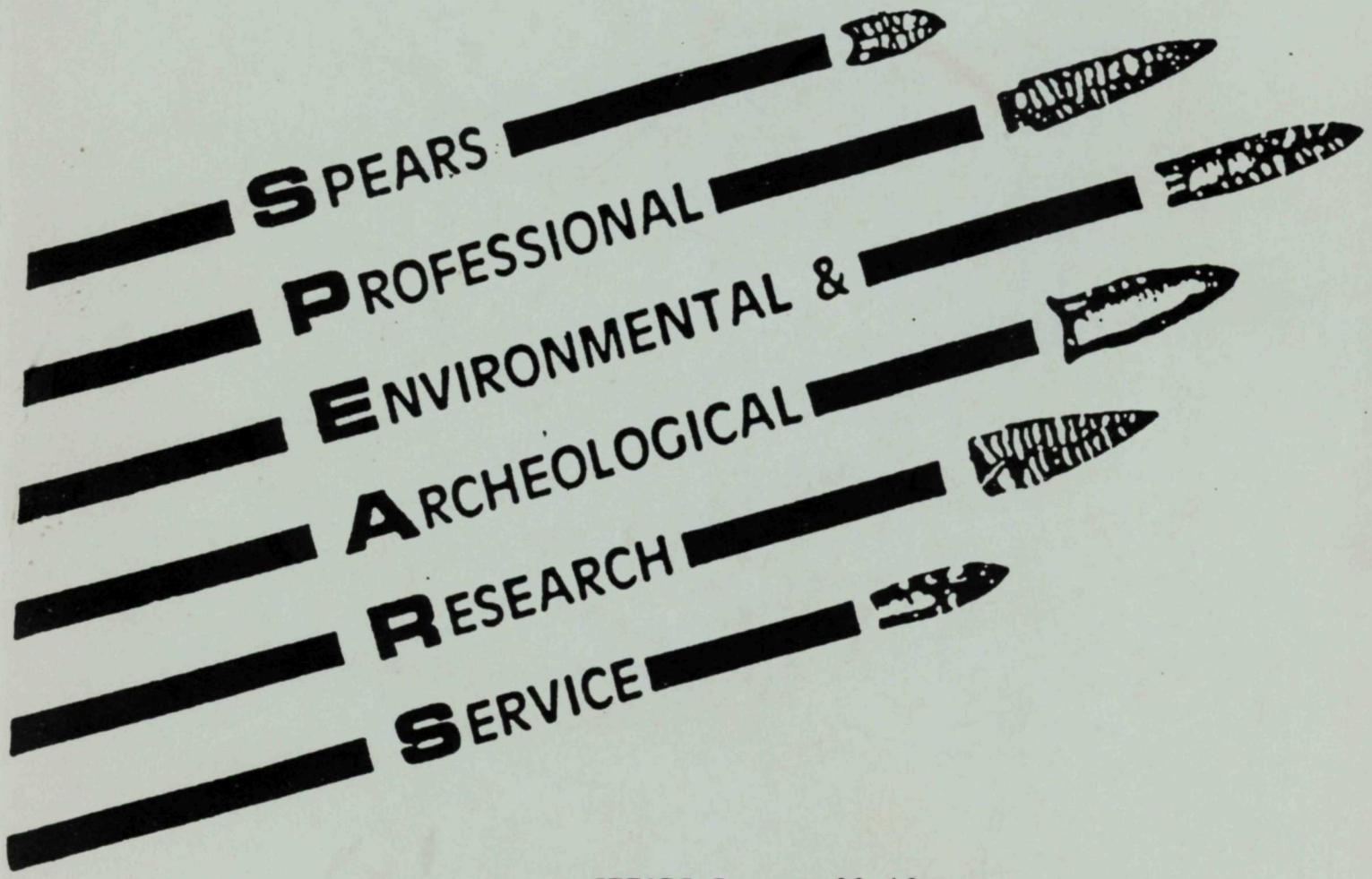
AN ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF 18 MILES OF BUFFALO RIVER TRAILS, A PARKING LOT AND DITCH CLEAN-OUT SEARCY AND NEWTON COUNTIES, ARKANSAS

Carol S. Spears
Teresa A. Turk



SPEARS Report 90-13

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Prepared by

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ABSTRACT

An archeological survey of 18 miles of proposed trails, a parking lot, and a ditch scheduled for cleaning was conducted by Spears Professional Environmental & Archeological Research Service, Inc. for the Buffalo National River. The proposed project involved screened shovel tests at 30 m intervals in all areas. A total of 27 archeological sites were investigated during the project. This included 20 new sites and 7 previously recorded sites. Of these, four sites (3SE292, 3NW309, 3NW612, 3NW655) are eligible and five (3SE280, 3SE281, 3SE282, 3SE285, and 3SE291) are potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register. As presently designed, trail construction will adversely impact three significant or potentially significant sites (3SE280, 3SE282, 3NW655). Recommendations include rerouting small segments of proposed trails to avoid these cultural resources. If avoidance is not possible, then mitigation may be necessary.

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INTRODUCTION

The archeological survey of about 18 miles of proposed trails, a parking lot, and a ditch cleanout was performed by Spears Professional Environmental & Archeological Research Service, Inc., (SPEARS) for the National Park Service, Buffalo National River. To comply with legislation protecting cultural resources eligible for nomination to the National Register, the archeological survey was required to insure that significant properties would not be disturbed by the proposed action. The purpose of this study was to determine if archeological sites were located within the project area and what impacts the proposed action would have on the archeological resources found (Appendix A). This project was conducted according to the guidelines and requirements described in *A State Plan for the Conservation of Archeological Resources in Arkansas* (Davis ed. 1982).

The archeological survey was accomplished on trail segments and other areas located on the middle and upper Buffalo River (Figure 1 and Appendix B). Five miles of day hiking or horse trails and the proposed parking lot are located within the Tyler Bend Development area. About 6.3 miles of trail consist of discontinuous segments of the Buffalo River Trail from Bend Ford to a bridge past Gilbert. On the Upper Buffalo River in Boxley, about 4.6 miles of trail were surveyed including a loop trail to the Whitely homestead. The ditch which needs cleaning is also in Boxley. A 1.8 mile section of trail was surveyed near Pruitt. Several sections of the trail had not been marked in the field. For this reason, alternate trail sections were substituted for sections which could not be surveyed. A synopsis of the changes in the contract are presented in Appendix A. SPEARS also requested and was granted permission to briefly investigate a site which campers/floaters had observed in the slumping bank at Arnold Bend. One morning was spent documenting this site (3SE292).

There were few constraints on the project. For the most part, the weather was favorable. Much of the terrain was steep and navigating on the sides of the hills with shaker screens and shovels proved to be challenging. Parts of the Buffalo River Trail are for experienced hikers/backpackers and are not suitable for the causal day hiker or families with small children. The dense poison ivy understory, the ticks, the high heat and humidity in late spring and summer are usual conditions to be dealt with while working or vacationing in the Ozarks. The dense foliage made examinations for possible shelters or other aboveground features more difficult. All crewmembers examined the topography above and below the trail for these kinds of features. Surface examinations and shovel tests were excavated under overhangs. SPEARS recommends that archeological surveys of proposed trails be conducted in late fall, winter, or early spring when vegetation is sparse.

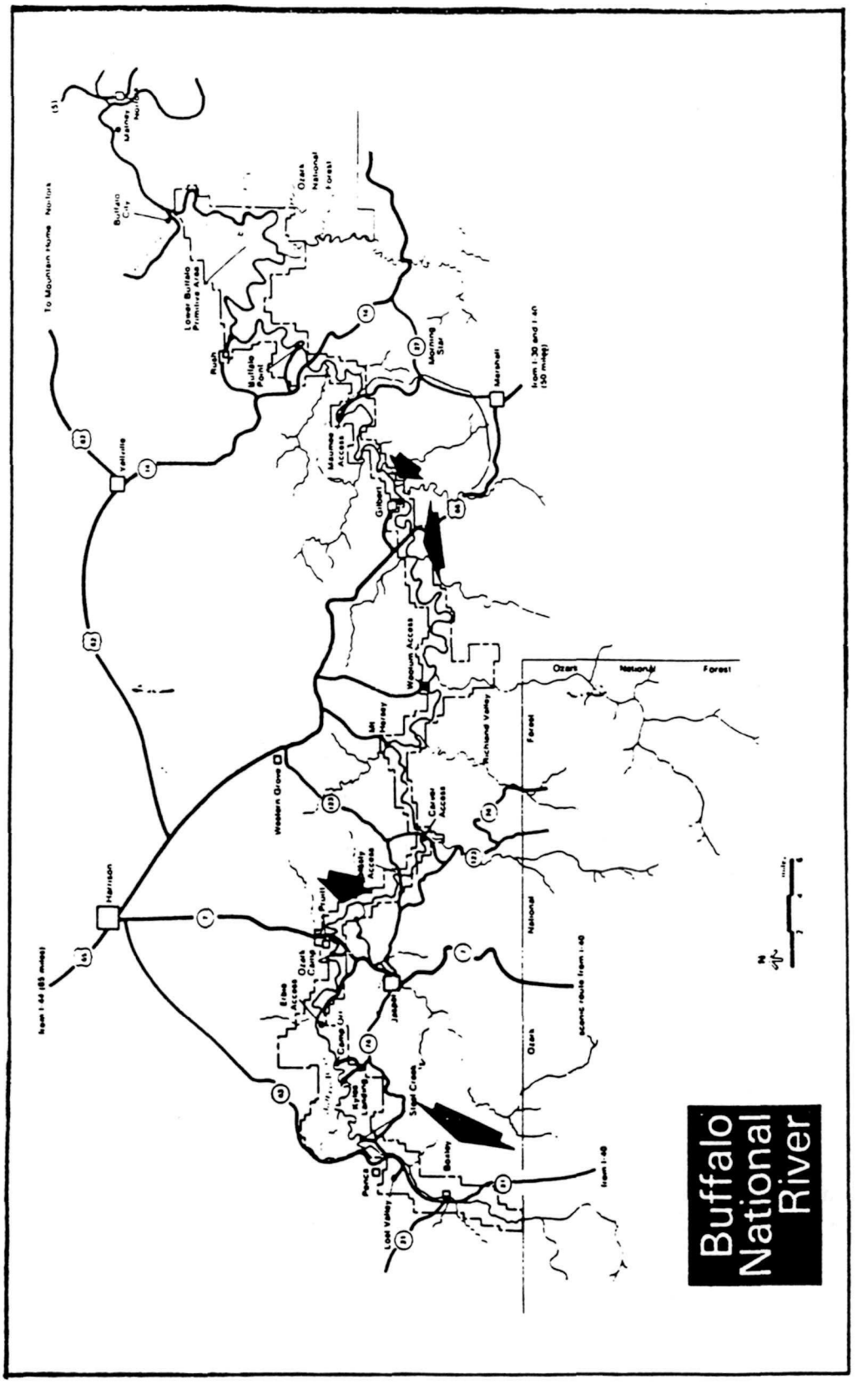


Figure 1. Map of the Project Locations.

The anticipated adverse impacts of the proposed trails are the disturbance of archeological deposits during trail construction and increased site vandalism. In most instances trail construction, because it is confined to the upper sediments, will have a minimal impact on archeological resources. Damage and vandalism to cultural resources in remote areas, especially at bluff shelters and historic sites, will increase due to improved access to remote areas and the increase in the number of visitors, especially collectors.

The fieldwork for the archeological survey involved screened shovel tests at 30 m intervals down the center line of the trails, in the parking lot, and on both sides of the ditch to be cleaned. As a result of these investigations, 27 archeological sites were investigated. Twenty of these are new sites and seven had been identified previously. Of these, four sites are eligible and five sites are potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register. Adverse impacts of the proposed project are considered minimal. SPEARS recommends that three small sections of the trails be rerouted to avoid significant and potentially significant sites. If avoidance is not feasible, mitigation measures will be necessary.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Buffalo National River is located in the Ozark Plateaus Province (Thornbury 1967). The source of the river is in the Boston Mountain Plateau. It flows north until it hits the Boston Mountain Escarpment where it makes a right angle bend and flows east through the Springfield Plateau and then the Salem Plateau. It joins the White River in the Salem Plateau.

The areas investigated during this project are located on the upper Buffalo River near Boxley and on the central part of the river in the vicinity of Tyler Bend (Figure 1). Boxley lies along the north flowing section of the river between the Boston Mountain and the Springfield Plateau. The central part of the river is on the Springfield Plateau.

The Buffalo River is deeply entrenched into bedrock. Along much of the river, it cuts down into Mississippian age Boone Limestone. In Boxley, the valleys are narrow and old terraces are not preserved except along tributaries (Guccione 1989:7). Further downstream at Erbie and Rush, terraces are present and the likelihood for more deeply buried deposits increases. Colluvial fans extend from the valley wall onto the terraces or floodplain at several locations (Guccione 1989).

The climate along the Buffalo River consists of hot summers and cool winters. It is one of the coolest areas in Arkansas. The winter temperature averages 37 degrees F. In summer it averages 76 degrees F. Annual precipitation is about 46 inches a year with over half the amount falling from April through September. The average snowfall is 15 inches (Fowkes et al. 1988). Run-off can be rapid over the resistant sandstones of the region,

but limestones at lower elevations collect and channel the water which emerge at numerous springs on the slopes and at the base of ridges. Often the openings of the springs are large enough to have served as passages into the many solution caves in the region.

Soils in the Boxley area are Spadra-Razort-Ceda Association. These are "deep, level to gently sloping, well drained, loamy and cobbley soils that formed in alluvium" (Fowkes et al. 1988). Soils along the middle Buffalo River fall into the Arkana-Moko-Lily Associations. These are "moderately deep and shallow, strongly sloping to steep, well drained, cherty, stony, or loamy soils that form in residuum of limestone or sandstone" (Fowkes et al. 1988).

Almost all of the trails surveyed were located in upland areas which are covered in oak-hickory forests. The typical climax forest consisted of red and white oaks, hickories and short leaf pine and post oak on the dryer slopes. Also on xeric slopes and rocky bluffs are small cedar glades with red cedar and sometimes shortleaf pine and tall grasses. Mixed hardwoods used to grow on the floodplains which are now mostly in pasture. Trees common to these areas were red maple, birch, American elm, sycamore, and cottonwood.

The environment of the Buffalo River Region was favorable to many prehistoric populations as evidenced by the high density of sites found during archeological surveys of the region. The river itself provided a good supply of water, an avenue of travel, numerous outcrops of highly siliceous cherts used to manufacture stone tools, natural shelters in the form of caves and bluffshelters, a wide variety of edible plants, animals and fish, fertile sediments conducive to farming, and favorable weather. Prehistoric occupation flourished as cultures from the south, east, and north, chose to settle along the Buffalo River.

CULTURAL PREHISTORY

Studies in the region have documented that the cultural periods represented by prehistoric sites date from the Paleo-Indian through the protohistoric periods. Detailed discussions of the cultural stages have been presented in other reports (Sabo et al. 1988, 1982) and are only summarized here.

The Paleo Indian Period

Little is known about the lifeways of the earliest inhabitants of the state during the Paleo-Indian period which dates from about 10,000 to 8,000 B.C. Lithic or stone tools including large lanceolate-shaped fluted dart and spear points are distinctive markers of this period, but only a few have been found in Arkansas. Based on ethnographic studies of primitive societies and paleoenvironmental reconstruction, it is hypothesized that

the small band level societies probably depended heavily on hunting, fishing, and gathering wild plants for subsistence. Many of the large animal species hunted by these people are now extinct, such as the mammoth.

The Dalton and Archaic Periods

The Dalton period (8,500 to 7,000 B.C.) is a transitional culture between the Paleo-Indian and Archaic. A distinctive lanceolate projectile point and other diagnostic tools were manufactured and used by the hunting and gathering cultures to exploit the plant and animal species which existed at the end of the Pleistocene. Dalton occupations have been identified in bluff shelters, at open sites, and on Pleistocene terraces buried by more recent alluvium. One Dalton cemetery was excavated in northeastern Arkansas and burial patterns suggest that the culture practiced religious or ritual behaviors related to death.

By the end of the Dalton period, retreating glaciers caused a warming of the climate, and the animal and plant species became similar to those found today. People adapted to exploit these animals by manufacturing a wider range of projectile points and tools. These changes mark the beginning of the Archaic adaptation. The cultures at this time lived in small bands possibly composed of extended families (8-10 persons), who moved about to exploit local seasonal resources. These Archaic band level societies became more complex through time. The population also increased dramatically in this stage. Subsistence shifted to a more intensive exploitation of local riverine faunal and floral resources.

The Archaic period is usually divided into the Early, Middle and Late substages. Adaptive responses similar to the Paleo-Indian occur in the early substages to adaptation heavily dependent on local flora in the late substage. Projectile point types and deposits before 6,000 B.C. are included in the Early Archaic period. The Middle Archaic period dates from about 6,000 to 3,000 B. C. and it coincided with a warm drier period called the Hypsithermal (Sabo et al. 1982). Two Middle Archaic nut storage/refuse pits were excavated during significance testing at the Sattler Site (2NW663) in Boxley (Spears et al. 1989). Radio carbon dates of 4420-4925 B.C. and 4740-5240 B.C. (corrected) were obtained on carbonized hickory nutshells recovered from each pit (Spears et al. 1989).

A wetter environment beginning about 3,000 B.C. marks the beginning of the Late Archaic period. This cultural manifestation ends about 500 B.C. with the introduction of domesticated plants and the use of ceramics.

The Woodland Period

The Woodland stage (500 B.C. to A.D. 1000) of prehistoric cultural development marks the beginning of horticulture/agriculture and use of ceramics. Horticulture is the cultivation of

species of native plants (i.e. Amaranth, Chenopodium). Agriculture is the cultivation of tropical cultigens (corn, beans, squash, etc.) which were introduced into the area from Meso-America. With the introduction of a stable food source, people began living in villages on a semipermanent or permanent basis. Social and ceremonial activities increased and it is during this period that mounds were built for burial and religious functions.

Early Woodland sites are rare in the Arkansas Ozarks. It has been hypothesized that people during this period preferred to live along major rivers and had established the practice of using mountainous territory for hunting and gathering and not for permanent habitation (Chapman 1980:9). However, the search for Early Woodland components in the Ozarks has not been thorough. Middle Woodland components have been documented in the Ozarks by the presence of decorated pottery found in several bluff shelters. Late Woodland sites are located in bluff shelters and on the floodplains of large streams. An extensive Woodland midden was recently tested in Boxley Valley at the Luallen Site (3NW662) (Spears et al. 1989). Other Late Woodland sites have been found along the Buffalo River, many of which also have Mississippi occupations.

The Mississippi Period

By A.D. 1000 there was an increased reliance on domesticated plants and a more complex social organization. Cultigens including corn, beans, and squash have been found in bluff shelters and on open sites. Many Mississippi sites have been found and documented in the Buffalo River Region. Recent excavations have been conducted at sites near Erbie and Rush.

Material culture in the Mississippi period included arrow points and shell-tempered pottery. This tempering technique, which appears to have been adopted early in the Ozark Mountain region, allowed for the manufacture of a wider variety of vessel forms and decorations. Exotic materials and artifacts, often decorated with religious and ritual symbols, were traded throughout the region. After death, important or high status individuals were interred with their possessions in sacred burial areas located in bluff shelters, mounds, or on open sites. Although large mound complexes are rare in the Ozarks, at least four sites with ceremonial mounds have been investigated (Sabo et al. 1982:73-75). Other mound sites are presently inundated by man-made lakes.

There is evidence that the Mississippi period occupants in the Ozarks participated in broad social and ceremonial systems related to cultures outside the region. Whether the primary cultural influence in the Ozark Region was derived predominantly from the Lower Mississippi River Valley or the Caddo area is a topic of current archeological interest. Sabo et al. (1982) cite Caddoan influence in the region. Wolfman (1979:38) noted that Mississippi period sites occurred in higher percentages in the Marion and Searcy Counties than in Newton County and suggested

that Mississippi influence may have moved in from the lower White River.

The Protohistoric Period

During the eighteenth century and possibly earlier, the Ozarks were part of the hunting territory of the Osage tribe. Osage villages, which were occupied on a semi-permanent basis, were located in the Missouri Ozarks, but the Osage Indians hunted in Arkansas. To date, Osage campsites have not been positively identified. After 1804, the Osage were officially moved to what is now Oklahoma, however, they continued to hunt in the Ozarks (Sabo et al. 1982:76).

From about 1817 to 1828, the Cherokee were given a reservation in Arkansas in what had been Osage territory. The Cherokee Reservation encompassed the land between the White and Arkansas Rivers. The majority of the Cherokee settlements were along the Arkansas River and not in the mountainous interior region. In the late 1830s, the Cherokees were moved to what is now Oklahoma. Because so many died during the journey, the route the eastern tribes traveled was later called the, "Trail of Tears".

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE BUFFALO RIVER REGION, TYLER BEND, AND BOXLEY

Teresa A. Turk

The following is a brief historical overview of the Buffalo River Region and two communities. This research is the result of the examination of cultural resource investigations by private contractors and the National Park Service; informant interviews conducted as part of this project; examination of the Newton and Searcy County tax, census, agricultural, and personal property records; and the inspection of popular and academic monographs. The most germane and often cited works are Let The River Be by Dwight Pitcaithley (1987) and Historic Resources of the Tyler Bend Development Area by Suzanne Rogers (1987).

History of The Buffalo River Region

The origin of the naming of the river is not known, but is shown as "Buffaloe Fork of the White River" as early as 1810 on Pike's map (Pitcaithley 1987:9-10). The name may have been derived from bison or buffalo in the area or it could have been a derivation of an Indian word. One folktale related by a local informant is the river was named by the Samuel Grinder family who moved to the region in 1839 from Tennessee. The Grinders had operated a ferry on the Buffalo River in Wayne County, Tennessee and soon operated a ferry on this river which looked strikingly similar (Howard Hensley personal communication 1990).

For centuries, the Osage Indians used the Arkansas portion of the Ozark mountains as their summer hunting grounds. They resided in villages in Missouri. After the Louisana Purchase, the Cherokees of Tennessee and North Carolina were forced off their native lands and moved west into the Indian territory. In 1808, the Osage tribe ceded away their claim to lands north of the Arkansas River to the United States government, but they continued to hunt in the Western Ozarks and raid the Cherokee villages. It was not until 1817 that the federal government officially gave the Cherokee a reservation consisting of land between the Arkansas and White Rivers, which included the Buffalo River. The Cherokee were not satisfied with the land they were given. While protesting in Washington in 1828, they were pressured into signing another treaty. In this treaty they surrendered Arkansas land for acreage in what is now Oklahoma. It was after 1828 that the larger influx of Euroamericans began homesteading in what was to become Arkansas (Sabo et al. 1982:79).

The earliest settlers built their homes and cabins along old trails and in easily accessible areas. They came in two waves. These first settlers are often referred to as "hunter-herders" whose subsistence was primarily based on hunting for bear and growing corn (Pitcaithley 1987:20). While bear oil, peltries and furs could be sold, other game such as elk, deer, buffalo, fox and beaver were plentiful in the region and utilized for food. Sabo et al. (1982) note a seasonality regarding subsistence utilization. In the summer, the settlers tended the garden and worked the livestock. At the end of the summer, the livestock were driven to market and these residents shifted to hunting.

A second wave of new inhabitants were comprised of hard working farmers from surrounding states such as Tennessee and Missouri. These early settlers brought with them a whole host of culturally adaptive mechanisms enabling them to prosper in the hills (Rogers personal communication 1990). Initially these farmers squatted, but after the land was officially surveyed (1829 to 1850) some purchased the parcel they occupied. Pitcaithley suggests that squatting after completion of the survey was more the rule than the exception. He acknowledges that the data is quite sparse regarding this issue and an accurate estimation of landowners versus squatters may never be determined (Pitcaithley 1987:28). Rogers (personal communication 1990) claims the people of the Buffalo River were unable to purchase their land until the 1845 survey was completed. Once ownership was available, most of the inhabitants bought parcels in a relatively expeditious fashion.

The farmers cleared their land in much the same pattern as they had previously done in roughly the same topographic environment of their old states. Often settlers chose land at the confluence of two streams or the mouth of a creek which furnished pastures and rich bottomland (Joyce 1981). Pitcaithley (1987:19) suggests that the isolation of the people and the extremely rugged terrain in the region led to the development of a distinct cultural milieu or "mountain culture".

The settlers in northwest Arkansas were of mixed political persuasions when the Civil War commenced in 1861. For many, the Civil War divided families with brothers, sons, fathers and cousins fighting on opposite sides of the war. At the same time, many people maintained a rugged, individualism and wished the war would bypass these hills. Men hid in local caves in order to avoid choosing sides or conscription (Walter Williams personal communication 1990). In the early days of the Civil War, the Southern forces controlled the region and mined potassium nitrate for gunpowder in several caves. In 1863 near Boxley at Bat-Salt Peter Cave, Union forces captured 17 men and destroyed the manufacturing operation (Lackey 1950:142-144). In 1862 with the Confederate defeat at Yellville, the Ozarks were an unstable no man's land where "bushwhackers" and people who had allegiances to no one found refuge. Both military units patrolled the Ozarks engaging in limited combat with scattered guerrilla forces and outlaws (Pitcaithley 1987:45). When the Civil War ended, most homesteads had been burned and farms were ruined largely as a result of the activities of the freebooters or outlaws (Pitcaithley 1987:48).

A steady period of rebuilding and growth followed the aftermath of the Civil War culminating with the onset of World War I. Before the Civil War, the second wave of farmers had begun planting a larger variety of crops; however, after the Civil War the amount of crop diversification increased substantially. Pitcaithley (1987:55,56) reports that Buffalo River agriculturalists grew wheat, corn, cotton, potatoes, oats, and some tobacco and rice. In the last quarter of the 19th century, cotton became the local cash crop. It quickly exhausted the scarce bottomland soil. Ozark farmers were also hindered in their endeavors by the problems of marketing and transporting their products to commercial centers.

