

**CULTURAL RESOURCES LITERATURE AND RECORDS SEARCH
FOR THE CLARK COUNTY INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL – SOUTH
SITE, CLARK COUNTY, ARKANSAS**

Prepared for:

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INTRODUCTION

At the request of ECCI, PaleoWest, LLC dba Chronicle Heritage conducted a cultural resources literature and records search (a.k.a., a “desktop” study) for the Clark County Industrial Council South Site, Clark County, Arkansas. The goal of a desktop study is to identify all known cultural resources within the study area and to develop a sense of the unknown/unrecorded cultural resources that can be expected to exist within the study area.

A desktop study includes conducting a standard Phase I cultural resources background research; no fieldwork is required. The information provided is intended to assist project managers in planning the proposed undertaking. In the event that a standard Phase I cultural resources field survey becomes necessary, the information from the desktop study may be recycled (assuming there is not a lengthy time duration between the two studies).

STUDY LOCATION

The study area is an 81-ac. (32.7 ha) irregular shaped tract located within the northeast ¼ of Section 13 of T8S R20W. The study area can be identified on the Arkadelphia 7.5-min. quad (Figure 1). The study area is a mix of wooded wetland areas and agricultural fields (Figure 2).

ARKANSAS ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

An online review of the Arkansas Archeological Survey (ARAS) Automated Management of Archeological Site Data in Arkansas (AMASDA) database revealed that there are four previously recorded archaeological sites within the boundaries of the study area, and 14 previously recorded archaeological sites within a 1-mi. radius (Figure 1).

Intersecting archaeological sites include:

- 3CL0264: This site was identified during the archaeological survey of the Clark County Industrial Park (Kelly 1978). The site is described as a prehistoric lithic scatter or lithic debris encompassing an area of approximately 100-ft. E-W by 40-ft. N-S. Site conditions were described as disturbed by cultivation, and no further testing was recommended.
- 3CL0265: This site was identified during the archaeological survey of the Clark County Industrial Park (Kelly 1978). The site is described as a prehistoric scatter of lithic debris encompassing an area approximately 60-ft. E-W by 100-ft. N-S. Artifacts collected include lithic debris (debitage), utilized flakes, and a “few bifacial tools”. No further analysis of the utilized flakes or bifacial tools is provided. Site conditions were described as disturbed from cultivation, and no further testing was recommended.
- 3CL0266: This site was identified during the archaeological survey of the Clark County Industrial Park (Kelly 1978). This site is described as a historic scatter of ceramics, glass, and bricks over an area approximately 200-ft. E-W by 120-ft. N-S. Site conditions were described as disturbed by cultivation, and no further testing was recommended.
- 3CL0269: This site was identified during the archaeological survey of the Clark County Industrial Park (Kelly 1978). The site is described as a historic scatter of ceramics, glass, brick, concrete, and metal over an area approximately 75-ft. N-S by 50-ft. E-W. Site conditions were described as disturbed by cultivation and erosion, and no further testing was recommended.

Sites adjacent to the study area within the 1-mi. radius were also identified during the archaeological survey of the Clark County Industrial Park (Kelly 1978). These sites were similar in description and cultural material to the intersecting sites described above.

Archaeological sites adjacent to the study area include:

- 3CL0261: This site is described as a multicomponent scatter of historic and prehistoric artifacts and was disturbed. No further testing was recommended. The site was investigated again in 1984 for a railway extension project (Williams 1987), and although three to four flakes on the surface were identified, they were determined not to be associated with the site due to recent road construction in the area. No further investigations of the site were recommended.
- 3CL0262: This site is described as a Prehistoric lithic scatter and was disturbed. No further testing was recommended.
- 3CL0267: This site is described as an Archaic scatter of lithic debris comprising utilized flakes and unifacial and bifacial tools. The site was disturbed by cultivation and erosion, and the recommendation was to avoid it.
- 3CL0268: This site is described as a multicomponent scatter of historic and prehistoric artifacts. The site was disturbed, and no further testing was recommended.

