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## CHAPTER FOUR

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# ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE L'ANGUILLE RIVER BASIN, NORTHEAST ARKANSAS: LARGE-SCALE SURVEY IN THE SOUTHEAST

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### **Introduction**

If anything characterizes modern archaeological research in the Southeast, it is intensive survey work. This is in marked contrast to earlier times, when excavation comprised much of the fieldwork undertaken and certainly the vast majority of what was reported. The Bureau of Ethnology's Mound Exploration program during the 1880s, for example, included extensive excavations at many of the 2,000 mounds examined (B. D. Smith 1985), while dozens of large sites were largely or completely excavated during the New Deal era (Lyon 1996). In many of the so-called "survey" projects undertaken during these eras, in fact, the amount of excavation that occurred often vastly exceeded what is opened in many of today's "data recovery" projects (e.g., DePratter 1991; Wauchope 1966).

The kind of large-scale survey work in the Southeast that comes close to resembling modern activity—the examination of landscapes, localities, or regions to locate sites followed by the systematic surface or limited subsurface collection of artifacts from them—did not get started until the late 1920s and early 1930s. James A. Ford's (1936) classic analysis of primarily surface materials from 103 sites in Louisiana and Mississippi collected over the preceding decade—a study that went a long way toward establishing the basic cultural chronology for the Lower Mississippi Valley—was one of the earliest and, to this day, still one of the best examples of the research potential of survey data. The most outstanding contributions to our understanding of southeastern archaeology based on survey level data are the monumental overviews produced

by the Lower Mississippi Survey (LMS) under the direction of Philip Phillips, James A. Ford, and James B. Griffin (1951; Phillips 1970). These overviews, based on materials from hundreds of sites from across several regions—with each site carefully located, recorded, and then collected according to the best standards of the time—documented the distribution in time and space of many of the prehistoric cultures of the Lower Mississippi Valley. In a very real sense, much of the survey work done in this area since has been directed to filling in the details of a record whose broad outlines were revealed by these investigations.

The LMS work was exceptional in another way, in that the fieldwork and analyses were thoroughly written up and published and, as a result, had a profound impact on our understanding of southeastern prehistory. Survey work was not typically reported until the 1970s, although site data began to be compiled in many southern states during the 1930s. Thus, while a number of large-scale reservoir projects were conducted from the late 1940s through early 1960s across the Southeast, the survey work associated with many of them usually was cursorily written up, at best. Fortunately, modern researchers are beginning to analyze and synthesize this information (e.g., Elliott 1995; Ledbetter et al. 1987).

With the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) and the rise of the modern cultural resource management (CRM) era, archaeological research has undergone a dramatic change in the Southeast. Survey, rather than excavation, has come to be viewed as primary, the essential first step in responsible research and resource management. This emphasis is driven by Sections 106 and 110 of the NHPA, which call for the location, evaluation, and treatment (i.e., preservation or mitigation) of historic properties—archaeological and historic sites—on all federal lands, and on private lands if projects conducted on these lands require federal approval or make use of federal funding. While excavations still occur, these are viewed as a last resort by responsible professionals. That is, sites determined to be significant under the current process are to be preserved and protected wherever possible and only excavated on a large scale if there is no other alternative.

As a result of this change in emphasis and legal mandate, a vast number of archaeological survey projects encompassing a wide range of geographic scales have occurred in the Southeast in recent years. This has led to a massive increase in information. The number of known archaeological sites in the Southeast has increased from roughly 10,000 in 1970 to close to 200,000 at the present, with about 10,000 new sites added per year (Anderson and Horak 1995:3). The total area examined is growing at a comparable rate. Project survey tracts range in size from under an acre to thousands or even tens of thousands of acres, and cumulatively millions of acres have been intensively surveyed during the

past three decades. Locational data on the occurrence of archaeological sites exists from contiguous tracts that may be up to hundreds of thousands of acres in extent. Some military reservations, for example, have been completely or nearly completely examined in recent years (e.g., Anderson et al. 1997; Poplin and Roberts 1992; Thomas and Campbell 1993).

Research designs have been set in place for the comprehensive survey of all of the National Parks in the Southeast (Keel et al. 1996), and most other federal agencies have management plans detailing how the lands under their control are to be examined. The U.S. Forest Service, for example, maintains active archaeological survey programs on every national forest. In many parts of the Southeast, large data sets are thus available that can be used to address research questions about population distribution and growth, settlement systems, and even regional political organization (e.g., Anderson 1994:165-70, 1996; Kowalewski and Hatch 1991; Milner et al. n.d.; Sassaman and Anderson 1995).

Modern survey research has resulted in an information explosion since, unlike previous eras, completion of technically adequate reports is a requirement of the historic preservation process. Attention also has been directed to properties not typically considered during earlier eras, such as historic sites, smaller sites of all kinds, landscapes, sacred sites, and traditional cultural properties. Unfortunately, while the survey work that has been conducted is important, it has not had as profound an impact as it could, in part because there are thousands of projects and because the reports, while often excellent, typically are printed in low numbers, in many cases no more than 10 to 20 copies. The volume of information being generated has challenged archaeologists' ability to deal with it, to the point where for many localities and regions it is difficult to find lists of reports and projects that have been conducted, much less find the primary documents themselves.

Some of the largest and best-known archaeological survey projects of the CRM era have occurred in northeast Arkansas and southeast Missouri, work that is continuing to this day. The Cache River Basin survey, conducted in the early 1970s, for example, helped set high standards for survey work not only in the Southeast, but across the country and beyond (Schiffer and House 1975). Other major survey projects that have made solid contributions to knowledge encompassed the Village Creek watershed (Klinger 1986), portions of the White River Basin (Spears et al. 1975), portions of the St. Francis River drainage (Klinger and Mathis 1978), the Little Black and Fourches Creek watersheds (J. Price and C. Price 1975, 1981), and the Tyronza River watershed (Lafferty et al. 1984; Lafferty, Spears, et al. 1985); as well as a great many ditching projects (e.g., Cande et al. 1990; Lafferty et al. 1987). One of

the earliest intensive survey projects, a transect between the Little River and the St. Francis River, was conducted by Dan and Phyllis Morse. A total of 80 prehistoric sites were recorded in an effort to interpret the Late Woodland and Emergent Mississippian assemblages at the Zebree site (Morse and Morse 1980, 1983:183).

In the pages that follow, one of the many large-scale survey projects that have been undertaken in northeast Arkansas in recent years is briefly summarized. In June and July 1987 an intensive archaeological survey and paleoenvironmental research program was conducted along the margins of the L'Anguille River, locating 222 sites. The survey was directed to a zone within 300 feet (about 100 m) of either side of the main channel for 90 miles north from its confluence with the St. Francis River, in portions of Lee, St. Francis, Cross, and Poinsett Counties (fig. 4.1). The work was conducted by archaeologists from Garrow and Associates, Inc., a private company based in Atlanta, Georgia, under the direction of the author (Anderson et al. 1989). The project was performed under a contract from the Memphis District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (hereafter, Memphis District). A program of limited vegetation and channel clearing was being considered along the river, and the equipment maneuvering and earth removal associated with the project had the potential to seriously damage archaeological resources along the channel margin.

It is unknown beyond a small circle of scholars that the L'Anguille project, while extensive in scope, occurred at all. Only a limited number (25) of final reports were printed; the results were not summarized in journal articles; and subsequent mitigation projects did not redirect attention to the locality (the proposed channelization never happened). Accordingly, the summary that follows illustrates the kinds of information that lie buried in the nation's CRM reports, field notes, and artifact collections.

## **Environmental Conditions**

Northeast Arkansas is characterized by three major physiographic zones. The Eastern and Western Lowlands, areas of relict late Quaternary braided-stream terraces, are separated by Crowley's Ridge, a remnant landform that survived the extensive erosion associated with the Pleistocene movement of the Ohio/Mississippi River systems (Saucier 1982:25-31, 1994:25). The St. Francis and the White Rivers and their major tributaries constitute the major drainage systems of northeast Arkansas (Morse and Morse 1983:3). These channels are oriented roughly parallel to one another and trend from north to south. The White River and its tributaries drain much of the Western Lowlands,

while the St. Francis and its tributaries drain the Eastern Lowlands. The L'Anguille River is the only major stream originating in the Western Lowlands flowing into the St. Francis River Basin.