The arrival of the railroad in Searcy county and other regions of the Ozarks eased problems of transportation; however, Newton County was never fortunate enough to have railroad tracks within its borders. With the arrival of the railroads, the possibility of harvesting first growth hardwoods became a reality. Soon lumber mills and other industries such as wagon shops, cooperages, and furniture stores associated with timbering sprung up (Sabo et al. 1982:111). Various areas along the river, for example, the Tie Slide (3SE290) upstream from Tyler Bend, were used as places to roll logs over the bluff into the river. A description of an ideal location for a tie slide is mentioned in Cole (1953:267). Howard Hensley (personal communication 1990) recalls having witnessed the cutting of two of the largest cottonwoods in the Ozarks in the vicinity of the Tie Slide (3SE290). Once these logs were cut and rolled into the water, the Buffalo River was used as an effective means of ferrying logs downstream to railroad depots to mills (Sabo et al. 1982:113). Although the town of Duff was already established, the railroad missed the town by one half mile. Downstream from Duff, a new town in Searcy County called Gilbert was born to serve the newly con-

structed railroad depot. In the early part of the 20th century, Gilbert, named after Charles W. Gilbert later the president of the railroad, became the major jumping off point for investors and workers headed toward the "rich" Rush mines downstream. Railroad service into the area also stopped at Yellville and Buffalo Point. Before the Gilbert depot was established, workers had to travel to Harrison and then hire a hack to Rush.

Lead and zinc mining also ensued in the Buffalo River particularly at Ponca and Rush. Gilbert was an important transportation center for shipping zinc ore from the surrounding mines to be processed elsewhere. Pitcaithley (1987:83) notes a local resident's recollection of the ore wagons at Gilbert commonly being backed up two abreast for almost a half a mile, waiting to offload their ore. These mining operations were generally small and localized. Scattered and scarce mineral deposits and the problems of transportation hindered the growth of the mines into large scale operations. After World War I, mining decreased significantly as did the timber industry. By 1920 most of the harvestable timber was gone.

During the prosperous years of the mining and timber industries, the majority of people were not farmers. However, when these two major industries ceased operations, people returned to their farms and life resumed as it had been before the economic boom. The populations of Newton and Searcy Counties declined during the 1920's. This exodus of settlers benefited the residents who remained close to the Buffalo River during the tough, Depression years and overall the Buffalo River residents fared relatively well. They were able to "eat what they had" in their garden or in their "back forty". Economic independence was an old habit. During the early 1930's the Ozarks underwent a two-year drought which brought many settlers dangerously close to starvation. In response to these hard times, the government set up county canning centers to teach laypeople how to store their excess food and to offer a central location for this laborious process (Pitcaithley 1987:87,88).

The onset of World War II saw another depletion in the populations of Newton and Searcy Counties. Young men were drafted and other segments of the population moved to the cities to work in war industry factories. The exposure to American and European cities sporting vast arrays of modern material goods contributed to the continued exodus of Ozark dwellers after the war. The accessibility to jobs, the goods, and the lifestyle money could provide, proved quite tempting for many as the migration continued outward until the 1970s. Newton County is still the most sparsely inhabited county in Arkansas with only nine people per square mile (Pitcaithley 1987:89).

The most recent chapter in the Buffalo River area is the acquisition of the land immediately adjacent to the river by the National Park Service. For nearly a century, entrepreneurs and engineers had envisioned damming the Buffalo River as a means of generating electricity and flood control. Construction of the

dam was postponed due to the need for additional financial studies, the beginning of World War II, and other considerations. The Corps of Engineers resumed its quest for damming the river in 1954 when it proposed the construction of two dams. The first was to be located at Lone Rock, three and one half miles from the mouth of the river. The second proposed site was upstream from Gilbert, at the present Tyler Bend (Pitcaithley 1987:96-98). In the mid-1950's the total estimated cost of these two dams was approximately $89,000,000.

Funding for the damming of the Buffalo River was first requested under the *River and Harbor and Flood Control Bill*. President Eisenhower vetoed the bill, denouncing this piece of legislation as too large and wasteful of a project. Senator J. William Fulbright presented a scathing statement calling the veto, "a most serious blow to the progress and the orderly development of the water resources, not only in Arkansas but in all the Nation." Interestingly, Fulbright would completely reverse his position less than ten years later (Pitcaithley 1987:97).

In 1961 many key legislators in Arkansas were pushing for dam construction on the Buffalo River. A Nature Conservancy was established by a group of political and prestigious individuals. A longtime friend of Senator Fulbright persuasively challenged his advocacy of damming the Buffalo River in a phone call that resulted in the Senator favoring its preservation. Local business people formed the Buffalo River Improvement Association suggesting that the lower portion be dammed for hydroelectric power and the upper reaches preserved for the future. Meanwhile, many residents of Boxley valley were opposed to any entity taking their land regardless of the reason. It also appeared that damming the river would not have affected all residential property. According to longtime resident, Waymon Villines, the high water mark would have only gone to Pruitt, approximately twenty-three miles downstream, leaving the upper Buffalo River unaffected (personal communication 1990).

In 1972 Congress established Buffalo National River to conserve and interpret an area that contains unique scenic and scientific features and to preserve as a free flowing stream an important segment of the Buffalo River in Arkansas (Public Law 92-237). The Buffalo River is administered by the National Park Service.

History of Tyler Bend

In 1842 Baker Tyler was the first person recorded as a land owner in the area around the present day Highway 65 bridge. As mentioned above, settlers were not allowed to buy land from the government until it had been surveyed and recorded in the 1840s (Rogers 1987:22). Resident Howard Hensley claims the Samuel Grinder family was already settled in this area when the Baker Tyler family bought their land. The Grinders were on their way to California when winter came. They stayed for the winter, then

permanently settled on the Buffalo River. The Samuel Grinder family eventually moved slightly upstream to the Tyler Bend area where Mr. Grinder purchased eighty acres in 1853 (Howard Hensley personal communication 1990). Peter Tyler, son of Baker Tyler, is thought to have been the first inhabitant of Tyler Bend when he purchased forty acres in 1852. The old Tyler house site has yet to be discovered (Rogers 1987:30,31). In the latter part of the 19th century, Peter Tyler's descendants sold all of his original acreage plus some additional parcels. This land was sold to the Ferguson family who controlled the Tyler Bend area until 1922 when they sold their land to John L. "Buck" Turney.

John L. "Buck" Turney farmed and rented out his property along the river. Howard Hensley (personal communication 1990) remembers cattle grazing in the pastures and other livestock roaming freely in the hills. According to Rogers (1987:29), John "Buck" Turney originally lived on the north side of the river. He eventually moved across the river into the Tyler Bend area where he built a house on a bluff. The Turney property as well as the remaining Ferguson land was purchased by Leo Williams in the 1960's. The National Park Service acquired the land in the 1970's.

In 1937 when Sod Collier was issued a patent on Buffalo River land, there were very few parcels still owned by the government. Mr. Collier built a cabin of hand hewn logs with a stone chimney. He added a room to the house and at least two outbuildings plus a well. Rogers (1987) notes that the Sod Collier homeplace (3SE280) is a good example of the use of local resources and construction skills and typical in the 1930's Ozark mountain region. This site has been determined eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The National Park Service has stabilized the buildings and they will be preserved within a natural setting.

Seven structures are shown on the 1939 Snowball quadrangle of the Tyler Bend area. Rogers (1987) documented and researched the histories of most of these sites. During SPEARS archeological survey, two cabin sites (3SE281, 3SE284), one isolated historic artifact possibly related to a still (3SE293), one refuse site (3SE283) and one outbuilding/animal pen site (3SE282) were discovered. Historic information had been previously gathered on just one site, the Sod Collier homestead (3SE280). The new sites represent additional discoveries important to the reconstruction of past lifeways of the inhabitants of the Tyler Bend area.

Downstream from Tyler Bend and historic Gilbert on the southern bank of the Buffalo River was the Williams Homestead (3SE291). A review of the 1924 Searcy County tax records indicates that a Mrs. R.J. Williams owned this land. Her son, Tom, was born in the house around 1900 and was a World War I veteran.

History of Boxley

Samuel Whiteley, Broxton Edgmon, John Addington and their families were early settlers in the Boxley Valley. These settlers cleared their land and began homesteading before the government survey was completed enabling them to purchase the property they had worked (Lackey 1950:64). The 1845 survey plats indicate most of the bottomland areas of the Boxley Valley had been cleared and cultivated. Archeological evidence from subsurface test excavations in Boxley Valley suggests that the fields had been extensively cultivated by the native American population prior to Western settlement (Dellinger 1932; Limp 1985; Spears et al. 1989). Prior to the Civil War, A grist mill was also built furnishing the residents with a commercial location for grinding wheat and corn thereby facilitating community self sufficiency (Yakubik et al. 46:1988).

As might be expected, early Western settlers also selected areas to homestead along the current transportation routes. Earthsearch (Yakubik et al. 1988:37) notes that five of the seven families in the Boxley Valley area chose to reside on the Clarksville to Carrollton road. A portion of the proposed Upper Boxley hiking trail follows a section of this historic road. In this same vicinity are the old Edgmon, Whitely, Luallen homesteads. These and other structures are part of the Boxley Valley Historic District listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Another section of the proposed Boxley hiking trail, which was surveyed during this study, was until 30 years ago, occupied by the descendants of Martha and Abram Villines, one of the Valley's earliest settlers. A hypothesized Villines family genealogy is presented in Appendix C. Martha and Abram Villines had four sons: Hezekiah I, Jose, Nathaniel and Copeland. Jose owned the Boxley store. Copeland, the youngest son, and Nathaniel Villines his brother, originally settled downstream from Ponca. Waymon Villines, the last private landowner of the Old Jefferson Villines homeplace and a descendent of Copeland Villines, lives on the west side of Highway 43. He and his son, Paul, have attempted to retain their family's land and heritage.

Hezekaih I, the oldest child, and Elizabeth Penn had six sons: Addsion (Add's Creek in Ponca is named after him), William, Jefferson, Joe, Robert, Frances and a daughter named Nancy. Hezekiah I and Elizabeth Penn are buried in a small family plot in Waymon Villines' pasture. Jefferson Villines, the son of Hezekiah I owned land in Section 36 Township 16N and Range 23. A crib and pole barn along with possible foundation stones remain at this site which is on a ridgetoe northeast of Hezie and Pearly Villines' house (3NW730) and south of the intersection of the two roads. The spring lies between (3NW730) and the old Jefferson Villines housesite. Waymon Villines remembers selling the old logs from the Jefferson Villines homestead to a Dr. Robinson who erected them at his "Ozark Farm" Museum in Bellafonte (Jim Liles, personal communication, 1990).

On July 12, 1868, Jefferson Villines at age 33 married Mary Keaton age 18. Jefferson and Mary Villines had four sons named John Talmage (known as "Tal"), George, Joe S. and Hezekiah III (better known as "Ugly Hez") and one daughter named Nancy.

Tal Villines owned forty acres northwest of Jefferson Villines' homesite and directly across Highway 43 from Waymon Villines' house. According to informants, all that remains at this site are the foundation stones. Another son of Jefferson and Mary was George who married Thena Walker. Their house was west of Pearly Spring, at the mouth Dry Creek and can be seen from Paul Villines' house. Today all that remains is a pear tree.

The house that Paul Villines and his family live in is Joe S. Villines' old house (Waymon Villines, personal communication 1990). Marriage records suggest that Joe may have married twice. The first time in 1891 to Almeda Reynolds (Rylnes) and in 1905 to Susie Clark. Joe and Almeda had two children named Charlie and Myrtle. Since divorces were extremely rare and childbirth fatalities quite prevalent the possibly of Almeda dying in childbirth can not be overlooked. In 1904, Joe had a son named Henry H. Villines. Susie Clark and Joe Villines later had three children, a son named Lex and two daughters. Henry H. Villines is said to have built the house (3NW654) above a bluff shelter (3NW655) in the early 1930's. He and his wife, Darcus, had two girls.

The remaining son of Jefferson and Mary, Hezekiah III or "Ugly Hez" built a house (3NW730) on a bluff south of the spring which was later named Pearly Spring after his wife. Hezekiah and Pearly had a pulley system for gathering water from the spring which saved them from walking down and up the bluff (Walter Williams, personal communication 1990). Part of this pulley system can still be seen in the rocks above the spring. In 1947, Waymon Villines salvagedf boards from this house for use on his own home. Mr. Villines recalls that the house had not been used for some time and was almost fallen in. "Ugly Hez" and Pearly had a son named Dennis and they may have had other children. Hezie and Pearly Villines are buried at Beechwood Cemetery close to Ponca (Waymon Villines personal communication 1990).

Approximately 45 meters east of Dry Creek, several historic artifacts were discovered on a small flat ridgetoe (3NW732). Property deeds indicate that this land was originally owned by Blain and Alice Chafin. Blain's father, Tom A. Chaffin, also owned several tracts of land in Boxley Valley. Blain and Alice's house was across Dry Creek to the west of Site 3NW732. Local residents do not remember anyone except the Chaffins living in this area and do not remember a structure in the vicinity of 3NW732.

PREVIOUS ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

One of the earliest archeological studies which included investigations of the Buffalo River region was undertaken by M. R. Harrington for the Heye Foundation Museum of the American Indian in the early 1920s (Harrington 1960). He explored bluff shelters in the Buffalo River region, such as The Charles Cole Place (3MR59) and Panther Creek Rock House (3MR35), and bottomland sites with rich middens. He defined a Bluff-Dweller Culture, and also recognized cultures which occurred both before and after this occupation.

Winslow M. Walker (1932) and Samuel Dellinger (1932, 1936) investigated several bluff shelters in the 1930s. Dellinger attempted to reconstruct the lifeways of the people. He described the cultural material, such as, the baby cradle from Cob Cave (3NW6) and a rim sherd from 3NW5 (Dellinger 1932, 1936; Dellinger and Dickinson 1942).

Organic remains from bluff shelters were described by Gilmore (1931) and more recently by Fritz (1984). The faunal materials from over 50 shelters including Hale Cave (3NW4), Thompson Shelter (3NW5), Cob Cave (3NW6), Marble Bluff (3SE1) and Rock House (3MR35) near the Buffalo River were analyzed by Charles Cleland (1960, 1965) in his master's thesis. Cleland's work indicates there have been no major changes in the environment since the shelters were occupied. Calf Creek Cave (3SE7) was excavated by Don Dickson (1970). These investigations have provided datable stratified deposits. Thelma and Pete Gregoire (1971) investigated and recorded sites in the Buffalo River region. Sandra Scholtz (1975) studied cordage from over 40 shelters including sites in the Buffalo region such as the Charlie Cole Shelter (3MR59), Walter Arbaugh shelter (3NW58), Marble bluff (3SE1) and Cob Cave (3NW6).

With the creation of the Buffalo National River in 1972 came the legal mandate for a continuing program of cultural resource studies. The first study, an inventory of sites in the park, was conducted by the Arkansas Archeological Survey (Wolfman 1979). According to AMASDA (Automated Management of Archeological Survey Data in Arkansas) files, there are now 1,172 known components on record within the Buffalo River subbasin (printout June 1990). Since some sites are multi-component, there are actually fewer sites. Sites of all time periods are represented in this sample. According to AMASDA, the National Park Service has sponsored about 28 survey, 17 testing, and three mitigation projects in the park. These are listed in Table 1.

Table 1. Archeological Compliance Projects in the Buffalo National River (based on AMASDA).

Abbreviations Used: Areas: T=Trail; Pru/Tyl=Pruitt/Tyler; Erb=Erbie; K=Kyles; Richld=Richland Creek; Firms: AAS=Arkansas Archeological Survey; TxTech=Texas Tech University; NPS=National Park Service; TVA=Tennessee Valley Authority; MCRA=Mid-Contiental Research Associates; Earth=Earthsearch, Inc.; SAC=Southern Archeological Consultants; HPA=Historic Preservation Associates; SRP=Sponsored Research Program, Arkansas Archeological Survey; SPEARS=Spears Professional Environmental & Archeological Research Service; National Register Significance: PE=Potentially Eligible; E=Eligible; NE=Not Eligible; NFW=No Further Work Recommended; FW=Further Work Recommended.

ARCHEOLOGICAL LITERATURE SEARCH

Firm	Author	Year	Sites on record
AAS	Wolfman	1979	254

SURVEY PROJECTS

Area	Firm	Author/PI	Year	acres/mi	Sites	PE	E	NE	NFW	FW
9 areas	TxTech	Campbell	1975	660	9	3		6	6	3
				2	3	2		1	1	2
?areas	NPS	Panowski	1977*							
Ponca T	AAS	Abernathy	1979	0.75	4	4			2	2
Pru/Tyl	NPS	Bradford	1979		14	13		1	1	14
3 areas	NPS	Bradford	1979	90+	3	3				3
10areas	NPS	Bradford	1979		8	8				8
VanDev	HPA	Klinger	1982	40	0					
Rush rd	HPA	Klinger	1984	0.2	?					
Boxley	TVA	Weaver	1985*							
Boxley	TVA	Weaver+St	1985	40	1	1				1
Boxley	MCRA	Spears	1985	13	1			1		1
Sawmill	NPS	Stein	1985		0					
Boxley	NPS	Coleman	1986	5	4	4				4
				3	1	1				1
Carver	HPA	Klinger	1986	12	2	2				2
Boxley	Earth	Yakubik	1988	649	31	18	1	12	12	19
Tyler	NPS	Coleman	1987	2.5	4			4	4	
Rush T	NPS	Coleman	1987*							
Compton	NPS	Coleman	1987*							
Steel T	NPS	Coleman	1987*							
Erbie	SAC	Keller	1988	278	7	4	1	2	5	2
Mill T	NPS	Bradford	1988*							
S Erb rd	NPS	Bradford	1988*							
K-Erb T	NPS	Bradford	1988*							
6 T	NPS	Coleman	1988		9					

Area	Firm	Author/PI	Year	acres/mi	Sites	PE	E	NE	NFW	FW
Trails	NPS	Coleman	1988	12	14	3		11	13	1
Richld	SAC	Keller	1989	502	10	2		8	8	2
Trail	NPS	Dec	1989*							
K-Erb T	HPA	Klinger	1990	11	9					
Trails+	SPEARS	Spears	1990	18	36	5	1	21	21	4
			TOTAL	2287 51.45	161	84	6	67	75	69

TESTING PROJECTS

Area	Firm	Author/PI	Year	Sites	PE	E	NE	NFW	FW
3campg	NPS	Sierzchula	1984	7	3		4	4	3
Pruitt	NPS	Sierzchula	1980	1			1	1	
Caves	NPS	Nordby	1981*						
Boxley	SRP	Limp	1985	1**	1				1
Tyler B	HPA	Klinger	1986	4			4	4	
Erbie	SRP	Williams	1986	2		2			2
Rush	SPEARS	Spears	1986	3		3			3
Carver	MCRA	Sierzchula	1987	2	1		1	1	1
Tyler(2)	HPA	Klinger	1987	1			1	1	
Boxley	SPEARS	Spears	1988	3		2	1	1	2
Blue H	NPS	Bradford	1988*	1					
S Erbie	SPEARS	Spears	1988	1		1			1
Boxley	HPA	Klinger	1988	1			1	1	
Pruitt	NPS	Coleman	1988*						
Gilbert	NPS	Coleman	1989	1			1	1	
N.Maumee	HPA	Klinger	1989	3			3	3	
			TOTAL	29	5	8	16		

DATA RECOVERY\MITIGATION PROJECTS

Area	Firm	Author/PI	Year	Sites
Erbie	MCRA	Lafferty	1988	3NW205 and 3NW206
Erbie rd	MCRA	Lafferty	1988	3NW507 (fieldwork only)
Rush	SRP	Sabo	1990	3MR81
Erbie rd	HPA	Klinger	1989*	3NW507 (report writing only)
Rush	SRP	Ewen	1990*	3MR81 (ongoing)

*No Report on file with AAS
**Features salvaged, not analyzed

The information obtained from compliance studies or contract archeology can be used to estimate a general site density rate. This type of estimate does not take into consideration the location of the trail or project relative to topography, soils, slope or other factors. By dividing the total number of sites found (74) in linear corridors by the number of miles (51.45) surveyed on the trails, an average site density of 1.4 sites per mile are found. By dividing the number of sites found (64), by the number of acres (2235) surveyed in this sample of projects, one site is

found every 35 acres or 18.2 sites have been found per square mile. These figures are estimates based on the few archeololgical investigations conducted on a small sample of the total acreage within the park (about 2300 acres and 51 miles of trails). In SPEARS opinion, these site density rates are low and will increase as more area is surveyed.

Of the sites found and documented in these studies (161), a little over half (84=52%) are potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register. Sixty-eight or 48% of the sites are not considered significant or eligible for nomination to the National Register.

Previous archeological research has been conducted in two areas of the present study area: Tyler Bend and Boxley. Archeological projects in the Tyler Bend began in the late 1970s when it was chosen as a core development area. In 1979, Jim Bradford (1979) accomplished a reconnaissance survey in which he found three sites 3SE150, 3SE64, and 3SE151 inside the development. He recommended "no further land modification without archeological investigations". In 1980 Sierzchula conducted limited testing and agreed that additional work was needed at 3SE150 and 3SE64 prior to land altering. He also recorded one additional site 3SE188 in which he recommended archeological clearance. Testing was conducted in 1986 and 1987 by Historic Preservation Associates (HPA) at 3SE64, 3SE150, and 3SE188 (Klinger and Ayers 1987). HPA failed to find what they defined as significant deposits and recommended archeological clearance for the project. Historic sites in Tyler Bend have been inventoried by Suzanne Rogers (1987). She conducted archival and informant studies relevant to six historic farms in Tyler Bend. In 1987 Roger Coleman performed an archeological survey of the proposed access road and further documented three of the sites studied by Rogers (1987). Coleman (1987) found one other historic cabin site. All four of the archeological sites dated to the 20th century and were not considered significant. He recommended archeological clearance. The site forms for these cultural resources are not as yet on file with the Arkansas Archeological Survey.

In Boxley, one trail segment bisected a part of the 649 acres surveyed in Boxley by Earthsearch (Yakubik et al. 1988). In this vicinity they recorded two historic sites and one prehistoric shelter. Additional archeological and archival information on the three sites was obtained in this study.

PROJECT METHODS

On May 1, 1990, SPEARS received a request for quotation for the archeological survey of several trail sections on the Buffalo National River. The archeological survey was to be accomplished in a timely manner due to the need for trail construction to proceed in the fall. A purchase order for this project was issued to SPEARS on May 9, 1990, with work to begin in late May.

Background information on the area was collected in May and June by Carol S. Spears and later in July by Teresa A. Turk. Records at the Arkansas Archeological Survey, the University of Arkansas Mullins library, the Buffalo National River office in Harrison, and at the Searcy and Newton County Courthouses were examined. In addition several informant interviews of former residents were conducted by Teresa A. Turk.

The fieldwork began on June 2, 1990, and continued through July 11, 1990. The project was directed by Carol S. Spears. Teresa A. Turk served as Project Supervisor and Historian. About 20 field days were spent surveying the trails with from four to six crewmembers. We worked in teams of two with one person excavating the shovel test while the other screened the sediments. Crewmembers were: Mary Pyles, Rick Ellis, Ruth Van Antwerp, Kathy Skaggs, Cathy Duncan, Cheryl Rutledge, Robin Toole, and Shane Miller. The archeological survey of the proposed parking lot and picnic area east of the Sod Collier Homestead was conducted by principal investigator and two crewmembers on October 10, 1990.

Almost all the trails are situated in the woods. Surface visibility was negligible, but in some areas such as old roads or already existing trails, it was about 30%. When the proposed trail had a surface visibility greater than 10%, or it was positioned on steep slopes (30% or greater), shovel tests were not excavated. Orange or blue flagging on small plants and trees demarcated the centerline of the trail. One or more crewmembers veered off the trail to search for bluff shelters or historic features in close proximity to the trail.

About 500 screened shovel tests were excavated on the trails during the entire project. (This does not include shovel test and/or control columns on sites). All were at 30 m intervals. Additional shovel tests were excavated at 10 meter intervals or according to topographic features on the sites found. Each test was 40 cm at the top and was excavated with pick and/or shovel to an average depth of 30 cm. In some extremely rocky areas shovel tests were wider but shallower so that a similar volume of sediments could be observed. These scraped areas were at least 50 x 50 cm and were excavated to an average of 15 cm. All sediments were screened through 1/4 inch mesh and examined for artifacts. The walls of each unit were troweled. Notes on positive tests were taken including the Munsell color of the sediments, the texture, artifact content, and depth. Control columns were also excavated at most sites. These tests were excavated in 10 cm levels and were 50 x 50 cm at the top and extended to 50 cm below the surface. One controlled surface collection was conducted on a road surface. It consisted of a 4 m x 4 m area in which everything except rough rock was collected.

All artifacts were analyzed and weighed by Carol S. Spears according to Delos categories. The accession number assigned by the National Park Service for the project is BUFF 152. Site forms were deposited with the Arkansas Archeological Survey and

the Buffalo National River. The records and artifacts will be curated by the Arkansas Archeological Survey (AAS). The AAS will accomplish the cataloging for the Automated National Catalog System. The permanent accession numbers assigned by the Arkansas Archeological Survey to the collections are listed in Table 2.

Table 2. Arkansas Archeological Survey Accession Numbers Assigned to the Collections (BUFF 1532).

ACCESSION NO.	SITE NO.	ACCESSION NO.	SITE NO.
90-1048	3SE280	90-1060	3SE287
90-1049	3SE281	90-1061	3SE291
90-1050	3SE280	90-1062	3SE292
90-1051	3SE282	90-1063	3NW309
90-1052	3SE64/150	90-1064	Site 21
90-1053	3SE283	90-1065	3NW729
90-1054	3SE284	90-1066	3NW655
90-1055	3SE288	90-1067	3NW730
90-1056	3SE289	90-1068	3NW658
90-1057	3SE290	90-1069	3NW731
90-1058	3SE285	90-1070	3NW612
90-1059	3SE286	90-1071	3NW50
		90-1072	3NW732
		90-1073	3NW733
		90-1074	3NW617

RESULTS/SITE DESCRIPTIONS

Carol S. Spears and Teresa A. Turk

A total of 27 archeological sites were investigated. This includes 20 new sites and 7 previously recorded sites. These cultural resources are described according to the trail section or area surveyed.