One historic cemetery is located approximately 150-ft. east of the eastern boundary of the study area along Richwoods Road. 3CL0883, Richwood Cemetery, was first reported as a site in 2008 as part of the Clark County Cemetery Project. The site is a historic cemetery dating from 1902. The location is described as between the railroad and Highway 67, situated on a high terrace above and west of the Waggle Creek drainage. The cemetery is enclosed by a fence on the west side.

The remaining sites within the 1-mi. radius include: 3CL0263, 3CL0398, 3CL0422, 3CL0481, 3CL0493, 3CL0494, 3CL0495, 3CL0508, and 3CL0913.

PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

An online review of the AMASDA project database reveals that there have been two previous cultural resources surveys within the study area, and there have been five within a 1-mi. radius (Figure 2).

Intersecting previous cultural surveys include:

- *A Cultural Resources Survey of Southwest Intermodal Authority Railroad Extension* (Branam et al. 2016) was conducted for approximately 2.2 km of a proposed Intermodal Rail extension. No cultural materials were identified or associated with the adjacent sites reported in AMASDA Report 166 (Kelly, 1978). This survey was recorded with the ARAS as AMASDA Report 7012.
- *Archaeological Survey of The Clark County Industrial Park* (Kelly 1978) was a Phase 1 survey of approximately 279-ac. Nine archaeological sites were identified, five prehistoric, two historic, and two multicomponent. This survey was recorded with the ARAS as AMASDA Report 166.

Previous cultural surveys within a 1-mi radius include:

- *A Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Paper Manufacturing Plant in Clark County, Arkansas* (Branam et al. 2017);
- *Additional Southwest Authority Intermodal Railroad Extensions* (Branam and Vilahomat 2018);
- *Additional Southwest Authority Intermodal Railroad Extensions* (Branam and Sorrows 2018);
- *A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of a Proposed Tie Line Corridor in Pike County, Arkansas and the Gum Springs Substation in Clark County, Arkansas* (Stetzer 2004); and
- *An Archaeological Resurvey of Three Sites along the Arkla, Inc. line-S Replacement Pipeline in Clark County, Arkansas* (Williams 1987).

AHPP RECORDS

A review of the records on the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program (AHPP) online database was conducted. This research revealed that there are two previously recorded properties within a 1-mi search radius (Figure 1).

These properties include:

- CL0003 was recorded on August 8, 1985, as Bizzle’s Dogtrot in the town of Hollywood. The AHPP provides no additional information about the property, which is located approximately 0.9-mi. east of the southeastern corner of the study area.
- CL0749, an NRHP listed property, was recorded on July 28, 2003, as AR 51, Old – Curtis to Gum Springs. NR listed date is January 20, 2004. The AHPP provides no further information on the property, and it is located approximately 0.7-mi. southwest of the southwestern corner of the study area.