The L'Anguille River Basin generally trends from north to south and is bounded on the west by the low divides of Bayou DeView and Big

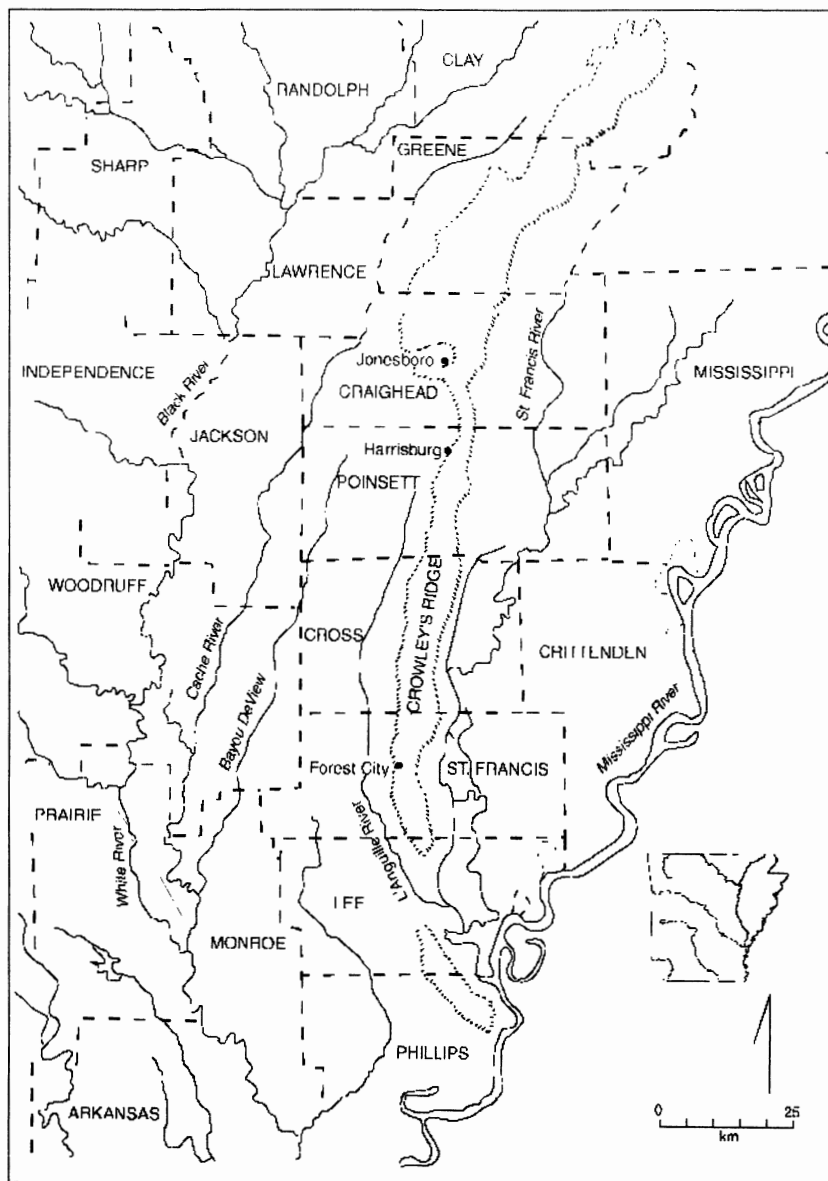


FIGURE 4.1. The L'Anguille River survey area.

Creek, tributaries of the White River, and on the east by Crowley's Ridge. Crowley's Ridge separates the L'Anguille Basin from the St. Francis Basin, except in the vicinity of the confluence of the two streams, where the L'Anguille veers to the east and flows through the Marianna Gap into the St. Francis. The river originates in the Crowley's Ridge escarpment in Craighead County, Arkansas, near the modern town of Jonesboro. The main channel extends for approximately 112 miles. The basin occupies 937.5 square miles, or approximately 608,000 acres (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 1985:EIS-45); the 1987 survey project encompassed just under 7,000 acres, or approximately 1 percent of the total. At its confluence with the St. Francis, the L'Anguille comes to within about 20 miles of the modern course of the Mississippi River.

The L'Anguille River project area is characterized by comparatively recent alluvial deposits along the floodplains and considerably older, late Pleistocene surficial deposits away from the channel. The upland terraces adjoining the floodplain have remained stable throughout the period of human occupation, at least in relation to conditions within the alluvial floodplain. Evidence for prehistoric occupation is thus more readily preserved on these landforms.

During the 1987 investigations, a 330 cm sediment core was obtained from Hood Lake, Poinsett County, in the vicinity of the northern part of the basin. Palynological, plant-macrofossil, and geomorphological analyses of the core's contents by Hazel R. Delcourt and Paul A. Delcourt (1989a, 1989b; Delcourt et al. 1997) document vegetational, hydrologic, and climatic changes in the immediate study area from the initial Holocene to the present. The pollen core showed that by 11,250 B.P. a deciduous forest was present, albeit with traces of boreal species like spruce and fir. The vegetation sequence was described as consisting of

bottomland swamp forests with bald cypress, planer tree, and other temperate hardwoods. . . . Upland xeric forests were primarily oak and hickory, and, in addition, on mesic slopes, the forests included sugar maple, beech, hornbeam, and walnut . . . maximum expansion of oak-hickory forest occurred between 7750 yr B.P. and 3500 yr B.P., and during that time interval the representation of bottomland trees such as river birch, sycamore, planer tree, elm, willow, and ash increased (Delcourt and Delcourt 1989a:29-30).

After 3500 B.P., oak continued to dominate assemblages, and evidence for extensive swamps is indicated. Interestingly, sunflower pollen was recovered in two samples with interpolated ages of 980 and 1350 B.P., perhaps reflecting cultivation by local Woodland and Mississippian populations (Delcourt and Delcourt 1989a:27, 31).

Today the L'Anguille River Basin consists of about 504,000 acres in bottomlands and 104,000 acres in uplands. The predominant habitat

types include cultivated farmland, bottomland hardwoods, and upland hardwoods. Most of the basin (approximately 438,000 acres) is in farmland, although much of the land immediately along the channel (i.e., within 10 to 30 m of the water) itself remains wooded, particularly in lower, undrained areas that are difficult to cultivate. The basin is characterized by extensive permanently to seasonally inundated backwater areas, producing a diversity of aquatic habitats conducive to a wide range of fauna.

Twentieth-century drainage projects have markedly altered the pre-European contact landscape, which was characterized by extensive hardwood swamps throughout much of the later Holocene. Modern aquatic habitats range from narrow channelized stream courses (primarily in the upper portion of the drainage) to wide swamplands in the lower part of the basin. Oxbows and other cutoff channels, which formerly characterized much of the drainage prior to modern channelization, act as a nursery and growth area for many fish species; these populations replenish the main stream during periods of flooding, making oxbows and cutoff channels excellent fishing grounds for prehistoric populations (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 1985:EIS-48, 49; see also Smith 1975:52-64). Crappie, bluegill, and largemouth bass are the dominant game fish, while nongame fish include gizzard shad, river carpsucker, and buffalo. Catfish are common in the drainage and are grown commercially along its length.

Large-scale agriculture has significantly altered natural conditions in the L'Anguille Basin. Extensive land leveling to facilitate rice cultivation and other forms of agriculture has occurred and has dramatically altered the physical appearance of the locality as well as vegetation and wildlife patterns (Medford 1972). This has stripped most of the hardwood vegetation from the basin and has severely impacted local archaeological resources. Many previously recorded sites, and no doubt hundreds that were unrecorded, have been land leveled.

In addition to land modification caused by modern agricultural practices, twentieth-century flood control projects have altered natural drainage systems and changed local topography, particularly in stream floodplains. There are approximately 193 channel miles of rivers and streams within the L'Anguille Basin comprising 2,100 flooded surface acres, almost all of which is "contiguous to the L'Anguille River and its major tributaries" (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 1985:6). The main channel of the L'Anguille River is the principal water body in the basin. Its upper reaches (from Mile 85.5 to 113) were channelized prior to 1945 and are characterized by relatively long, straight stretches having moderate to fast currents; most of this area was outside the project survey zone. Downstream from the Cross-Poinsett County line, the L'Anguille

River remains a natural meandering channel with slow to moderate current (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 1985:EIS-46). The low incidence of archaeological sites discovered during the 1987 survey in some portions of the drainage was directly related to the presence of large expanses of open water and wetlands adjacent to the main channel. At the time of the survey, well over half the terrain within 100 m of the main channel, particularly large portions of northern Lee County through St. Francis County and into southern Cross County, was flooded and hence inaccessible.

## **Previous Archaeological Research in the L'Anguille River Basin**

There is a long history of archaeological fieldwork in the Eastern and Western Lowlands of northeast Arkansas, both by professional and amateur archaeologists (Klinger, Imhoff, and Cochran 1983:36–50; Lafferty and Watkins 1987:42–45; McNutt 1996; Morse and Morse 1983:17–49). Prior to the 1987 survey, however, the L'Anguille River had seen only a comparatively modest amount of previous research (J. Stewart-Abernathy 1982).