1. TYLER BEND

Riverview Trail and Sod Collier Parking Lot

3SE280, Sod Collier and Proposed Parking Lot (Sites 2 and 4)

SITE TYPE: Historic homestead and prehistoric limited activity

LOCATION: Rocky ridgetop in Tyler Bend Development Area

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: Sod Collier homestead, 1930's; Prehistoric, unknown

ARTIFACTS COLLECTED: 1 Deer molar under dripline of cabin, 1 interior flake each in two screened shovel tests

DESCRIPTION: The historic Sod Collier Farm and the prehistoric flakes found in the vicinity of the proposed parking lot were recorded as one site (3SE280).

This forty acre parcel was one of the last entries under the Homestead Act in Tyler Bend and along the entire Buffalo River (Rogers 1987:51). Sod Collier who had moved in from Kentucky made the initial entry in the early 1930s. By 1935 he had finished the necessary improvements and the final patent was dated 1937 (Rogers 1987:48). Buildings which remain include a frame house, a log house, a frame and log barn, a log outbuilding and a well (Figure 2). The frame house was moved to this location by Sod Collier. The log house has been stabilized by the Park Service. It consists of a single pen with a stone chimney which was later enclosed by a second room, making it a double-pen structure. The hewn logs and sawmill timbers are joined in crude lapped joints. The craftsmanship for this period is considered unique; therefore, the Sod Collier log structures have been determined significant and eligible for nomination to the National Register. The historic archeological deposits related to the house may also meet the criterion of eligibility. The Sod Collier Homestead is over 50 years old and archeological deposits may contain information on early 20th century adaptations in the Ozarks.

The prehistoric site was found during shovel tests on the top of the ridge in an area proposed for a parking/picnic development (Appendix B). The site probably covers a large part of the ridge top, but only two interior flakes were found in the 24

Map removed in an effort to protect sensitive cultural resources.

Figure 2. Site Map, 3SE280.

screened shovel tests excavated at the site (Figure 2). The cultural affiliation of this site is not known. It may have been a limited activity area or camp. Typical sediments consist of a 10YR4/2 or 4/3 loam to about 15 cm below the surface. Beneath this is a 10YR5/3 silty clay to about 25 or 30 cm. It is underlain by a 10YR6/6 clay. All levels contain high densities of poor quality chert and gravels. Due to the low density of cultural material, the low probability for features in the shallow, rocky sediments, the prehistoric component at 3SE280 is not eligible for nomination to the National Register.

RECOMMENDATIONS: The trails, parking lot, and picnic area at the prehistoric site (3SE280) will not impact significant archeological resources. SPEARS recommends archeological clearance.

Most of the trails through the historic component follow an old farm road. Due to the low probability of intact features and deposits in the road, this portion of the trail will not adversely impact significant deposits. The trail veers to the north through a small section of secondary growth. Shovel tests did not indicate historic features or even refuse in this location. It is more likely that features and significant deposits are near the house and outbuildings. If land altering actions are planned in those locations, then additional archeological investigations may be necessary.

SPEARS does suggest a slight alteration in the Riverview Trail so that it does not bisect the Sod Collier trash dump. If these modifications are not feasible, then mitigation measures may be necessary.

From the trash dump going south, this trail follows an extremely steep slope. Trail warnings about the steep descent should be posted in this vicinity. Also, due to the steep slopes, this portion of the trail may tend to wash out and be difficult to maintain.

Return Trail

DESCRIPTION: No archeological sites were found in screened shovel tests on this trail.

RECOMMENDATION: In SPEARS opinion, this trail will not adversely impact any significant cultural resources and can be built as planned.

Spring Hollow Trail

3SE293, (Site 1)

SITE TYPE: Isolated historic artifact, possibly related to a still

LOCATION: On a steep slope approximately 390 m from the edge of the field and 30 meters west of a drainage.

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: 20th century

ARCHIVAL INFORMATION: No historic features or structures are shown on the 1843 General Land Office map or the 1939 Snowball (15 minute) quadrangle map. According to Rogers (1987) and depicted on the 1939 map, there was a homesite on top of the ridge north of where the still was found. There is some discrepancy as to who owned or lived in this house.

DESCRIPTION: Approximately 6 meters off the Spring Hollow Trail, a rusted metal "distilling"? bucket was observed. This bucket is at least 15 inches tall and is deteriorated on the base. A measurement of the overall height was not possible. The shoulder had a 7 inch radius and the neck is an inch high and the diameter had an opening of 1.5 inches. The immediate area was searched by scraping back the leaves but other evidence was not found. Shovel tests on the trail were negative. The drainage was investigated but no other artifacts were found. The isolated historic artifact may be related to a nearby still site which has yet to be found or it may be refuse tossed in the woods. Drainages on north slopes were favored locations for stills (*The Foxfire Book* 1972:307).

RECOMMENDATIONS: This site, an isolated historic find, does not have characteristics which would render it potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register. No further archeological work is recommended in relation to the proposed trail near 3SE293. The bucket is flagged with day-glo pink flagging. The National Park Service may want to change the name of this trail to "Still Hollow Trail" and incorporate information about historic stills into an exhibit on this trail. Two useful sources of information on stills are: (1) *The Foxfire Book* 1972 (pages 301-345), and (2) A chapter on moonshining in the Ozark Mountains, Little Black Watershed (Price and Price 1975).

Buck Ridge Trail

3SE281, (Site 3)

SITE TYPE: Historic cabin site

LOCATION: On top of a ridge 12 m west of the Buck Ridge Trail

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: 20th century

ARTIFACTS COLLECTED: 3 pieces of stoneware crockery (churn), 3 whiteware sherds, one wire nail, and one stove fragment. The stove fragment is the front plate which says "Bridgeford & Co., Louisville, Kentucky 1877". Two other pieces observed included a front leg which has crosses on the corner piece, and a fragment of a front plate with decorative letters spelling "kern."

ARCHIVAL INFORMATION: No historic features or structures are shown on the 1844 General Land Office map nor on the 1939 quadrangle map of Snowball. In an interview with Howard Hensley on July 17, 1990, Mr. Hensley recalled that this structure could be the Buck Turney house, but he thought it was further north on the ridge. According to the Searcy County tax records, in 1903 W. H. Bruner owned the land containing the structure and later in 1920 C. H. Smith acquired the property. Sometime between 1920 and 1924 W. T. Mills bought 168.3 acres covering the cabin area. The owner and builder of this cabin is unknown.

DESCRIPTION: Foundation stones and a rock chimney fall were observed on the top center of a ridge about 12 m west of the proposed trail. The exact alignment of the structure and its dimensions were not obvious, but the small size indicates it may have been a single pen house with a chimney on the south end. The house could have faced the road on the east side or it could have faced north. While scraping the leaf litter on the inside of the house, several artifacts were found including some of those listed above. The woodstove front plate was 42 inches north of the chimney, the crockery was 88 inches and the nail was 118 inches north of the stove. Five meters to the east of the house is a large rock pile. Toward the southwest the slopes begin and 30 m from the house in this direction, one Albany/Albany sherd was found along with glass fragments. Toward the south is the old road which bisects the top of the ridge. Another rock pile is 22 m south of the house. A piece of glass was observed on the surface. At 33 m, whiteware and another stove part were found. North of the site, the ridge slopes to a saddle. At the bottom of the saddle was a fragment of an iron washpot. No well or other outbuildings could be found near the cabin site. The artifacts indicate it was built and occupied in the late 19th or early 20th century.

RECOMMENDATION: In SPEARS opinion, the actual trail construction will not directly impact the site and archeological clearance is recommended. However, this cabin site (3SE281) should be considered potentially significant for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places due to its good condition and the fact that it may have been occupied for a short period of time. Since archival records do not substantiate a house on this land, the site may contain information on squatters. This would be a good location for an interpretive exhibit on cabin sites and the many mysteries concerning the history of occupation in Tyler Bend.

Rock Wall Trail

3SE64/150

SITE TYPE: Redeposited

LOCATION: Floodplain and at the base of the slope in the Tyler Bend Campground

ARTIFACTS COLLECTED:

Table 3. Prehistoric Artifacts Collected at 3SE64/150.

Abbreviations Used: PP/K=Projectile Point/Knife; PREF=Preform; FCR=Fire Cracked Rock; UM=Unmodified Angular Fragment; H=Historic.

LOCAT	DEPTH	PP/K	PREF	BIFACE	CORE	FLAKES	FCR	UM	H	TOTAL
Base of Slope	SURF	2		1		6				9
field	SURF	1				3				4
st1	0-10								1	1
	TOTAL	3		1		9			1	14

ARCHIVAL: These two sites were tested and determined not to be significant or eligible for nomination to the National Register (Klinger and Ayers 1987).

DESCRIPTION: During construction of the campground, sediments and artifacts from these two sites were piled in the floodplain and at the base of the ridgeslope. These sediments have also been redeposited in the landscaped areas around the visitor center.

RECOMMENDATION: The redeposited sediments and artifacts from 3SE64/150 are not significant. The trail may proceed as planned.

3SE283 (Site 8)

SITE TYPE: Historic Domestic Refuse

LOCATION: On a narrow saddle between two ridges

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: 20th century

ARTIFACTS COLLECTED: Shovel Test 1 contained: one metal button (overalls or jeans); 1 unidentified piece of metal; one piece of whiteware; and one piece of clear pressed depression glass.

ARCHIVAL INFORMATION: According to the 1903 Searcy county tax records, W. H. Bruner owned this property. Sometime between 1903 and 1920, he sold his land to C. H. Smith. The National Park Service acquired the land from a person with the last name of Tate. Howard Hensley does not recall anyone ever living in this area.

DESCRIPTION: Historic artifacts listed above were found in a shovel test on the proposed trail which bisects a small saddle. Sediments consist of a brown loam with gravels to 20 cm where bedrock was encountered. Another test was excavated 6 m west of the first one. It did not contain material. The leaf litter was scraped back all around the initial positive test. No additional artifacts could be found. The entire area even the knoll to the south was examined for historic features such as foundation stones, chimney, well, etc., but all that could be found were small rock piles. In SPEARS opinion, the site is probably the location of historic dumping activities, possibly related to a former trail or farm road through the saddle. Site 3SE283 does not possess characteristics which would make it eligible for nomination to the National Register.

RECOMMENDATION: The trail will not adversely impact significant deposits and may be built as planned.

Lower and Upper Horse Trails

DESCRIPTION: No archeological sites were found in screened shovel tests on these trails.

RECOMMENDATION: In SPEARS opinion, these trails will not adversely impact any significant cultural resources and can be built as planned.

Buffalo River Trail Through Tyler Bend

3SE282, (Site 5)

SITE TYPE: Prehistoric, Archaic camp and historic outbuilding

LOCATION: Bench, terrace or fan above the floodplain of Calf Creek

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: Prehistoric, Late Archaic; Historic, 20th century

ARTIFACTS COLLECTED:

Table 4. Prehistoric Artifacts Collected at 3SE282.

Abbreviations Used: PP/K=Projectile Point/Knife; FCR=Fire Cracked Rock; UM=Unmodified Angular Fragment; H=Historic.

UNIT	DEPTH	PP/K	PREFORM	BIFACE	CORE	FLAKES	FCR	UM	H	TOTAL
RD	SURF	2	2	1	1				x	6
CC1	0-12		1			19			x	20
CC1	12-22			1		28	1	2	X	32

UNIT	DEPTH	PP/K	PREFORM	BIFACE	CORE	FLAKES	FCR	UM	H	TOTAL
CC1	22-23	1		1	2	31	4			39
CC1	32-42					6		1		7
CC1	42-52					1				1
	TOTAL	1	1	2	2	85	5	3	X	99
CC2	0-10		1			5			X	6
CC2	20-30					11	4		X	15
CC2	30-40					9				9
CC2	40-50					1	1			2
	TOTAL		1			26	5		X	32
CC3	0-10						2		X	2
CC3	10-20						1		X	1
	TOTAL						3		X	3
GRAND TOTAL		3	4	3	3	111	13	3	X	140

Table 5. Historic Arfifacts Collected at 3SE282.

Abbreviations Used: WW=Whiteware; AA=Albany/Albany; BGLASS=Bottle Glass; WGLASS=Window Glass; SNAIL=Square Nail; RNAIL=Round Nail; METAL=Unidentified Metal Object.

UNIT	DEPTH	WW	AA	BGLASS	WGLASS	SNAIL	RNAILS	METAL	TOTAL
RD	SURF		1						1
CC1	0-12	1							1
CC1	12-22							1	1
CC2	0-10			1			3		4
CC2	20-30						1		1
CC3	0-10			1	2	2	1	1	7
CC3	10-20				1	2		2	5
	TOTAL	1	1	2	3	4	5	4	20

ARCHIVAL INFORMATION: According to the Searcy County tax records, in 1903 J. C. Torrix bought 80 acres including this site. In 1920 R. E. Alexander had gained ownership of this property, but by 1924 Matthew Leonard had bought 135 acres including 3SE282. Leonard sold his property to Claude Holder in 1928. Within the next 3 years the Federal government had become the owner, probably due to delinquent taxes. Cliff Turney purchased

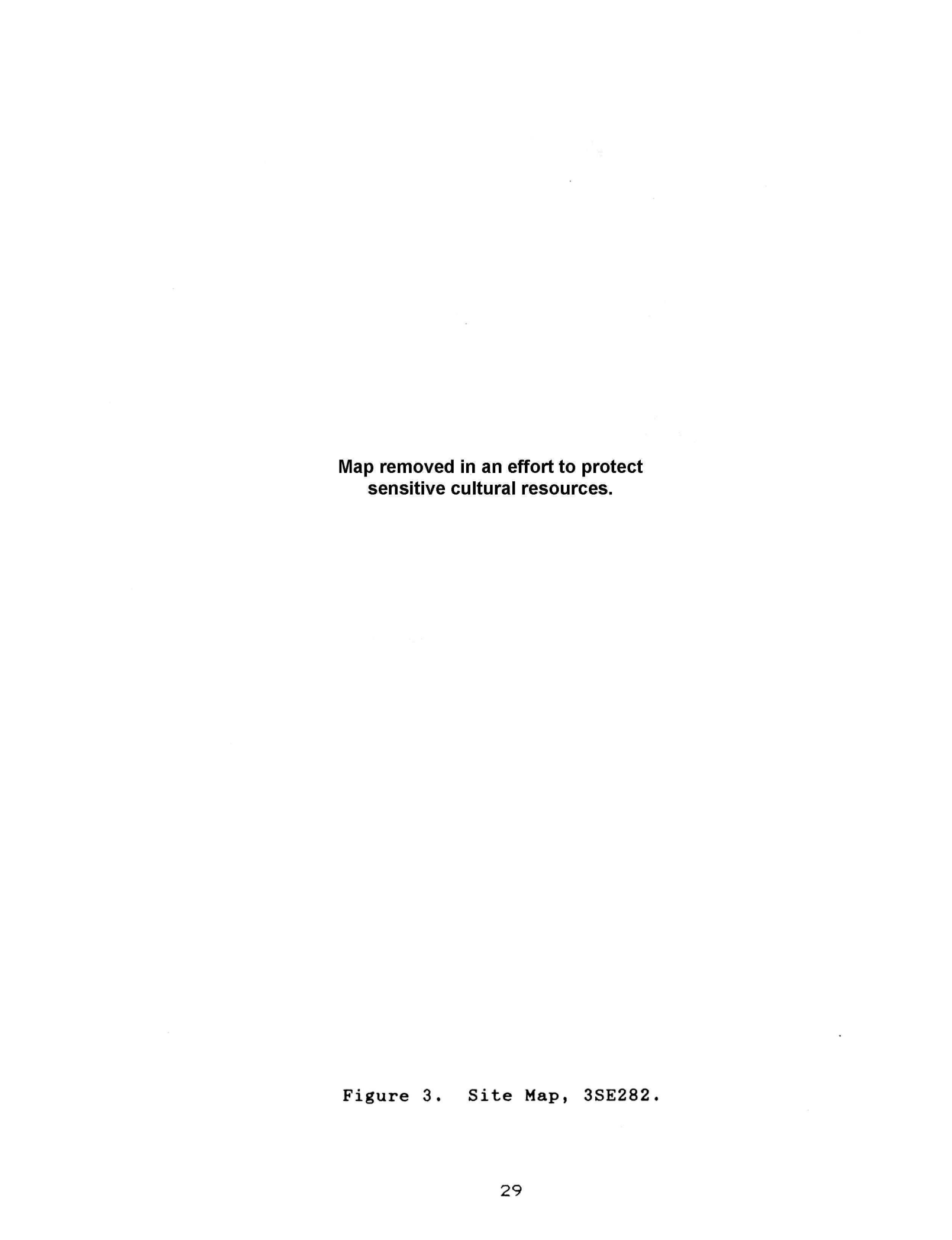


Figure 3. Site Map, 3SE282.

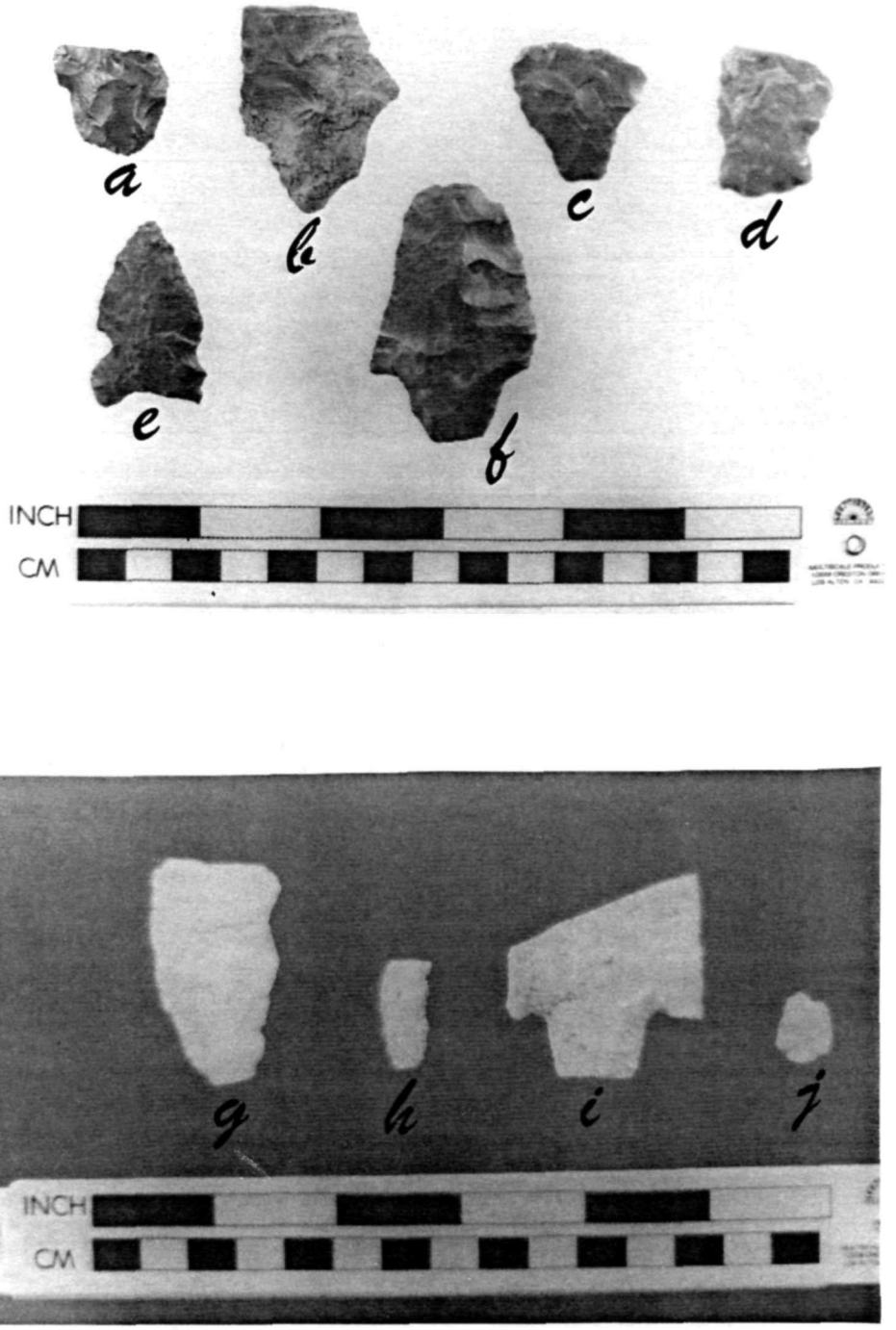


Figure 4. Diagnostic Lithics: a=3SE282, Gary PP/K, 90-1051-1-1; b=3SE282, Gary PP/K, 90-1051-4-1; c=3SE285, side-notched expanding stem PP/K, 90-1058-5-2; d=3SE285, Gary PP/K, 90-1058-5-3; e=3SE291, Frio PP/K, 90-1061-1-1; f=3SE292, 90-1062-4-1; g=3SE285, Gary PP/K, 90-1058-5-1; h=3NW309, arrowpoint preform, 90-1063-10-1; i=3SE292, Langtry PP/K, 90-1062-6-2; j=3NW309, arrowpoint, 90-1063-5-1.

this land in 1934 and continued to own it until 1954 when he sold it to Luther Arnold. Luther Arnold's descendants were bought out by the Park Service in the 1970s. Mr. Howard Hensley of Marshall, a retired game warden, remembers the Cliff Turney house in this area. He claims Cliff Turney raised cattle and had a vast array of livestock. However, Mr. Hensley does not recall the exact location of these structures or their dates of occupations.

About 1/4 mile east of 3SE282 is a house described by Rogers (1987). This could possibly be Cliff Turney's old home and the outbuilding at 3SE282 could have been his cattle or animal pen. This area is excellent for a livestock/barn area due to its proximity to the pastures adjacent to Calf Creek.

DESCRIPTION: A small terrace remnant fan or bench (only 20 m x 50 m) remains at the base of the steep slope and is bisected by the proposed trail and a gravel road (Figure 3). Vegetation on part of the bench consists of tall grasses. One large piece of sheet metal lies in the grass and prehistoric lithic artifacts are visible in eroded areas and on the road. The base of a Gary projectile point made of pitkin chert (Figure 4a) was found in the road along with a projectile point midsection. A higher density of prehistoric material clusters along the north terrace edge. Three controlled columns about 10 m apart were excavated at the site.

Controlled Column 1 contained 99 artifacts (Table 4) including one Gary projectile point (Figure 4b) which was found at 27 cm below the surface. Sediments are extremely gravelly and consist of 10YR3/3 clay loam to about 32 cm below the surface. Most of the artifacts were found in the upper stratum. Below 32 cm the sediments contain a higher clay content and more angular colluvial type gravels. One small piece of charcoal was collected from 32-42 cm. The unit was terminated at 50 cm.

Controlled Column 2 was positioned between the road and the edge of the western terrace edge. It contained a lower density of lithics and a higher density of colluvial gravels. The upper 20 cm consists of a 10YR5/4 silt with gravels. Below that there are slightly fewer gravels and the matrix is a 10YR5/3 silt. At 50 cm below the surface there is a very high frequency of rock and the matrix is a 10YR4/2 silt. The unit was terminated at 55 cm below the surface.

Controlled Column 3 had fewer gravels than CC2. The sediment's color is a 10YR4/2 at the top and then changes to a 10YR3/3 about 20 cm below the surface. This color continues to 55 cm where the unit was terminated. This sediment is highly organic, odorous and is probably derived from animal waste. It contained 20 historic artifacts including nails and window glass. This is probably the location of an outbuilding for livestock. The archival record supports this theory.

Subsurface units indicated that historic deposits related to a 20th century farm outbuilding were evident to about 30 cm below

the surface. Prehistoric deposits extend to about 45 cm below the surface and occur in higher densities toward the edge of the terrace. Diagnostic artifacts date the prehistoric component to the Late Archaic. The types of artifacts found indicate that manufacturing and tool use and resharpening were being conducted. For this reason the site is interpreted as an Archaic base camp.

The majority of the artifacts are found in the upper disturbed sediments and some of the site has been destroyed by grading of the road. Only a small portion of the site is undisturbed. Small areas of intact deposits or isolated feature may remain. For this reason, site 3SE282 is potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register.

RECOMMENDATION: The trail should be rerouted to avoid this site. If avoidance is not possible, then mitigation measures including data recovery may be required. If after mitigation, prehistoric artifacts are visible to hikers, SPEARS suggests that gravel, bark, nut shells, or some other natural looking substance be spread on the trail. All diagnostic artifacts found should be collected, cataloged, and analyzed as belonging to this site.

3SE284, (Site 9)

SITE TYPE: Historic cabin? or dump and prehistoric limited activity area

LOCATION: On a saddle between two ridgetops

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: Historic, 20th century; Prehistoric, unknown

ARTIFACTS COLLECTED: One flake fragment was found in the upper 10 cm of Shovel Test 19. One pressure flake was collected in the upper 10 cm of the Shovel Tests at 10E, 20E, 10N10E and 20S20E (Figure 5).

ARCHIVAL INFORMATION: No historic features, structures, or roads are shown on the 1844 General Land Office map. The National Park Service purchased the land from a man named Tate. Howard Hensley does not recall anyone ever living in this area.

DESCRIPTION: The proposed trail at this location follows and old trail or road. Approximately 15 meters to the west of the trail is the center of a saddle. The front piece of a wood part, a paint can, and deteriorating metal were observed on the surface in this location. A few large unaligned square stones were evident, but the location and orientation of a possible foundation was not obvious. North of the stove fragment was a rockpile. It contained a few square stones and may be the remains of a chimney. The stones in this pile had been burned. Barbed wire is present west of the stove and an old road. Additional rock piles are located to the east. No definitive historic features could be found. Shovel tests and leaf scrapings around the stove

Map removed in an effort to protect sensitive cultural resources.

Figure 5. Site Map, 3SE284.

likewise did not produce material. The site is interpreted as either the result of historic dumping along roads and trails or the location of a cabin which has since been greatly disturbed. The historic component at 3SE284 is not considered a significant cultural resource due to the lack of integrity and antiquity.