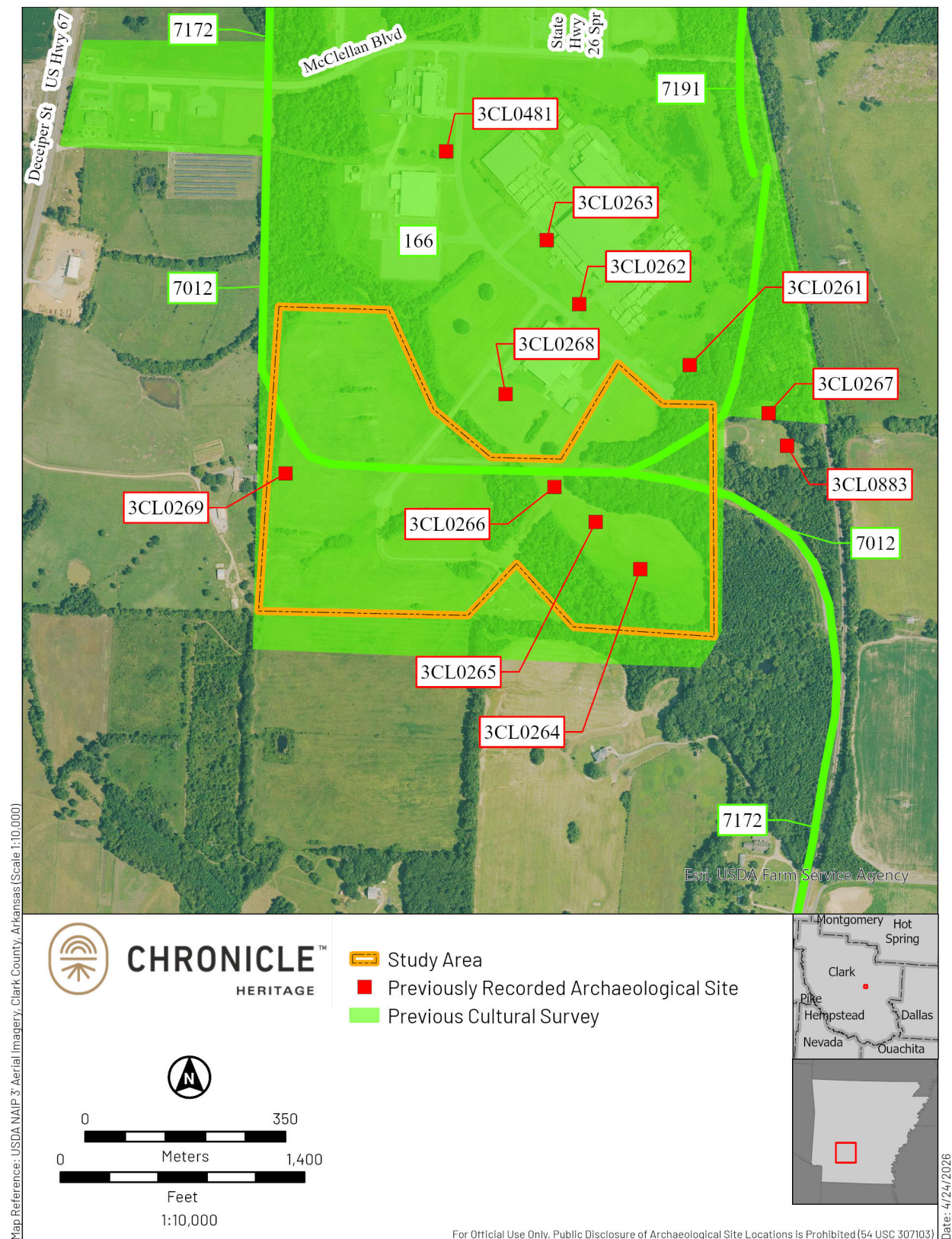


Figure 2. CCIS South Site Study Area Location with adjacent previously recorded archaeological sites and previous cultural surveys on current USDA NAIP aerial imagery.

NRHP Listings

Review of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) listings indicates that there is currently no listed property within the study area.

CARTOGRAPHIC REVIEW

GENERAL LAND OFFICE (GLO) PLATS

The 1800's General Land Office (GLO) plat for T8S R20W is the earliest detailed map of the study area. No cultural features are shown within the study tract (Figure 3). Possible agricultural fields are depicted to the north of the study area.

1959 QUAD

The 1959 Arkadelphia, AR 7.5-min quad shows no cultural features within the study tract (Figure 4). The nearest feature is Richwood Road, which borders the eastern boundary of the study area, and the Richwoods Cemetery further to the east. There is a road leading to the western boundary and three possible historic structures adjacent to it. A creek and wetland are also depicted.

1986 QUAD

The 1986 Arkadelphia, AR, 7.5-min quad shows a dashed line through the study area that may indicate a pipeline or utility corridor (Figure 5). No other cultural features are depicted within the study area.

USDA NAIP AERIAL IMAGERY

USDA NAIP aerial imagery for the study area is available in the Arkansas Archaeological Survey AMASDA database from 2006 to 2015. A review of these images confirms there are no recent structures in the study area, and the tract remains a mix of wooded, wetland, and agricultural areas.