In the 1880s, archaeologists from the Mound Exploration Division of the Bureau of Ethnology (hereafter Mound Division) visited a number of sites in northeast Arkansas (Thomas 1894), producing descriptions that are invaluable in light of the subsequent destruction that has occurred. During the explorations of the Mound Division, Dr. Edward Palmer briefly visited the towns of Marianna and Harrisburg in the L'Anguille Basin, the former in snowy/sleety weather in mid-January 1882 and the latter in late 1882 (Jeter 1990b:120–22, 148–49, 158, 160–62, 173–74, 176–78). Palmer was not at all impressed with the area's living conditions, complaining about “wretched beds,” “food badly cooked & served,” and “drinking water with insects in it” (Jeter 1990b:173). In early November 1882 Palmer spent a day visiting the Cherry Valley Mounds in Cross County and produced a sketch map of the site, while noting that at least one of the mounds had been dug into in the recent past (Jeter 1990b:178–80, 187–88, 379). Thomas (1894:231) briefly described what the lower L'Anguille may have looked like in the 1880s from an archaeological perspective: “A careful examination was made of the bluffs and valleys both of the L'Anguille and St. Francis rivers above their confluence for a distance of fully 20 miles, from which it was found that scarcely a terrace or hillock was without evidences of ancient occupancy, such as brick-red fire-beds, charcoal, ashes, etc., indicating camps or dwellings.” The 1987 survey demonstrated that a century of intensive agriculture and collecting had removed much of this evidence.



The only site located and described in detail in the L'Anguille Basin as a result of the exploits of the Mound Division was Greer's Mound (3LE24), for which the following description was recorded:

This is a very rectangular, oblong truncated or flat-topped mound, situated upon the point of a second or upper terrace of the L'Anguille river 2 miles above its confluence with the St. Francis. It is rectangular, measuring on the top 87 feet in length and 51 feet in width and is 30 feet high; the slope of the sides is very steep, being about 45 degrees.

A shaft sunk in it near one end some years ago revealed, as it is stated by the parties who made the exploration, the stump of a small tree and a stake 4 or 5 feet long near the bottom, the former growing in the natural soil. Layers of swamp mud and fire beds were found at irregular distances through the whole depth (Thomas 1894:231).

Permission to make further exploration could not be obtained by Mound Division personnel. No professional archaeological investigations were reported over the next half century in the L'Anguille Basin.

During the Lower Mississippi Valley survey, Greer's Mound was again visited, this time by James A. Ford and James B. Griffin on March 19, 1940. The site was described as having "thin village site indication"; that is, a low artifact density around the mound. Ford and Griffin made a collection of sixty sherds from the vicinity of the main mound and from a knoll to the northwest (Phillips et al. 1951:49, fig. 20). Most of the pottery was Baytown Plain, with minor amounts of other wares, and occupation fairly early in the local Mississippian sequence was indicated by the ceramic seriation. The Greer's Mound was revisited by the 1987 L'Anguille project team, which spent four person-hours in a 100 percent general surface collection of the area around the mound. Only 71 artifacts were found, however, of which 30 were sherds. Again, minimal evidence for an associated village was found, suggesting the site may have been a vacant ceremonial center or a chiefly compound (Williams 1995).

Prior to the 1987 survey, the most intensive program of archaeological survey in the L'Anguille Basin was the Ford-Redfield Dalton Project, which occurred in 1961 and 1962. This project, conducted by James A. Ford and Alden Redfield, focused on the discovery of preceramic sites in portions of the Lower Mississippi Alluvial Valley in Louisiana, Arkansas, and Missouri. The survey method employed was essentially opportunistic, as described by Redfield (1971:20):

When Ford began this project, he described his method of surveying as resembling the selling of Bibles from door to door. We basically followed each road and stopped at each occupied house, asking about past discoveries of Indian relics. Answers ranged from the most helpful to such blunt statements as "We don't want to subscribe to another newspaper!" In many cases, of course, sites must have been

missed if the land was not being farmed or if no residents could be found. In some cases other surveys reported farmers bragging about how they mislead or misdirected us (Morse, personal communication). Other farmers may not have accurately known what was in the area. . . . Despite lack of informants, unhelpful informants, and mis-informed informants, about 400 sites were visited. A few, like Poverty Point, were easily found; some had been reported earlier and were on the Lower Mississippi Valley Survey maps already (Phillips et al. 1951). The majority of our sites, however, were shown to Ford and Redfield by local collectors.

A vast amount of data was collected, and a preliminary report on the project's findings was released by Redfield (1971).

Ford and Redfield's survey incorporated most of the 1987 project area in the L'Anguille Basin. A concentration of Dalton sites was found in the central portion of the basin and along adjoining portions of Bayou DeView, between Forrest City and Harrisburg; a second, lesser concentration was reported near Helena. These have since been interpreted as the nuclei, or central foraging areas, of Dalton social groups (D. F. Morse 1975a, 1975b, 1997a; P. A. Morse 1977a; see also Gillam 1996a, this volume).

In 1987 minor concentrations of Dalton points were found in Lee and Cross Counties in the southern and central portions of the basin, in the vicinity of the concentrations observed during the 1961–62 survey. Eleven Ford-Redfield sites were in the project right-of-way and were revisited. Some had been land leveled and most yielded far fewer artifacts than were found during the original survey, indicating that appreciable surface collection and site destruction has occurred in the intervening years.

Four prehistoric sites in the L'Anguille Basin saw some level of excavation from the late 1950s to the late 1980s, including the Cherry Valley Mounds (Perino 1967), Lace Place (Redfield and Moselage 1970), Brand (Goodyear 1974), and Sloan (Morse 1975a, 1997a). The Cherry Valley Mound Group, located in Cross County, just to the west of Crowley's Ridge, was examined in 1958 by Gregory Perino (1967). Although the mounds had been extensively disturbed by vandals, three were excavated, and the site has since been recognized as the type locality for an initial Middle Mississippian phase dating to circa A.D. 1050–1150 (Morse and Morse 1983:243). Submound structures were found under two of the three mounds examined. A charnel house/mortuary complex was documented, characterized by numerous bundle burials, with lesser quantities of extended burials and remains from cremations. The site apparently served as a center where local Mississippian populations came to dispose of their dead. Although other Cherry Valley

phase mound centers have been reported, all have been destroyed (Jeter 1990b:179; Morse and Morse 1983:246).

Lace Place (3PO17) was a large, multicomponent site in Poinsett County, examined in 1961 during the Ford-Redfield Dalton project (Morse and Morse 1983:83; Redfield and Moselage 1970). Perino (1967:12) first drew attention to the site and made collections from it during the late 1950s and after. Literally hundreds of Dalton points, adzes, and other tools have been collected from the site, which Dan Morse (1977a) has interpreted as a probable base camp for Dalton populations living in the central L'Anguille Basin. Three test pits were opened in the central portion of the site, documenting the presence of an artifact-rich Dalton midden with pronounced organic staining. Unfortunately Lace Place was land leveled and hence presumably completely destroyed in 1980 (Morse and Morse 1983:83). The vicinity was visited during the 1987 survey and 194 artifacts (mostly debitage) were collected from the surface.

Brand (3PO139), a Dalton site in Poinsett County, was excavated in 1970 (Goodyear 1974). This site was located on a small natural hillock several kilometers west of the L'Anguille River. About half the site area was excavated and several hundred tools were recovered. Several concentrations of tools were interpreted as discrete short-term occupations by male hunting/butchering task groups (Goodyear 1974:16). The large sample of points and associated tools were used to develop the concept of the Dalton toolkit.

Sloan (3GE94), located on the summit of a sand dune along the edge of the Cache River floodplain, was a Dalton cemetery completely excavated in 1974 by Dan Morse (Morse 1975a, 1997a). Several hundred chipped stone tools and over 100 identifiable human bone fragments were found in an approximately 11 by 12 m area (Morse 1975a:137-38). Most of the artifacts were clustered into a number of groups that have been interpreted as discrete burials (Morse 1975a:138, 1997a).

Only a few small survey projects were conducted in the L'Anguille Basin between the Ford-Redfield survey and the 1987 project. In 1966, James A. Scholtz (1968) surveyed archaeological sites in northeast and southeast Arkansas to study the effects of modern agricultural practices. In northeast Arkansas, he examined sites in Cross County, visiting 83 of the 88 sites that had been recorded as of that time, many by the Ford-Redfield Dalton survey. Approximately one-quarter of the sites had been destroyed by land leveling, an extremely high attrition rate given that most of them had been recorded within the previous decade.