Fifteen shovel tests were excavated on a 10 m grid beginning 20 m south of the stove part (Figure 5). Five contained one or two flakes each (listed above). Sediments in these tests are similar. The upper humus is 4 cm deep and consisted of a 10YR3/2 loam. Below it to 20 cm bs is a 10YR6/4 silty clay and below 25 cm is a 10YR5/6 subsoil. All strata contain high frequencies of gravel. Bedrock was evident in some tests at 27 cm below the surface. The artifacts were found just under the humus or in the top few centimeters of the second strata. This prehistoric site is best described as a limited activity area. Due to the low frequency of artifacts, the low probability for features, and the lack of intact cultural strata, the prehistoric component is not considered significant.

RECOMMENDATIONS: The proposed trail will not adversely impact significant cultural resources and can be built as planned.

2. BUFFALO RIVER TRAIL

Ben Ford to dirt road

3SE285, (Site 14)

SITE TYPE: Base Camp

LOCATION: Ridgetop and bluff

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: Prehistoric, Late Archaic

ARTIFACTS COLLECTED:

Table 6. Prehistoric Artifacts Collected at 3SE285.

Abbreviations Used: PP/K=Projectile Point/Knife; BIF/SC=Biface or Scraper; FCR=Fire Cracked Rock; UM=Unmodified Angular Fragment; H=Hammerstone.

UNIT	DEPTH	PP/K	PREFORM	BIF/SC	CORE	FLAKES	FCR	UM	H	TOTAL
CC1a	0-30					14	2			16
CC1a	30-50					17	1			18
ST1	0-20					3	1			4

UNIT	DEPTH	PP/K	PREFORM	BIF/SC	CORE	FLAKES	FCR	UM	H	TOTAL
ST2	0-25					4				4
RD	SURF	6	14	1	2	48	2	1		74
CSC1	SURF					55	16	24		95
CC1b	0-10	1				4				5
CC1b	10-20					2				2
CC2	0-10					1				1
CC3	0-5					4				4
CC3	5-10					3	1	1		5
CC4	0-10					11				11
CC4	10-20					13				13
CC4	20-30					9				9
CC5	0-10			1		6	2	1		10
CC5	10-20					4	1			5

UNIT	DEPTH	PP/K	PREFORM	BIF/SC	CORE	FLAKES	FCR	UM	H	TOTAL
CC6	0-10			1		10	1			12
CC6	10-20					4	3			7
CC6	20-30					1				1
CC6	30-40					2	1			3
	TOTAL	7	14	3	2	215	31	27		299

DESCRIPTION: A large (400 m x 40 m) Late Archaic site was found on the top of a ridge and bluff overlooking the Buffalo River (Figure 6). The proposed trail runs on the slope along the top edge of the bluffline. It is at the outer edge of Site 3SE285. Only two screened shovel tests on the trail produced one or two flakes each. Sediments in the trail are extremely rocky and features are not likely.

A high density of lithics dating to the Late Archaic are exposed in the gravel road and in eroded areas in the pasture south of the trail. Six projectile points including two Garys (Figures 4c and 4g), one shallow side notched with expanding stem (Figure 4d), one tip and one midsection were collected from the road surface along with numerous preforms, flakes and several tools (Table 6). Almost 100 artifacts were collected in controlled surface collection unit (4m x 4m) placed in the road. Many of these were small flakes which probably have been broken by vehicular traffic.

Controlled Column 1A was excavated west of the road in the center of the site. The upper 20 cm consists of a 10YR4/3 silty

Map removed in an effort to protect sensitive cultural resources.

Figure 6. Site Map, 3SE285.

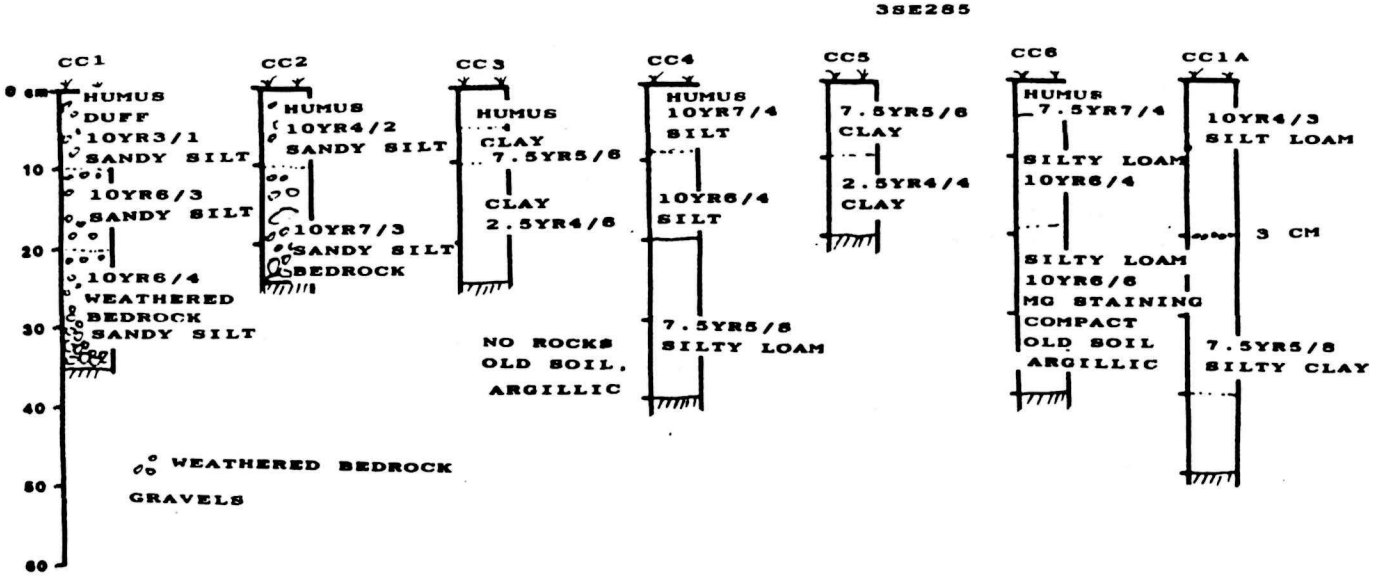


Figure 7. Profiles of Controlled Columns, 3SE285.

loam. At 20cm below the surface there is a thin, 3 cm thick band of gravels. Below that is a 7.5 YR5/8 silty clay to 50 cm where the unit was terminated. As listed in Table 6, a similar frequency of artifacts were collected down to 50 cm. For this reason, additional controlled columns were excavated down the center of the site at 20 to 30 m intervals.

Controlled Columns 1-6 were excavated later in the project when sediments had dried out. Profiles are presented in Figure 7. The artifacts collected are listed in Table 6. The edge of a projectile point was collected in the upper 10 cm of CC1. Artifacts were found in all subsurface units, but not at extreme depths. The assemblage from the site indicates that tool manufacturing, use, and resharpening occurred at the site and the artifact density is high. For this reason, the site probably functioned as a base camp for a long period of time and/or by a large group of people. Many high bluffs above major streams were occupied/utilized extensively in the Archaic periods.

In SPEARS opinion, the high density of material, the site's large size, the variability between sediments and their contents and depth, and the potential for isolated features indicates that 3SE285 is potentially significant and eligible for nomination to the National Register. Also a small solution shelter/cave opening in the bluff below the trail was found. It is narrow and only 10 m deep. The roof is blackened but prehistoric use was not obvious. This shelter is not in view of the trail and is fairly difficult to find. This opening and the entire site 3SE285 needs additional archeological investigations to determine its significance.

RECOMMENDATION: Site 3SE285, because it is potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register should be avoided by land altering projects. If the site cannot be avoided, then the trail should be positioned so that it will have the least impact to the archeological deposits. In this instance, the trail is to be placed on the periphery of the site. Construction in this location will have little adverse impact on the site. For this reason, SPEARS recommends that the trail be built as planned. Any artifacts found during construction should be collected, accessioned, and analyzed as belonging to this site. If clusters of artifacts or a feature are found during construction, work should be stopped in that immediate area and the National Park Service notified. After trail construction, a trail paving (gravel, bark, etc.) to obscure lithics may be necessary at this section.

3SE286, Prehistoric site (Site 15)

SITE TYPE: Prehistoric limited activity area

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: unknown

SITE LOCATION: ridge top

ARTIFACTS COLLECTED:

Table 7. Prehistoric Artifacts Collected at 3SE286.

Abbreviations Used: PP/K=Projectile Point/Knife; BIF/SC=Biface or Scraper; FCR=Fire Cracked Rock; UM=Unmodified Angular Fragment; H=Historic.

UNIT	DEPTH	PP/K	PREFORM	BIF/SC	CORE	FLAKES	FCR	UM	H	TOTAL
RD	SURF			3		2				5
STa	20-30	1								1
CC1	0-10					1	2			3
CC1	10-20						2			2
ST2	0-10					2				2
ST1	0-10								1	1
ST4	0-10					1	1			2
ST6	0-10							1		1
ST8	10-20					1				1
ST7	10-30					1				1
	TOTAL	1		3		8	5	1	1	19

DESCRIPTION: Approximately 11 lithic artifacts were observed in the road bed. They were distributed for about 40 m. The road had a 50% surface visibility. The proposed trail intersects this road. Shovel tests on the trail did not contain artifacts (Figure 8). One controlled column and 9 shovel tests were excavated at 10 meter intervals on both sides of the road. Sediments in these subsurface units were extremely rocky and the matrix was a 10YR6/3 silt. Most artifacts were found in the upper 10 cm of the unit. One basal fragment of projectile point was found in Shovel Test A. The artifact densities in the subsurface units were low (Table 7). The site probably functioned as a limited activity area or temporary camp. Due to low artifact densities and the apparent lack of intact deposits, 3SE286 has little research value and is not considered significant or eligible for nomination to the National Register.

RECOMMENDATION: No further archeological work is recommended at this site in relation to the trail construction which may proceed as planned. If diagnostic artifacts are found, they should be turned into the NPS and cataloged with materials from 3SE286.

Map removed in an effort to protect
sensitive cultural resources.

Figure 8. Site Map, 3SE286.

3SE287, (Site 16)

SITE TYPE: Isolated find

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: Prehistoric, unknown

SITE LOCATION: Top slope of a ridge

ARTIFACTS COLLECTED: One projectile point fragment was collected from the road surface.

DESCRIPTION: One projectile point fragment was found in the gravel road. The entire road was examined for additional material, but no artifacts were found in this vicinity. Likewise, shovel tests along the top slope of the ridge (30 m north) did not contain material. Isolated finds have a low research potential and are not considered significant.

RECOMMENDATION: The proposed trail lies north of this isolated find and may proceed as planned.

Slay Cemetery to Tie Slide

3SE288, (Site 10)

SITE TYPE: Isolated Find

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: Prehistoric, unknown

SITE LOCATION: Gentle Slope near Slay Cemetery

ARTIFACTS COLLECTED: One Interior Flake was found between 25-30 cm below the surface in Shovel Test 5.

DESCRIPTION: One artifact was found in a screened shovel test southeast of Slay cemetery on the proposed trail. Five shovel tests (spaced at 10 m intervals) were excavated around this test. None of these contained artifacts, cultural features, or strata. This isolated find is not eligible for nomination to the National Register.

RECOMMENDATION: The trail may proceed as planned because it will not adversely impact significant cultural resources.

3SE289, (Site 11)

SITE TYPE: Camp

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: Prehistoric, unknown

SITE LOCATION: terrace or bench adjacent to a creek

ARTIFACTS COLLECTED:

Table 8. Prehistoric Artifacts Collected at 3SE289.

Abbreviations Used: PP/K=Projectile Point/Knife; FCR=Fire Cracked Rock; UM=Unmodified Angular Fragment; H=Hammerstone.

UNIT	DEPTH	PP/K	PREFORM	BIFACE	CORE	FLAKES	FCR	UM	H	TOTAL
12N	0-10					1				1
ST1	0-15		1							1
ST4	0-20					1				1
ST5	10-20					1				1
5N	30					2				2
ST2	0-10					2				2
ST2	20-30						1			1
ST2	30-40					1				1
CC1	0-10					1				1
CC3	0-10					6				6
CC3	10-20					3			1	4
CC3	20-30					1				1
CC4	10-20					1				1
CC5	0-10					1				1
	TOTAL		1			21	1	1		24

DESCRIPTION: A total of 15 screened shovel tests or controlled columns were excavated in an old fallow field at 10-30 m intervals (Figure 9). Most tests contained a low frequency of artifacts (Table 8) in the upper 30 cm. Sediments in a sample of tests are shown in Figure 10. Features and intact cultural zones could not be found. The types of materials present indicate that the site probably functioned as a limited activity area or temporary camp. Due to the low frequency of material found in the upper disturbed levels, 3SE289 is not considered significant or eligible for nomination to the National Register.

RECOMMENDATION: The trail may proceed as planned through this site because it does not appear to be significant. If diagnostic artifacts are found during trail construction, they should be turned into the Park and cataloged according to this site.

Map removed in an effort to protect
sensitive cultural resources.

Figure 9. Site Map, 3SE289.

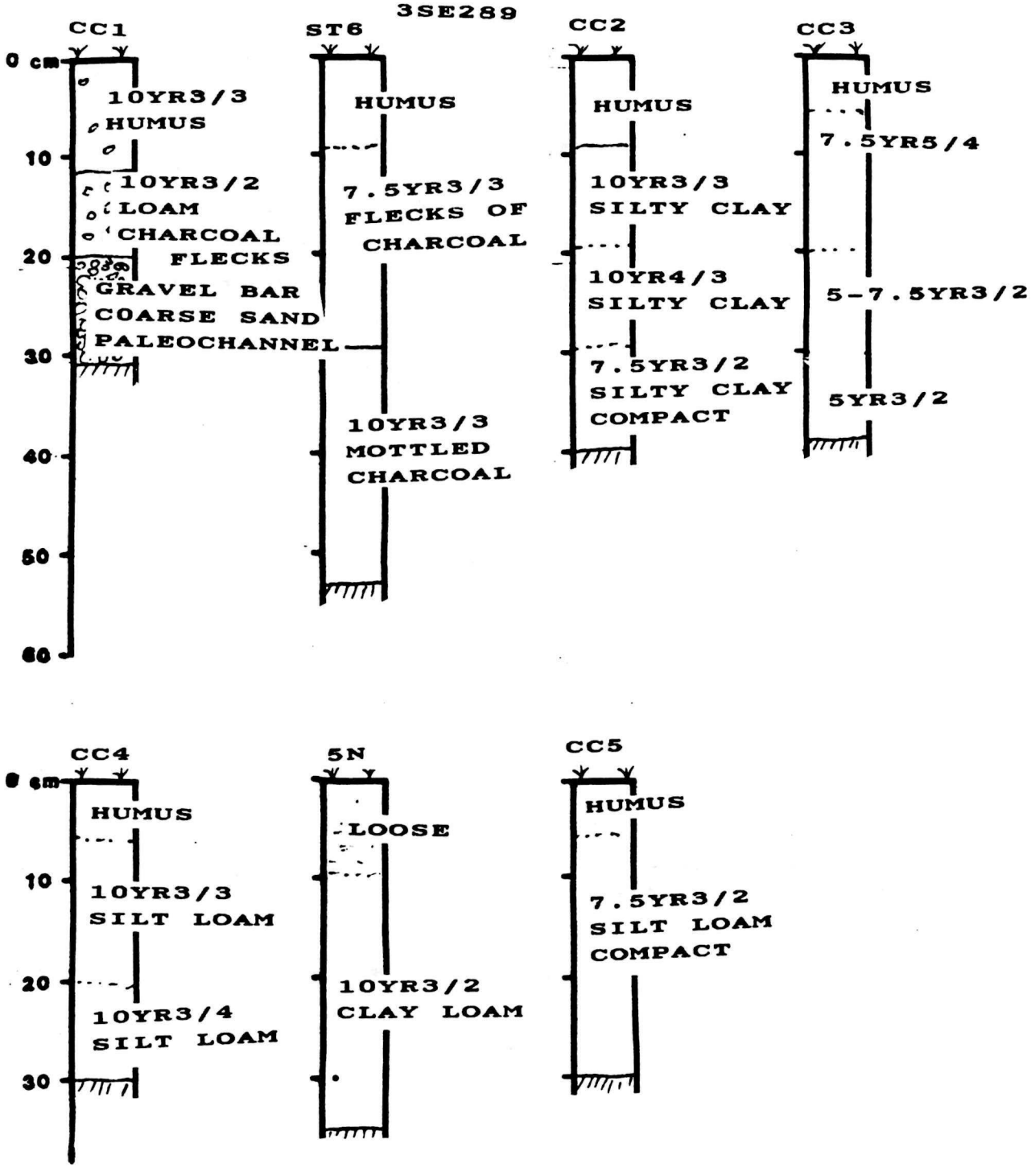


Figure 10. Profiles of Controlled Columns, 3SE289.

3SE290, (Site 12)

SITE TYPE: Prehistoric isolated find and Historic Tie Slide

LOCATION: north facing, flat top of bluff overlooking the Buffalo river

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: Historic, 20th century; Prehistoric, unknown

ARTIFACTS COLLECTED: One preform fragment, which has possibly been used as a scraper, one fragment of a Royal Crown Cola bottle and 6 ammo casings.

ARCHIVAL INFORMATION: No historic features, structures or roads are shown on the 1844 General Land Office map. This particular area is known by the local people as the Tie Slide due to its use in the early 20th century by the lumber industry. Logs were rolled over the bluff, into the Buffalo River, and floated down to Gilbert where they were loaded onto railroad cars and transported to a sawmill probably in Springfield, Missouri. The National Park Service acquired this land from a person named Thompson.

DESCRIPTION: The preform fragment was found approximately 20 meters down from the top of the bluff on a tiny ledge. The historical assemblage is recent and was discovered approximately 16 meters southwest and away from the river. Neither component is significant or eligible for nomination to the National Register.

RECOMMENDATION: The proposed trail will not adversely impact significant cultural resources and may be constructed as planned. This location could be used for an interpretive exhibit on the lumber industry and tie slides.

Historic dumping (Site 13)

SITE TYPE: Historic refuse

LOCATION: About 8 meters over the top edge of the ridge on a gentle slope between two peaks.

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: 20th century

ARCHIVAL EVIDENCE: No historic features were shown on the 1844 General Land Office map. The 1939 Snowball quadrangle map does not show any structures in this location.

DESCRIPTION: This site consists of an isolated find consisting of one iron wood stove fragment. The surface is decorated with a flower and the letters "viola". No additional artifacts or historic features were observed in the immediate area. None of

the shovel tests on the trail contained artifacts. Isolated finds have little research value and are not significant in terms of National Register criteria.

RECOMMENDATION: The trail may be built as planned through this area.

3. BUFFALO RIVER TRAIL

Gilbert to Brush Creek

3SE291, (Site 17)

SITE TYPE: Prehistoric camp, Historic farm

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: Prehistoric, Late Archaic; Historic, Late 19th and Early, Middle and Late 20th

SITE LOCATION: ridgetop and bluff

ARTIFACTS COLLECTED:

Table 9. Prehistoric Artifacts Collected at 3SE291.

Abbreviations Used: PP/K=Projectile Point/Knife; FCR=Fire Cracked Rock; UM=Unmodified Angular Fragment; H=Hammerstone.

UNIT	DEPTH	PP/K	PREFORM	BIFACE	CORE	FLAKES	FCR	UM	H	TOTAL
CC1	0-25	1			1	41		2		45
CC1	25-35					5				5
CC1	35-45					3				3
CC1	45-55					2				2
	TOTAL	1			1	51		2		55

ARCHIVAL INFORMATION: Howard Hensley claimed that Tom Williams was born at this homesite. A review of the 1924 Searcy County tax records indicates that a Mrs. R. J. Williams owned this land. Her son, Tom, was born in the house around 1900 and was a World War I veteran. The Northwest Arkansas and Missouri Rail Line which bisects the site was discontinued around 1945.

DESCRIPTION: The top of this ridge contains the Williams Historic farm which dates to the late 19th and 20th centuries and a large Late Archaic prehistoric camp. The historic house burned, but several outbuildings remain. A high density of lithic artifacts are visible at the top of the 3 m high railroad grade cut, on the surface of the old fallow fields, and in farm roads. The proposed trail follows the railroad grade (Figure 11).

Map removed in an effort to protect sensitive cultural resources.

Figure 11. Site Map, 3SE291.

One controlled column was excavated above the railroad grade about 20 m back from the top of the bankcut. From 0-21 cm, sediments in this test consist of a 10YR4/3 silt. This may be an old plowzone. Below that is a 7.5 YR4/6 sand and small fragments of sandstone. Fragments of weathered sandstone bedrock increase in frequency at 46 cm below the surface. The unit was terminated at 60 cm. Artifacts collected in the unit are listed in Table 9. Although most of the material was found in the upper disturbed level, artifacts did occur below. One projectile point, a side notched Frio type (Figure 4e) was collected in the upper level (Bell 1960:48). Based on this artifact, the site dates to the Middle or Late Archaic. The sample of material collected at the site includes manufacturing debris and one tool. This assemblage, combined with the high density of material, may mean the site functioned as an Archaic camp. There is a possibility for intact features at the site. For these reasons, the site needs additional research to determine its significance, both prehistoric and historic.

RECOMMENDATION: The proposed trail follows the railroad grade which has been excavated through the ridge. The prehistoric site will not be impacted by the trail and artifacts are not visible to hikers unless they climb the high embankment. The trail may proceed along the railroad grade as planned.

4. RUSH MINE TRAIL=DELETED FROM CONTRACT

5. WHITELY HOMESTEAD TRAIL, BOXLEY

DESCRIPTION: No archeological sites were discovered in this trail.

RECOMMENDATION: In SPEARS opinion, this trail will not adversely impact any significant cultural resources and can be built as planned.

6. UPPER BOXLEY TRAIL

Historic rock walls and trash (Site 21)

SITE TYPE: Rock Walls and refuse

LOCATION: ridgeslope

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: Late 19th to 20th centuries

ARTIFACTS COLLECTED: three pieces of flat clear glass

ARCHIVAL INFORMATION: This site is along an old road shown on the 1845 General Land Office map as the "Road from Clarksville to Carrollton".

DESCRIPTION: The trail begins north and below the Alfred Guthrie-Zaiser frame house and the Zaiser shed, a 10 ft x 10 ft

frame building (USDI 1985:49). These structures are probably not significant by themselves but do contribute to the architectural and/or historical characteristic of the Boxley Valley National Register District (1985:45). North of the house, after the trail enters the woods, there are several 3 to 4 foot high dry-laid rock walls. These rock walls are on the slopes of the hill and the trail crosses one of them. No other historic features or artifacts were found in the vicinity. The walls probably demarcated ownership boundaries or could have been built in the process of clearing rock from fields. After the trail makes a turn westward (west and behind the Old Edgmon homeplace), it passes a pond and a powerline and then joins a road. Two shovel tests, one near the powerline and one after the pond contained the clear flat glass. No other artifacts or historic features were observed. These artifacts are interpreted as garbage which has been dumped or strewn along trails and roads, a common pattern of refuse disposal. These isolated finds have little research value and are not significant.

RECOMMENDATION: The proposed trail will not adversely impact significant cultural resources and may be constructed as planned. This area may be a good location for educational exhibits on the purposes and types of rock walls and early historic roads.

3NW729 (Site 22)

SITE TYPE: Limited activity

LOCATION: center of ridgespur

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: Prehistoric, unknown

ARTIFACTS COLLECTED: One interior flake each was found between 0-15 cm below the surface in ST0 and between 0-10 cm in ST 5N.

DESCRIPTION: The trail follows the center of a narrow ridge (20 m wide) which contains the old road from Clarksville to Carrollton (GLO 1845). In several areas, ruts are deep. Surface visibility is spotty. Two shovel tests (5 m apart in the center of the ridge) contained one interior flake each. Three additional screened tests were excavated in the vicinity at 10 or 30 m intervals, but no other artifacts were found. Sediments in this area consist of a gravelly loam with very little soil matrix. Numerous rocks outcrop on the surface and there is a low probability for features in this site. Due to the low density of material, 3NW729 is probably a limited activity area. Its location is not surprising given the proximity and view of the extensively occupied site (3NW662) in the floodplain below. Site 3NW729 has little research value and is not eligible for nomination to the National Register.

RECOMMENDATION: SPEARS recommends archeological clearance for the trail in this location. It will have no adverse impact on significant cultural resources.

7. BUFFALO RIVER TRAIL

Shaddox Cemetery to Route #465

3NW50

SITE TYPE: Isolated find possibly related to 3NW50

LOCATION: slope of a ridge

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: Prehistoric, unknown

ARTIFACT COLLECTION: one pressure flake

DESCRIPTION: One pressure flake was collected from a screened shovel test on the north slope of a ridgespur above an intermittent drainage and 20 m east of a pasture. The trail is located in the woods. Twenty meters of the ridge is covered in pasture grasses. Visibility in this pasture was spotty, with small eroded areas affording a view of the surface. No cultural materials were found on the surface or in shovel tests excavated 20 m and 30 m from the positive test. Sediments were extremely rocky. Rocks also outcrop on the surface. This isolated find may be related to 3NW50, a site located in the floodplain adjacent to the Buffalo River which is approximately 200 m east of the positive test. No other artifacts were found and the location of this one flake does not have research potential and is not considered significant.

RECOMMENDATION: The trail may proceed as planned through this location because it will have no adverse impact on significant cultural resources in this location.

