Historic Properties Survey
along various Buffalo River Trails, Buffalo National River,
in the Ozark Mountain-Arkansas River-Ouachita Mountain Region
Marion, Newton and Searcy counties, Arkansas

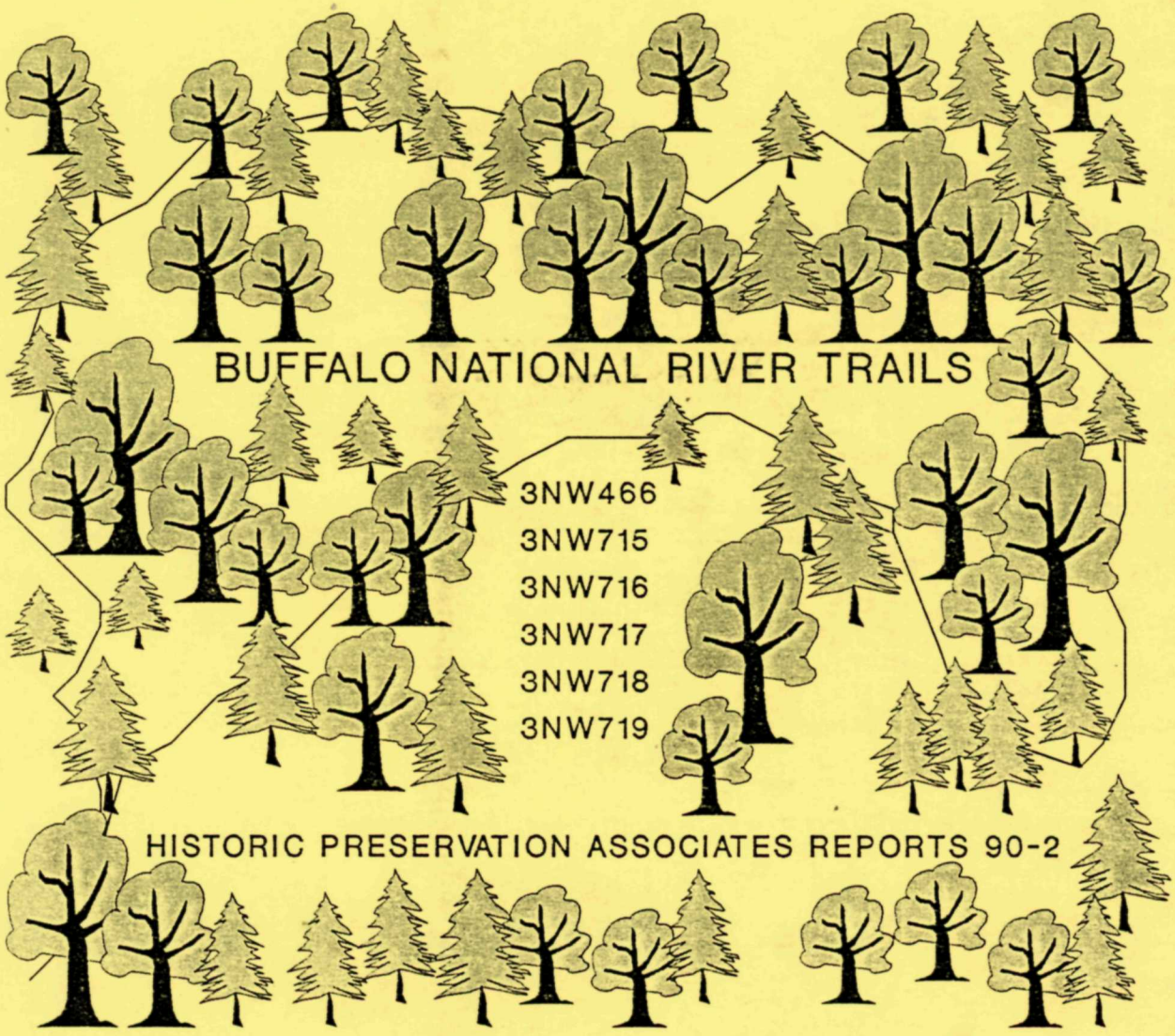
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prepared for
U. S. Park Service, Southwest Region
in accordance with Order No. PX7150-0-0014