In 1970 Larry Medford (1972) conducted a more detailed examination of archaeological site destruction in northeast Arkansas, using a sample of 1,293 sites in 11 counties. In all, 545 sites were found to have

undergone destructive agricultural practices, indicating an alarming rate of site destruction. The L'Anguille Basin north of Lee County was included in Medford's study and was noted as ideal for rice cultivation. Because rice requires level, flooded field conditions, extensive land-leveling, ditching, and dike construction is associated with its cultivation. Medford (1972:77) argued that much of the archaeological record in the region would be destroyed if these agricultural practices continued unabated.

Finally, in 1981 an intensive survey was performed along approximately 50 miles of proposed drainage ditches in the Larkin Creek Watershed in Lee and Francis Counties (Bennett et al. 1982). The survey recorded 39 sites, including 21 historic and 29 prehistoric components. Most of the historic components were recently leveled tenant houses, while most of the identifiable prehistoric components were found to date to the Late Archaic and Late Woodland periods (Bennett et al. 1982). One site discovered during the 1981 survey, 3LE101, was revisited in 1987, and a well-executed Dalton point was found.

As shown by this review, little formal archaeological research had been conducted and reported in the vicinity of the L'Anguille channel prior to 1987. If not for the Ford-Redfield Dalton Project, in fact, the project area would be considered virtually unexplored. As the first systematic examination encompassing virtually the entire main channel, the sites documented in 1987 provide a wealth of new information about past life in the basin, particularly in the immediate channel and floodplain environments.

## **Survey and Analysis Procedures**

The 1987 field investigations along the L'Anguille consisted of an intensive survey of the entire impact area, coupled with limited testing at sites along miles 0 to 16. A total of 222 sites were found, 137 in the right-of-way and 85 immediately adjacent to it, but still within about 200 m of the main channel (fig. 4.1). These latter sites were thoroughly documented to determine whether they extended into the impact zone. Because the vast majority of the project terrain was in plowed fields offering excellent visibility, surface collection formed the primary method of data collection. General surface collections were made at 172 sites (fig. 4.1), controlled surface collections were made at 45 sites, and shovel testing was conducted at 9 sites. In addition, 1 m test units were opened at 47 sites, encompassing all of the sites located in the right-of-way within the first 16 channel miles, as per the scope of work, since that was where project construction activity was to be initiated. Detailed site forms, including locations plotted on 1:5000 project aerials, USGS

quads, and county soils maps were submitted with the final report. Additional investigations at these sites, and at the sites along channel miles 17 through 90, as well as a detailed geomorphological examination for buried sites were, at the request of the Memphis District, deferred to later stages of the project; because the construction plans were shelved, this work remains unaccomplished.

Prior to fieldwork, a records check was conducted with the Arkansas Archeological Survey (AAS) registrar's office. Original site forms and locational data were obtained for all previously recorded sites within 1,000 m of the main channel of the L'Anguille in the project area. A total of 103 sites had been recorded, 19 of which lay in the direct impact zone. These site locations were marked on project maps, and all sites within or at the margins of the right-of-way were revisited during the fieldwork to determine their extent and condition.

Compared with other areas of northeast Arkansas, the incidence of previously recorded sites was quite low, for a number of reasons. First, the L'Anguille channel margin had seen little formal survey by either amateurs or professionals in the past. Second, the area within 100 m of the main channel along much of the drainage is low and seasonally to permanently flooded. Third, the scarcity of large Mississippian or other prominent archaeological sites in close proximity to the channel has limited interest in this area. Fourth, the L'Anguille Basin does not appear to have attracted amateur collectors, at least those who record sites. Finally, the county with the fewest previously recorded sites in the project area, Lee County, is the farthest from the nearest AAS stations, at Pine Bluff and Jonesboro.

To delimit relationships between archaeological site locations, landforms, and past vegetation, a program of preliminary geomorphological investigation was conducted during the 1987 survey. A major goal was to identify specific areas likely to contain significant archaeological remains and areas unlikely to contain such deposits. During the fieldwork Drs. Paul A. Delcourt, Hazel R. Delcourt, and John E. Foss visited the project area and offered advice on the possibility of finding buried sites. Soil columns were taken and analyzed from a dozen project sites by Foss (1989), documenting local depositional conditions, and project terrain and maps were examined by P. Delcourt and J. Foss to identify locations conducive to buried site preservation. A number of settings were recommended for deep testing using a backhoe and sample screening should construction ever occur.

In conjunction with the geomorphological investigations, palynological and paleoenvironmental analyses were conducted under the overall direction of Hazel and Paul Delcourt. As noted, a major success was the recovery of the approximately 11,250-year pollen/plant-macrofossil

record from Hood Lake in the northern part of the project area. This work was described in detail in the final survey report and has since been included as a chapter in Dan Morse's (1997a) Sloan site report (H. and P. Delcourt 1989a; Delcourt et al. 1997).

### *Field Procedures*

Archaeological fieldwork during the L'Anguille River survey project consisted of a site discovery phase followed by a data collection phase. The site discovery phase entailed two major tasks, each with specific methods: (1) site discovery in wooded or overgrown areas; and (2) site discovery in open agricultural lands. Throughout the project, a site was defined as any grouping of five or more nonmodern (i.e., greater than 50 years old) historic or prehistoric artifacts from surface context within an area 20 by 20 m in maximum extent in open areas, or any positive shovel test in wooded or overgrown areas. Five or fewer artifacts from within larger areas were considered *isolated finds*. The project total of 222 sites includes 209 sites and 13 isolated finds assigned site numbers.

Shovel testing on a 30 m grid was employed in areas with greater than 50 percent ground cover. That is, in overgrown areas, a 30 by 30 cm shovel test was excavated to at least 50 cm every 30 m along transects spaced 30 m apart, with all fill screened through 0.25 inch mesh. The 30 m shovel test interval was paced; when sites were discovered, the interval was reduced to 10 m and all distances were taped. Transect and shovel test locations were marked on project aerials. Nine sites were discovered using the intensive shovel testing procedure, a very low number. This was due to the intensity of cultivation, however. Few areas of high ground in the basin have been left in an overgrown or wooded state. Fields extend right to the river channel, or else the terrain is low and flooded and hence overgrown in swamp hardwoods.

The principal site discovery technique in areas with greater than 50 percent surface visibility, typically in plowed fields, was pedestrian surface survey. This was accomplished by having crew members walk transects spaced 30 m apart oriented parallel to the L'Anguille River. In practice, given the use of two- to four-person survey teams, and the fact that each area was covered twice (radiating out from a vehicle and then back), the transect intervals were more typically 10 to 15 m. When sites were located, the extent of the scatter was carefully determined, and a decision on data collection procedures was made, specifically whether a controlled random sample or 100 percent timed general collection strategy was warranted.

In areas of uneven visibility, characterized by differential ground cover or erosional conditions, or where artifact density was extremely

low (i.e., typically under 1 artifact per 10 by 10 m area), and on sites located outside of the project right-of-way, a 100 percent general collection strategy was followed. Each scatter was inspected using transects roughly 2 m apart, with all observed artifacts collected. Collection time was recorded in person hours or fractions thereof, permitting some degree of intersite comparability. Boundaries were paced or taped and drawn on project aerials and USGS quadrangle sheets.

A probabilistic sampling collection procedure was used on surface scatters in the right-of-way characterized by uniform visibility and a moderate to heavy artifact density. The sampling procedure entailed the collection of artifacts from equal-sized units dispersed over the site area using a stratified systematic unaligned sampling frame (Haggett 1966: 196–98; Redman and Watson 1970). The artifact scatter was arbitrarily divided into grid blocks 10 m on a side, and one 3.38 m radius circle (approximately 6.75 m in diameter) was collected from each block, providing a 36 percent sample from each grid. The use of a stratified systematic sampling scheme ensured even coverage, while the use of the unaligned unit dispersion procedure ensured that the actual collection points were not placed at regular intervals. The procedure thus provided for even coverage while avoiding possible periodicity in the data. This technique provided a representative, standardized artifactual (and areal) sample from the site surface—useful not only for the delimitation of intra-site patterning and specific assemblage parameter estimation, but also of value in intersite comparative analyses.

The controlled surface collection procedure was quick and easy to use. Collection points were predetermined in the lab and implemented in the field. The angle and distance to each sample point was calculated from a centrally fixed referent and placed on a standardized collection form that included space to record the elevation at each point (fig. 4.2). Once in the field, a transit was set up on a point equated with this referent and sample points were laid out and elevation values recorded using a stadia rod and tape. All that is necessary is to place the instrument in a location to ensure coverage of the entire scatter. This temporary reference point can then be tied in to a permanent datum placed in a secure location. At sites where the scatter extended over the 100 by 100 m size of the predetermined collection grid, secondary datum points were located at 100 m intervals from the primary datum, along cardinal directions, and a second series of points were collected. As each sample point was located, a stake or surveyor wire flag was planted and numbered. This number corresponded to that listed with the appropriate angle and distance on the record sheet (fig. 4.2). If more than one datum was required, sample location numbers were increased by 100 for the second datum, 200 for the third datum, and so on (i.e., 101, 102, 103, 201, 202, 203, etc.).