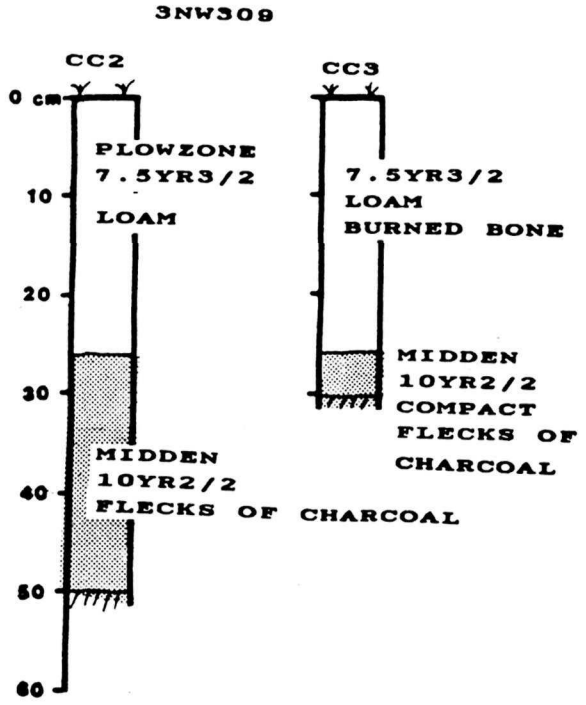
8. FLOOD EROSION-BOXLEY VALLEY

3NW309

SITE TYPE: Prehistoric village

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: Woodland to Mississippian

SITE LOCATION: Floodplain of the Buffalo River



Map removed in an effort to protect sensitive cultural resources.

Figure 12. Ditch to be Cleaned, Profiles of Controlled Columns 2 and 3, and Site Map, 3NW309.

ARTIFACTS COLLECTED:

Table 10. Prehistoric Artifacts Collected at 3NW309.

Abbreviations Used: CC=Controlled Column; M=Midden; P/K=Projectile Point/Knife; AP=Arrowpoint; T=Tool (Pitted Cobble); PRE=Preform; BIF\SC=Biface or Scraper;C=Core; FCR=Fire Cracked Rock; UM=Unmodified Angular Fragment; ST=Shell Tempered Ceramics; CH=Charcoal; N=Nutshells; and B=Bone.

UNIT	DEPTH	PP/K	AP	T	PRE	BIF/SC	C	FLAKES	FCR	UM	ST	CH	N	B	TOTAL
CC1	0-10							6							6
CC1	10-30							1							1
ST	10-20				1			4							5
DITCH	SURF	1													1
CC2	0-10		1					2							3
CC2	10-20							13							13
CC2	20-27							6							6
CC2	27-37M							9	2		1				12
CC2	37-47M			1				11	6						18
CC3	0-25		1					13	1					1	16
CC3	25-30M							4							4
ST2	0-35							2							2
	TOTAL	1	2	1	1			71	9		1			1	87

DESCRIPTION: A ditch which is actually a Buffalo River paleochannel is scheduled to be cleaned out. This would alleviate flooding and drainage problems in the pasture (Figure 12). As part of this improvement, the plans are to remove the vegetation (small scrub trees and bushes) from the bottom and sides of the ditch and to decrease the angle of the bank with heavy equipment so that the area can be more easily maintained as pasture. The paleochannel has a narrow floodplain, not more than 24 m wide, and a higher first terrace. This entire first terrace is outside the proposed ditch cleaning project.

SPEARS excavated 27 shovel tests in two transects (about 15 m apart) with tests staggered at 30 m interval on the floodplain around the edge of the ditch. No artifacts or intact cultural deposits were evident in these low lying locations. One projectile point midsection (unidentified type) was found in a bare area in the bottom of the ditch.

Because 3NW309 had been recorded in this area, Controlled Column 1 and another shovel test were excavated on the edge of the first terrace. Both of these units contained lithics (Table 10). Controlled Column 2 was positioned in the middle of the field about 31 m east of the paleochannel and 100 m west of a more recent channel near the present day river. Controlled Column 3 was only 15 m west of the more recent channel. Both of these units contained a black, intact cultural midden just below the plowzone. The midden continues to at least 50 cm below the surface to where Controlled Column 2 was terminated. Controlled Column 3 was excavated to verify the presence of the midden and it was terminated at 30 cm below the surface. Profiles of these units are shown in Figure 12. The artifacts collected are listed by 10 cm level in Table 10. Shell tempered pottery, burned and unburned bone, arrowpoints (Figures 4b and 4i), lithics and burned clay were collected from this site.

Additional shovel tests 50 m and 150 m north of the controlled columns verified the presence of the midden and a burned feature (charcoal and fire reddened burned clay in the latter test). This feature was not excavated.

The shell tempered ceramics and the arrowpoint fragments collected at 3NW309, indicate that the site dates to the Mississippi and possibly Woodland periods. Site 3NW309 has a high research potential. It is significant and eligible for nomination to the National Register. This site should be avoided by all land disturbing activities or the impact of the proposed activity will require mitigation.

RECOMMENDATION: The area to be affected by ditch cleaning does not contain intact cultural deposits belonging to 3NW309. Site 3NW309 is positioned on the first terrace beginning at least 24 meters from the edge of the paleochannel. Since the proposed ditch cleaning will have no adverse impact on 3NW309, SPEARS recommends archeological clearance.

9. WAYMON VILLINES LAND EXCHANGE TRAILS, BOXLEY

3NW654 and The Stone Wall Bluffshelter 3NW655 (SITE #24)

SITE TYPE: Historic farm (3NW654) and prehistoric bluff shelter (3NW655)

LOCATION: Ridgeslope and small drainage above Dry Creek

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: Historic, 20th century; Prehistoric, unknown

ARTIFACTS COLLECTED:

Table 11. Prehistoric Artifacts Collected at 3NW655.

Abbreviations Used: PP/K=Projectile Point/Knife; FLK=Flakes; FCR=Fire Cracked Rock; UM=Unmodified Angular Fragment; CH=Charcoal; B=Bone; and H=Historic.

UNIT	DEPTH	PP/K	PREFORM	BIFACE	CORE	FLK	FCR	UM	CH	B	H	TOTAL
ST1	0-10					1				1		2
CC1	0-10					1					1	2
CC1	10-20					3				1	1	5
CC1	20-40					1			X			1
CC1	40-60					1						1
CC2	0-10										1	1
CC2	10-20					2						2
CC2	20-30					1						1
CC2	30-40					2						2
	TOTAL					12			X	2	3	17

ARCHIVAL INFORMATION: In an interview with Walter Williams on July 17, 1990, he stated that this old frame house was that of Joe Villines. Joe was the brother of H.K. or Hezie Villines whose home is close by (3NW730). Joe Villines was one of the sons of Jefferson and Mary Villines, who lived north of Pearly Springs near the crib and pole barn. This spring was named for Pearly Villines who was married to Hezie Villines.

In subsequent interviews with Waymon and Paul Villines and examination of tax documents (Appendix D), it was determined that this house belonged to Joe S. Villines' son Henry Villines. According to Waymon Villines, this house was built in the early 1930s by Henry. On October 2, 1925, Henry H. Villines who was 21 years of age married Darcus Villines who was age 20. They had two daughters. One daughter, Tracy O' Neal, presently lives in Jasper.

DESCRIPTION: These sites were recorded during a survey of 649 acres in the Boxley Valley by Earthsearch (Yakubik et al. 1988: 254-268). The two sites overlap spatially because historic refuse from the farm has been discarded into the bluff shelter below the house. In addition, the bluff shelter was used historically as an animal pen. The frame house, which is collapsing, was built in the mid 1930s. Due to its lack of antiquity and other significant characteristics, it is not considered potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register. The

Map removed in an effort to protect sensitive cultural resources.

Figure 13. Site Map, 3NW655.

proposed trail passes near the privy and chicken house and in view of the main structure.

The prehistoric component is a small dry bluffshelter (3NW655). The grinding stone observed in the earlier study remains in the shelter. The outer edge of the floor has been leveled with stacked rock. Stone walls have been recognized in prehistoric shelters (Harrington 1960). The origin of this particular modification is not known, but could be prehistoric. Two screened shovel tests were excavated inside the shelter and a third was located on the talus slope outside.

Controlled Column 1 was placed at the front opening of the shelter (Figure 13), it contained dry dark (10YR4/3) silty sediments to 50 cm below the surface. The unit tapered from 30 cm to 50 cm below the surface due to the presence of large angular roof fall. The artifacts collected are listed in Table 11. In addition to lithics, charcoal, and animal bones were collected. Shovel Test 1 was excavated at the rear of the shelter. Bedrock was encounter at 14 cm below the surface. Two strata were observed. From 0-7 cm bs, sediments are a dry sand. From 7-14 sediments are more moist and the 10YR3/4 sand is reddened and contains clay. One large interior flake was collected in this unit.

Controlled Column 2 was placed on the talus outside the shelter. It was 40 x 40 cm at the top and tapered slightly to 42 cm below the surface. Three strata were observed. The upper 14 cm consists of humus. Below that to 33 cm is a dark (10YR4/4) sandy silt and from 33-42 cm bs, sediments consist of a 10YR3/2 sandy silt. The entire unit had high densities of natural chert and sandstone gravels. Prehistoric artifacts were found in all levels of this test (Table 11).

Due to the presence of cultural material including organic remains at this site in recognizable strata, it is SPEARS opinion that additional testing is necessary to determine site significance. The site is potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register.

RECOMMENDATION: The bluffshelter site (3NW655) is about 10 m southeast of the trail. From this location, there is an excellent view of the site. Until 3NW655 is tested for significance, the deposits must be protected. The trail should be relocated so that the shelter is not in view. The trail will have no adverse impact on the historic site 3NW654.

The Spring Box Site, 3NW658, (Site 26)

SITE TYPE: Historic Spring and Prehistoric Isolated Find

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: Historic, 20th century; Prehistoric, unknown

SITE LOCATION: Spring at the base of a ridge and in the floodplain of a small intermittent creek.

ARTIFACTS COLLECTED: one utilized flake and one unmodified angular fragment

DESCRIPTION: This is a previously recorded site consisting of a stone spring box (Yakubik 1988:247-249). It was probably built and used by the occupants of 3NW654 (Yakubik 1988:263). One screened shovel test on the proposed trail in front of the spring contained a utilized flake and one the unmodified angular fragment in the upper 10 cm. There is less than 20 m of dissected floodplain from the spring to Dry Creek. Sediments are extremely rocky and additional artifacts or cultural deposits were not found in the present study. The prehistoric component and the historic component are not eligible for nomination to the National Register.

RECOMMENDATION: No further archeological work is recommended in relation to the proposed trail in front of 3NW658.

3NW731, (Site 27)

SITE TYPE: Limited Activity

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: Prehistoric, unknown

SITE LOCATION: Narrow bench on an upland ridge above a creek

ARTIFACTS COLLECTED: From 0-15 cm in Shovel Test 1 there was a projectile point tip, a primary flake, 2 flake fragments and one firecracked rock. The only other positive shovel test in the area was 10N which contained one piece of fire cracked rock.

DESCRIPTION: A small narrow bench (20 m wide x 40 m long) above Dry Creek is the location of a prehistoric camp or limited activity site. Shovel Test 1 was in the center of the landform and 5 artifacts were collected in the top 15 cm. Sediments in this test were dry and consisted of a 7.5YR6/4 loose silty sand to 18 cm below the surface where it was terminated. The high density of rock including poor quality chert was evident on the surface and in all shovel tests. Three other tests were excavated around this one but only one (10N) was positive (see above). Sediments consisted of a 10YR2/1 cherty loam to 21 cm where it was terminated due to extremely high densities of rock. The artifacts were found in the upper levels of two screened shovel tests at the approximate center of the landform. No intact cultural levels were observed in the rock sediments and the site has a low potential for containing features. 3NW371 is not significant.

RECOMMENDATION: The trail may proceed as planned across 3NW731 because the site is not eligible for nomination to the National Register.

3NW730, (Site 25)

SITE TYPE: Historic farm and Prehistoric limited activity area

LOCATION: ridgespur

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: Historic 20th century, Prehistoric, unknown

ARTIFACTS COLLECTED:

Three interior flakes were collected from the top 10 cm of Shovel Test 1 (8 m north of the road) and 2 interior flakes were found in ST 2 from 0-25 cm. This prehistoric material was found in association with historic artifacts listed in Table 12.

Table 12. Historic Artifacts Collected at 3NW730.

Abbreviations Used: WW=Whiteware; AA=Albany/Albany; BGLASS=Bottle Glass; WGLASS=Window Glass; SNAIL=Square Nail; RNAIL=Round Nail; METAL=Unidentified Metal Object; and O=Other (belt buckle).

UNIT	DEPTH	B	WW	AA	BGLASS	WGLASS	SNAIL	RNAILS	METAL	O	TOTAL
ST1	10-30			1							1
STNW	0-10					1	1	3			5
ST2	0-25		6			2		1			9
chim fall		2							2	1	5

ARCHIVAL INFORMATION: In an interview with Mr. Walter Williams on July 17, 1990 he stated that this was the location of Hezie and Pearly Villines' old home. The spring just to the north of the house is called Pearly's spring. Hezie Villines was the son of Jefferson Villines whose homestead is on the ridgespur northwest of Hezie's (Shown on Map and listed in the Boxley Plan, USDI 1985:23, 57). Henry Villines, nephew of Hezie Villines, lived at 3NW654 (see above). Paul Villines confirmed that this homesite was that of Pearly and Hezie Villines. Waymon Villines, Paul's father, claims he dismantled this house around 1948 using some of the scrap lumber for his house. Hezie and Pearly Villines's house was falling down and had been abandoned some years earlier. Hezie and Pearly Villines are buried at Beechwood Cemetery located near Ponca.

DESCRIPTION: On the south side of a small road is a flat area measuring 10 m x 5 m which may be the location of the house. East of this area are a pile of stones which is the chimney fall. Several artifacts were collected from the top of these rocks. Behind the house is a 6 m square, partially collapsed wooden outbuilding, a possible chicken coop. Near the surface was a paint can, glass jar base, metal tub, metal Mason jar lid, and

tin roof sheeting. A shovel test off the northwest corner of this structure contained dark brown sediments. One square nail and three round nails were collected. Behind (southeast) this structure was a rectangular depression which may be the remains of a root cellar.

As the informants and historic records indicate, this was the 20th century housesite of Hezekiah and Pearly Villines. The house was torn down about 1948. In SPEARS opinion, the historic and prehistoric components do not have characteristics which would render them significant or eligible for nomination to the National Register.

RECOMMENDATION: The proposed trail may be constructed as planned since it will not damage significant properties.

3NW612, 3NW613

SITE TYPE: Bluffshelters and Caves

LOCATION: Steep bluff above a creek

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: Mississippian and Woodland

ARTIFACTS COLLECTED: On the surface of the site (in the dripline and in the backdirt left from a pothunter), the following artifacts were collected: one thumbnail scraper, one biface fragment with a serrated edge, one primary flake, two interior flakes, one flake fragment, one shell tempered sherd, and one animal split long bone.

DESCRIPTION: This prehistoric shelter and cave site has already been determined eligible for nomination to the National Register (Coleman 1986:14; Yakubik 1988:208-219). The first proposed trail through the area passed in front of these and several other archeological sites. Coleman (1986:16) recommended that the trail be altered to avoid these archeologically sensitive areas. The sites were visited in this study to determine their location relative to the proposed trail. A high density of material was observed in the dripline and in the backdirt from pot holes. The site should be fully excavated or actively protected. The presently proposed trail is 82 m south of and above these sites.

RECOMMENDATION: From the trail Sites 3NW612 and 3NW613 are not in view. In SPEARS opinion, the trail is far enough away that only those persons who know about the site are likely to visit it. For this reason, the trail may proceed as planned. However, given their significance, the cultural deposits at 3NW612 and 3NW613 should be fully excavated or actively protected for the future.

3NW732, (Site 30)

SITE TYPE: Historic barn or outbuilding

LOCATION: Small ridgetoe

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: 20th century

ARTIFACTS COLLECTED/OBSERVED: One glass canning jar lid fragment was collected in the proposed trail. Plow tynes, a metal fork and a piece of whiteware were observed on the surface of the site.

ARCHIVAL INFORMATION: In an interview with Walter Williams, he had no knowledge of any barn or shed in this area. However, this structure could be associated with another Villines homestead that was off the trail and therefore not investigated.

On July 27, 1990, Mr. Waymon Villines stated that the old homesite of Blain Chafin stood northeast of 3NW732 just across Running Creek.

DESCRIPTION: One milkglass canning jar fragment was found on the surface of the old road which the proposed trail follows. Above the trail on a small ridgespur was a 20 m x 20 m flat area which was probably the location of an outbuilding such as a barn or shed. Artifacts observed included a plow tyne, whiteware, and a fork. Based on these artifacts, the site dates to the 20th century. No additional features such as a well or chimney fall were found. The site does not contain characteristics which would render it eligible for nomination to the National Register.

RECOMMENDATION: No further archeological work is recommended for this site. The trail on the road below the site may be constructed as planned.

3NW733 (Site 31)

SITE TYPE: Isolated Finds

LOCATION: Bank of Running Creek

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: Prehistoric

ARTIFACTS COLLECTED: Two preform thinning flakes

DESCRIPTION: Two preform thinning flakes were found in a road at the south edge of Running Creek. Visibility was good, about 30-50%. The location was very rocky, low lying, and subject to flooding. The artifacts may have been redeposited. The site was visited on two occasions, but no additional artifacts could be found. Isolated finds are not significant or eligible for nomination to the National Register.

RECOMMENDATION: No further archeological work is recommended at this site in relation to the proposed trail.

10. BOXLEY, Ponca Bridge past Big Hollow

DESCRIPTION: No archeological sites were found on this trail.

RECOMMENDATION: Trail construction may proceed as planned on this ridge.

XX. Eroded Bank at ARNOLD BEND

3SE292 (Site 18)

SITE TYPE: Seasonal Camp and Village

LOCATION: Floodplain

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: Late Archaic to Mississippi

ARTIFACTS COLLECTED:

Table 13. Prehistoric Artifacts Collected at 3SE292.

Abbreviations Used: PP/K=Projectile Point/Knife; PRE=Preform; H=Hammerstone; BIF\SC=Biface or Scraper; C=Core; FLKS=Flakes; FCR=Fire Cracked Rock; UM=Unmodified Angular Fragment; ST=Shell Tempered ceramics; N=Nutshells, CH=Charcoal; H=Historic.

UNIT	DEPTH	PP/K	PRE	H	BIF/SC	C	FLKS	FCR	UM	ST	N	CH	H	TOTAL
BANK	mapped									2		x		2
BANK	MAPPED					1				2	X			3
bANK	& SURF	4	5	1		1	27		3					41
CC1	0-15						9							9
CC1	15-25						2							2
CC1	25-35						1							1
CC1	35-45			1			4							5
CC1	45-55						1							1
CC1	55-65						1							1
	TOTAL	4	5	2		2	45		3	4	X	X		65

DESCRIPTION: The heavy rains in the spring of 1990 caused a section of the high bank at Arnold Bend to cave-in exposing prehistoric artifacts. Campers, who picked up much of the material, showed the site to SPEARS. They also donated the artifacts they had collected.

After obtaining permission to examine the site from the National Park Service, SPEARS spent a half day at the site examining the site. Cultural material was evident in the bank for about 200 meters (Figure 14). SPEARS examined the entire

Map removed in an effort to protect sensitive cultural resources.

Figure 14. Site Map, 3SE292.

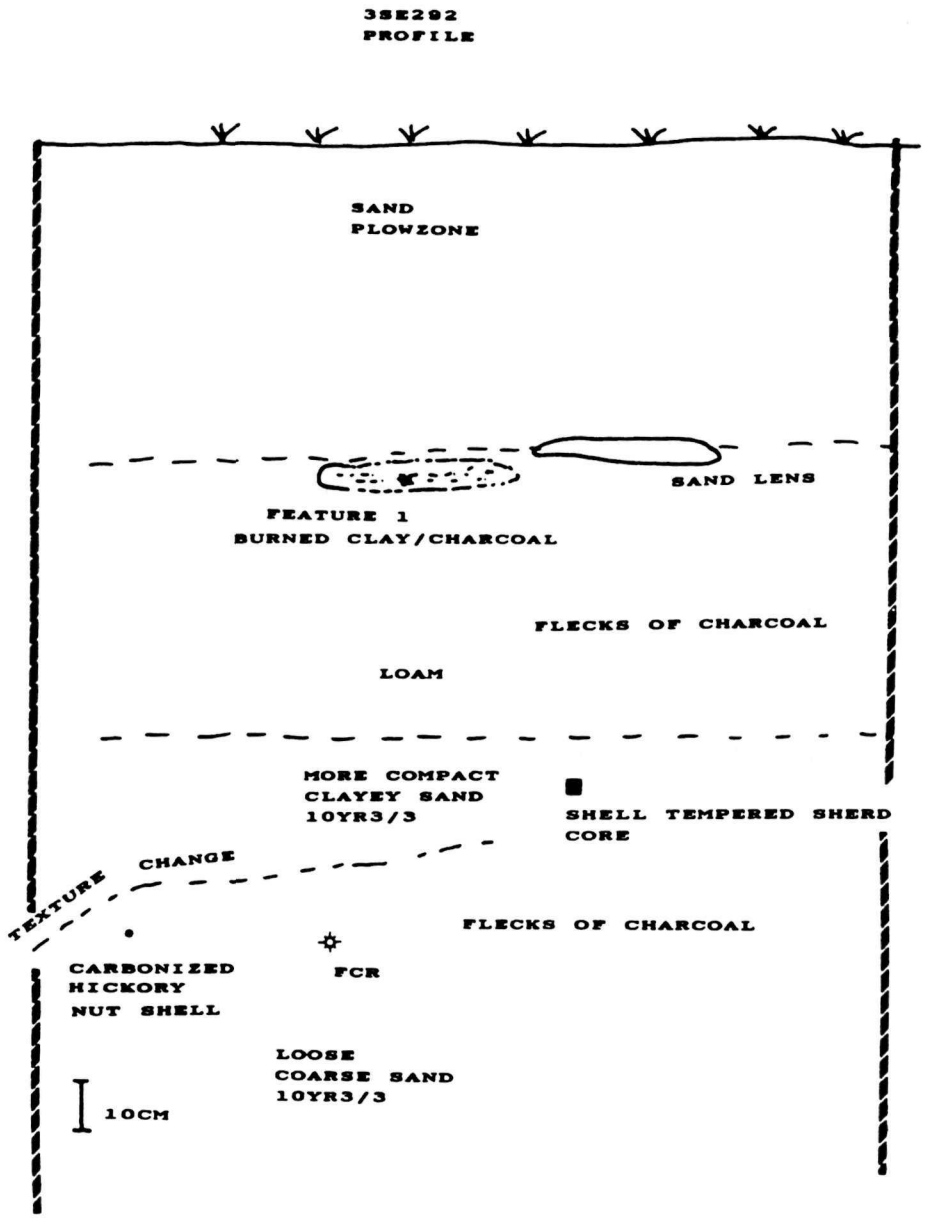


Figure 15. Bank Profile, 3SE292.

exposure and scraped three sections of profile. Two scraped areas did not contain features. A third profile contained a small burned area (40 cm wide and 8 cm thick) at about 65 cm below the surface. It may be a hearth. Below it was another strata which contained shell tempered ceramics, carbonized hickory nutshells, and lithics (Figure 15). Artifacts were observed in the cut bank to 1.5 m below the surface.

One controlled column was excavated in the field. It also contained three strata (Figure 16). Lithics and intact cultural deposits continued to at least 65 cm below surface. The unit was 60 cm wide at the top and remained at that width down to 30 cm From 30 cm BS, the width of the control column tapered.

One Gary (Figure 4f) and one Langtry projectile point (Figure 4i) were collected on the beach below the bank cut. These artifacts indicate that the site could date as early as the Late Archaic period. However, these styles have also been found in context with sites dating to later periods. The ceramics are all plain in decoration and are shell tempered. The ceramics date to the Mississippi period. The diagnostic artifacts collected indicate that the site dates from the Late Archaic to the Mississippi periods. The site is known to many collectors as "a good place to hunt arrowheads", and it is rumored to contain burials.

RECOMMENDATION: This location lies outside the proposed trail study. 3SE292 is significant and eligible for nomination to the National Register. The site needs to be preserved by stabilizing the bank. If stabilizing is not possible, endangered cultural deposits should be excavated.

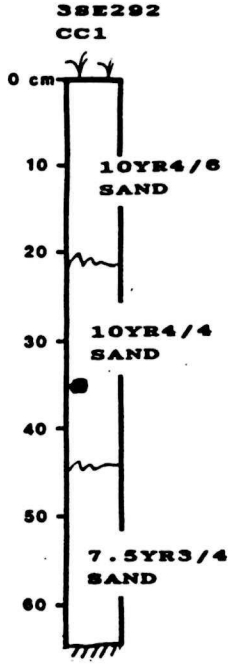


Figure 16. Controlled Column Profile, 3SE292.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Archeological Summary

The 18 miles of trails examined were mostly situated in upland areas. The sites found are used to make a few preliminary remarks on settlement patterns, lithic utilization, and site density.

Settlement Patterns

Thirteen historic sites or components were found or investigated during this study. All farms and cabins (3SE280, SE281, 3SE284, 3SE291, 3NW655, 3NW730), or outbuildings (3NW732, SE282) were located on relatively flat ridges. Sites which were on slopes included the limited activity areas, such as, the Tie Slide (3SE290), the isolated artifact which may be related to a still (3SE293), rock walls and discarded trash (Site 21 and 3SE283), and the historic spring (3NW658). All of the historic sites date to the late 19th or early 20th century.

The 21 prehistoric sites or components found consisted of six isolated finds, five limited activity areas or lithic scatters, five camps, two villages, two bluff shelters, and one redeposited site. By landforms, sites were found on ridge slopes, bluff tops, ridge tops, benches, terraces, creek banks, and on saddles. Three of the isolated finds were located on the ridge slopes, two were next to creek banks, and one was on the ledge of a steep bluff. The limited activity areas were found on a ridgetop, in a saddle, on a bench of a ridge and two sites were on ridge slopes. The camps occurred on flat areas. Two camps were on ridge tops, one was on the bluff top overlooking the river and two were on terraces adjacent to creeks. The villages and the redeposited site were found in the floodplain of the Buffalo River.