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by Timothy C. Klinger, Lawrence L. Ayres and James W. Smith
Historic Preservation Associates
P. O. Box 1064, Fayetteville, Arkansas 72702

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ABSTRACT

This report focuses on literature and background research and a field survey of proposed segments of Buffalo River trails located in the Buffalo National River, Marion, Newton and Searcy counties, Arkansas. No cultural resources were located along the Richland Valley Loop/Woolum Ford trails or the Cavers Camp trail during the field survey or records review and no further work is necessary in these areas. Five new sites (3NW715, 3NW716, 3NW717, 3NW718 and 3NW719), two isolated finds (BTS-6 and BTS-7) and an historic feature located outside the corridor (BTS-5) were recorded along the Upper Buffalo River segment of which the open prehistoric site at 3NW715 and the bluff shelter occupied during prehistoric times at 3NW718 may be effected by the trail and may require further assessment. 3NW466 will be effected by the proposed trail in the Young Cemetery vicinity and may require additional assessment. The historic mining operation (BTS-11) bisected by the Lower Buffalo River/Boat Creek segment requires no further attention.

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INTRODUCTION

In September 1989 quotations under RFQ7150-9-13 were sought by the Southwest Region of the National Park Service (NPS) for an archeological survey within the boundaries of the Buffalo National River (BNR) in Newton, Marion and Searcy counties, Arkansas. This work was necessary to comply with the requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended) and the rules and regulations promulgated pursuant to its passage. Award of Order No. PX7150-0-0014 was made on 12 October 1989. The NPS has proposed the development of various segments of the Buffalo River Trail (BRT), making necessary the identification and horizontal and vertical boundaries of sites that may be impacted by trail construction and use (Scope of Work C.4.1, C.4.4 and C.4.5). Assessments of National Register eligibility were not required by the Scope of Work (C.4.1 and C.4.8) although paragraph C.1.1 is inconsistent on this point and contradicts all subsequent Scope of Work provisions.

The survey area includes six trail segments (Figure 1) situated in north central Newton County (5.5 miles of Upper Buffalo River Trail, Figure 2; .47 miles of trail at Cavers Camp and .82 miles of trail at Young Cemetery, Figure 3), in southeastern Marion County (1.25 miles of the Lower Buffalo River and Boat Creek trails, Figure 4) and in western Searcy County (one mile of trail at Woolum Ford and two miles of trail at the Richland Valley Loop, Figure 5; Scope of Work C.3). The 10 ft (3.05 m) project corridor extends for approximately 11.04 miles (17.76 km) at various points along the BNR (11.04 miles long covering 13.25 acres equals a width of 9.9 feet; Scope of Work C.4.3.2). Trail segments are located on a variety of land forms ranging from the floodplain to the mountains, ridges and bluffs along the Buffalo River and its tributaries.