A two-person team conducted the mapping and collection-point dispersal activity, with one person on the transit and one person holding the stadia, tape, wire flags, and marking pen. Once a few points were dispersed, the remaining crew members began their collection. Since a stadia rod was used, elevations were recorded for each point, providing the basis for a site contour map. Using a dog-leash method, a 3.38 m radius circle was scribed about each sample point with chaining pins and string, and all artifacts were collected from within this circle. Artifacts were bagged and labeled in reference to each collection point. To further ensure standardized collection samples, each circle was collected for a minimum of five minutes (collection proceeded until all visible artifacts were picked up). This minimum collection time prevented cursory examination and ensured that areas with low artifact density were not quickly written off. Once the controlled surface collection had been

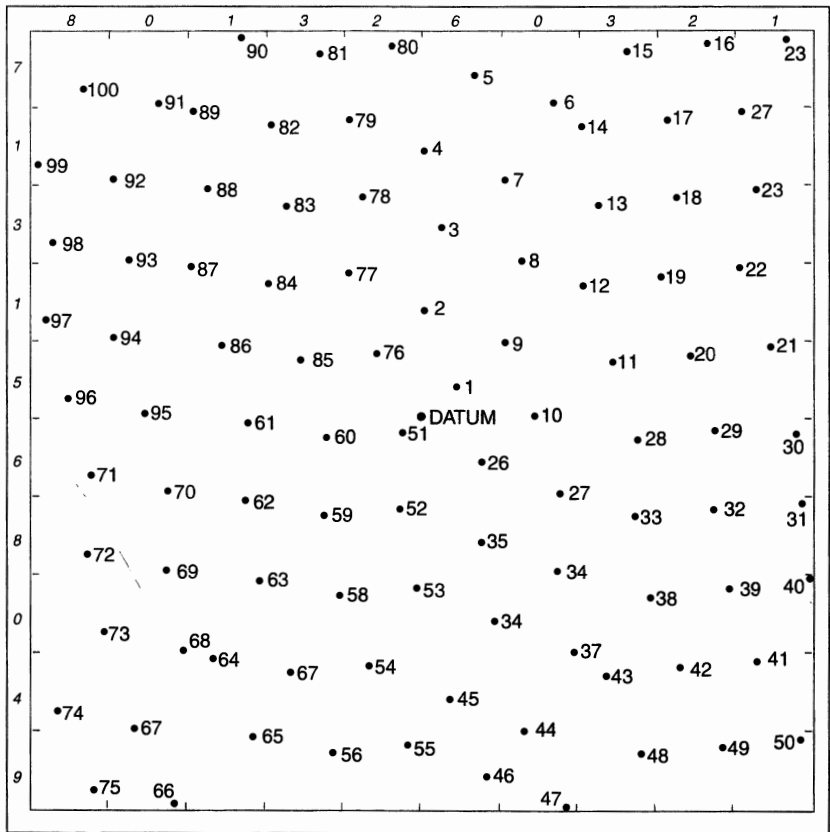


FIGURE 4.2. L'Anguille River project sampling frame, summer 1987 field program.



completed within the sample circle, a general or "grab sample" collection was made of the surrounding area, to roughly half the distance to adjacent sample flags. In this manner, tight spatial control was maintained over every surface artifact collected whose locations are thus known to within approximately 10 m in the overall scatter.

An example of a large site collected using this procedure was 3SF270, which required three separate temporary datum points (fig. 4.3). The entire 3SF270 scatter, some 20,000 square m in extent, and stretching over 300 m along the river margin, was mapped and surface collected in two days by a crew of eight. The 3,019 artifacts recovered, including 59 diagnostic projectile points, are located to within about 10 m, indicating the high degree of spatial resolution that can be obtained from use of this procedure at a comparatively low cost. Traditional general surface collection procedures, in contrast, combine all artifact provenience data into one gross sample and hence eliminate any possibility that these materials can be used to resolve intrasite patterning. Fine-grained provenience data using the stratified systematic unaligned sampling procedure described here was obtained from 45 project sites. Most average-sized sites of approximately 0.5 hectares in extent and requiring about 50 sample points were mapped and collected in about four hours with an eight-person crew.

A stratified systematic unaligned sampling procedure was adopted by Dan and Phyllis Morse at Zebree during the 1975 field season to disperse test pits over the site midden. This sample was used to produce artifact distribution maps and to provide estimates of overall assemblage content (Anderson 1975; Morse and Morse 1980). Based on its success at Zebree, the author has used this procedure on a range of site types and data categories, including during the 1987 L'Anguille survey (Anderson 1979; Anderson and Schuldenrein 1985).

Finally, a 1 m test unit was excavated at each site in the project right-of-way along miles 0.0 to 16.0. All test units were excavated using arbitrary 10 cm levels, or by natural strata where these were present, and all fill was dry screened through 0.25 inch mesh. Excavations were taken to at least 20 cm below artifact bearing soils, and a 30 by 30 cm test was excavated in a corner of each unit to at least 40 cm below this depth. Test units, like all other controlled collection units, were tied into a permanent site datum with a transit and tape. Representative profiles were drawn and color slides and black and white photographs were taken of each unit.

### *Laboratory Analysis Procedures*

All artifacts were sorted and cataloged using descriptive and technological categories. This was done in consultation with the AAS registrar's office, and the Arkansas State University and University of Arkansas-Pine

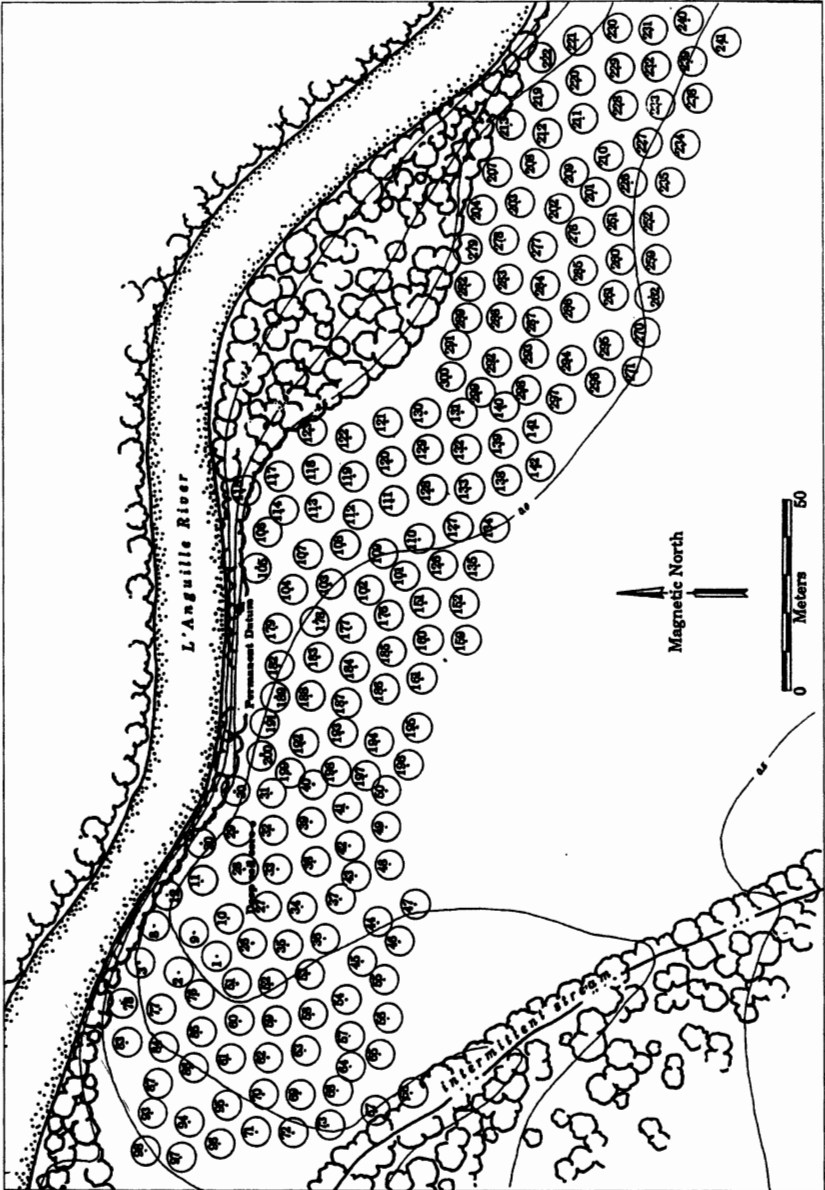


FIGURE 4.3. Site 3SF270 provisions and controlled surface collection circles.