CONCLUSIONS

There are four previously recorded archaeological sites within the Clark County Industrial Council South Site identified by previous cultural surveys in the study area. The study area is primarily agricultural fields interspersed with wetland and wooded areas. Given the nature of the previously recorded archaeological sites and the lack of further documentation since their identification, Chronicle Heritage recommends a phase I survey, in accordance with the most recent AHPP guidelines for archaeological fieldwork and report writing in Arkansas, to test site integrity.

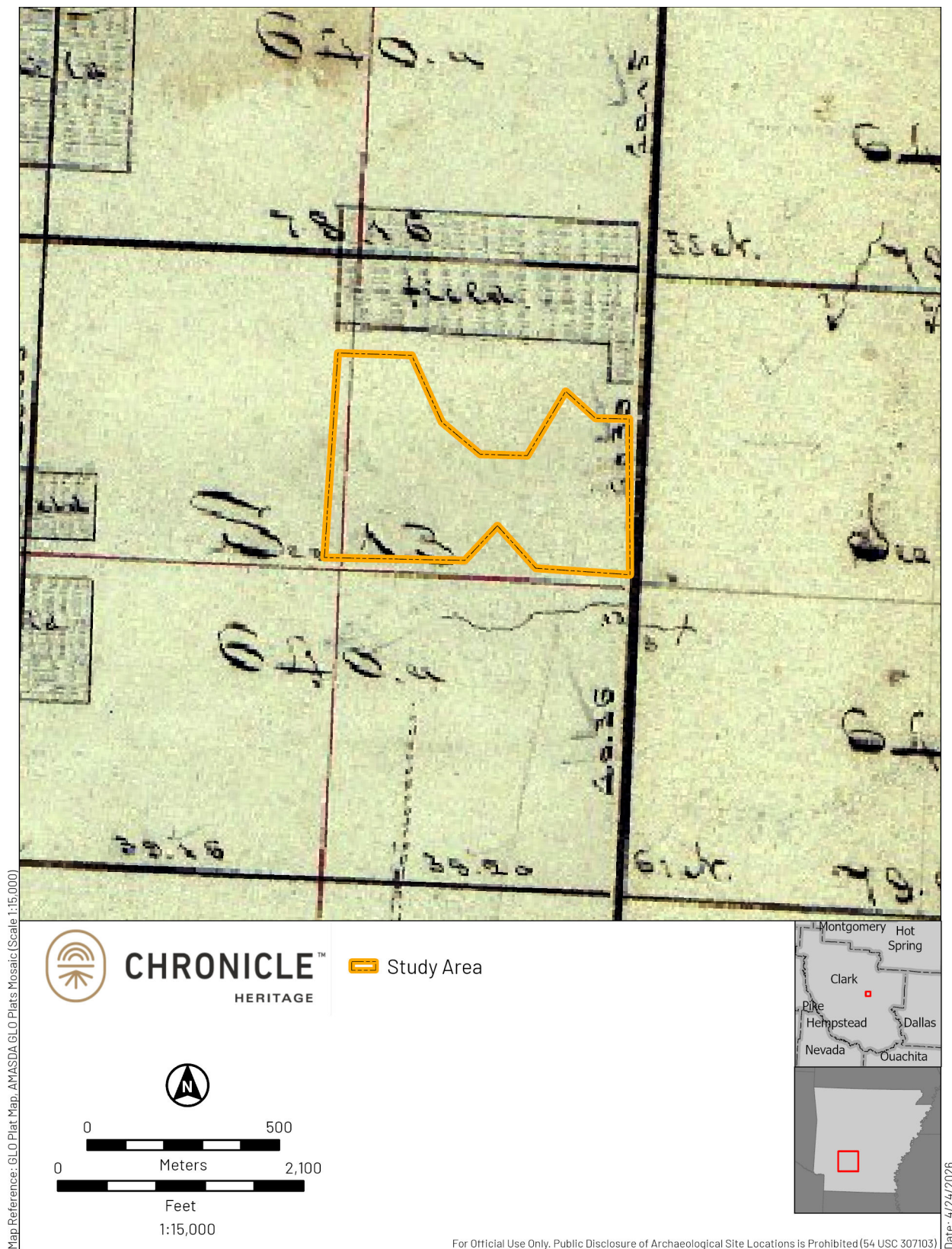


Figure 3. CCIC South Site Study Area on the 1800's GLO plat for T8S R20W.

