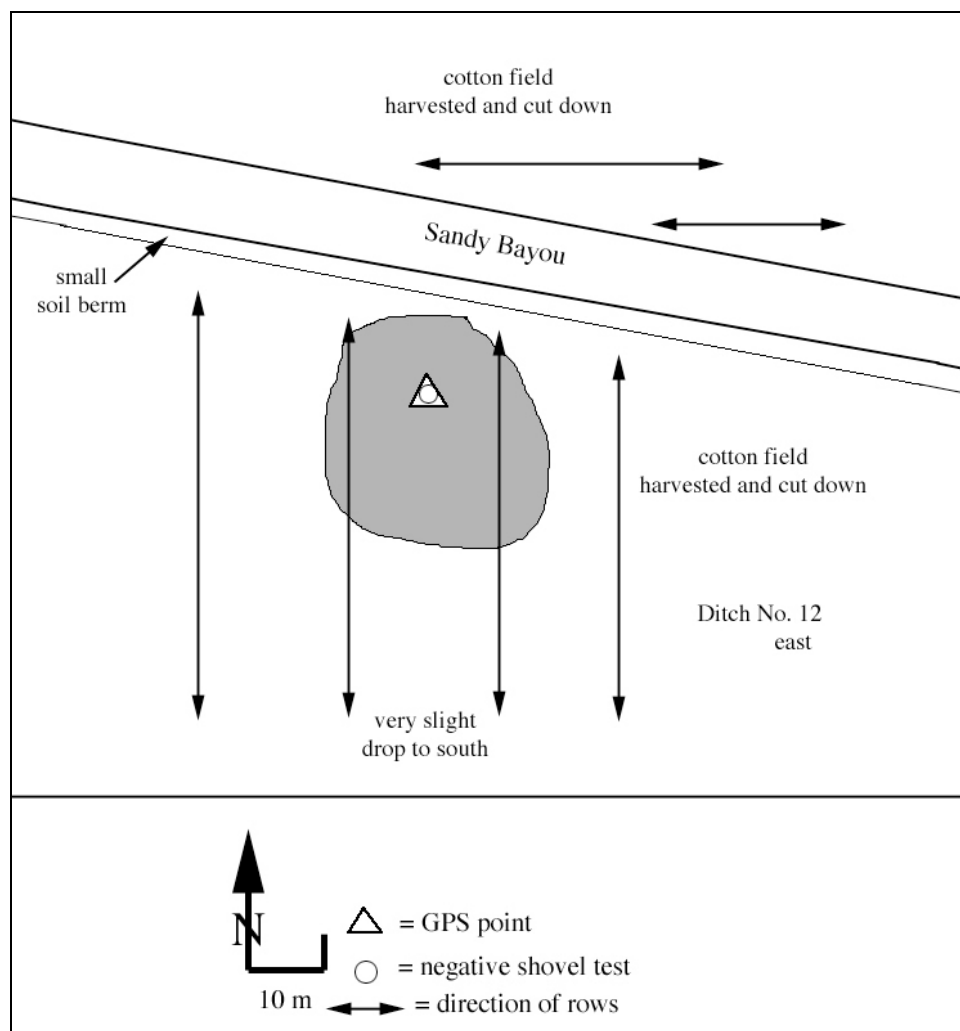


Figure 7-77. Site 3MS793 sketch map.

Artifact Assemblage

The Site 3MS793 assemblage consists of 9 artifacts (Table 7-69). Six of the items were from the Kitchen Group (bottle glass, $n=3$; stoneware, $n=2$; and whiteware, $n=1$). The remaining items are two brick fragments and a piece of metal.

None of these items is particularly diagnostic chronologically. Together the material suggests the site was a historic homestead.

Table 7-69. Site 3MS793 artifact inventory (by category).

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
brick fragment		2
bottle glass, clear		2
bottle glass, light green		1
stoneware, Bristol/unglazed	body fragment	1
stoneware, cream/cream	body fragment	1
whiteware, plain	body fragment	1
metal, unidentified		1
	<i>Site 3MS793 Total</i>	9

Additional Remarks

The site is west of Mississippi County Road S623, south of Sandy Bayou, and north of a field road running along the section boundary. No structure appears at this location on any of the four archival maps consulted.

Recommendation

Site 3MS793 is recommended as not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. The site is a Tenant period surface scatter with no subsurface integrity. Beyond the component and locational data that is already in hand, this site offers limited research potential. No additional archaeological work is necessary, and no further management action is needed.

SITE 3MS794

- Gross Cultural Affiliation Historic
- Specific Component(s)..... late nineteenth/early to mid-twentieth century
- Site Type historic house site
- Recommended NRHP Status..... not eligible
- Site Size..... 900 sq. m
- Artifact Recovery Total 30

Location & Setting

Site 3MS794 is a newly recorded cultural resource located in Mississippi County south of the city of Osceola. The site was recorded as FS 68 by Andrew Saatkamp on January 22, 2007. At the time of investigation the site area was in harvested and cut down cotton; the surface visibility was good to excellent. The Soil Conservation Service maps this location as Tunica silty clay (Tu). The nearest water is Ditch No. 10, which is located 500 m to the northeast. The site size (30 m N-S by 30 m E-W) is based on the observed limits of the surface scatter (Figure 7-78). A shovel test excavated near the perceived center of the scatter was negative for cultural material.

Artifact Assemblage

The Site 3MS794 assemblage consists of 30 artifacts (Table 7-70). Twenty-three of the items were from the Kitchen Group (bottle glass, n=15; canning seal lid, n=1; ironstone, n=1; late refined earthenware, n=1; table glass, n=1; and whiteware, n=4). The remaining items are a ceramic door knob, a piece of metal hardware, a brick fragment, a piece of flat glass, two porcelain insulator fragments, and a piece of coal.

Of these items, the only one with any good information regarding date ranges is the Fire King table glass, one piece of which were recovered. This type of table glass dates from the middle of the last century. However, the site may have been occupied prior to that time and the inhabitants merely bought the items when they became available. Together the material suggests the site was a historic homestead.

Table 7-70. Site 3MS794 artifact inventory (by category).