Lithic utilization

Most of the lithic resources were cherts of local origin. As a result of raw material samples collected and prepared as a type collection by Don R. Dickson (1990), some chert categories including the Boone and Gray/greens cherts (Spears et al. 1986:33) are now divided to into varieties of Keokuk (usually white or gray), Reed Springs (tan and green mottled and gray or green) and Elsey (gray splotches in white chert). The Cotter, Jasper and Pitkin varieties are the same as described by SPEARS in previous studies. The distribution of the raw material types for the entire assemblage of over 700 lithic artifacts are:

	PPK/TOOLS		FLAKES/DEBITAGE		
CT	TYPE	%	CT	TYPE	%
31	Reed Sp	46	314	Keokuk	48
25	Keokuk	37	256	Reed Sp	39
6	Pitkin	9	55	Pitkin	8.5
4	Jasper	6	11	Unknown	1.7
1	Other	2	8	Jasper	1.2
			7	Novaculite	1.0
total 67		100%	651		99.4%

The different frequencies of Keokuk and Reed Springs cherts may indicate that tool manufacturing does not necessarily occur at all sites. Perhaps the more exotic and better quality raw materials are selected to make tools. The Keokuk is considered a poorer quality of chert and it is a local material which outcrops on or near most sites.

The isolated finds types of sites (one lithic artifact) were more likely made of Keokuk (4) than Reed Springs Chert (2). The limited activity sites had low densities of lithics (two to six flakes). A predominance of Keokuk or local chert (16), with only 2 artifacts made of Pitkin chert and none of Reed Springs were collected at these types of sites.

As may be expected, the variety of raw materials and the artifact assemblage are more variable at camp sites. These sites date to the Archaic period. The Projectile Point/Tools and Flake/Debitage comparisons in this sample of artifacts are as follows:

	PPK/TOOLS		FLAKES/DEBITAGE	
SITE	CT	%	CT	%
3SE282	13	9	127	91
3SE285	26	9	273	91
3SE286	4	22	14	78
3SE289	1	4	22	96
3SE291	5	4	53	96

The raw material represented in the artifact assemblages from Archaic campsites are:

	KEOKUK		REED		PITKIN		JASPER		NOV		OTHER	
Site	ct.	%	ct	%	ct	%	ct	%	ct	%	ct	%
3SE282	75	54	44	31	12	8.6	1	.1	6	4.3		
3SE285	90	30	179	59	18	6	8	3			7	2
3SE286	8	44	7	39			1	6			2	11
3SE289	6	26	15	65	1	4					1	4
3SE291	39	71	7	13	9	16						

The village sites, which are in the floodplain and date from the Late Archaic to the Mississippi periods, have a wide variety of artifacts and raw materials:

	PPK/TOOLS		FLAKES/DEBITAGE	
SITE	CT	%	CT	%
3SE292	13	21	48	79
3NW309	5	6	80	94

	KEOKUK		REED		PITKIN		JASPER		NOV		OTHER	
Site	ct.	%	ct	%	ct	%	ct	%	ct	%	ct	%
3SE292	26	42	27	44	8	13	1	2				
3NW309	52	66	15	19	4	5	1	1	1	1	6	8

Site Densities

In this study, about one prehistoric site was found per mile in the uplands (This does not include the ditch cleanout part of the project). If isolated finds and redeposited sites are not included in the sample, then one site was found per 1.3 miles surveyed. This is a comparable site density rate to the one prehistoric site per 1.7 miles computed in the trail study by Coleman and Dec (1990:54). In SPEARS opinion, both of these density figures are low if compared to site densities in the floodplain and lowland terraces along the Buffalo River.

Compliance Summary and Recommendations

SPEARS archeological survey of 18 miles of proposed trail resulted in investigations at 27 sites (Table 14). Four sites (3NW309, 3NW655, 3NW612/613, and 3SE292) are eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Three of these sites will not be adversely affected by the proposed project. The fourth site, 3NW655, is a small bluff shelter. Since it is only ten meters from the trail, it is in full view. Two recommendations are made in relation to this site: (1) relocate the trail so that 3NW655 is not in view and, (2) actively protect the deposits from further vandalism or mitigate the impact through data recovery.

Five sites (3SE280, 3SE281, 3SE282, 3SE285, 3SE291) are potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register. Only two of these sites (3SE280 and 3SE282) may be adversely affected by the proposed project. A small segment of the trail should be rerouted so that it does not bisect the historic dump at the Sod Collier Homestead (3SE280). The trail should also be rerouted to avoid bisecting 3SE282. If rerouting is not possible, then additional archeological investigations will be necessary.

Table 14. Summary of Archeological Sites Found.

Abbreviations Used: H=Historic, P=Prehistoric, IF=isolated Find, E=Eligible requires protection or mitigation, PE=Potentially Eligible, NE=Not Eligible, U=Unknown, FW=Further work required in relation to this proposed project, NFWT=No Further Work required in relation to trail construction, M=Mitigation is required if land altering activities are planned in this location.

SITE NO.	H	P	IF	TYPE	E	PE	NE	U	FW	NFWT	M
3SE280	x			1930s farm		x			x		x
		x		limited activity			x			x	
3SE293	x			historic artifact, still			x			x	
3SE281	x			20th c. cabin site		x				x	x
3SE64/150		x		redeposited			x			x	
3SE283	x			20th c. dumping			x			x	
3SE282	x			20th c. outbuildg/animal pen			x			x	
		x		Late Archaic camp		x			x		x
3SE284	x			20th c. cabin			x			x	
		x		limited activity			x			x	
3SE285		x		Late Archaic camp		x				x	x
SITE NO.	H	P	IF	TYPE	E	PE	NE	U	FW	NFWT	M
3SE286		x		camp			x			x	
3SE287		x	x				x			x	
3SE288		x	x				x			x	
3SE289		x		camp			x			x	
3SE290	x			Tie Slide			x			x	
		x	x				x			x	
3SE291	x			L.19th-20th, Williams Farm		x				x	
		x		Late Archaic camp		x				x	
Site 21	x			20th c. rock walls, trash			x			x	
3NW729		x		limited activity			x			x	
3NW50		x	x					x		x	
3NW309		x		Woodland-Mississippi vill.	x					x	x
3NW655		x		bluff shelter		x			x		x
3NW654	x			20th c. farm			x			x	
3NW658	x			Spring			x			x	
		x	x				x			x	
3NW731		x		limited activity			x			x	
3NW730	x			20th c. farm			x			x	
		x		limited activity			x			x	
3NW612/613	x			bluff shelter and cave		x				x	x
3NW732	x			20th c. outbldg.			x			x	
3NW733		x	x				x			x	
3SE292		x		L.Archaic-Miss vill.		x				x	x

Several general recommendations are offered in relation to this and all other trail surveys.

1. When possible trails should continue to follow already existing and disturbed corridors, such as railroad grades, roads, and foot trails.

2. Continue to place trails at the top edge of landforms such as bluffs and along the sides of the ridges. Significant deposits which may be in the center of the landform are thereby avoided.

3. Continue to require screened shovel tests on the trail corridors. In this study, SPEARS found several sites which would not have been found with other conventional methods. For example 3SE284 contained small pressure flakes possibly indicating a limited activity related to tool sharpening. All sites whether significant or not are important to settlement pattern studies.

4. All trail corridors including existing roads should be surveyed to record cultural resources. As observed in this study, many well traveled roads bisect sites (3SE282 and 3SE285) which at minimum should be recorded. Roads through archeological sites which are potentially eligible for nomination should not be graded or otherwise disturbed, unless it can be shown that significant deposits do not remain.

5. Trails should be surveyed in late fall, winter, or early spring when vegetation is sparse and above ground historic features and bluff shelters are more visible. Trails should avoid all bluff shelters.

6. At least one person on a trail building crew should be informed of site locations within the corridor. If artifacts are encountered during trail construction, they should be collected according to provenience and bagged according to permanent or temporary site number. This material should be processed and analyzed by an archeologist. Appropriate notations should made on the site form and/or in a report deposited with the Arkansas Archeological Survey and the National Park Service. If unusual artifacts, clusters of materials, burned areas or other possible features are recognized during trail construction, destructive activities should cease in that location and an archeologist notified. The archeologist should evaluate what has been disturbed and make recommendations for the management of the site.

7. Sites which have medium and high densities of material on the surface should be hidden from view by adding gravel, nut hulls, or another natural unobtrusive substances to the trail. This will make the artifacts less obvious and not be tempting to collect. This practice may also act as an erosion deterrent.

8. All trails should be surveyed or monitored periodically after they are built to record new sites and insure that nonscientific collecting is not occurring. These surveys should watch for and

investigate all side trails which may lead to bluff shelters and/or historic sites.

9. Continue to educate the public about the fragile nature of cultural resources and the kinds of information they may contain if investigated or excavated properly. Remind park visitors that it is against the law to collect, vandalize, or dig on federal property.

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APPENDIX A: SCOPE OF WORK

ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY
OF SECTIONS PROPOSED TRAIL WITHIN BUFFALO NATIONAL RIVER

BUFFALO NATIONAL RIVER
NEWTON, MARION, AND SEARCY COUNTIES

C.1. INTRODUCTION

C.1.1

The National Park Service (NPS), Buffalo National River acting through the Southwest regional Office, is proposing to have archeological survey conducted along proposed trail at various points within Buffalo River boundaries in Newton, Marion and Searcy Counties. There are approximately ~~15.5~~ 16.2+ miles of proposed trail in need of archeological survey. This work is to be accomplished prior to construction of these specific segments of the proposed Buffalo River Trail. The survey program is designed to acquire sufficient archeological information in order to determine if archeological resources, eligible for inclusion into the National Register of Historic Places, are indeed present within the proposed trail corridor and to determine what impacts the proposed action might have. Additionally, it is proposed that the archeological survey include an area within the NW 1/4 Section 30, T 16N R 22W- a field under lease for hay production in Boxley Valley, where the Park Service proposes to mitigate flood damage by heavy equipment work along both edges of an erosion gulley, for approximately 1250 linear feet.

C.1.2.

These archeological investigations will consist of 1) a pedestrian survey of all trail routes, as depicted on the attached maps, in order to determine the number of archeological sites involved in this action, 2)the definition of both horizontal and vertical boundaries of all historic and prehistoric sites contained within these trail segments, 3)submission of a Management Summary describing the results and preliminary recommendations based on the fieldwork conducted, 4)preparation of a final report describing the results of the survey investigations and all analyses conducted and 5)appropriate curation of the collections (artifacts and documents)generated by this work with the Arkansas Archeological Survey The fieldwork will involve the use of controlled subsurface shovel tests or similar subsurface exploratory techniques, systematic artifact collection, and stratigraphic observations. Specific approaches to these investigations are included in the Statement of Work Section of this document. All work defined herein is to be performed in accordance with this Scope-of-work under the authorities of the Antiquities Act of 1906, the Historic Sites Act of 1935, the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (amended in 1980), P,L. 94-422, and in conformance with approved policies and standards of the National Park Service and the State Plan for the Conservation of Archeological Resources in Arkansas(The State Plan).

C.1.3.
The purpose of the survey is to determine the number, distribution, boundaries, type, cultural affiliation, and importance of any archeological sites located within the borders of the designated trail segments. All recorded sites will be evaluated in terms of their potential eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

C.2.

C.2.1
In 1972 Congress established Buffalo National River to conserve and interpret an area that contains unique scenic and scientific features and to preserve as a free-flowing stream an important segment of the Buffalo River in Arkansas (Public Law 92-237).

C.2.2.
Buffalo National River is in the Ozark highlands of northwestern Arkansas. The Buffalo River flows generally west to east and drains on elongated basin that is roughly twenty miles wide by seventy miles long. Flowing from the Boston Mountains to the White River, the Buffalo River follows a winding, 148 mile course. The river basin is replete with streams, caves, natural arches, springs, waterfalls, forests, and agricultural lands. The 95,000 acres of land and water in Buffalo National River comprises only eleven percent of the Buffalo River Basin. The first sixteen miles of the river are within the Ozark National Forest. The remaining 132 miles are within the national river boundary. (Trail Plan, Buffalo National River, Arkansas, January 27, 1987.)

C.2.3.
According to the Trail Plan (Buffalo National River, Arkansas, January 27, 1987), the National Park Service is obligated to provide hiking trails. The National Park Sevice, Buffalo National River, is therefore required to conduct archeological survey prior to construction.

C.3 LOCATION

C.3.1
The proposed trail segments in this scope are located within the Upper, Middle, and Lower Buffalo National River Districts in Newton, Searcy, and Marion Counties as follows:

1.TYLER BEND TRAILS (Other than "Buffalo River Trail")

Estimated Lengths		TRAIL NAME - DESCRIPTION
Feet	Miles	
		RIVER VIEW TRAIL
900	0.17+Parking area:	a.Tyler Bend Road to Sod Collier homestead

1900	0.36(handicapped accessible)	b.Sod Collier house to Overlook #2
600	0.11	c.Overlook #2 to North end of return trail
300	0.06	d.North end of return trail to Overlook #4
2000	0.38	e.to hayfield (from Overlook #4)
	1.08 subtotal	
2300	0.44	RETURN TRAIL-from 300 feet South of Overlook #4 to Sod Collier
4900	0.93	SPRING HOLLOW TRAIL-from campground to Buffalo River Trail
4400	0.83	BUCK RIDGE TRAIL-from Spring Hollow Trail to Buffalo River Trail
5100	0.97	ROCK WALL TRAIL-from campground to Buffalo River Trail
1950	0.37	LOWER HORSE TRAIL segment
2000	0.38	UPPER HORSE TRAIL segment

5.0 miles total (depicted on Map #1)

2. BUFFALO RIVER TRAIL, Ben Ford to Gilbert 8.33 miles (exclusive of existing roads to be incorporated into the trail system)

3. BUFFALO RIVER TRAIL on form RAILROAD GRADE, Gilbert to Brush Creek-only 400 feet to be "new construction". Includes inspection of both ends of former railroad bridge across Buffalo River.

4. RUSH MINE TRAIL - a segment of approximately ~~1000~~ 1500 feet depicted on Map #4.

5. WHITELEY HOMESTEAD TRAIL-approximately 1320 feet depicted on Map #5.

6. UPPER BOXLEY TRAIL-Approximately 4000 feet)of which about 1500 feet is on old road), depicted on Map #6.

7. BUFFALO RIVER TRAIL, SHADDOX CEMETERY down river to end of park near Route #456: approximately ~~1.2~~ 1.8 miles.

8. Flood erosion mitigation, Boxley Valley. Approximately 1250 linear feet on each side of erosion gulley.

C.4 STATEMENT OF WORK

C.4.1.
The archeological investigation proposed by this work is designed to locate and delineate the horizontal and vertical boundaries of all archeological sites occurring within the designated trail corridors as defined in section C.3. To accomplish this goal, the following approach shall be taken:

C.4.2.
A site file search in the records of the Arkansas Archeological Survey and NPS files for all known sites within the survey area shall be completed. Additionally, a records search of the Newton, Searcy and Marion County Courthouses for any maps or records pertinent to the location of historic sites within the survey area shall be conducted. The use of local informants in acquiring information on the site locations and collections is encouraged.

C.4.3
A pedestrian survey of the proposed corridor sections shall be completed. This survey shall consist of: shovel tests every thirty meters to determine if archeological deposits exist below the vegetative cover. Soil from all shovel tests shall be screened through 1/4 inch mesh screen. The entire proposed corridor segment must be surveyed and any areas and procedures of non-shovel test inspection must be justified.

C.4.4
As archeological sites are located, further definition is required in order to determine the horizonal and vertical boundaries of the sites. This shall be accomplished through the use of additional shovel tests and auger holes dug in shorter increments (10-15 meters). Shovel tests involved in site delineation shall emphasize control of potential cultural material by screening soil through 1/4 inch mesh. All shovel test locations shall be mapped and included in the final report.

C.4.5
The shovel tests shall be used to: 1)determine the boundaries as stated above (both horizontal and vertical), 2)determine whether artifacts are in disturbed or undisturbed context, 3)determine the general nature of the soil and matrix in which cultural material occurs. Artifact collections shall be made in accordance with the State Plan.

C.4.6
All fieldwork shall meet the standards set forth in the State Plan. All excavated units, including shovel tests, shall be back-filled to the original ground surface. A Management Summary describing the preliminary results of the fieldwork and recommendations for management of the defined archeological sites shall be submitted to the Contracting Officer or his Technical Representative (COTR) within ten calendar days from the date of completion of the fieldwork.

C.4.7
An Arkansas Archeological Survey site form shall be completed for all historic and prehistoric sites encountered during this work including previously recorded sites and all maps produced under this contract shall be done to the specifications outlined on page B-9 (Section V) of the State Plan. A copy of each site form shall be provided to: the Arkansas Archeological Survey in Fayetteville, the Division of Anthropology, National Park Service in Santa Fe and to Buffalo National River in Harrison, Arkansas.

C.4.8
Once the field information and artifacts are analyzed a comprehensive report on the results of this survey is required in order for the National Park Service to identify the number and nature of archeological sites within the surveyed trail rights-of-way and begin planning for site evaluation. The report shall detail the history of the project, methodologies utilized in the field and analytical stages, results of the study, and recommendations for further evaluation and future management of the sites as outlined in the State Plan for projects of this nature.

C.5 COLLECTIONS MANAGEMENT

C.5.1
According to Cooperative Agreement No CA 7029-8-0007 between the University of Arkansas and the National Park Service Southwest Region, the following technical requirements must be met:

C.5.2
The Contractor will prepare an estimate of the size and scope of the collection likely to be generated by the work. This estimate will include a cost estimate for the proper care, preparation, transport and admission of the anticipated collection to the repository. Volumes in excess or below the estimate, once accepted by the NPS will require contractual adjustments. The estimate will be a separate line item for boxes of artifacts and documents expected to be generated by the work. This line item will not be used in the evaluation of lowest bid.

C.5.3
In order to insure that NPS accessioned materials are properly curated and a Letter of Agreement for Curation of Archeological Materials from the Repository must be included in the response to this Request for Quotes (RFQ). This letter of agreement and the repository's requirements for acceptance of a collection will become part of the selected contractor's contract. An appropriate period of time between submission of an acceptable collection and its formal acceptance by the repository must be negotiated between the Contractor and the Repository and included as part of the Letter of Agreement. Likewise, a time schedule for the completion of Automated National Catalog System (ANCS) cataloging by the Repository and submission of ANCS catalog cards to the NPS must be included.

C.5.4
All collection components (defined as including all artifacts, specimens, materials, samples, plus all documentation in the form of notes, photographs, maps, plans, diagrams, computer tapes, disks, video tapes, etc.) remain the property of the Federal Government.

C.5.5
Upon the commencement of fieldwork that will produce collections, the Contractor shall obtain an NPS Accession Number from the Park Curator. All field and laboratory processing and cataloging will be in accordance with the requirements of the Repository, as stated in the contract.

C.5.6
When leaving the field, all collections taken from the Park shall be placed on short term loan by the Park Curator. The Park Curator shall prepare a Short Term Loan Agreement (for a stipulated period normally not to exceed one year) to be signed by the Contractor and the Park Superintendent.

C.5.7
As attachments to the Short-Term loan Agreement, the Contractor shall provide the Park Curator with the following materials: A Summary Listing of Documents, An Arkansas Archeological Survey Field Specimen Catalog, and a Provenience Summary.

C.5.7.1
The Summary Listing of Documents lists the number and type of each document that has been generated. Usually the information entails only a single page. This listing must be signed and dated.

C.5.7.2
The Arkansas Archeological Survey Field Specimen Catalog provides the type and provenience of specimens associated with the work conducted. The NPS Accession Number for the collection shall be written at the top of each Field Specimen Catalog form.

C.5.7.3
The Provenience Summary briefly describes the horizontal and vertical provenience system used during fieldwork. The Repository personnel must be able to understand the provenience system used during excavation in order to effectively catalog and inventory materials. The purpose of the Provenience Summary is to provide a permanent record allowing Repository personnel and future researchers to understand how the fieldwork was organized and therefore how to interpret the results of the fieldwork.

C.5.8
All original documents mentioned in the Summary Listing are part of the collection and must remain with the collection. This document collection might consist of (but would not be limited to) site survey forms, excavation forms, notes, daily logs, maps,

photographs, photograph record sheets, slides, video tapes, computer tapes, floppy disks, analysis sheets, laboratory workbooks, analysis forms, report drafts, illustrations, and publications. An amended summary Listing of Documents must be submitted to the Park Curator when the collection is forwarded to the Repository, if additional documents have been added to the list during the analysis and writing stages of the work.

C.5.9
Collections must be kept in a secure space during the period of analysis and during all other stages. Field notes and materials must be kept with the collection where possible and must be accounted for. Duplicate copies of records shall be provided by the contractor to researchers conducting special analysis as part of the contract as needed.

C.5.10
All conservation work of specimens that goes beyond standard archeological cleaning should be approved by the Regional Curator, as is true of any destructive or consumptive methods of analysis that are not routine or already called for in the Scope of Work, contract, or research design. The Superintendent must give approval for any destructive analysis/study on a case-by-case basis.

C.5.11
The Contractor is responsible for conservation to the extent that all materials must be turned over to the Repository in a stable state. Normally a "stable state" is one requiring no further immediate conservation action. It is recognized that some materials require extensive and often costly initial and/or cyclic conservation and/or essentially constant conservation. In such instances, "stable state" is interpreted to mean properly prepared for undergoing extensive or continued conservation efforts.

C.5.12
Upon completion of the project, the Contractor shall submit the collection in conformance with standards set forth in the NPS Museum Manual and 36CFR79, as appropriate, and current State and Arkansas Archeological Survey Curation Standards as agreed upon by the contractor and the Repository in the Letter of Agreement. The Short Term Loan Agreement will be terminated and responsibility for the collection will be accepted by the Repository once a letter of Acceptance has been signed, and a Collection Management and Repository Cooperative Agreement is entered into by the Repository and the NPS, and all fees have been paid to the Repository by the contractor. Final payment to the Contractor will not occur until all of these steps have been completed and the Repository accepts responsibility for the collection.

C.5.13
It is the Contractor's responsibility to insure that the collection is prepared according to the requirements outlined in the Repository's statement of requirement. The Repository will not

accept the collection until the repository determines that it meets the requirements as set forth in its standards.

C.5.14
The Contractor is responsible for insuring that the collection is cataloged under the NPS ANCS system to the extent of insuring, through sub-contract, that the repository completes this task.

C.5.15
This contract shall include cleaning and cataloging of all artifacts in preparation for analysis.

C.5.16
Any information used or stored on computer readable media shall be in an IBM PC compatible format. Documents prepared with a word-processing program must be convertible to WORDPERFECT Version 5.0.

C.5.17
A curation fee will be charged by the Arkansas Archeological Survey for curation and preparation of ANCS (Automated National Catalog System) cataloging. A fee schedule from the Arkansas Archeological Survey is attached. (Note: this schedule is subject to change) If a higher fee is actually charged, a change order reflecting this change will amend the contract. Collections will meet current Arkansas Archeological Survey Curation Standards as published in the State Plan (Appendix E and J, as revised in 1989). A copy of this revision is available from the Registrar's Office of the Arkansas Archeological Survey. Inventory procedures and collection packaging must be in accordance with January 20, 1989 or later "Interim Guidelines" available from the Arkansas Archeological Survey Registrar's Office.

C.6 DELIVERABLES

C6.1
The contractor shall provide the COTR with a Management Summary as described in the following section entitled "Schedule".

C.6.2
The Contractor shall, upon completion of the fieldwork and analysis of all recovered materials, provide the COTR (NPS) with three (3) copies of a Draft Report for review and comment by the NPS and the Arkansas State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). This report shall describe the results, findings, and nature of this project in accordance with guidelines specified in the State Plan, Appendix B, pages B-3 to B-23. This report shall be professionally prepared according to the guidelines in the State Plan and done in accordance with the American Antiquity Style guide.

C.6.3
Following review of the draft report by the NPS and the SHPO, the contractor shall incorporate or address all comments and recommendations into a Final Report suitable for publication. If

the report was authored by someone other than the contract Principal Investigator, the cover and title page shall bear the inscription "Prepared Under the Supervision of (Name), Principal Investigator." The title page of the report shall bear an appropriate inscription indicating the source of funds used to conduct the work and contract number. A completed National Technical Information Service (NTIS) report documentation form (Optional Form 272, available from NPS) shall be submitted with the final report. Forty copies of this final report shall be delivered to the COTR, one copy of which shall be unbound and contain original photographs used as illustrations. This report shall meet the same standards as required in the draft report.

C.7 SCHEDULE

C.7.1
The fieldwork for this project shall commence within 15 calendar days from the date of this contract award, and shall be completed within 35 days from the date of award.

C.7.2
The Management Summary shall be delivered to the COTR within 10 days of completion of the fieldwork. The contractor shall advise the COTR of the date of completion of the fieldwork. This summary shall contain a discussion of why work was conducted, a summary of the Scope of Work, limitations encountered in carrying out the work, preliminary results of the survey and their significance to the management of the cultural resources encountered and recommendations for future management of the cultural resources located.

C.7.3
The analysis of all recovered materials and information, and the preparation of the draft report for review shall be completed within 30 calendar days from completion of the fieldwork. The draft report shall include a section on methodologies used in the field and laboratory work; a cultural history of the area; environment of the area; descriptions of any site features, artifacts and deposits recovered; interpretation of those materials; and discussions of the conclusion drawn from this work.

C.7.4
The NPS and the SHPO will review and comment on the draft report within 30 calendar days from the date of receipt and return comments to the contractor for final processing. The final report shall be delivered to the COTR no later than 15 days after receipt of NPS comments. The required number of final report copies incorporating all comments, as well as all cataloged artifact and collections documentation associated with this project shall be submitted to the COTR at this time.