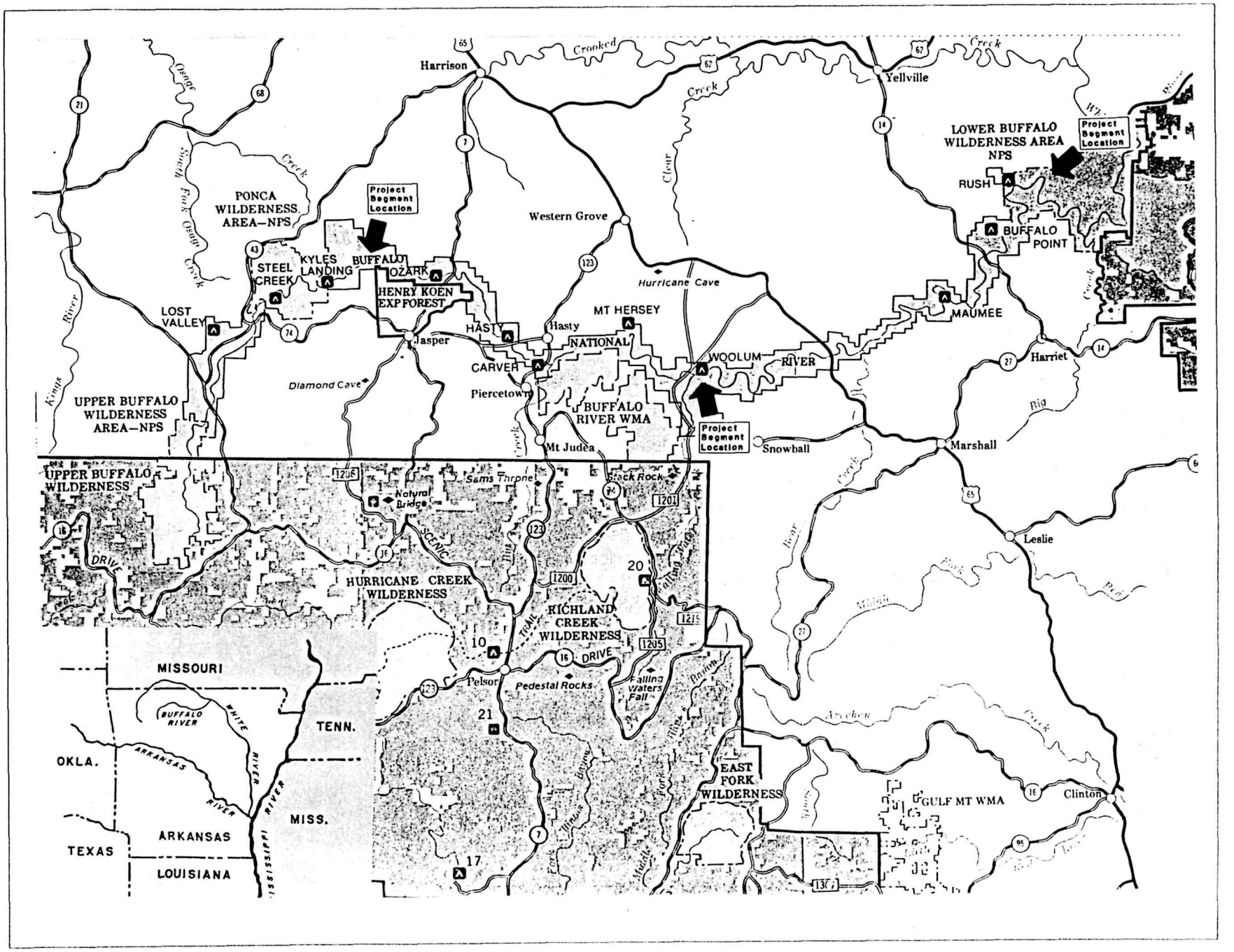


Figure 1. General location of the proposed trails.