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
door knob, ceramic, white	fragment	1
metal, hardware		1
brick fragment		1
flat glass, clear		1
porcelain, electrical insulator		1
porcelain, electrical insulator	"-78-3"	1
bottle glass, amber		5
bottle glass, clear		7
bottle glass, cobalt	(1) embossed	3

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
canning seal lid, milk glass		1
ironstone, decal, polychrome, pink, floral	body fragment	1
late refined earthenware, blue/white	base	1
table glass, Fire King, Jade-ite, Jane Ray		1
whiteware, fiesta, yellow	rim	1
whiteware, plain	rim	2
whiteware, plain	body fragment	1
coal		1
	<i>Site 3MS794 Total</i>	30

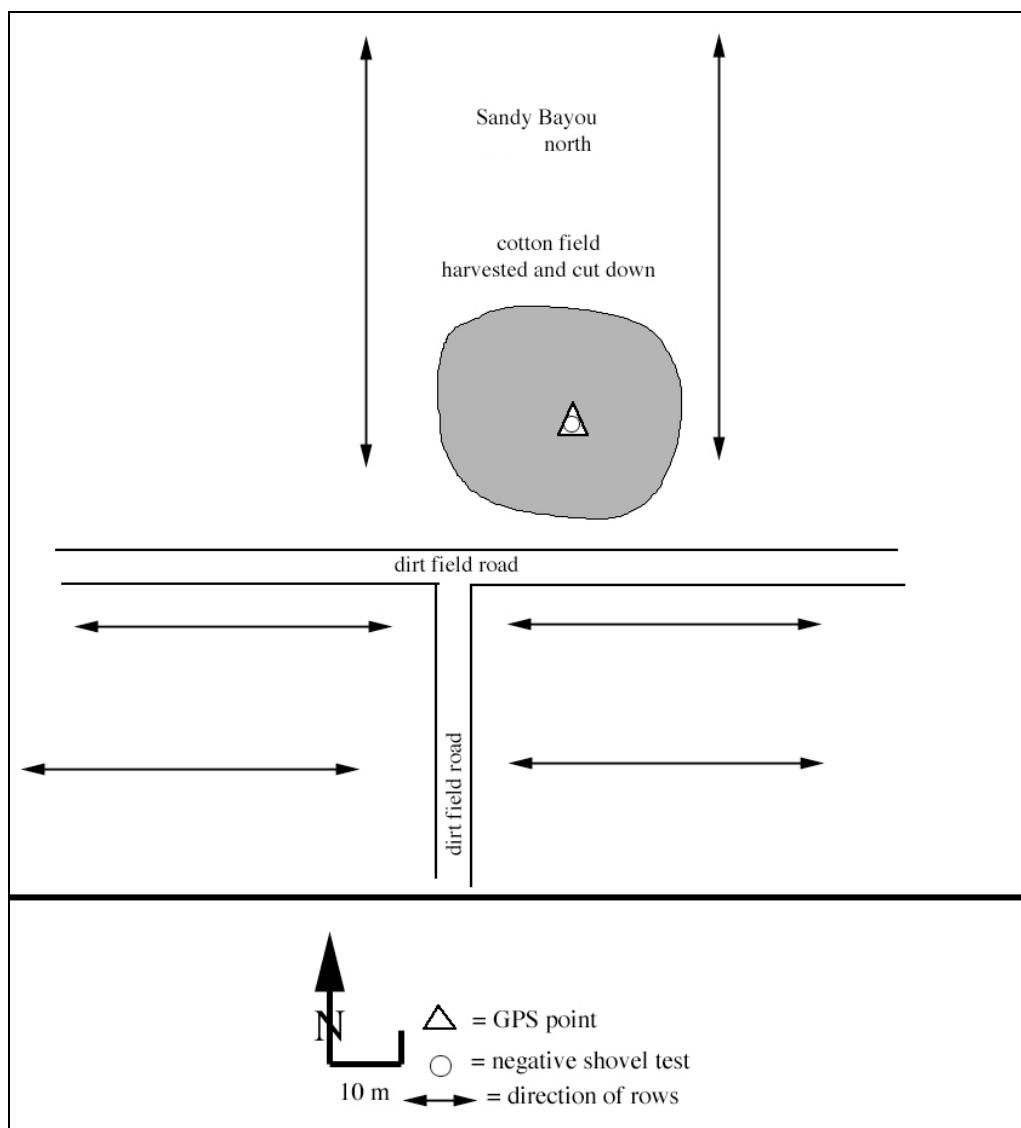


Figure 7-78. Site 3MS794 sketch map.

Additional Remarks

The site is in a cotton field south of State Route 198 and west of Sans Souci. A structure is shown at this location only on the 1948 quad.

Recommendation

Site 3MS794 is recommended as not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. The site is a Tenant period surface scatter with no subsurface integrity. Beyond the component and locational data that is already in hand, this site offers limited research potential. No additional archaeological work is necessary, and no further management action is needed.

SITE 3MS795

- Gross Cultural Affiliation Historic
- Specific Component(s)..... late nineteenth/early to mid-twentieth century
- Site Type historic house site
- Recommended NRHP Status..... not eligible
- Site Size..... 900 sq. m
- Artifact Recovery Total 32

Location & Setting

Site 3MS795 is a newly recorded cultural resource located in Mississippi County south of the city of Osceola. The site was recorded as FS 70 by Andrew Saatkamp on January 22, 2007. At the time of investigation the site area was in harvested and cut down cotton; the surface visibility was good to excellent. The Soil Conservation Service maps this location as Tunica silty clay (Tu). The nearest water is Sandy Bayou, which is located 20 m to the north. The site size (30 m N-S by 30 m E-W) is based on the observed limits of the surface scatter (Figure 7-79). A shovel test excavated near the perceived center of the scatter was negative for cultural material.

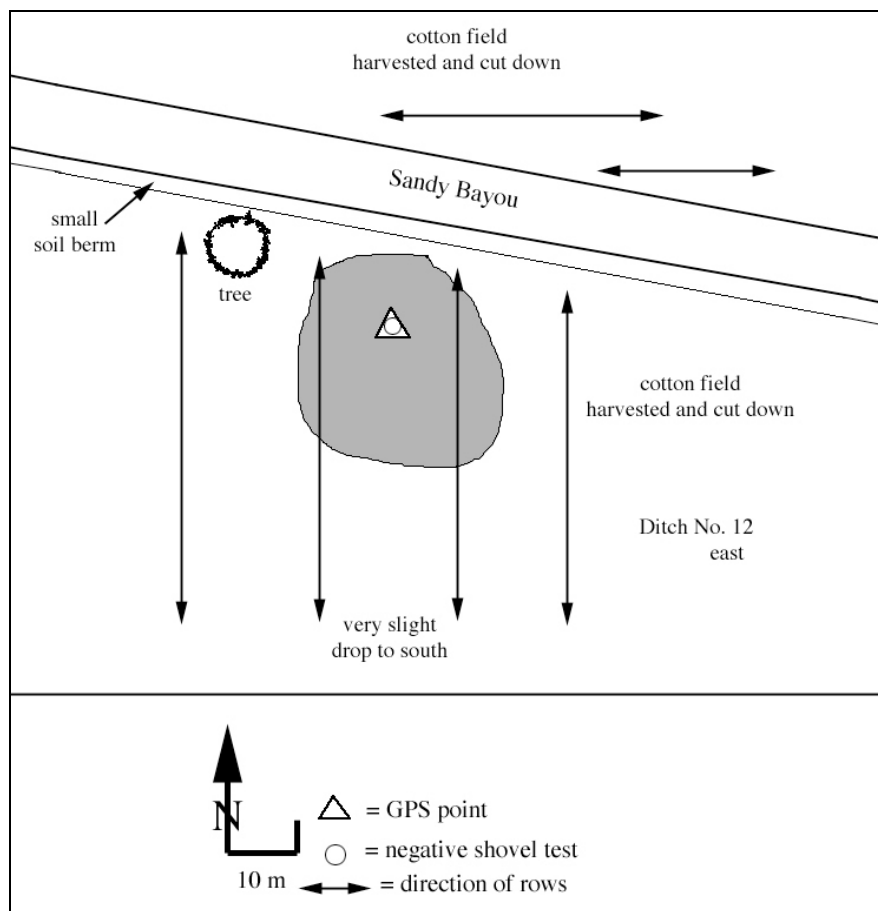


Figure 7-79. Site 3MS795 sketch map.