C.8 **PAYMENT**

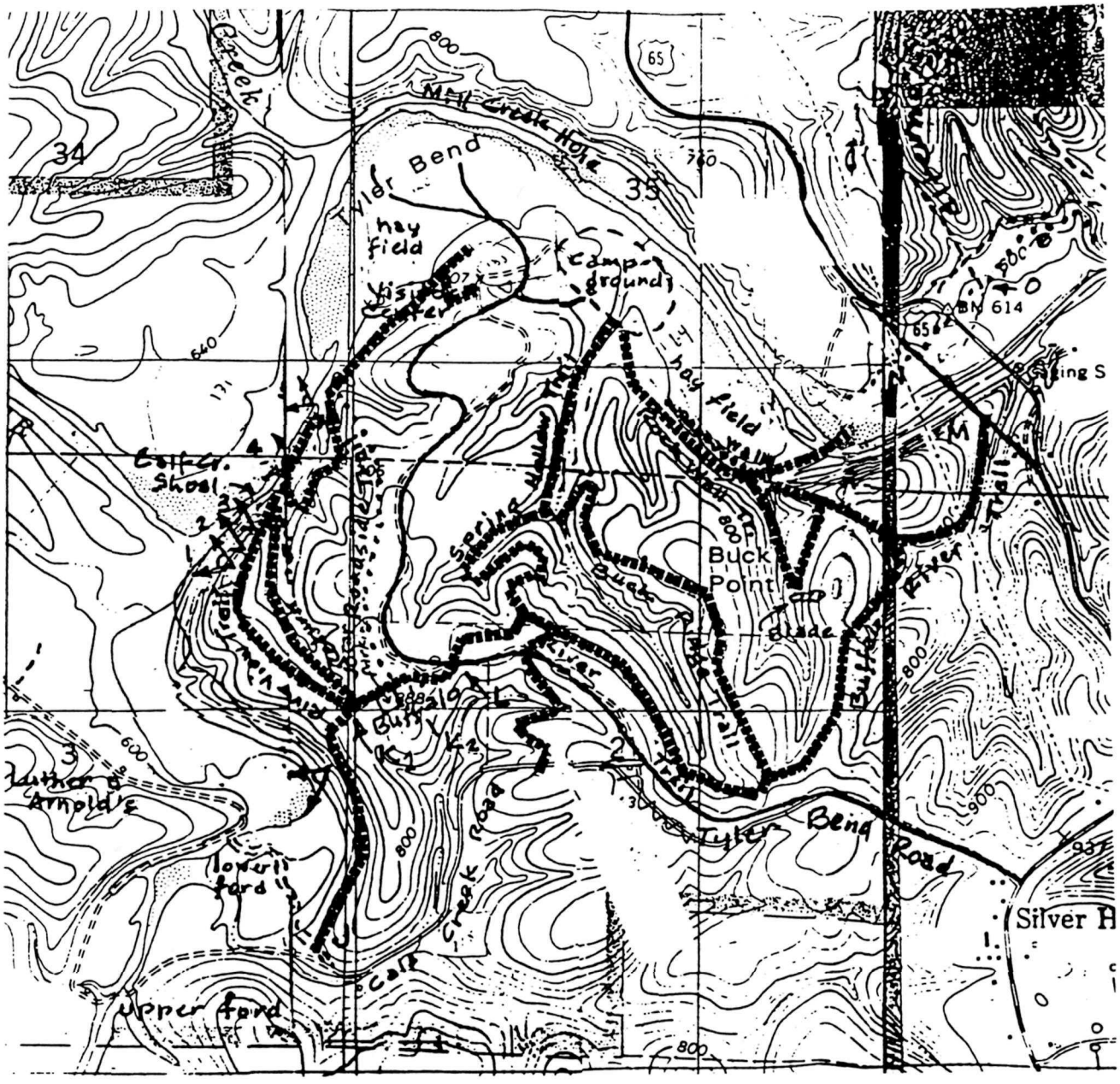
C.8.1
Payments for this contract shall be made in two increments, one half of the total amount payable upon completion of the fieldwork and receipt of the Management Summary, and final payment upon receipt and acceptance of the Final Report and the completion of all curation requirements (as identified in section C.5).

Project Area Changes/Modifications

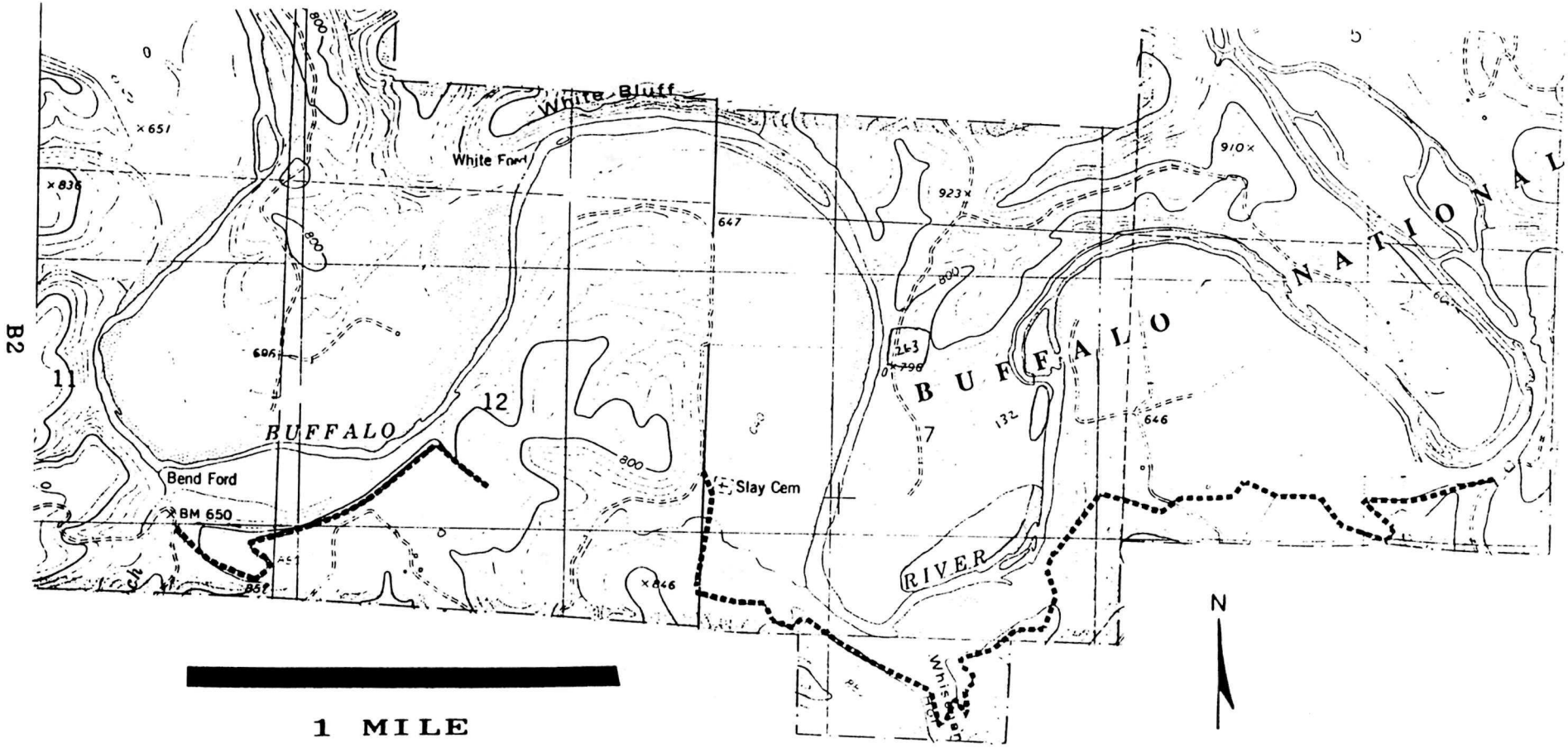
LETTER DATE	ENTITY	DESCRIPTION OF CHANGE
6/3/90	BNR	1. Delete Rush Mine Trail, Item 4. 2. Add Item 9, 1.6 mi Waymon Villines Land Exchange trail. 3. Add Item 10, 2.0 mi Boxley Trail, maps not provided.
6/15/90	SPEARS	1. Verified that NPS says Sod Collier Park ing lot on hold. 2. Delete 2 mi from Hwy 65 to Gilbert be cause route was not flagged. Add Item 10. 3. Substitute small loop trail in Tyler Bend for Rush segment. 4. Add Item 9, 1.6 mi. 5. Requested permission to look at site in Arnold Bend.
7/6/90	SPEARS	1. Verified that NPS says Sod Collier Park ing lot is still on hold. 2. Deleted 1.2 mile segment in Item 10 because it was not marked.
7/30/90	SPEARS	1. Verified that NPS says Sod Collier Parking lot on hold.
8/7/90	NPS	2. Add Sod Collier Parking Lot, road, and picnic area.