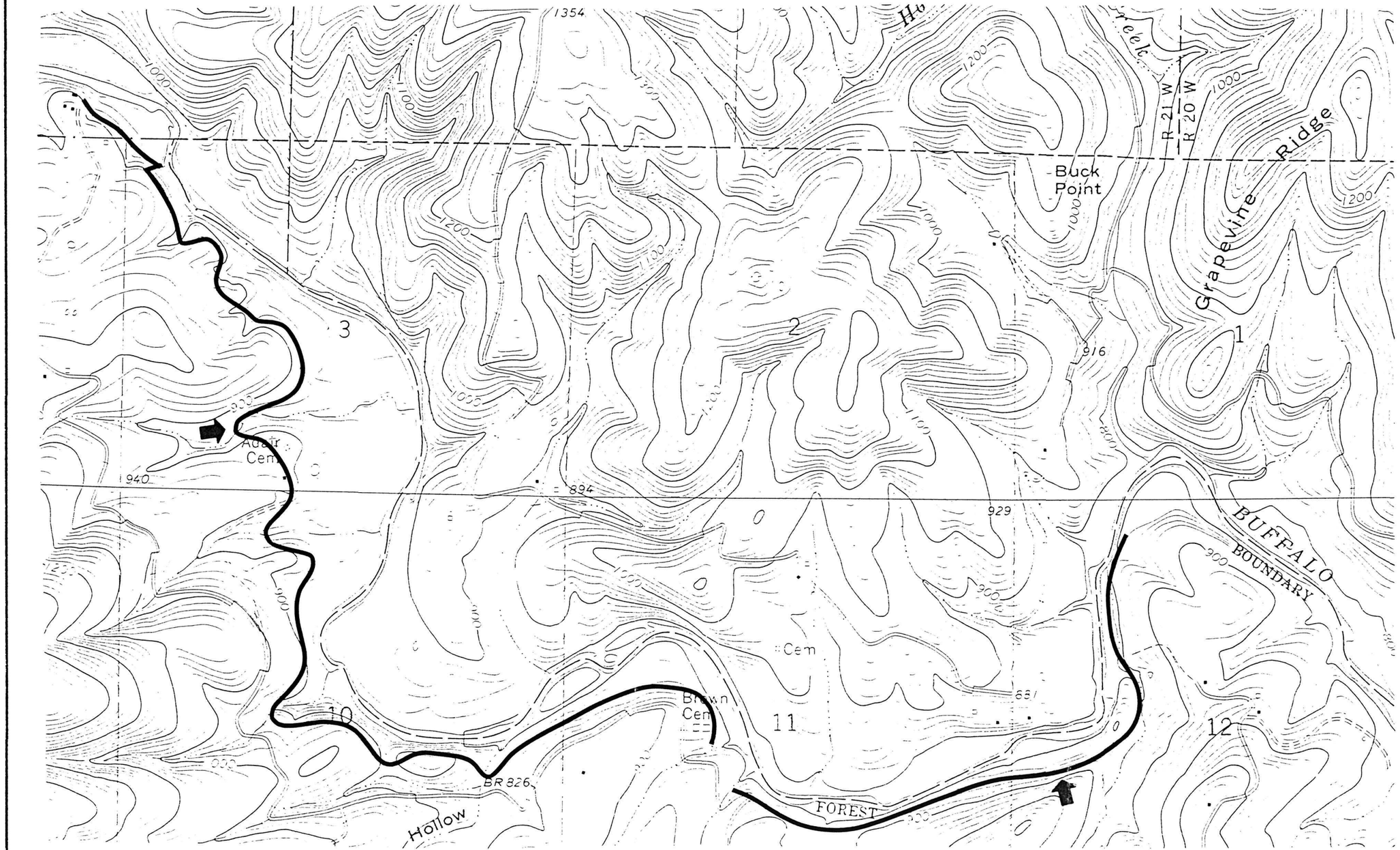


Figure 2. Trail corridor on the Upper Buffalo River.