Artifact Assemblage

The Site 3MS795 assemblage consists of 32 artifacts (Table 7-71). With the exception of two brick fragments, all the collected material comes from the Kitchen Group. This includes bottle glass, n=23; late refined earthenware, n=1; stoneware, n=2; and whiteware, n=4.

None of these items is particularly diagnostic chronologically. Together the material suggests the site was a historic homestead.

Table 7-71. Site 3MS795 artifact inventory (by category).

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
brick fragment		2
bottle glass, amber		4
bottle glass, clear		9
bottle glass, cobalt		1
bottle glass, fragment, clear, base	round	2
bottle glass, fragment, clear, mouth	(1) cap (1) screw	2
bottle glass, green		1
bottle glass, light green		3
bottle glass, yellow		1
late refined earthenware, molded	base	1
stoneware, Bristol/Albany	body fragment	2
whiteware, molded, glazed yellow	body fragment	1
whiteware, molded, plain	rim	1
whiteware, molded, plain	body fragment	1
whiteware, plain	body fragment	1
Site 3MS795 Total		32

Additional Remarks

The site is west of Mississippi County Road S623, south of Sandy Bayou and north of a field road running along the section boundary. No structures are mapped at this location on any of the four archival maps consulted.

Recommendation

Site 3MS795 is recommended as not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. The site is a Tenant period surface scatter with no subsurface integrity. Beyond the component and locational data that is already in hand, this site offers limited research potential. No additional archaeological work is necessary, and no further management action is needed.

SITE 3MS796

- Gross Cultural Affiliation Prehistoric
- Specific Component(s)..... Late Mississippian
- Site Type camp site
- Recommended NRHP Status..... undetermined
- Site Size..... 24,000 sq. m
- Artifact Recovery Total 221

Location & Setting

Site 3MS796 is a newly recorded cultural resource located in Mississippi County south of the city of Osceola. The site was recorded as FS 71 by Andrew Saatkamp on January 22, 2007. At the time of investigation the site area was in harvested and cut down cotton; the surface visibility was good to excellent. The Soil Conservation Service maps this location as Bowdre silty clay

loam (Br). The nearest water is Sandy Bayou, which is located 800 m to the north. The site size (200 m N-S by 120 m E-W) is based on the observed limits of the surface scatter (Figure 7-80). A shovel test excavated in the northeast part of the scatter was positive for cultural material.

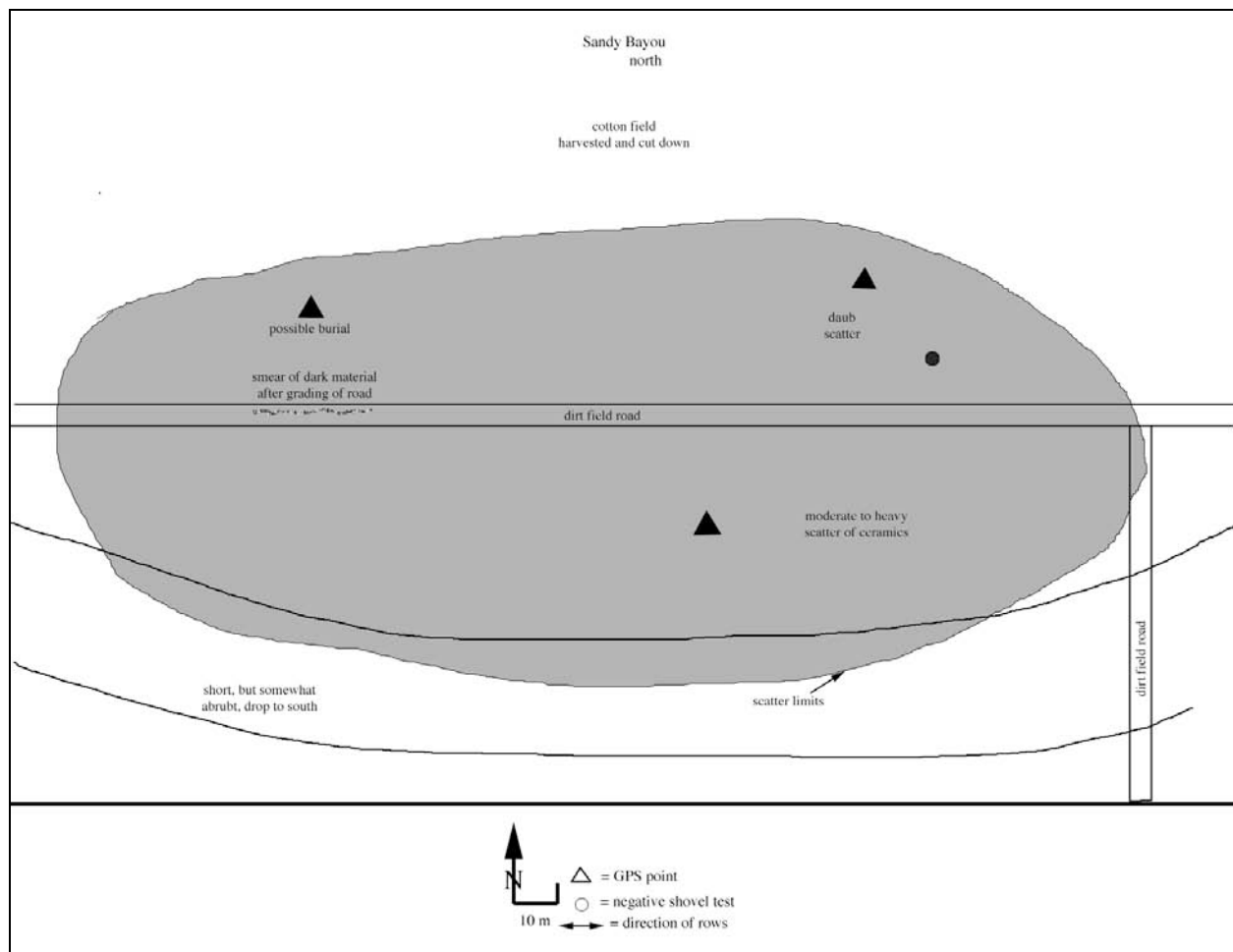


Figure 7-80. Site 3MS796 sketch map.

Artifact Assemblage

The Site 3MS796 assemblage consists of 221 artifacts (Table 7-72). There are 89 ceramic items and 68 lithic items; the remainder of the material is made up of bones, daub, and turtle shell.

Most of the sherds are plain, but some punctated, incised, and punctated/incised sherds were collected. The most interesting item is an effigy of a human face (see Chapter 6, *Laboratory Analysis*). These are considered to date from the Late Mississippian.