Bluff station archaeologists, where the collections were to be curated. Analysis included the description of all recovered prehistoric and historic artifacts. For the prehistoric assemblage, count or weight data were recorded by artifact category and raw material. For ceramic artifacts, temper type and surface finish were initially recorded, and a typological analysis of the collections was then conducted. Stone tools were cataloged using the functional typology developed by John House (1975a) during the Cache River project.

Count data were recorded for stone tools, including intentionally retouched and wear-retouched flakes, thick and thin bifaces, dart and arrow points and point fragments, hafted scrapers, spokeshaves and notches, adzes and axes, denticulates, and a range of cobble forms. An "other" category was established to accommodate unusual tools. Count and weight data was recorded for all core, quarry waste, and debitage categories, as defined by White (1963:5) and House (1975a). Raw material was recorded for all debitage and tool forms, with primary categories including thermally altered and unaltered Crowley's Ridge chert, Pitkin chert, chert breccia, white (Boone?) chert, quartzite/orthoquartzite, and banded chert. Again, an "other" category was used to handle unusual materials. Raw material identification followed descriptions advanced by House (1975b) and Mathis (1986) and the advice of Dan Morse. Firecracked rock was recorded by count and weight. Count data were recorded for all historic artifacts.

The results of the cataloging and analysis were combined into a comprehensive *Final Data Appendix and Catalog* prepared as a separate, limited distribution set of volumes curated with the AAS and at the Memphis District (Anderson 1988). This catalog, which was produced in both hard copy and electronic form, contains the analysis data by provenience for all 222 sites. All artifacts, photographs, original analysis sheets, and field notes from the 1987 archaeological survey, as well as copies of the technical report and the data appendix volume, have been curated with the AAS.

## **Technical Observations about Past Human Occupation of the L'Anguille Basin**

The 222 sites found in 1987 were distributed along much of the length of the basin, offering an excellent opportunity to initiate descriptive and comparative analyses about past use of the L'Anguille channel margin. The number of sites discovered varied considerably from county to county, figures directly related to the nature of terrain along the channel (fig. 4.1). In Lee County, for example, the main channel of the L'Anguille

flows through the Marianna Gap in Crowley's Ridge. As a result, the river is fairly deeply incised through much of the county, particularly in the southern reaches, and a considerable expanse of elevated, comparatively well-drained terrain conducive to past settlement is present close to the channel. To the north, particularly in St. Francis County, where few sites were found, the river is less deeply entrenched and broad swamplands parallel the main channel in many areas. In the narrow upper reaches of the basin, in Cross and Poinsett Counties, where extensive clearing and drainage have occurred, site density increased, reflecting both greater survey accessibility and the proximity of older land surfaces to the main channel.

### *Evidence for Prehistoric Occupations in the L'Anguille Basin*

A total of 39,791 prehistoric artifacts was collected from 219 sites during the 1987 survey, including 3,400 sherds, 4,486 stone tools, and 25,723 pieces of debitage, as well as several thousand pieces of fire-cracked rock, cracked rock, and fired clay. Summary data on the distribution of stone tool forms by county are presented in table 4.1. Percentage figures are presented by type within a county and between counties in an effort to indicate, and control for, the differing sample sizes (i.e., numbers of sites and artifacts) from the four counties. Assemblage differences are readily apparent from county to county over the various tool categories. At least some of this variation appears to reflect intensity of prior visitation. Collection of virtually every open field along the L'Anguille drainage by relic hunters must be assumed, given previous research into collector behavior in the general region (see House and Schiffer 1975:50-52; Morse and Morse 1983:30-33), and information provided by informants during the survey itself.

Dart points, adzes, and intentionally retouched flake tools were more commonly recovered in the southern part of the basin, and a clear decline in the total number of tools was observed proceeding from south to north. These figures do not appear closely linked to the number of sites examined per county, as large numbers of artifacts were found in St. Francis County, which had the lowest site total. What the overall assemblage figures suggest is that avocational collection intensity seems to vary within the basin, with greater collection in the northern counties (Poinsett and Cross) and somewhat less in the southern counties (Lee and St. Francis). This is likely due, in part, to the proximity of a large population center, Jonesboro.

The most common tool forms recovered throughout the project area were wear-retouched and intentionally retouched flake tools, artifact categories least likely to have been picked up by relic hunters. Given their relatively expedient nature, however, these artifact categories

TABLE 4.1. PREHISTORIC STONE TOOL CATEGORIES RECOVERED DURING THE 1987 L'ANGUILLE RIVER SURVEY: TOTALS BY COUNTY

County	# of Sites	Wear	Ret.	Int.	Ret.	Thick	Thin	Dart	Unid.	Arrow	Adze/ Hammer	Pitted	Unmod.	Cobble	Cobble	Grinding	Grand
LEE	107 Sites	664	192	86	188	183	71	7	26	66	9	20	27	5	1544		
	100%	43.01%	12.44%	5.57%	12.18%	11.85%	4.60%	0.45%	1.68%	4.27%	0.58%	1.30%	1.75%	0.32%	100%		
	48.20%	28.39%	38.71%	47.78%	39.33%	44.74%	37.97%	38.89%	54.17%	39.76%	34.62%	39.22%	35.06%	45.45%	34.42%		
ST. FRANCIS	20 Sites	790	162	37	117	111	42	1	12	26	3	10	15	1	1327		
	100%	59.53%	12.21%	2.79%	8.82%	8.36%	3.17%	0.08%	0.90%	1.96%	0.23%	0.75%	1.13%	0.08%	100%		
	9.01%	33.78%	32.66%	20.56%	24.48%	27.14%	22.46%	5.56%	25%	15.66%	11.54%	19.61%	19.48%	9.09%	29.58%		
CROSS	67 Sites	594	91	23	104	75	51	8	6	37	9	13	16	5	1032		
	100%	57.56%	8.82%	2.23%	10.08%	7.27%	4.94%	0.78%	0.58%	3.59%	0.87%	1.26%	1.55%	0.48%	100%		
	30.18%	25.40%	18.35%	12.78%	21.76%	18.34%	27.27%	44.44%	12.50%	22.29%	34.62%	25.49%	20.78%	45.45%	23%		
POINSETT	28 Sites	291	51	34	69	40	23	2	4	37	5	8	19	0	583		
	100%	49.91%	8.75%	5.83%	11.84%	6.86%	3.95%	0.34%	0.69%	6.35%	0.86%	1.37%	3.26%	0%	100%		
	12.61%	12.44%	10.28%	18.89%	14.44%	9.78%	12.30%	11.11%	8.33%	22.29%	19.23%	15.69%	24.68%	0%	13%		
Grand Totals	222 Sites	2339	496	180	478	409	187	18	48	166	26	51	77	11	4486		
	100%	52.14%	11.06%	4.01%	10.66%	9.12%	4.17%	0.40%	1.07%	3.70%	0.58%	1.14%	1.72%	0.25%	100%		
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%		

ret.=retouched; int.=intentional

probably were also the most common tool forms produced by prehistoric populations.

A total of 409 dart points and 18 arrow points were recovered, of which 288 could be assigned to specific cultural-historical types (table 4.2). Fairly appreciable occupation of the basin during the Archaic and Woodland periods was suggested by the large numbers of dart points recovered. The comparatively low number of arrow points, in contrast, indicates settlement may have been sparse during the Mississippian period. Few Mississippian period shell-tempered sherds were recovered, supporting this inference.

Among the diagnostic projectile points were a single Clovis base and 20 Dalton points, indicating fairly appreciable Paleoindian, and particularly late Paleoindian Dalton culture, occupation within the basin. The early Paleoindian Clovis point, found at 3SF270 (table 4.3), was made of exceptionally fine-grained chert of unknown origin; no other artifacts of this material were found within the scatter. Use of such high-quality stone at this time level is thought to be linked to an extensive mobility strategy and a concomitant need to maximize raw material usage (see Goodyear 1979). The largest incidence of Dalton points was in Cross County, near the center of the Dalton site concentration documented in this area during the Ford-Redfield survey and where Dan Morse (1975b, 1977a) posited a Dalton band was residing. A second concentration of Dalton points in the southern part of the basin, in Lee County, may be related to the Ford-Redfield concentration noted west of Helena and may document the northern extent of a second Dalton territory.

A moderate number of Early and Middle Archaic projectile points was found in about equal numbers over each period (table 4.3). During the Early Archaic period, Hardin Barbed forms are the most common, while Hickory Ridge and Eva-like forms tend to characterize Middle Archaic assemblages. While a partial depopulation of the Western Lowlands has been posited following Dalton locally, particularly in the Middle Archaic period during the Hypsithermal warm interval (Morse and Morse 1983:103), roughly equivalent numbers of diagnostics were found along the channel margin during the late Paleoindian, Early Archaic, and Middle Archaic periods. Given this, initial Holocene population reduction may not have been as extreme as has been thought. If a population decline did occur during the immediate post-Dalton period, this may have been the result of changes in technological organization rather than, or in addition to, changes in climate (e.g., Jeter and Williams 1989:78-79; Morse and Morse 1996:6).