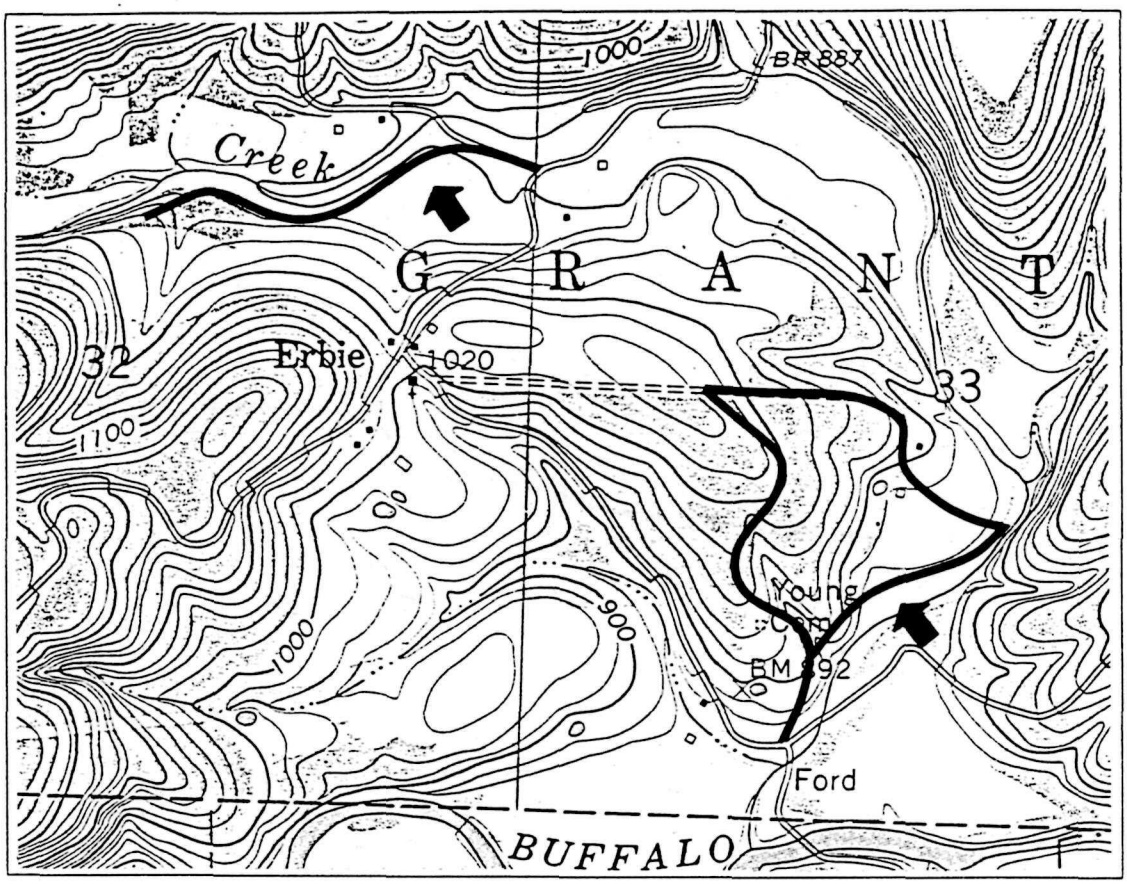


Figure 3. Trail corridor at Cavers Camp and Young Cemetery.

Impacts anticipated as a result of the planned development includes ground disturbance during and as a result of the construction of the trail as well as increased collector activities. Minimal impacts are also expected from pedestrian traffic along the trail beds. Investigations along the various trail segments began in late October 1989 and were completed in March 1990.

The sponsoring agency for the work was the NPS/BNR. The investigation was conducted by Historic Preservation Associates (HPA). Mr. Timothy C. Klinger served as Principal Investigator and along with Mr. James W. Smith, Lawrence L. Ayres, Steven M. Imhoff and Barbara L. Cameron conducted the fieldwork. Klinger and Ayres prepared various portions of the report with the assistance of Smith. All records and collections will be curated at the Arkansas Archeological Survey, Fayetteville, Arkansas.

Goals of the work included the identification and establishment of the horizontal and vertical boundaries, condition, period(s) of occupation and possible function for each site that may be impacted by trail construction and use (Scope of Work C.4.1, C.4.4 and C.4.5). Recommendation for further evaluation and future management needs for each site within the proposed corridor were also developed (Scope of Work C.4.8).