Only a single diagnostic point was recovered from this site, a Madison, and it is a straight-edged isosceles triangular point. Madison points date to the Late Woodland and Mississippian cultural phases (from about A.D. 800) to the beginning of the Historic period (Justice 1987: 224-227).

The bone that was collected all comes from various animal species; no bone that appeared to be human was collected from this site.

Table 7-72. Site 3MS796 artifact inventory (by category).

Provenience	Depth	Artifact Category	Comments	Count
GSC		broken flake		1
GSC		complete flake		1
GSC		core		1
GSC		daub		3
GSC		biface fragment		1
GSC		bone, femur fragment, small		1
GSC		bone, fish, vertebrae		1
GSC		bone, indeterminate		5
GSC		bone, long bone, large mammal	metacarpal or radius	1
GSC		bone, rib fragment		1
GSC		bone, vertebrae, large mammal		1
GSC		brick fragment		1
GSC		broken flakes	(2) thermally altered	9
GSC		complete flakes		23
GSC		core		5
GSC		core fragment		1
GSC		daub		30
GSC		debris		6
GSC		drill		1
GSC		FCR		15
GSC		flake fragments	(2) thermally altered	9
GSC		pottery sherd, incised	clay/shell	1
GSC		pottery sherd, incised, rim	clay/shell	3
GSC		pottery sherd, incised, rim	clay/grog	1
GSC		pottery sherd, plain	clay/shell	23
GSC		pottery sherd, plain	clay, leaching	21
GSC		pottery sherd, plain	clay/grog	6
GSC		pottery sherd, plain, rim	clay/shell	6
GSC		pottery sherd, plain, rim	clay/shell	1
GSC		pottery sherd, punctated	clay/shell	2
GSC		tested cobble		1
East end	surface	biface		1
East end	surface	biface fragment		2
East end	surface	bone, carnivore, tooth and jaw	possible wolf/coyote	1
East end	surface	bone, long bone, large mammal		1
East end	surface	pottery sherd, effigy face, rim	clay/shell	1
East end	surface	pottery sherd, incised	clay/shell	1
East end	surface	pottery sherd, incised/punctated	clay/shell	1
East end	surface	pottery sherd, plain	clay/grog	3
East end	surface	pottery sherd, plain	clay/shell	1
East end	surface	pottery sherd, plain, rim	clay, leaching	1
East end	surface	pottery sherd, plain, rim/handle	clay/shell	1
East end	surface	pottery sherd, punctated	clay/shell	1
East end	surface	turtle shell	fragment	1
West End	surface	ironstone, plain	body fragment	1
West End	surface	pottery sherd, incised, rim	clay/shell	4
West End	surface	pottery sherd, plain, base	clay/shell	1
West End	surface	pottery sherd, plain, rim	clay/shell	3
West End	surface	pottery sherd, punctated, body	clay/shell	2
West End	surface	PP/K	proximal, Madison Point	1

Provenience	Depth	Artifact Category	Comments	Count
West End	surface	smooth rock, black	possibly cultural	1
GSC		turtle shell		2
ST	0-30	daub		3
ST	0-30	pottery sherd, incised	clay/grog	1
ST	0-30	pottery sherd, plain	clay, leaching	4
			<i>Site 3MS795 Total</i>	<i>221</i>

Additional Remarks

This site was quite large, about 200 m N/S by 120 m E/W. It may be larger, but this is the extent of the scatter we could see during our visit (Figure 7-81). The site is located some 2,000 m southeast of the Sherman Mound (3MS16) and is likely related to it in some way. A single shovel test excavated in the northeast portion of the site, in an area of daub, was positive for daub. Probing around the site, we detected what may be a burial located in the northwestern portion of the site and ceased subsurface investigations. Bones were observed on the ground surface south of the field road, but not in this location. The bones seen on the surface did not appear to be human, but their presence suggests burials are not unlikely. The field road running through the site was scraped by a Mississippi County maintenance crew between our visits and we observed what appeared to be burned daub and charcoal in the scrape (Figure 7-82).



Figure 7-81. Site 3MS796, view to east from west end.



Figure 7-82. Site 3MS796, close up of scraped area showing daub and blackened soil.

Recommendation

Site 3MS796 is recommended as being unassessed for nomination to the NRHP. The site is a very large scatter of material, including a possible burial. A road scraping through the site revealed what appeared to be a possible house floor, suggesting such features may be present. All of this indicates that more work is necessary at this site to fully evaluate its NRHP status.

SITE 3MS797

- Gross Cultural Affiliation Prehistoric/Historic
- Specific Component(s).....late nineteenth/early to mid-twentieth century
-Undifferentiated Woodland/Mississippian
- Site Typehistoric house site; prehistoric isolated find
- Recommended NRHP Status.....not eligible
- Site Size..... 900 sq. m
- Artifact Recovery Total 46

Location & Setting

Site 3MS797 is a newly recorded cultural resource located in Mississippi County south of the city of Osceola. The site was recorded as FS 75 by Andrew Saatkamp on January 23, 2007. At the time of investigation the site area was in harvested and cut down cotton; the surface visibility was good to excellent. The Soil Conservation Service maps this location as Bowdre silty clay loam (Br). The nearest water is Sandy Bayou, which is located 900 m to the north. The site size (30 m N-S by 30 m E-W) is based on the observed limits of the surface scatter (Figure 7-83). A shovel test excavated near the perceived center of the scatter was negative for cultural material.