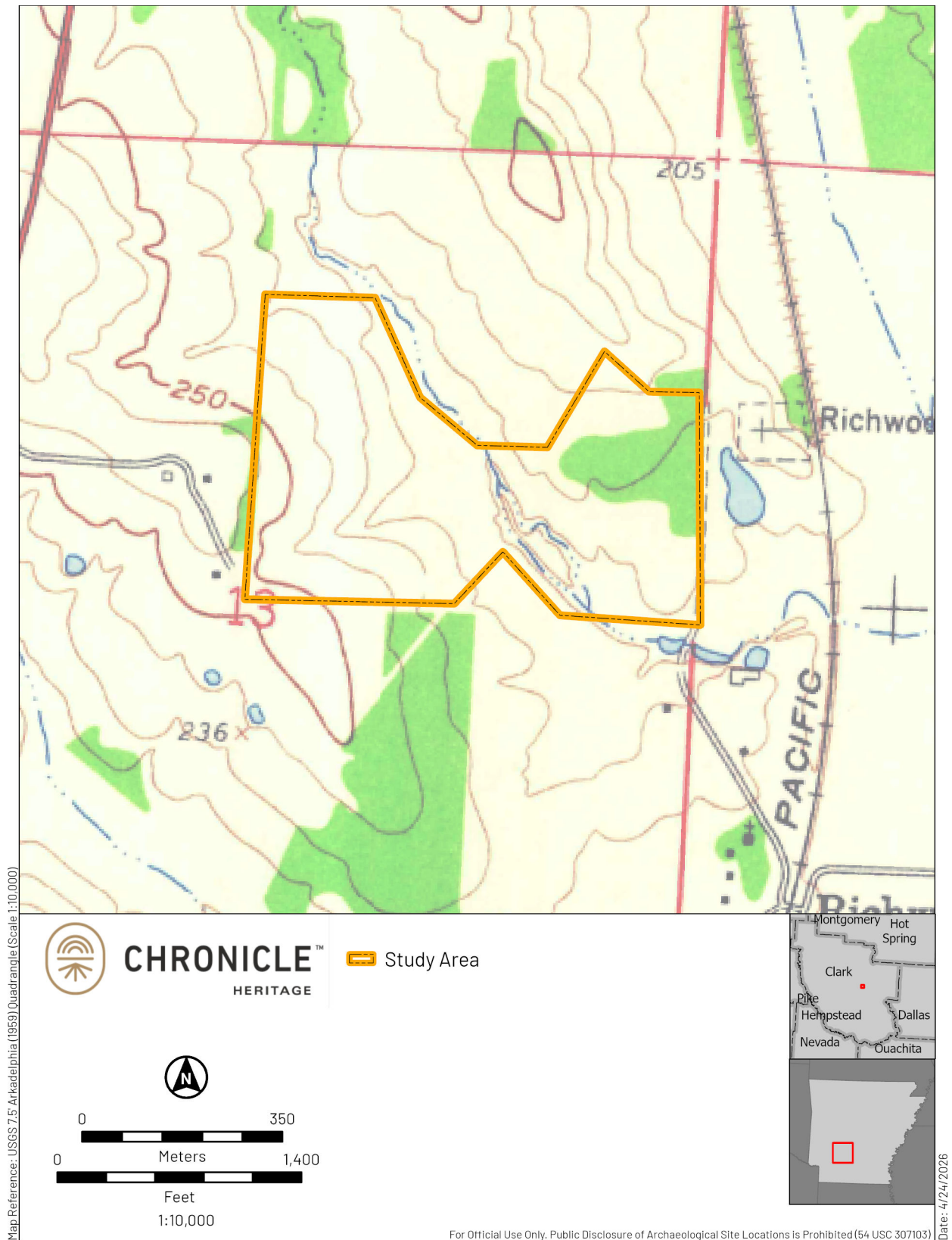


Figure 4. CCIC South Site Study Area on the 1959 Arkadelphia, AR 7.5-min quad.