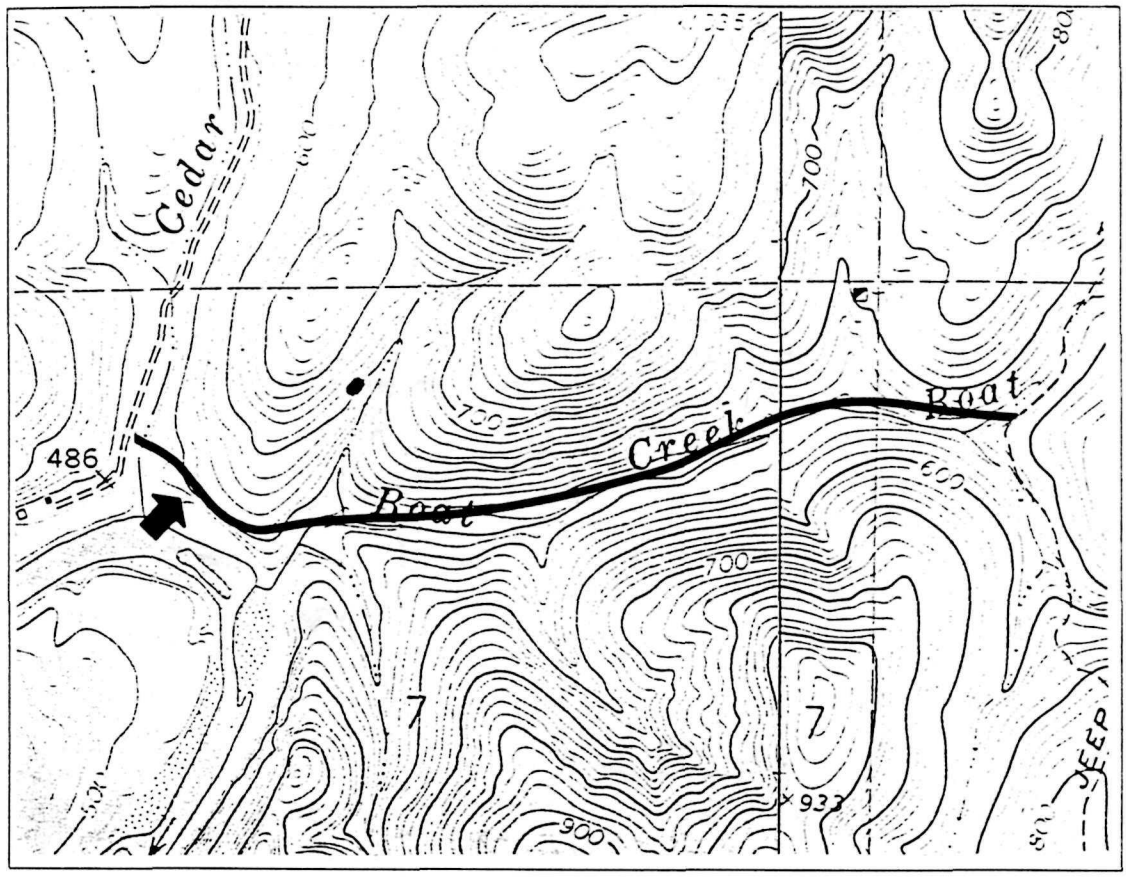


Figure 4. Trail corridor at the Lower Buffalo and Boat Creek.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

The Buffalo National River is located in the Ozark Plateaus physiographic province in Arkansas. Situated entirely within the Springfield Plateau subdivision of the Ozark Plateaus, the area is bordered on the north by the Salem Plateau and on the south by the Boston Mountains. The Springfield Plateau is characterized by a gently sloping surface with broad stream valleys (Sabo et al. 1982:11; Vogele 1988:4). Stream action has produced deep valleys that, in areas such as the head waters of the Buffalo River, are quite rugged due to their proximity to the escarpments of neighboring subdivisions (Foti 1974:16).

Surface geology of the Springfield Plateau in the area is composed of the Boone formation consisting of Lower Mississippian age chert and limestone with various intrusive areas of shale and sandstone. The Boone formation has weathered into deep valleys with steep hillsides and bluffs in the areas surrounding the project. Soils from this formation are generally classified as Ozark Highlands limestones that tend to be well drained with slow to excessive permeability (National Park Service 1981:13).