Across the Southeast, the Early Archaic period is one in which great technological changes occurred. A gradual replacement of logistical systems by more residentially mobile adaptations took place in many areas

TABLE 4.2. PREHISTORIC PROJECTILE POINTS RECOVERED DURING THE 1987 L'ANGUILLE RIVER SURVEY: TOTALS BY TYPE AND COUNTY

Point Type	Lee 107 Sites	St. Francis 20 Sites	Cross 67 Sites	Poinsett 28 Sites	Totals	Period
Clovis	0	1	0	0	1	Early Paleoindian
Dalton	8	3	7	2	20	Late Paleoindian
San Patrice	1	2	0	0	3	Early Archaic
Hardin	9	4	3	1	17	Early Archaic
Searcy	0	0	1	0	1	Early Archaic
Hickory Ridge	4	3	2	1	10	Middle Archaic
Rice Lobed	0	0	1	0	1	Middle Archaic
Cache River	0	1	0	1	2	Middle Archaic
Eva-like	5	2	1	0	8	Middle Archaic
Big Creek	12	8	1	3	24	Late Archaic
Burkett	12	10	1	3	26	Late Archaic
Gary	20	17	9	7	53	LA/Woodland
Weems	44	21	6	6	77	LA/Woodland
Motley	1	0	0	0	1	LA/Woodland
Harrison Turkey-Tail	0	1	0	0	1	LA/Woodland
Marksville	2	0	4	0	6	Woodland
Woodland Stemmed	5	0	0	0	5	Woodland
Baytown Stemmed	4	1	1	0	6	Woodland
Dickson	2	0	0	0	2	Woodland
Steuben	4	2	2	1	9	Woodland
Scallorn	1	0	5	1	7	Mississippian
Schugtown	1	0	1	1	3	Mississippian
Sequoyah	1	0	0	0	1	Mississippian
Madison	2	0	1	0	3	Mississippian
Nodena	1	0	0	0	1	Mississippian
<b>Totals</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>288</b>	





as part of a broad regional adaptation by human populations to post-glacial-era conditions (Anderson and Hanson 1988; Cable 1996; Morse et al. 1996). The same patterning likely occurred in northeast Arkansas. That is, the Dalton adaptation, with its highly curated toolkit and logistically organized technological system characterized by central base camps, hunting camps, and cemeteries, and its apparent large attendant local populations, became an increasingly untenable means of dealing with postglacial Holocene environmental conditions, population levels, and resource structure. Thus the so-called "Dalton collapse" may not be so much a population *decline* as a population and organizational *rearrangement*. That is, populations that formerly exploited territories from central core areas were now much more residentially mobile, ranging over greater areas, and leaving a less concentrated, and hence less pronounced, archaeological record of their activities. This pattern apparently continued locally through the Middle Archaic.

A major population increase within the L'Anguille Basin is indicated during the Late Archaic period and may be tied to the rise in local water tables and the expansion of swamplands that occurred at this time. Big Creek, Burkett, Gary, and particularly Weems points are common, although it must be cautioned that some of these forms, particularly the latter two types, continue in use into the Woodland era. For this reason, Big Creek and Burkett points were assigned to a preceramic Late Archaic category (see tables 4.2 and 4.3), while Gary and Weems points were placed in a transitional Late Archaic/Woodland category, together with the isolated examples of Motley and Harrison Turkey Tail points that were found.

Most Late Archaic and Late Archaic/Woodland points, as over all periods, came from the southern part of the basin, something that has been linked to prior collection intensity (tables 4.2 and 4.3). When the figures are standardized by county using percentages, however, two concentrations of Late Archaic and Late Archaic/Woodland projectile points are evident within the basin in the northern and southern areas. Comparatively few diagnostics dating to these periods occur in Cross County, at least when compared with the areas to the north and south. The pattern is most pronounced during the Late Archaic (4.35 percent in Cross County versus a range of from 17.27 to 23.68 percent in the other three counties), and trends toward a somewhat more even distribution during the Late Archaic/Woodland period (32.61 percent in Cross County versus a range of from 46.76 to 51.32 percent in the other three counties). The emergence of discrete Late Archaic/Early Woodland groups occupying the northern and southern parts of the basin, with a vacant zone between them in Cross County, may be indicated by these distributions.

Fewer diagnostic point forms attributable solely to the Woodland period were found, and on first appraisal a population decline might be indicated within the basin (table 4.3). Given the moderate occurrence of grog-tempered pottery (table 4.4), and the fact that the point types placed in the Late Archaic/Woodland category also were used during the Woodland era, an actual population decline is unlikely. Two discrete concentrations of points are again indicated in the northern and southern parts of the basin. Again the southern concentration is centered in Lee County. The northern concentration, however, is centered on Cross County, while St. Francis County to the south and Poinsett County to the north are relatively underrepresented. A shift in population concentrations in the northern part of the basin, from the northern to the north-central area, may be indicated from the Late Archaic to the Woodland periods. The projectile point distribution is paralleled by that of grog-tempered pottery (table 4.4), indicating that this patterning is probably a fairly accurate appraisal of Woodland population concentrations in the basin.

TABLE 4.4. PREHISTORIC CERAMICS RECOVERED DURING THE 1987 L'ANGUILLE RIVER SURVEY: TOTALS BY MAJOR TEMPER GROUP AND COUNTY

County	# of Sites	TEMPER			Grand Totals
		Grog	Shell	Sand	
Lee	107 Sites	1110	87	12	1209
	100%	91.80%	7.20%	1%	100%
	48.20%	32.65%	2.56%	0.35%	35.56%
St. Francis	20 Sites	50	3	0	53
	100%	94.30%	5.70%	0%	100%
	9.01%	1.47%	0.09%	0%	1.56%
Cross	67 Sites	1941	21	9	1971
	100%	98.50%	1.10%	0.40%	100%
	30.18%	57.09%	0.62%	0.26%	57.97%
Poinsett	28 Sites	133	23	11	167
	100%	79.60%	13.80%	6.60%	100%
	12.61%	3.91%	0.68%	0.32%	4.91%
Grand Totals	222 Sites	3234	134	32	3400
	100%	95.10%	3.90%	1%	100%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

What is represented by these apparent Late Archaic and Woodland population concentrations and realignments remains unknown. It is tempting to speculate that what we are seeing is territorial realignment and circumscription brought about by population increase over the Late Archaic and Woodland eras. In this scenario, the Late Archaic assemblage distributions reflect the presence of two social entities within the basin. The Woodland pattern may reflect the movement of the northern group southward or, alternatively, the emergence of yet another social entity in the northern part of the basin, in northern Poinsett County or beyond, that led to the southward movement of the peoples formerly living in this area. In this view, three or more Woodland groups may have been present within or near the basin. These social entities need not have been culturally distinct or antagonistic. They may have been part of a larger cultural entity, such as separate lineage-based communities within D. Morse's (1977b) hypothesized Baytown segmentary tribal configuration; these may have kept separate for a number of reasons, such as the need to maintain viable hunting territories, firewood supplies, or other resources. So few sand-tempered sherds were found within the basin that it was not possible to examine Morse's (1977b) idea that the distribution of Barnes versus Baytown ceramics in the general region represents the location and movement of discrete and possibly antagonistic Woodland cultural systems (see also Jeter and Williams 1989:143-45).

Comparatively few Mississippian period diagnostics were found (tables 4.2 to 4.4). Arrow points accounted for just over 5 percent of the diagnostic projectile points recovered in the basin (table 4.3), while just under 4 percent of the prehistoric ceramics are shell tempered (table 4.4). A population decline may be indicated, at least in comparison with the Woodland period. At the time of the de Soto *entrada*, the L'Anguille vicinity was described as a vast unoccupied swampland (Hudson 1985). The basin may have been largely depopulated, serving as a buffer or hunting territory for the complex Mississippian chiefdoms occupying the Eastern Lowlands (see also Morse and Morse 1983:271-301).