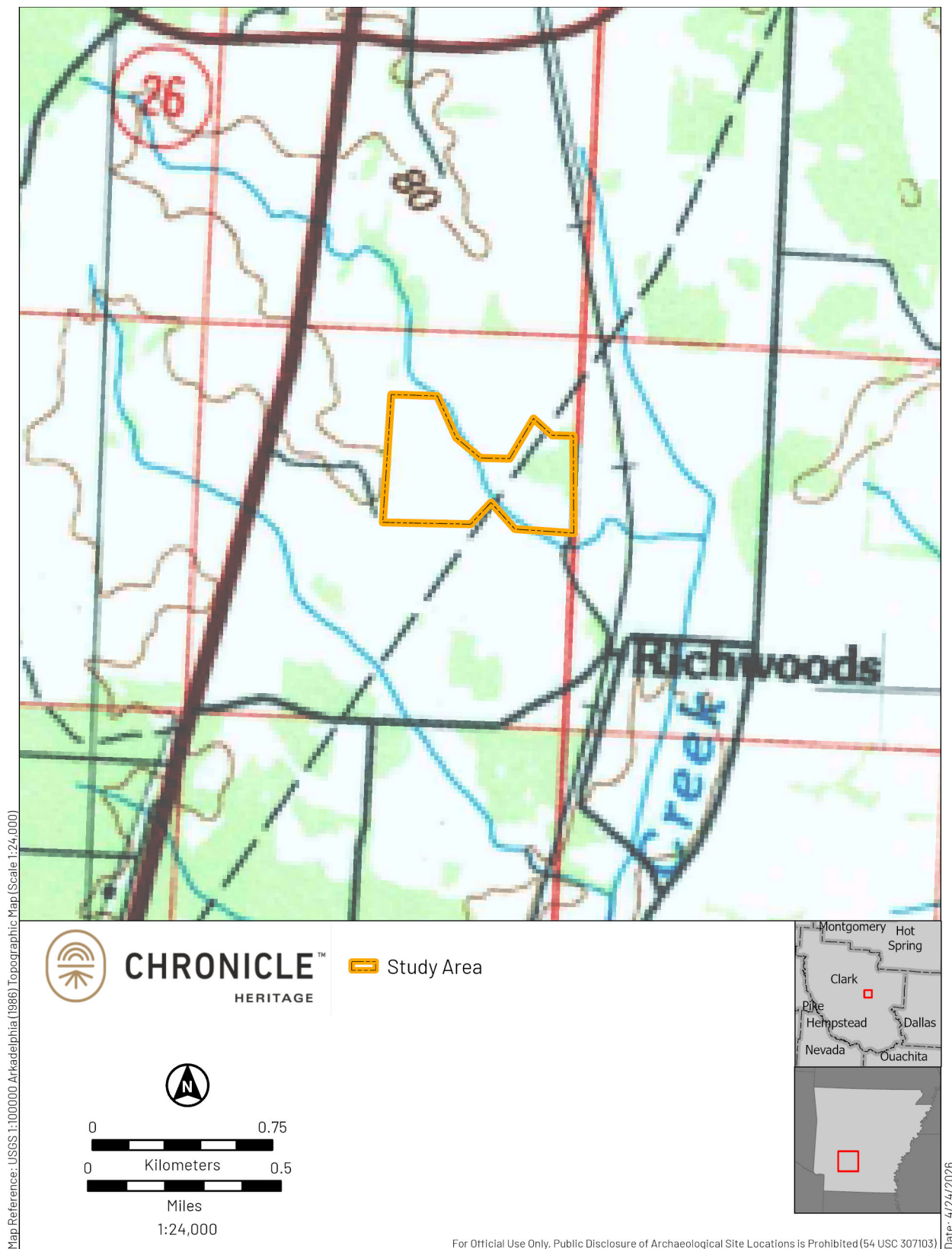


Figure 5. CCIC South Site Study Area on the 1986 Arkadelphia, AR 7.5-min quad.

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