APPENDIX B: MAPS OF THE AREAS SURVEYED

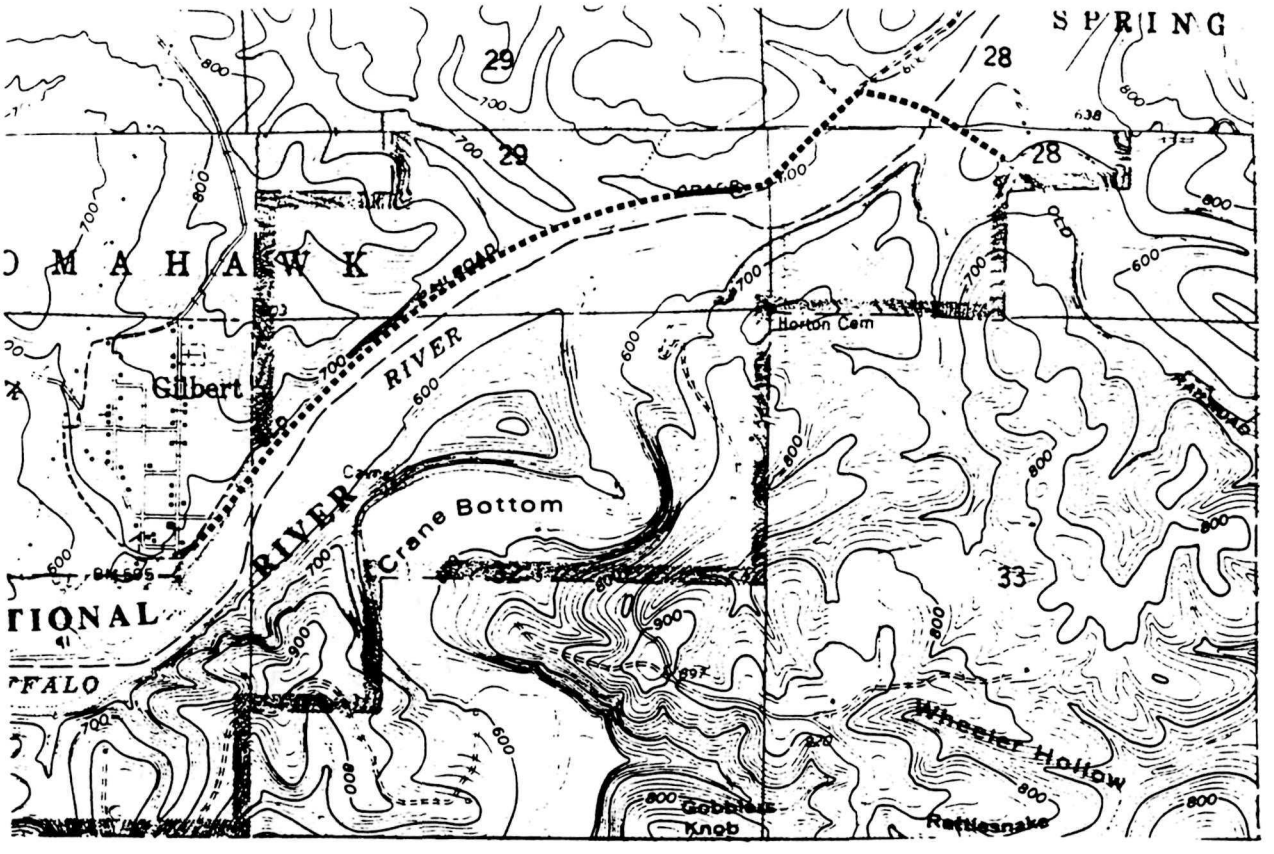
MAP #1 SNOWBALL



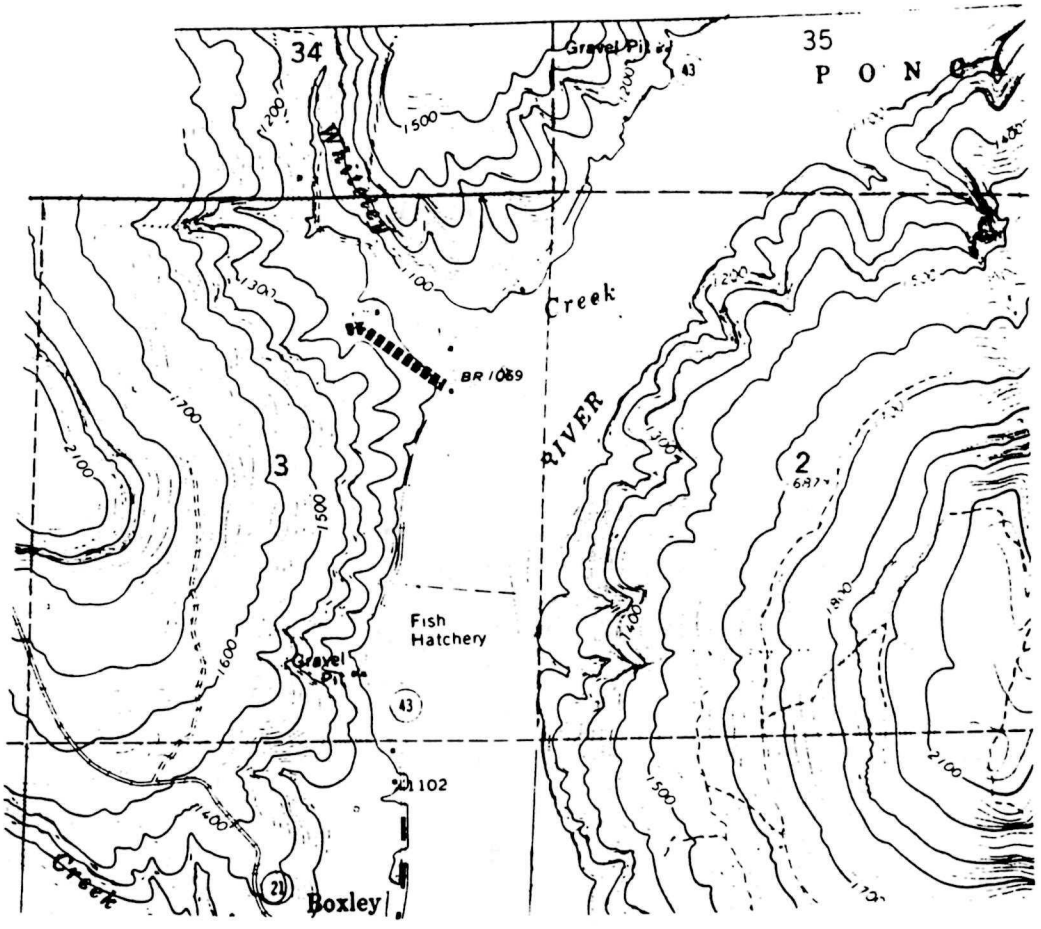
MAP #2 SNOWBALL



MAP #3 MARSHALL



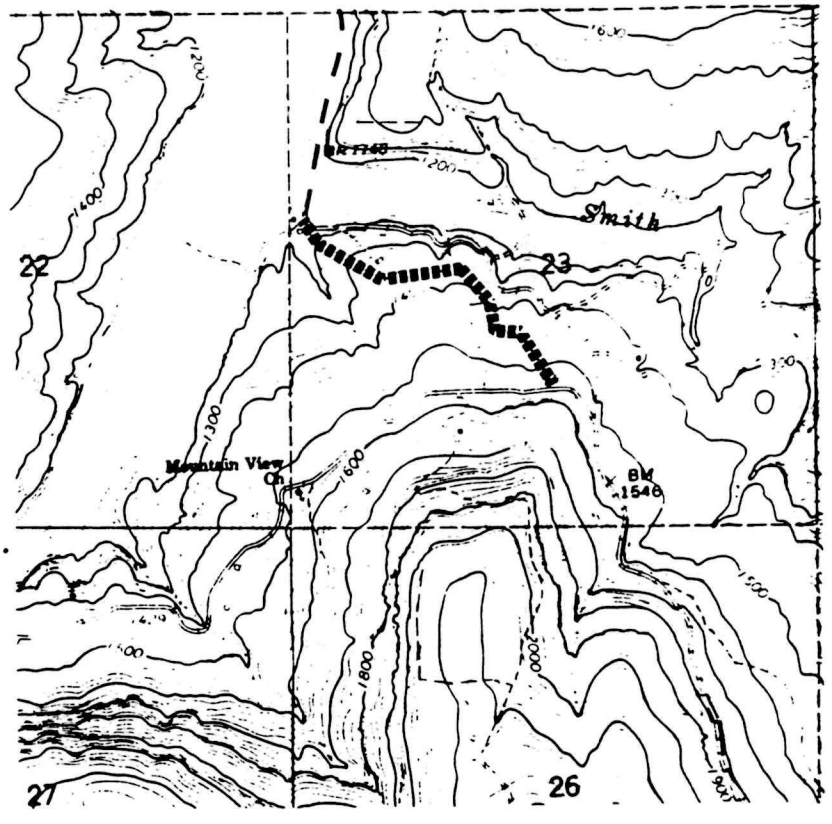
1 MILE



MAP #5

BOXLEY

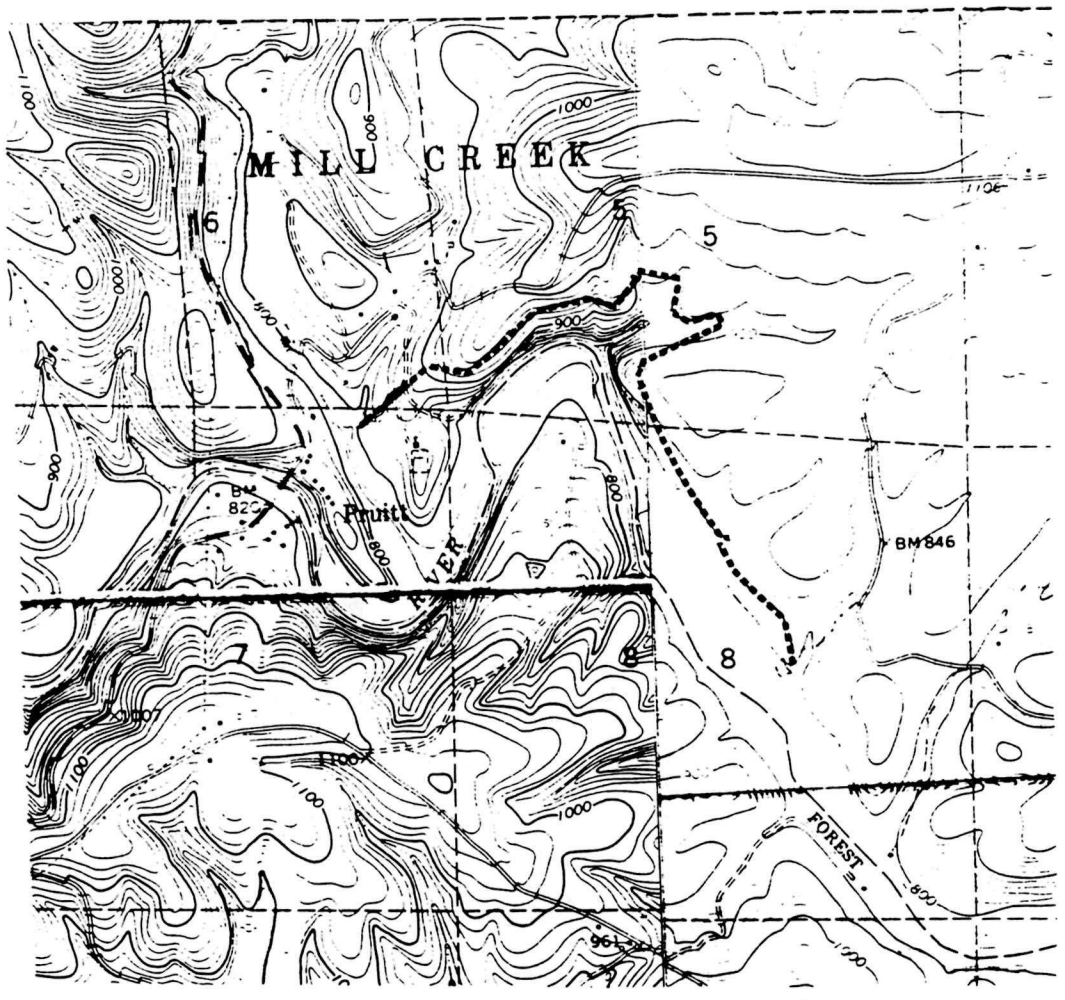




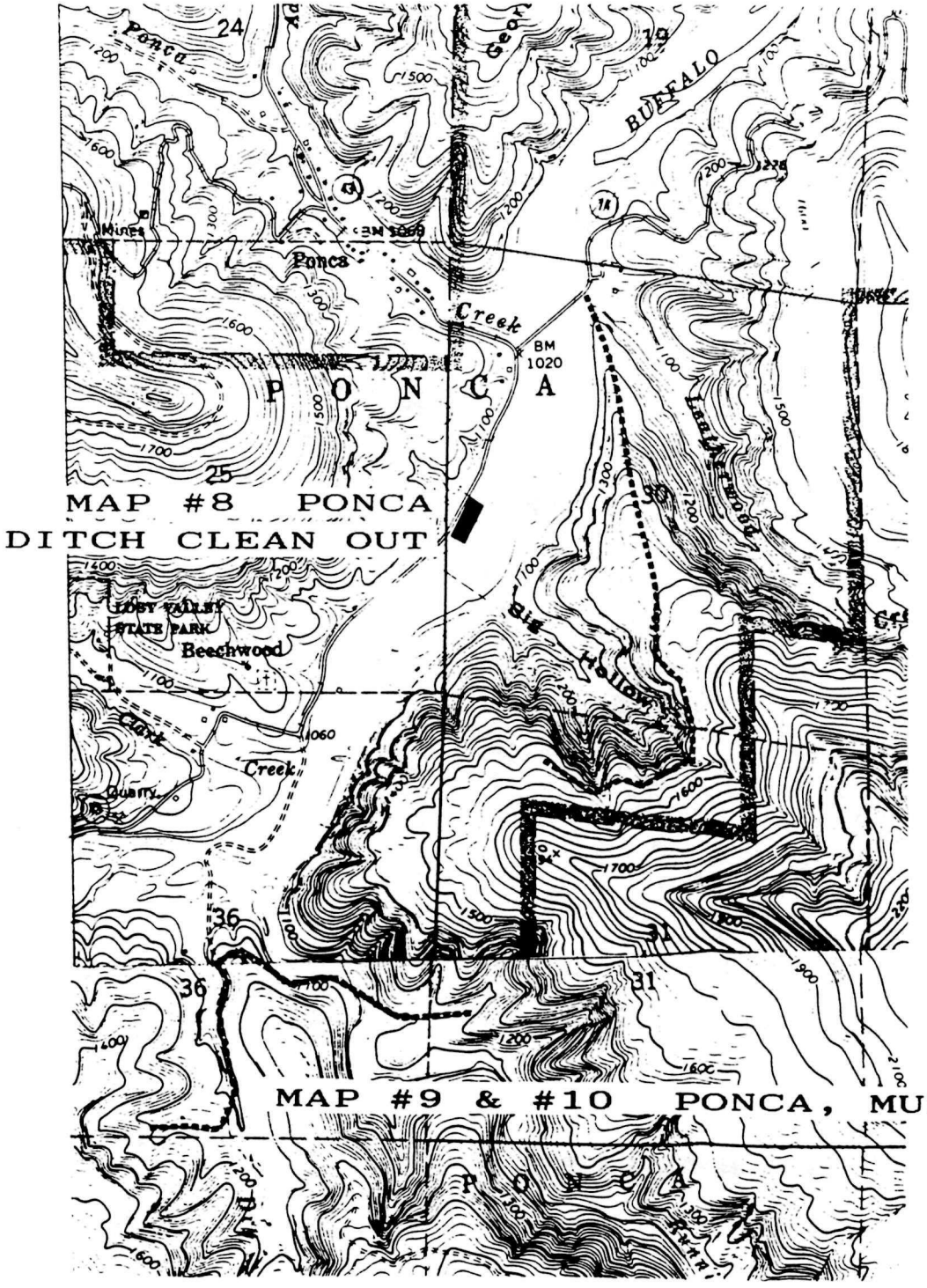
MAP #6 BOXLEY

1 MILE

MAP #7 JASPER, HASTY



1 MILE

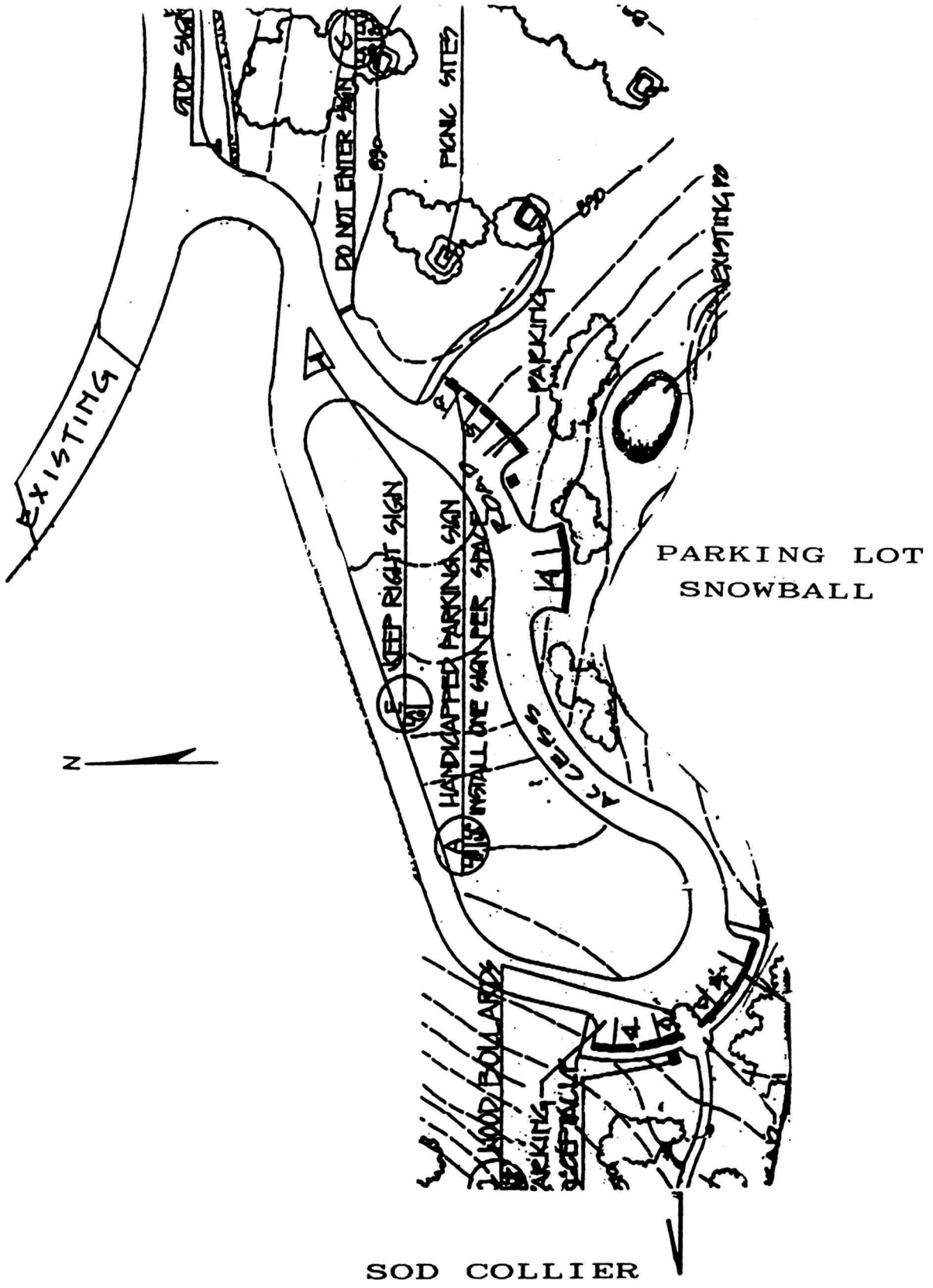


MAP #8 PONCA

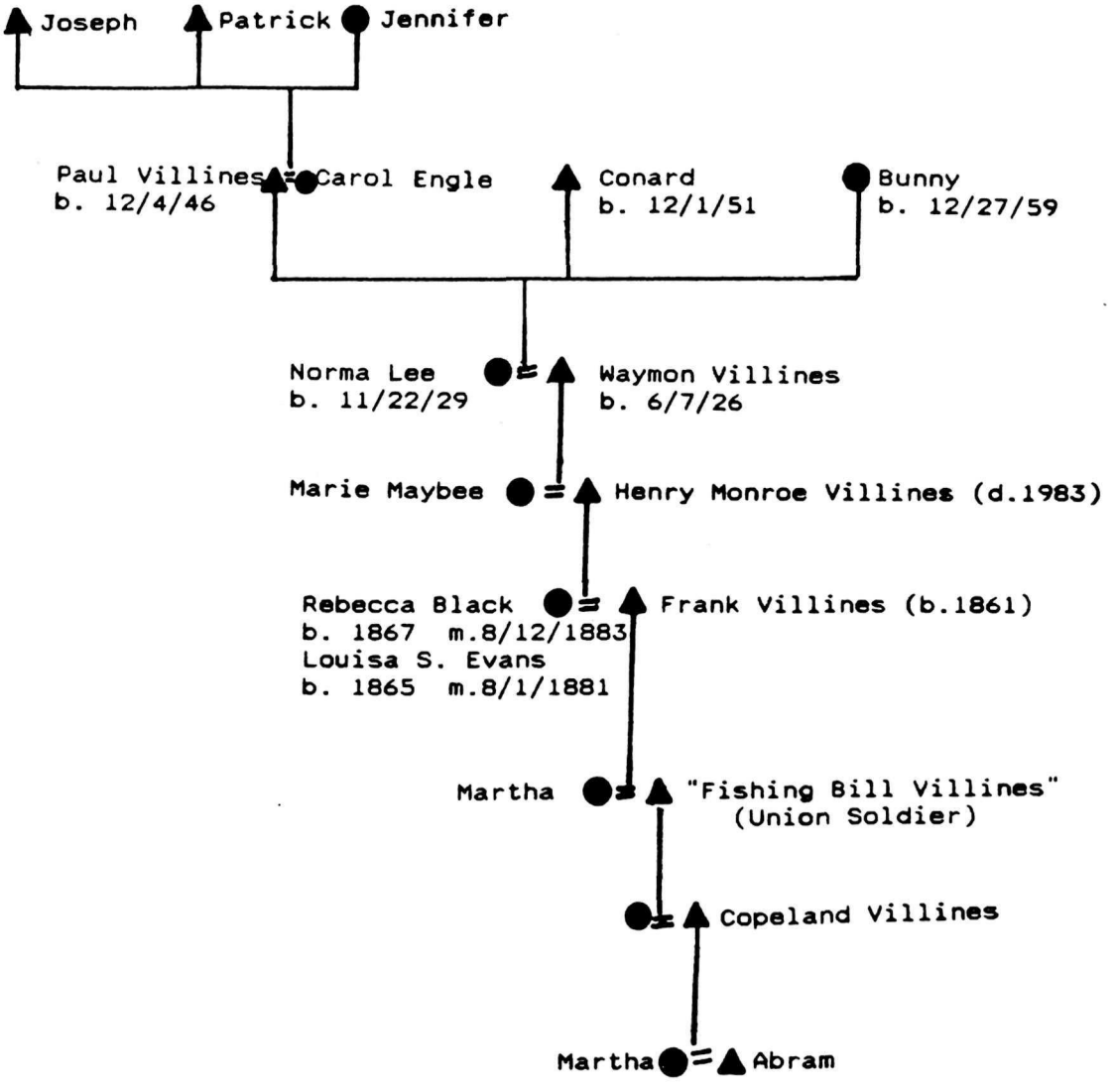
DITCH CLEAN OUT

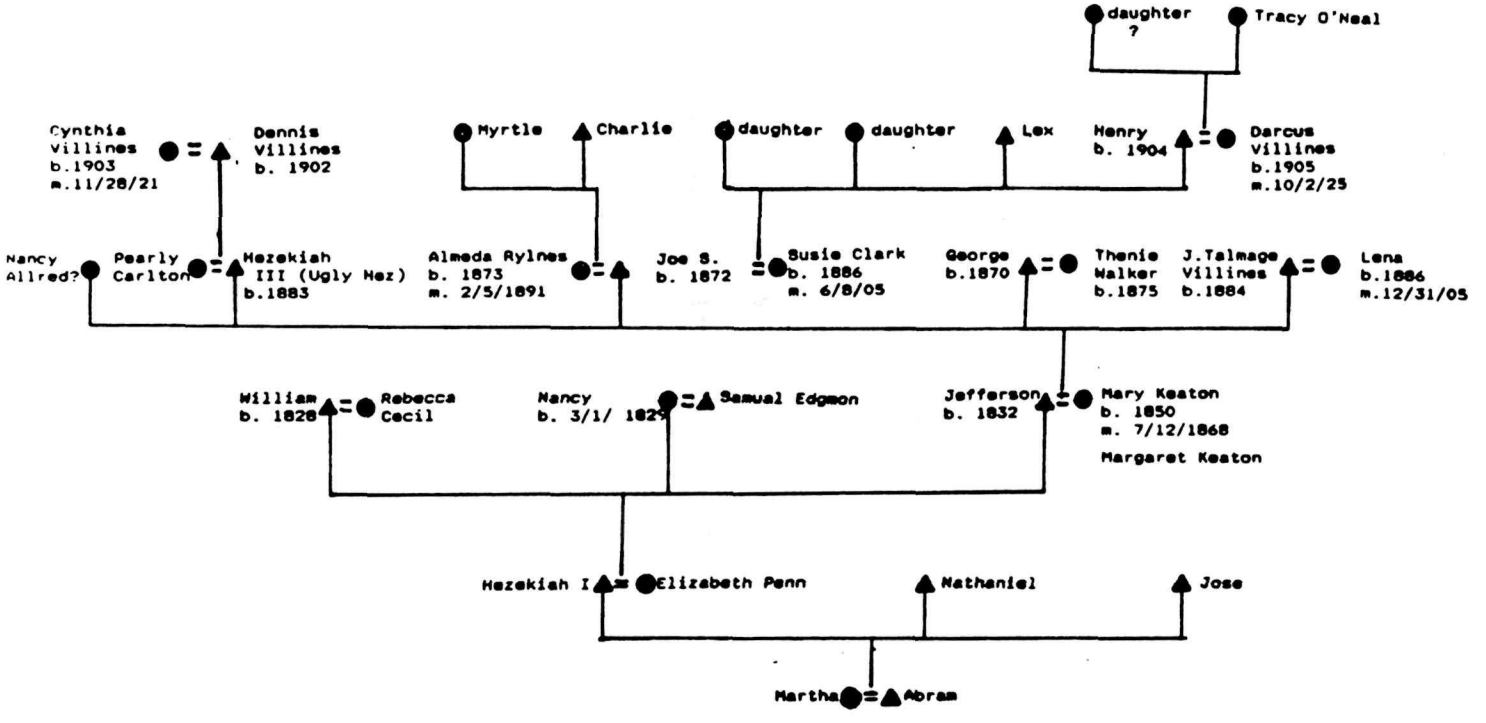
MAP #9 & #10 PONCA, MURRAY

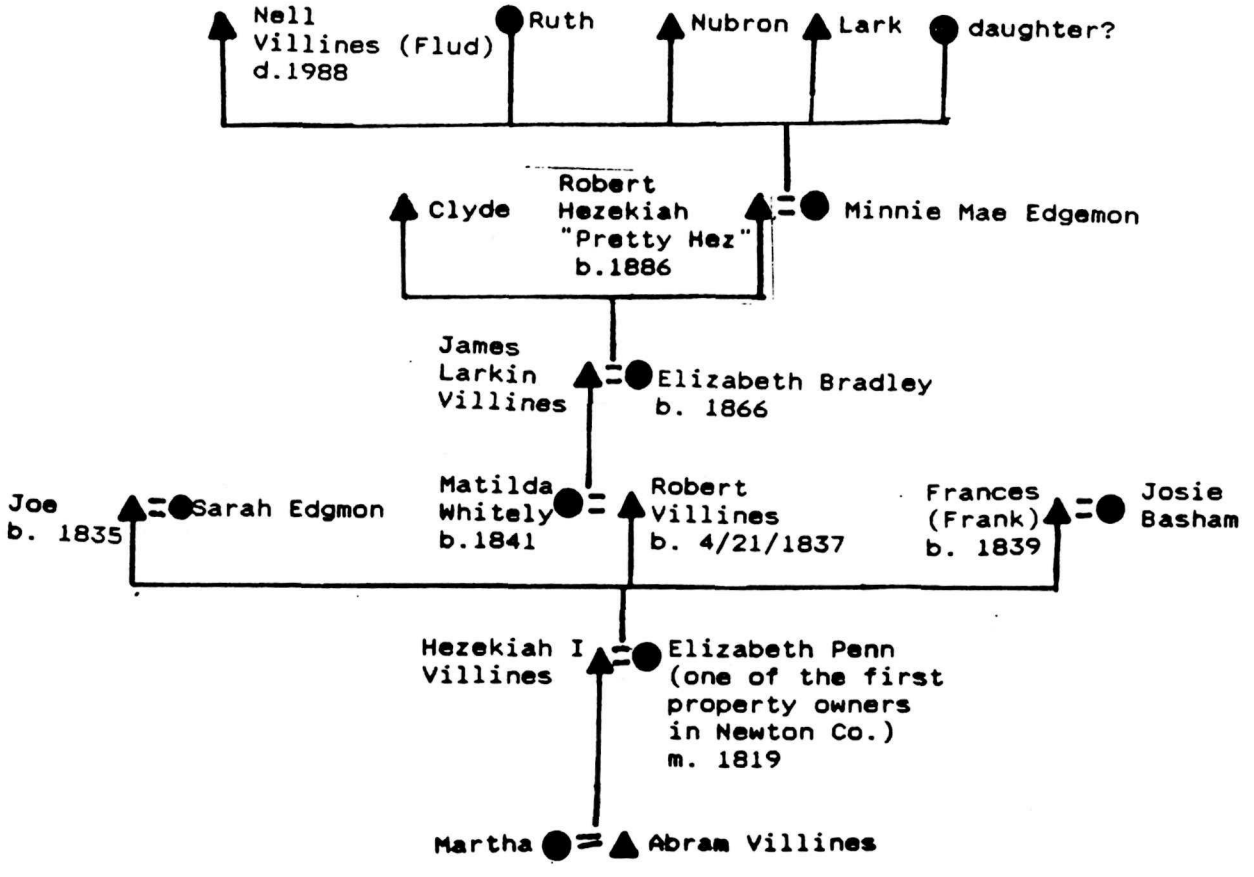
1 MILE

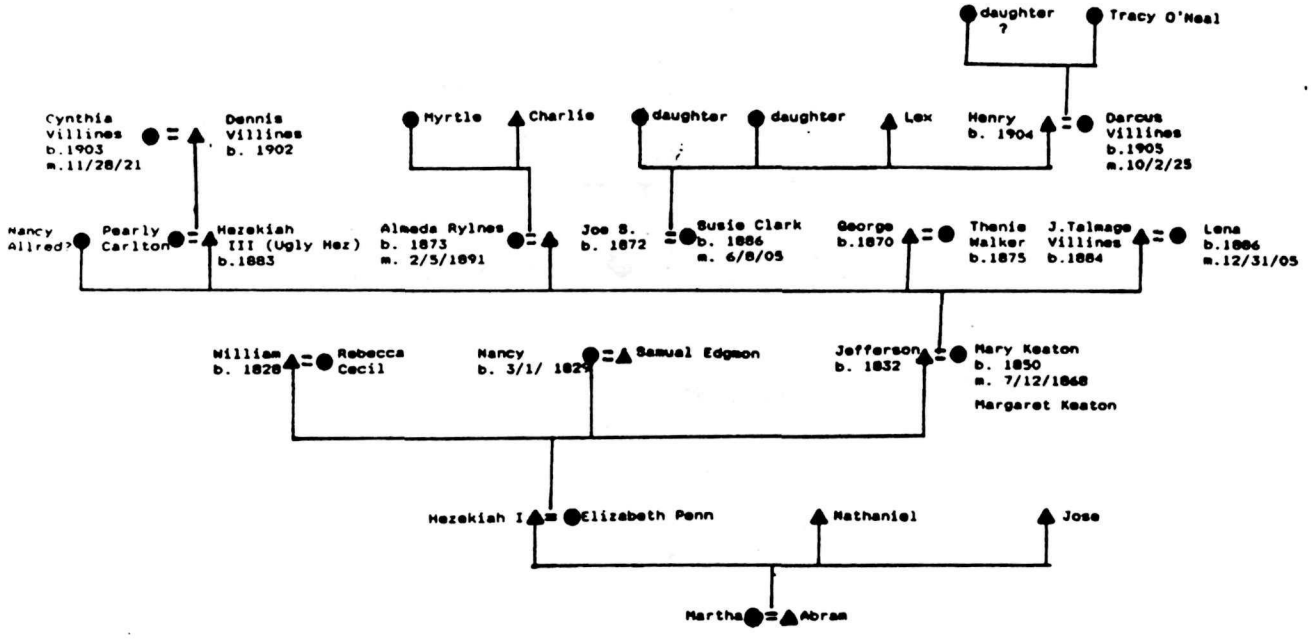

EXISTING
STOP SIGN
DO NOT ENTER SIGN
PICNIC SITES
PARKING
KEEP RIGHT SIGN
HANDICAPPED PARKING SIGN
INSTALL ONE WAY SIGN
PARKING LOT
SNOWBALL
SOD COLLIER

APPENDIX C: VILLINES FAMILY TREE




daughter
?
Tracy O'Neal
Cynthia
Villines
b.1903
m.11/28/21
Dennis
Villines
b. 1902
Myrtle
Charlie
daughter
daughter
Lex
Henry
b. 1904
Darcus
Villines
b.1905
m.10/2/25
Nancy
Allred?
Pearly
Carlton
Hezekiah
III (Ugly Hez)
b.1883
Almeda Rylnes
b. 1873
m. 2/5/1891
Joe S.
b. 1872
Susie Clark
b. 1886
m. 6/8/05
George
b.1870
Thenie
Walker
b.1875
J.Talmage
Villines
b.1884
Lena
b.1886
m.12/31/05
William
b. 1828
Rebecca
Cecil
Nancy
b. 3/1/ 182
Samual Edgson
Jefferson
b. 1832
Mary Keaton
b. 1850
m. 7/12/1868
Margaret Keaton
Hezekiah I
Elizabeth Penn
Nathaniel
Jose
Martha
Abram


Nell
Villines (Flud)
d.1988
Ruth
Nubron
Lark
daughter?
Clyde
Robert
Hezekiah
"Pretty Hez"
b.1886
Minnie Mae Edgemon
James
Larkin
Villines
Elizabeth Bradley
b. 1866
Joe
b. 1835
Sarah Edgmon
Matilda
Whitely
b.1841
Robert
Villines
b. 4/21/1837
Frances
(Frank)
b. 1839
Josie
Basham
Hezekiah I
Villines
Elizabeth Penn
(one of the first
property owners
in Newton Co.)
m. 1819
Martha
Abram Villines


daughter
?
Tracy O'Neal
Cynthia
Villines
b.1903
m.11/28/21
Dennis
Villines
b. 1902
Myrtle
Charlie
daughter
daughter
Lex
Henry
b. 1904
Darcus
Villines
b.1905
m.10/2/25
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b. 1872
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b.1870
Thenie
Walker
b.1875
J.Talmage
Villines
b.1884
Lena
b.1886
m.12/31/05
William
b. 1828
Rebecca
Cecil
Nancy
b. 3/1/ 182?
Samuel Edgmon
Jefferson
b. 1832
Mary Keaton
b. 1850
m. 7/12/1868
Margaret Keaton
Hezekiah I
Elizabeth Penn
Nathaniel
Jose
Martha
Abram

1921

List of Personal Property Assessed for Taxation in Vaudreuil Tp.

NAMES OF OWNERS																
Villines R.H.	1	0	1	2	175	10	80					4	9			
" J.L.	2	1	1	5	300	30	300	2	250	10	15	20	50	1	20	1
" Joseph	3	1	1	2	200	85	800	12	1375			37	60	4	140	1
" Isaac	4	0	1													
" Tim	5	1	1	1	50	4	30					25	25			
" F.M.	6	1	1			3	25					5	5	1	5	
" H.K.	7	1	1	1	75	2	18					10	15			
" H.L.	8	1	1	4	275	2	25					15	15	1	15	
" J.A.	9	1	1			3	30					13	13			
" J.J.	10	1	1			1	12					12	12			
" J.H.	11	1	1	2	80	34	204	2	250			40	40			
" Mary	12	0	1													
	13															
	14															
Walker Bert	15	1	1	1	100							12	24			
" R.L.	16	1	1			4	50	2	400			9	18	1	30	
" E.	17	1	1	2	150	11	132	4	700	70	140	30	60	2	40	1
	18															
Whitely H.B.	19	1	1			3	29							1	5	1
" S.J.	20	1	1	1	65	4	50			20	40	17	17			
" J.R.	21	1	1			7	60	2	175	7	14					1
" I.J.	22	1	1													
" John H	23	1	1	6	500	14	134					15	45	1	65	1
	24															
	25															
Wisdom T.P.	26	1	1			2	15					4	4			
	27															
Young J.W.	28	1	1	1	65	2	35	1	35			10	20			
" L.G.	29	1	1	1	75	1	15					7	10			
	30															
	31															
	32															

3NW654 3NW655

TRACT BOOK Section 36 Township 16 North R23

GRANTOR	GRANTEE	Power Exercised	Kind of Instrument	Consideration	DATE OF INSTRUMENT Mo.	Day	Yr.	DATE OF FILING Mo.	Day	Yr.	RECORDED Book	Page	N.E. ¼	N.W. ¼	S.W. ¼	S.E. ¼
U.S.A	Joe S. Villines	Pat	tent		12	31	04	2	15	07	R	408			SE	
J.S. Villines + wife	Earnie Youngblood		WD		4	20	46	7	27	46	17	2			SE	
Ernie Youngblood + wf	Clyde + Mannie Farmer		WD		1	28	50	7	27	55	24	584			SE	
Clyde Farmer + wf.	Jim Youngblood + wf		WD		9	17	51	7	27	55	24	585			SE	
Jim Youngblood + wf.	Henry + Marie Villines		WD		1	8	55	7	27	55	24	586			SE	
Henry H. Villines + wf	Wayman Villines + wf		WD		11	1	63	12	4	63	33	120			"SE	
Henry H. Villines + wf	Wayman P. Villines		WD		10	1	71	10	2	71	40	177			"SE	
Wayman Q + Norma Lee Villines	Henry M + Marie Villines		WD		6	20	74	6	26	74	46A	912			S½ SE	
Henry M + Marie Villines	U.S.A		WD		2	5	80	2	5	80	59A	771			SE	
"	Wayman + Norma Lee Villines		assgmt of lease		4	15	80	11	7	80	3	610	-613		SE	

3NW730

TRACT BOOK Section 36 Township 16 North Range 23 We

GRANTOR	GRANTEE				DATE OF INSTRUMENT Mo.	Day	Yr.	DATE OF FILING Mo.	Day	Yr.	RECORDED Book	Page	N.E. ¼	N.W. ¼	S.W. ¼	S.E. ¼	NOTES AND REMARKS
U.S.A	Jefferson Villines		Pat		6	1	1858	1	22	1877	D	335				NW	
Nancy Allred	J.S. Villines		WD		7	19	48	3	18	19	A9	117				NW	
Talmage Villines + wf	H.K. Villines		QC		9	30	15	9	12	30	2	70				NW	1927 H.K. owned 120 acres E 40 acres Improved
Tassie Carter	"		WD		"	"	"	8	12	30	2	71				NW	1921 H.K.
Dennis Villines et al	Pearlie Villines		WD		3	1	47	5	3	47	16	633				NW	H.K bought land for $200.00
Joe S. Villines	"		WD		4	3	47	5	3	47	16	634				NW	
Geo. W. Villines + wf	Henry M. Villines		WD		2	18	47	5	3	47	17	463				NW	
Henry M Villines + wf	Wayman G Villines		WD		6	21	47	7	21	47	17	563				NW	
Pearlie Villines	" "		WD		5	27	47	7	21	47	17	564				NW	
Wayman G. Villines + wf	Claude Clark		WD		7	25	50	7	26	50	20	532				NW	
Claude Clark + wf	Wayman Q Villines + wf		WD		1	25	50	7	26	50	20	533				NW	

3NW732

TRACT BOOK Section 36 Township 16 North Range 23 We

GRANTOR	GRANTEE	Abstract Entry	Tax Entry	Land Grant	DATE OF INSTRUMENT Mo.	Day	Yr.	DATE OF FILING Mo.	Day	Yr.	RECORDED Book	Page	N.E. ¼	N.W. ¼	S.W. ¼	S.E. ¼	NOTES AND REMARKS
Ally's Cert	(Homestead)				-	-		11	17	53	21	409				NE	
Blair Chafin + Alice	Mattie Briscoe		WD		1	19	21	3	5	21	AN	168				NE	4-26-1684 TA Chafin [illegible] marked F.L. Brisco, 17
"	"		"		"	"	"	"	"	"	"	170				"	Brisco pd. taxes 1922, 36, 38
State of Ark. vs	U. S. Floyd	Sht.	Deed		9	29	50	10	14	50	21	46				"	
U.S. Floyd - wf	Francis W. Dunn - wf		WD		11	12	53	11	14	53	24	61				"	
F.W. Dunn - wf	H. O. Douglas		WD		1	9	59	2	21	59	27	581				"	
Violet B. Douglas et al	Violet B. Douglas		WD		5	19	65	6	2	65	34	131				"	
Violet B. Douglas	Waymon D. Villines		WD		2	10	66	2	23	66	35	415				"	
Waymon D. + Norma Lee Villines	Vernon E. + Colleen Howard		"		1	7	77	3	7	77	52A	681				Eqt	
Vernon E. + Colleen Howard	USA		"		7	28	77	8	5	77	53A	665				"	

APPENDIX E: PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Carol S. Spears

1969-71 Hendrix College, Conway, Arkansas
B.A. 1973, Henderson State University, Arkadelphia, Arkansas
M.A. in Anthropology, 1978, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Arkansas
(Specialization in Southeastern Archeology and Cultural Resource Management. Graduate Assistantship from the Arkansas Archeological Survey.)

SOCIETY OF PROFESSIONAL ARCHEOLOGISTS, certified

C. Spears has over 15 years experience in Arkansas archeology in projects scattered over the entire state (the Arkansas Archeological Survey and private organizations 1971-present). She has also worked in: Missouri (bootheel and Ozark Mountains, 1980-1982); Illinois (Cahokia, 1973); Oklahoma (Ouachita Mountains, 1987); North Carolina (Directed the National Register and Public Education Programs for the Archeology Branch, Department of Cultural Resources, 1977-1980; and was Project Archeologist with a private firm based in Chapel Hill on several large federal contracts 1982-1983); and in Yugoslavia (6 summers, 1976-1981, NSF Grant to Harvard University and the University of California, Berkeley).

From 1980 through 1985 C. Spears was an independent archeological consultant for several firms and state organizations primarily in Arkansas, but also in Missouri and North Carolina. In January 1986, she established her own archeological consulting firm in her home state of Arkansas. The company provides quality archeological research at a reasonable cost to federal, state, and private organizations. SPEARS, Inc. is 100% woman-owned and has employed between one and fourteen persons per tax quarter. The office/laboratory is located in northwest Arkansas near West Fork.