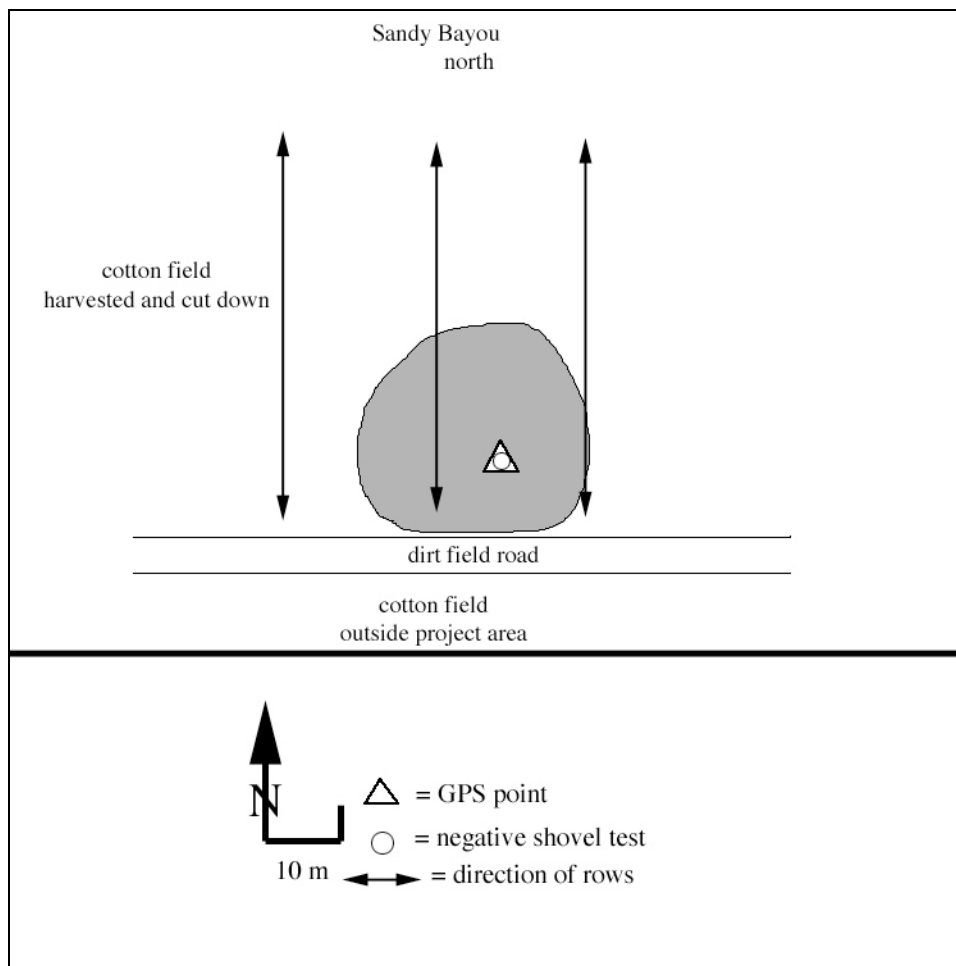


Figure 7-83. Site 3MS797 sketch map.

Artifact Assemblage

The Site 3MS797 assemblage consists of 46 artifacts, 4 prehistoric and 42 historic (Table 7-73). The prehistoric items are two pieces of daub, a core fragment, and a single clay/shell-tempered sherd. This material is likely related to Site 3MS796, which is located 300 m to the east. The presence of the sherd suggests the possibility of an undifferentiated Woodland/Mississippian component for the site.

Thirty-six of the historic items were from the Kitchen Group (bottle glass, n=12; glass bottle stopper, n=1; ironstone, n=2; late refined earthenware, n=3; stoneware, n=2; table glass, n=10; and whiteware, n=6). The remaining items are a metal bolt, a brick fragment, a piece of flat glass, a piece of shoe leather, a piece of plastic, and a marble.

None of these items is particularly diagnostic chronologically. Together the material suggests the site was a historic homestead.

Table 7-73. Site 3MS797 artifact inventory (by category).

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
metal, bolt		1
brick fragment		1
flat glass, clear		1
shoe sole, leather		1

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
bottle glass, amber		1
bottle glass, amethyst		4
bottle glass, cobalt		5
bottle glass, fragment, aqua, mouth	screw top, food/canning	1
bottle glass, fragment, clear, base	liquor/spirits	1
glass stopper, clear		1
ironstone, decorated, unidentified	footring	1
ironstone, plain	footring	1
late refined earthenware, blue annular	rim	1
late refined earthenware, molded glazed pink	body fragment	2
stoneware, Bristol/Bristol	body fragment	1
stoneware, Albany/Albany	body fragment	1
table glass, blue	body fragment	1
table glass, milk	body fragment	3
table glass, milk, green	body fragment	2
table glass, molded, amethyst	rim	1
table glass, red	rim	1
table glass, turquoise	body fragment	2
whiteware, decorated, unidentified, blue	body fragment	1
whiteware, decorated, unidentified, green	footring	1
whiteware, fiesta, yellow	body fragment	1
whiteware, maker's mark		1
whiteware, plain	rim	2
plastic, yellow		1
marble, glass, white/green swirl		1
core fragment		1
daub		2
pottery sherd, plain	clay/shell	1
<i>Site 3MS797 Total</i>		46

Additional Remarks

The site is south of Sandy Bayou and north of a field road running along the section boundary. Two structures are shown near this location on the 1933 and 1939 maps, one on the 1948 map, and none on the 1965 map.

Recommendation

Site 3MS797 is recommended as not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. The site is a Tenant period surface scatter with no subsurface integrity. Beyond the component and locational data that is already in hand, this site offers limited research potential. No additional archaeological work is necessary, and no further management action is needed.

SITE 3MS798

- Gross Cultural Affiliation Historic
- Specific Component(s)..... late nineteenth/early to mid-twentieth century
- Site Type historic house site
- Recommended NRHP Status..... not eligible
- Site Size..... 1,500 sq. m
- Artifact Recovery Total 24

Location & Setting

Site 3MS798 is a newly recorded cultural resource located in Mississippi County south of the city of Osceola. The site was recorded as FS 76 by Andrew Saatkamp on January 23, 2007. At the time of investigation the site area was in harvested and cut down cotton; the surface visibility was good to excellent. The Soil Conservation Service maps this location as Tunica silty clay (Tu). The nearest water is Sandy Bayou, which is located 10 m to the north. The site size (50 m N-S by 30 m E-W) is based on the observed limits of the surface scatter (Figure 7-84). A shovel test excavated near the perceived center of the scatter was negative for cultural material.