There are minor concentrations of Mississippian artifacts in two areas. Shell-tempered pottery tends to occur in Lee and St. Francis Counties in the southern part of the basin and in Poinsett County to the north, while arrow points are concentrated in Lee County in the southern part of the basin and Cross and Poinsett Counties in the northern reaches. These assemblages did not come from large or extensive Mississippian period sites, so whatever is represented by these "concentrations," dense settlement is not indicated. The Mississippian sites in the southern part of the basin are tentatively interpreted as outlying Kent phase hamlets and hunting stations. The main centers and population concentrations from this and earlier ancestral phases are for the most



part located to the south and east, along the St. Francis (House 1987, 1993). Only Greer's Mound lies within the L'Anguille Basin, and it has yielded little evidence for Mississippian occupation (29 of the 30 sherds collected in 1987 were grog tempered, with only one shell tempered). Mississippian sites in the northern part of the basin may be outlying sites from the late prehistoric Parkin and Nodena/Armored phase chiefdoms to the east across Crowley's Ridge. Alternatively, some of these northern sites may represent earlier, Cherry Valley phase occupations.

Evidence for variability in prehistoric lithic raw material utilization and reduction practices also is evident (table 4.5). Considerable localized reduction is implied by the presence of appreciable primary and secondary decortication flakes and by large numbers of cores. Procurement of lithic raw materials in cobble form is indicated, at least during some periods. Given the comparatively small number of quarry waste pieces (tested cobbles with no subsequent reduction), local populations were adept at selecting high-quality chert cobbles from within the nearby Crowley's Ridge gravel deposits, where much of this material is assumed to have originated.

Some difference in overall reduction behavior is evident between the north and south ends of the basin. Interior flakes comprise a higher proportion of assemblages in the southern part of the basin, in Lee and St. Francis Counties, than they do in the two northernmost counties examined (table 4.5). The opposite pattern is evident with the shatter category, which is comparatively infrequent in the southern counties and more common in the northern part of the basin. The significance of this is unclear. It may be related to the quality of lithic raw material sources, with poorer quality stone more likely to shatter occurring more commonly in the northern part of the basin. Alternatively, and perhaps more probable, this pattern may be linked to the distance local populations had to travel to obtain raw materials. Sites in the southern part of the basin, particularly in Lee County in the vicinity of the Marianna Gap, are somewhat farther from Crowley's Ridge, and hence raw material sources, than sites in the northern part of the basin. This greater distance may have prompted greater care in cobble selection during procurement forays and in reduction. Occupants of the northern part of the basin, in contrast, having to expend less effort to obtain stone, may have been comparatively profligate in its use. This is also suggested by firecracked rock, which shows a clear pattern of increase from south to north, presumably indicating greater ease of procurement (table 4.6).

The distributions of lithic raw materials within the basin support some of the inferences noted (see table 4.7). Crowley's Ridge chert accounts for the vast majority (87.11 percent) of all lithic raw material and occurs in roughly equivalent proportions in each of the four counties.

TABLE 4.6. PREHISTORIC FIRECRACKED ROCK RECOVERED DURING THE 1987 L'ANGUILLE RIVER SURVEY: TOTALS BY COUNTY

County	Number of Sites	Incidence of Firecracked Rock
Lee	107 sites	526
	48.20%	9.10%
St. Francis	20 sites	1049
	9.01%	18.14%
Cross	67 sites	1783
	30.18%	30.84%
Poinsett	28 sites	2424
	12.61%	41.92%
Grand Totals	222 sites	5782
	100%	100%

The sum of intentionally thermally altered and unaltered Crowley's Ridge chert, in fact, ranges from a low of 83.32 percent in Cross County to a high of 89.55 percent in St. Francis County. Thermal alteration is more evident in the northern part of the basin, however, where it accounts for approximately one-third of the total raw material assemblage, as opposed to about one-fifth in the southern part of the basin. This may be linked to the greater incidence of firecracked rock in these same counties. That is, some of the firecracked rock observed in these counties may be thermal alteration production failures. Some of the intentionally thermally altered chert debitage and shatter may also be misidentified and may have been firecracked rock fragments.

Materials other than Crowley's Ridge chert make up only a minor part of the basin assemblages, although again some variation in the occurrence of these materials was noted. Chert breccia decreased in incidence from south to north in the basin. Mathis (1986:297) noted that a similar material was common in the central Village Creek Basin to the north. The L'Anguille breccia, a well-cemented conglomeritic-like material, thus probably derives from a different source than the Village Creek materials. White chert, presumably from the Ozark escarpment, is infrequent throughout the basin, with a low in St. Francis County, where black Pitkin chert, also probably from the Ozarks, was the most common. The distribution of gray chert, which is a very high-quality material, is similar to that of the white chert, suggesting that the two materials came from the same localities or were utilized in the same fashion.

TABLE 4.7. PREHISTORIC LITHIC RAW MATERIAL UTILIZATION IN THE L'ANGUILLE BASIN: TOTALS BY RAW MATERIAL CATEGORY AND COUNTY

County	Number of Sites	ITA										Grand Totals
		Crowley's Ridge Chert	Crowley's Ridge	Pitkin Chert	Chert Breccia	White Chert	Quartzite Chert	Banded Chert	Other Unknown	Gray Chert	Novaculite	
LEE	107 Sites	5877	1908	161	62	107	216	373	72	61	28	8865
	100%	66.29%	21.52%	1.82%	0.70%	1.21%	2.44%	4.21%	0.81%	0.69%	0.31%	100%
	48.20%	32.42%	23.06%	25.64%	52.10%	39.78%	16.95%	29.94%	46.75%	34.86%	63.64%	29.24%
ST. FRANCIS	20 Sites	5949	1941	269	34	22	220	322	35	11	8	8811
	100%	67.52%	22.03%	3.05%	0.39%	0.25%	2.50%	3.65%	0.40%	0.12%	0.09%	100%
	9.01%	32.81%	23.46%	42.83%	28.57%	8.18%	17.27%	25.84%	22.73%	6.29%	18.18%	29.07%
CROSS	67 Sites	3627	2489	133	16	84	484	392	35	72	8	7340
	100%	49.41%	33.91%	1.81%	0.22%	1.14%	6.59%	5.34%	0.48%	0.98%	0.11%	100%
	30.18%	20.01%	30.08%	21.18%	13.45%	31.23%	37.99%	31.46%	22.73%	41.14%	18.18%	24.22%
POINSETT	28 Sites	2677	1936	65	7	56	354	159	12	31	0	5297
	100%	50.54%	36.55%	1.22%	0.13%	1.06%	6.68%	3%	0.23%	0.59%	0%	100%
	12.61%	14.77%	23.40%	10.35%	5.88%	20.82%	27.79%	12.76%	7.79%	17.71%	0%	17.47%
GRAND	222 Sites	18130	8274	628	119	269	1274	1246	154	175	44	30313
	100%	59.81%	27.30%	2.07%	0.39%	0.89%	4.20%	4.11%	0.51%	0.58%	0.15%	100%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

ITA=intentionally thermally altered

Banded chert, a high-quality jasper-like material that may derive from Crowley's Ridge gravels (given the frequent presence of pebble cortex) was found in about even incidence throughout the basin. Quartzites, another material originating on Crowley's Ridge (House 1975b), are comparatively more common in the northern part of the basin as opposed to within the southern counties. Finally, novaculite, while extremely uncommon within the basin, occurred most frequently in Lee County. This area presumably was the closest to the sources for this material in central and southwest Arkansas and also to the transportation routes by which it likely was transported into northeast Arkansas, along the Arkansas and White rivers. A south-to-north decrease in the incidence of novaculite was also observed by Jeter (1988:26–27) in an analysis of collections from a gas pipeline corridor running from near Little Rock to the Missouri border just west of Crowley's Ridge.

### *Evidence for Historic Occupations in the L'Anguille Basin*

Historic artifacts were found at 101 of the 222 sites examined during the 1987 survey along the L'Anguille channel margin. Most were light scatters of material, typically isolated pieces of glass or pottery, but dense debris scatters were found at 26 sites that appear to be the remains of farm or tenant houses. Some were, in fact, identified by informants as the locations of former tenant houses. Architectural debris from some of these structures was found on the riverbank below the scatters, where it had been pushed by heavy equipment. Twenty house sites date to the early to mid-twentieth century, while the remaining six reflect earlier, mid-to-late nineteenth-century farmsteads. Most historic sites were found in Lee County, something that appears linked to drainage conditions in the basin. Only in Lee County were appreciable areas of elevated, well-drained terrain found close to the channel margin. Three somewhat unusual historic assemblages were found. One site yielded an eighteenth- or early-nineteenth-century French gunflint amid an otherwise (inferred) prehistoric assemblage, and two early-to-mid twentieth-century trash dumps were found near the town of Marianna.

## **Conclusions**

The 1987 L'Anguille River survey is typical of the kind of CRM projects that have been undertaken in large numbers across the Southeast in recent years. As the preceding discussions have indicated, these projects are resulting in the compilation of vast quantities of high-quality data that can be used by future generations of scholars to address a wide range of questions. As the archaeological record in the region continues



to deteriorate, such collections will prove increasingly important. As such, the study highlights the importance of federal support for archaeology and historic preservation.

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