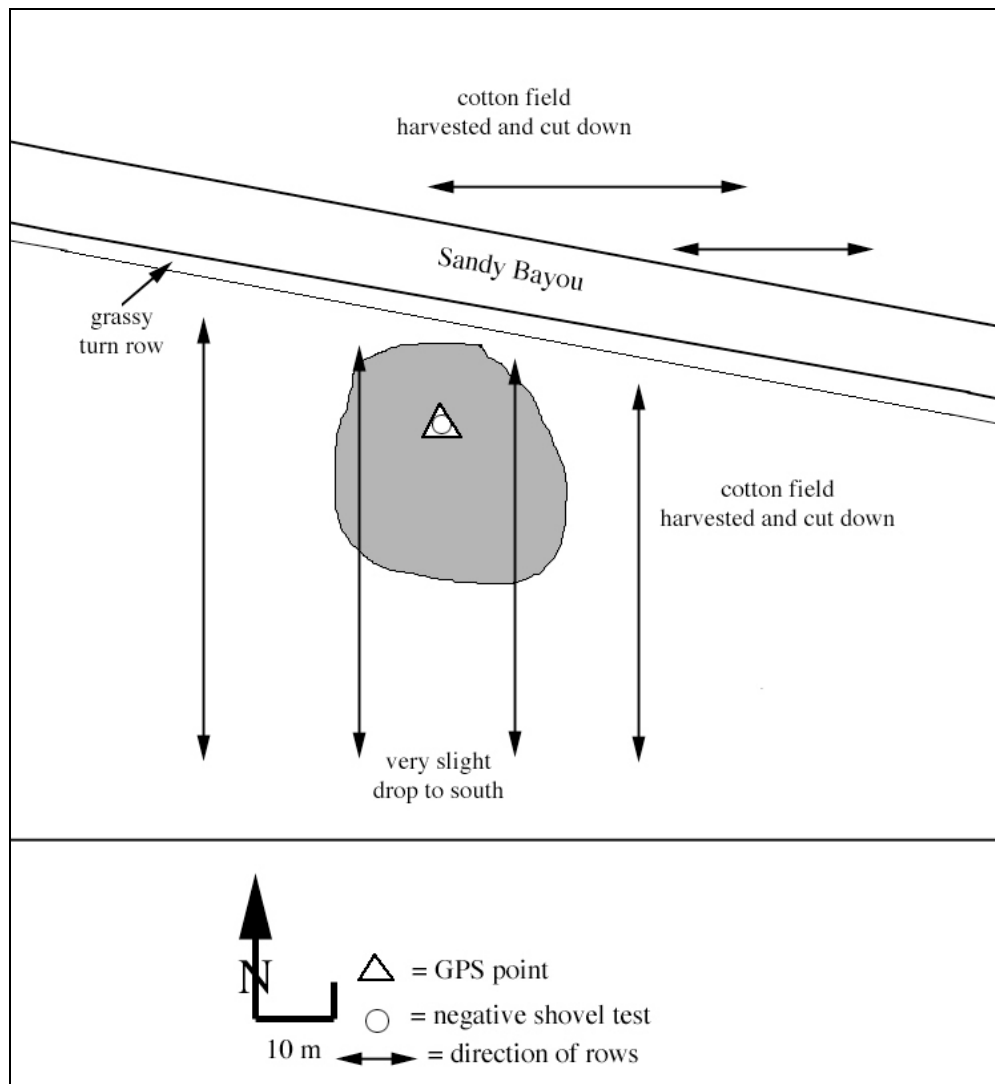


Figure 7-84. Site 3MS798 sketch map.

Artifact Assemblage

The Site 3MS798 assemblage consists of 24 artifacts (Table 7-74). Fourteen of the items were from the Kitchen Group (bottle glass, n=9; stoneware, n=4; and table glass, n=1). The remaining items include three pieces of metal hardware, three brick fragments, three pieces of flat glass, and a wire nail.

None of these items is particularly diagnostic chronologically. Together the material suggests the site was a historic homestead.

Table 7-74. Site 3MS798 artifact inventory (by category).

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
metal, hardware		1
metal, hardware		1
metal, hardware	“pig n blanket”	1
brick fragment		3
flat glass, light green		3
nail, wire	large	1
bottle glass, amethyst		3
bottle glass, aqua		2
bottle glass, clear		3
bottle glass, light green		1
stoneware, Bristol/Albany	body fragment	1
stoneware, Bristol/brown unidentified	base	1
stoneware, brown unidentified/brown unidentified	body fragment	1
stoneware, cream/cream	body fragment	1
table glass, molded, clear		1
Site 3MS798 Total		24

Additional Remarks

The site is located south of Sandy Bayou and east of the former community of Grider. A structure is shown near this location on all four archival maps consulted.

Recommendation

Site 3MS798 is recommended as not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. The site is a Tenant period surface scatter with no subsurface integrity. Beyond the component and locational data that is already in hand, this site offers limited research potential. No additional archaeological work is necessary, and no further management action is needed.

SITE 3MS799

- Gross Cultural AffiliationHistoric
- Specific Component(s).....late nineteenth/early to mid-twentieth century
- Site Type historic house site
- Recommended NRHP Status.....not eligible
- Site Size.....900 sq. m
- Artifact Recovery Total 26

Location & Setting

Site 3MS799 is a newly recorded cultural resource located in Mississippi County south of the city of Osceola. The site was recorded as FS 78 by Andrew Saatkamp on January 23, 2007. At the time of investigation the site area was in harvested and cut down cotton; the surface visibility was good to excellent. The Soil Conservation Service maps this location as Tunica silty clay (Tu). The nearest water is Sandy Bayou, which is located 200 m to the south. The site size (30 m N-S by 30 m E-W) is based on the observed limits of the surface scatter (Figure 7-85). A shovel test excavated near the perceived center of the scatter was negative for cultural material.

Artifact Assemblage

The Site 3MS799 assemblage consists of 26 artifacts (Table 7-75). Nineteen of the items were from the Kitchen Group (bottle glass, n=13; late refined earthenware, n=1; stoneware, n=2; and whiteware, n=3). The remaining items are four brick fragments, two nails, and a .38 caliber bullet.

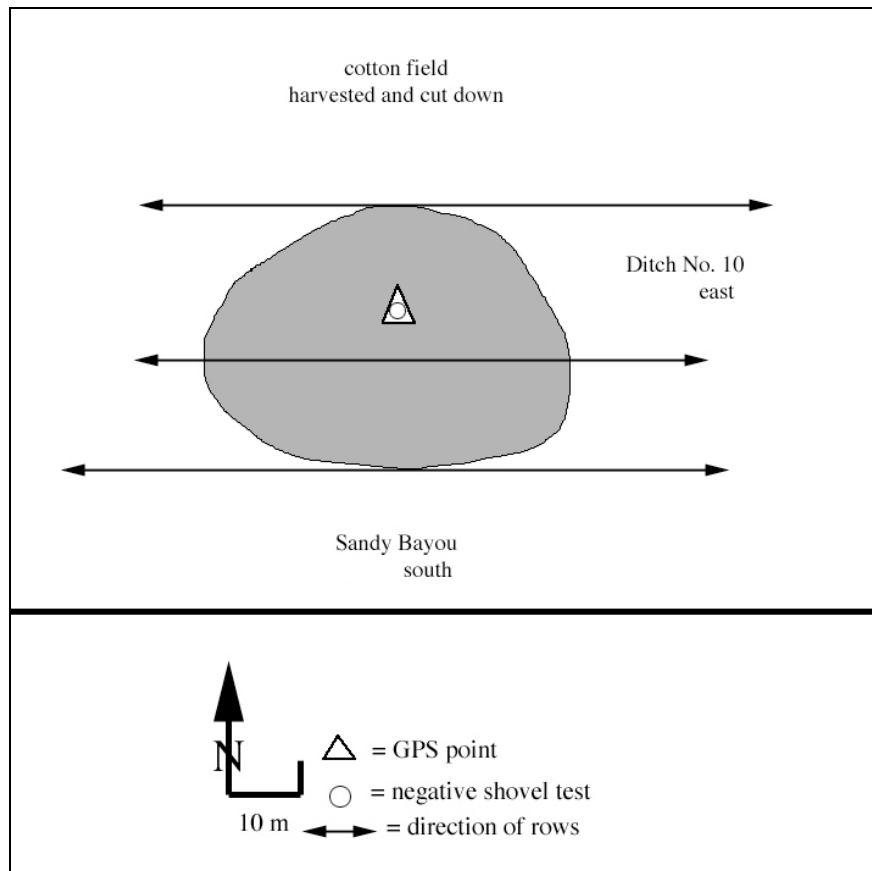


Figure 7-85. Site 3MS799 sketch map.

None of these items is particularly diagnostic chronologically. Together the material suggests the site was a historic homestead.

Table 7-75. Site 3MS799 artifact inventory (by category).

Artifact Category	Comments	Count
brick fragment		4
nail, unidentified		2
bullet, lead slug	38 cal. (target shot)	1
bottle glass, amber		4
bottle glass, amethyst		1
bottle glass, aqua		1
bottle glass, clear		3
bottle glass, cobalt		1
bottle glass, green		1
bottle glass, light green		1
bottle glass, milk		1
late refined earthenware, blue/white	body fragment	1
stoneware, Albany	handle	1
stoneware, clear/brown unidentified	body fragment	1
whiteware, plain	lid	1
whiteware, plain	footring	1
whiteware, plain	body fragment	1
<i>Site 3MS799 Total</i>		26

Additional Remarks

The site is located north of Sandy Bayou and east of the former community of Grider. No structures are shown at this location on any of the four archival maps consulted.

Recommendation

Site 3MS799 is recommended as not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. The site is a Tenant period surface scatter with no subsurface integrity. Beyond the component and locational data that is already in hand, this site offers limited research potential. No additional archaeological work is necessary, and no further management action is needed.

8. SUMMARY

Between January 8 and February 9, 2007 Panamerican Consultants, Inc., under contract with Great River Economic Development of Blytheville, Arkansas, conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey of approximately 3,000 acres south of Osceola in Mississippi County, Arkansas. The survey was conducted in advance of a proposed industrial area. Field investigations consisted of visual inspection of cultivated cotton fields and some subsurface investigation of historic scatters.

A literature and records search indicated that four previously recorded sites (3MS16, 3MS404, 3MS450, and 3MS674) were located in the proposed project area. During the course of the investigation these four previously recorded sites were revisited and 72 new sites were recorded (Table 8-01). Sixty-eight of these sites represent tenant-farmer houses dating from the late nineteenth century to the early/mid-twentieth century. This interpretation is based on the artifacts recovered from the sites and information gleaned from archival maps. The remaining four sites have a prehistoric component, one of which has a historic component, as well.

Table 8-01. Summary of sites in the study area.

Site No.	Cultural Affiliation	Site type	Recommendation
3MS16	Mississippian	mound	undetermined; probably eligible
3MS404	early to mid-20th century	historic house site; school?	undetermined
3MS450	early to mid-20th century	historic house site	not eligible
3MS674	early to mid-20th century	historic house site; farm shop	not eligible
3MS728	late 19th/early to mid-20th century	historic house site	not eligible
3MS729	late 19th/early to mid-20th century	historic house site	not eligible
3MS730	late 19th/early to mid-20th century	historic house site	not eligible
3MS731	late 19th/early to mid-20th century	historic house site	not eligible
3MS732	late 19th/early to mid-20th century	historic house site	not eligible
3MS733	late 19th/early to mid-20th century	historic house site	not eligible
3MS734	late 19th/early to mid-20th century	historic house site	not eligible
3MS735	late 19th/early to mid-20th century	historic house site	not eligible
3MS736	late 19th/early to mid-20th century	historic house site	not eligible
3MS737	late 19th/early to mid-20th century	historic house site	not eligible
3MS738	late 19th/early to mid-20th century	historic house site	not eligible
3MS739	late 19th/early to mid-20th century	historic house site	not eligible
3MS740	late 19th/early to mid-20th century	historic house site	not eligible
3MS741	late 19th/early to mid-20th century	historic house site	not eligible
3MS742	late 19th/early to mid-20th century	historic house site	not eligible
3MS743	late 19th/early to mid-20th century	historic house site	not eligible
3MS744	late 19th/early to mid-20th century	historic house site	not eligible
3MS745	late 19th/early to mid-20th century	historic house site	not eligible
3MS746	late 19th/early to mid-20th century	historic house site	not eligible
3MS747	late 19th/early to mid-20th century	historic house site	not eligible
3MS748	late 19th/early to mid-20th century	historic house site	not eligible
3MS749	late 19th/early to mid-20th century	historic house site	not eligible
3MS750	late 19th/early to mid-20th century	historic house site	not eligible
3MS751	late 19th/early to mid-20th century	historic house site	not eligible
3MS752	late 19th/early to mid-20th century	historic house site	not eligible
3MS753	undifferentiated Woodland/Mississippian	short term camp	undetermined
3MS754	late 19th/early to mid-20th century	historic house site	not eligible

Site No.	Cultural Affiliation	Site type	Recommendation
3MS755	late 19th/early to mid-20th century	historic house site	not eligible
3MS756	late 19th/early to mid-20th century	historic house site	not eligible
3MS757	late 19th/early to mid-20th century	historic house site	not eligible
3MS758	late 19th/early to mid-20th century	historic house site	not eligible
3MS759	late 19th/early to mid-20th century	historic house site	not eligible
3MS760	late 19th/early to mid-20th century	historic house site	not eligible
3MS761	late 19th/early to mid-20th century	historic house site	not eligible
3MS762	late 19th/early to mid-20th century	historic house site	not eligible
3MS763	late 19th/early to mid-20th century	historic house site	not eligible
3MS764	late 19th/early to mid-20th century	historic house site	not eligible
3MS765	late 19th/early to mid-20th century	historic house site	not eligible
3MS766	late 19th/early to mid-20th century	historic house site	not eligible
3MS767	late 19th/early to mid-20th century	historic house site	undetermined
3MS768	late 19th/early to mid-20th century	historic house site	not eligible
3MS769	late 19th/early to mid-20th century	historic house site	not eligible
3MS770	late 19th/early to mid-20th century	historic house site	not eligible
3MS771	late 19th/early to mid-20th century	historic house site	not eligible
3MS772	late 19th/early to mid-20th century	historic house site	not eligible
3MS773	late 19th/early to mid-20th century	historic house site	not eligible
3MS774	late 19th/early to mid-20th century	historic house site	not eligible
3MS775	late 19th/early to mid-20th century	historic house site	not eligible
3MS776	late 19th/early to mid-20th century	historic house site	not eligible
3MS777	late 19th/early to mid-20th century	historic house site	not eligible
3MS778	late 19th/early to mid-20th century	historic house site	not eligible
3MS779	late 19th/early to mid-20th century	historic house site	not eligible
3MS780	undifferentiated Woodland/Mississippian and late 19th/early to mid-20th century	short term camp and historic house site	undetermined
3MS781	late 19th/early to mid-20th century	historic house site	not eligible
3MS782	undifferentiated Woodland/Mississippian	farm hamlet?	undetermined
3MS783	late 19th/early to mid-20th century	historic house site	not eligible
3MS784	late 19th/early to mid-20th century	historic house site	not eligible
3MS785	late 19th/early to mid-20th century	historic house site	not eligible
3MS786	late 19th/early to mid-20th century	historic house site	not eligible
3MS787	late 19th/early to mid-20th century	historic house site	not eligible
3MS788	late 19th/early to mid-20th century	historic house site	not eligible
3MS789	late 19th/early to mid-20th century	historic house site	not eligible
3MS790	late 19th/early to mid-20th century	historic house site	not eligible
3MS791	late 19th/early to mid-20th century	historic house site	not eligible
3MS792	late 19th/early to mid-20th century	historic house site	not eligible
3MS793	late 19th/early to mid-20th century	historic house site	not eligible
3MS794	late 19th/early to mid-20th century	historic house site	not eligible
3MS795	late 19th/early to mid-20th century	historic house site	not eligible
3MS796	late 19th/early to mid-20th century	historic house site	not eligible
3MS797	late 19th/early to mid-20th century	historic house site	not eligible
3MS798	late 19th/early to mid-20th century	historic house site	not eligible
3MS799	late 19th/early to mid-20th century	historic house site	not eligible

The period from 1875 to 1950 is known as the Tenant period, named for the sharecropping or tenant farm labor system that was a significant characteristic of southern U.S. agriculture after the Civil War. The importance of the Tenant farm period in the archaeological record is that it probably represents the maximum occupation of the Eastern Lowlands prior to the recent development of non-farm rural settlement. The archaeological characteristics of Tenant period

sites include high frequencies of Kitchen Group artifacts (up to 85 percent), primarily bottle glass and ceramics, all dating from the late nineteenth century to the mid-twentieth century. The cultural materials at Tenant period sites are typically from near-surface plowzone contexts, as a result of the structures typically being elevated on brick, concrete, or cypress-stump piers.

All of the material recovered from the new sites came from surface or near-surface contexts. The vast majority of the artifact assemblage consists of glass and ceramics, with other groups minimally represented. One of these new sites, 3MS767, we feel meets eligibility criteria for nomination to the NRHP. This is a large probable farmstead that appears to have been occupied for quite some time, likely from at least the early part of the twentieth century. As such, it is possible that further work at this location may provide more information regarding the Tenant period in northeast Arkansas.

As mentioned above, four of the newly recorded sites had prehistoric components, mainly undifferentiated Woodland/Mississippian. Two sites, 3MS753 and 782, are small in size and are likely small campsites or homesteads. One of the sites, 3MS780, is larger and may be the result of more than one habitation. Site 3MS796 is a very large scatter of material, including a possible burial. A road scraping through the site revealed what appeared to be a possible house floor, suggesting such features may be present. Also of interest from this site is an effigy rim with a stylized human face; items such as these are considered to date to the Late Mississippi period. All of the sites with prehistoric material are considered to have an undetermined NRHP status. Part of this recommendation is made because there are so few prehistoric sites known in the vicinity of the project area. They may be related to the Sherman Mound (3MS16), located to the east, and which is recommended as needing further evaluation.

Of the four previously recorded sites, only 3MS16 had a prehistoric component, Early to Middle Mississippian. The remaining three sites all date to the Tenant period. Sites 3MS450 and 3MS674 are recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP, and we concur with the prior evaluations. Site 3MS404 was recommended as needing further work to determine its NRHP status, and we concur with that as well. It is possible that 3MS404 represents a rural school and further work at that location may provide more information on such site types.

The sites recommended as having undetermined National Register status should have further work done before any ground disturbing work is carried out. Should any undiscovered cultural resources be encountered during the proposed undertakings, all work must cease in the immediate area. The appropriate official or officials must be notified, and plans must be made and carried out to evaluate the resource(s).

FINAL REMARKS

On February 7, 2007, German steelmaker ThyssenKrupp AG announced that they had dropped the plan to develop this 3,000 a. site near Osceola as a steel mill, and instead opted to build the plant near Mount Vernon on the Tombigbee River in Alabama (Associated Press 2007). While Mr. Chitwood, President of the Mississippi County Economic Development Commission, stated that the commission will continue to market the study area for industrial development, it is clear that any impacts to the archaeological resources documented herein will not occur in the immediate future.

The Arkansas SHPO reviewed the draft of this report on May 21, 2007 (Appendix A). While the SHPO concurred with the NRHP eligibility recommendations offered in the draft, they desire additional documentary research for the entire tract. This research should be conducted as a part of any Phase II testing program or programs that are conducted at the historic components that require additional work to make a formal determination of eligibility (see 3MS404, 3MS767, and 3MS780).

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APPENDIX A: ARKANSAS SHPO DRAFT REPORT REVIEW LETTER



The Department of Arkansas Heritage

Mike Beebe
Governor

Cathie Matthews
Director

Arkansas Arts Council

Arkansas Natural Heritage
Commission

Delta Cultural Center

Historic Arkansas Museum

Mosaic Templars
Cultural Center

Old State House Museum



Arkansas Historic Preservation Program

1500 Tower Building
323 Center Street
Little Rock, AR 72201
(501) 324-9880
fax: (501) 324-9184
tdd: (501) 324-9811

e-mail:

info@arkansaspreservation.org

website:

www.arkansaspreservation.com

An Equal Opportunity Employer

May 21, 2007

Mr. Clif Chitwood
President
Mississippi County Economic Development
Post Office Box 166
Blytheville, Arkansas 72316

RE: Mississippi County - Osceola
Section 106 Review - USDA-RD
Industrial Plant and/or Distribution Facility
AHPP Tracking No: 60721

Dear Mr. Chitwood:

My staff has reviewed the draft report entitled "Cultural Resources Survey of Approximately 3,000 Acres South of Osceola, Mississippi County, Arkansas" by Panamerican consultants, Inc. This report documents a cultural resources survey that was of sufficient intensity to identify properties in the area of potential effect (APE). However, because the current project has been cancelled, many of our recommendations apply only if this property is developed in the future.

On the basis of this report, we agree that sites 3MS404, 3MS753, 3MS767, 3MS780 and 3MS796 are potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places and require Phase II testing to make a determination. The recommendation for 3MS782 is unclear at this point, although it seems likely that an error in editing is involved and that Phase II testing is needed. However, we find it difficult to envision a scenario in which the Sherman Mound (3MSI6) would be found not eligible. Phase II work there should be limited to a detailed surface survey and an accurate topographic map that clearly defines the site limits so that it can be avoided and preserved in place.

Only three of the 72 sites with historic period components are recommended for Phase II work. However, we believe that detailed documentary research should be conducted to put the numerous historic sites into context so that it will be possible to identify those that may be of value in addressing relevant research questions posed in "A State Plan for the Conservation of Archeological Resources in Arkansas."

We also identified a few problems of an editorial nature that the authors will wish to correct.

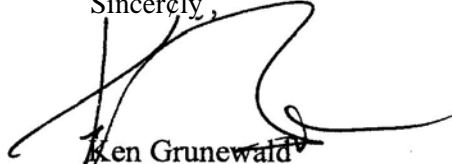
1. On page 35, Sherman Mound (3MSI6) is said to be located "well south" of the current project. Actually, it is located in survey area 32 at the west edge of the project area.



2. The recommendations for 3MS782, a Woodland/Mississippi period site, state that it is a tenant period surface scatter that requires no further work. This should be clarified.
3. Table 8-01 shows site 3MS796, a Late Mississippi Period habitation, as a late 19th/early 20th century house site. This should be corrected.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this undertaking. If you have any questions, please contact Steve Imhoff of my staff at (501) 324-9880.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Ken Grunewald", written over a horizontal line.

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

cc: Dr. Ann M. Early, Arkansas Archeological Survey
Mr. Jimmy D. McNeil, Memphis District Corps of Engineers
Mr. C. Andrew Buchner, Panamerican Consultants, Inc.
Ms. Carrie V. Wilson, Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma
Mr. Larry Duncan, USDA Rural Development