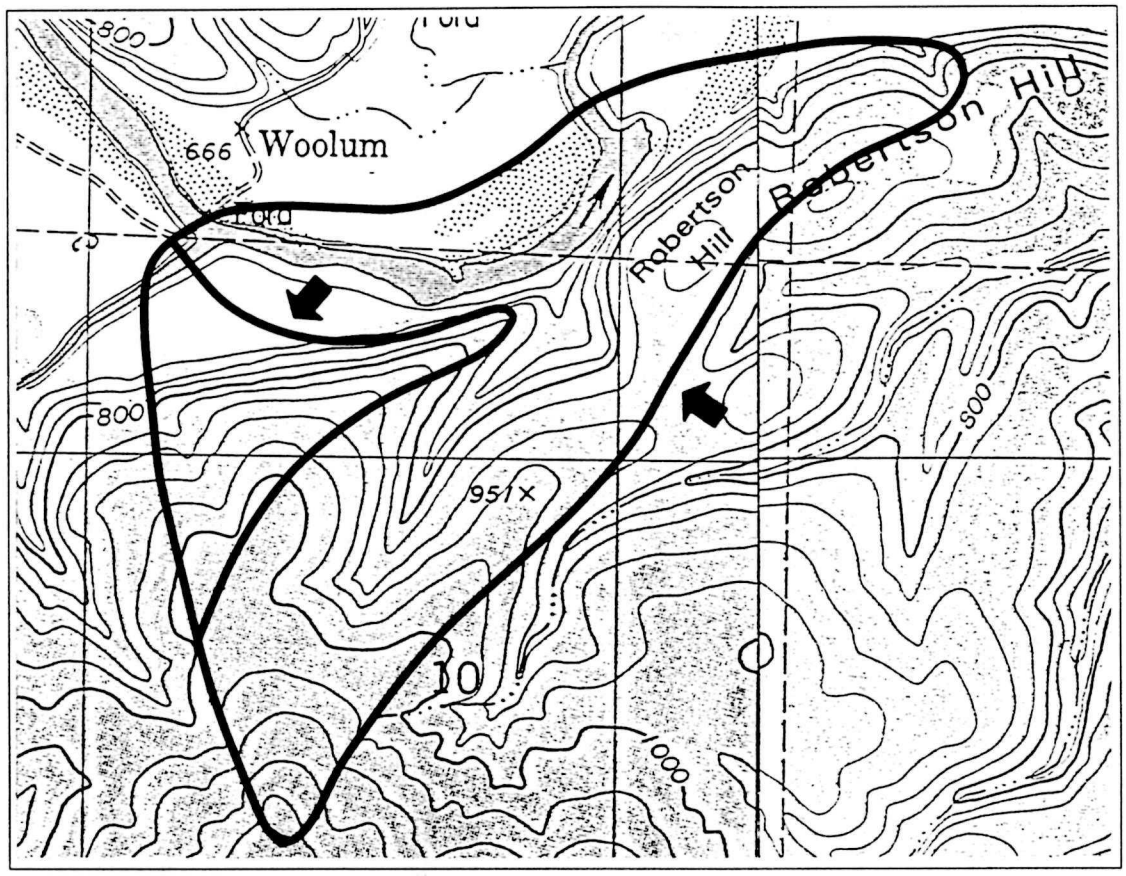


Figure 5. Trail corridor at Woolum Ford and Richland Valley Loop.

A number of different and varied soils are crossed by the Buffalo Trail corridor. While the soils in some of the mapping units are defined by their soil series classification and one is defined by association, most are classified by various complexes due to the small size or intricacies of the individual soils. Project corridor soils include the Arkana, Britwater, Clarksville, Enders, Healing, Noark, Portia, Razort and Wideman soil series; the Estate-Portia-Moko soil association; and the Arkana-Moko, Ceda-Kenn, Estate-Lily-Portia and Lily-Udorthents-Rock outcrop soil complexes (Fowlkes et al. 1988; Soil Conservation Service nd.; Ward and McCright 1983; Table 1).

Natural vegetation supported by the Ozark Highland limestones is the oak-hickory association of the upland hardwood forest while the pre-settlement vegetation was probably composed of the upland and lowland forest zones identified by Miller (Sabo et al. 1981:22-29). Common tree species along the floodplain include American elm (Ulmus americana), green ash (Fraxinus pennsylvanica), silver maple (Acer saccharinum) and boxelder (Acer negundo) with sycamore (Platanus sp.), black river birch (Betula nigra), black willow (Salix nigra) and cottonwood (Populus sp.) found along stream banks.

Table 1
Buffalo River Trail Soils
based on Fowlkes, et.al. 1988; SCS nd;
Ward and McCright 1983

Soil Name	Trail Segment 1	2	3	4	5	Parent Material	Depth of Soil	Degree of Drainage	Physiographic Location	Permeability	Water Capacity	Organic Content	Depth to Bedrock	Flood Hazards
Arkana	X		X	X		Formed in clayey residuum of weathered cherty dolomite or cherty limestone bedrock	Mod. deep	Well	Gently sloping to steep uplands	Very slowly	Low	Mod.	20-45"	N/A
Britwater	X					Formed in old alluvial sediment and residuum of weathered cherty limestone or cherty dolomite	Deep	Well	Level to gently sloping terraces	Mod.	Mod.	Mod.	N/A	N/A
Ceda			X	X		Formed in gravelly and loamy alluvium	Deep	Well	Flood plains	Rapid	Low	Low	N/A	N/A
Clarksville		X				Formed in residuum weathered from very cherty limestone	Deep	Excessive	Side slopes, steep	Mod. rapid	Low	Low	N/A	N/A
Enders		X				Formed in residuum and colluvium of acid shale or interbedded shale and sandstone	Deep	Excessive	Upland crests, mountain sides and foot slopes	Very slow	Mod.	Low	40-60"	N/A
Estate	X				X	Formed in residuum of weathered interbedded sandstone and limestone	Deep	Well	Rolling plains and steep side slopes	Slow	Mod.	Low	40-60"	N/A
Healing		X				Formed in thick silty alluvium	Deep	Well	Nearly level low terraces	Mod.	High	Mod.	N/A	N/A
Kenn			X	X		Formed in loamy alluvium	Deep	Well	Flood plains	Mod.	Mod.	Low	N/A	N/A
Lily	X					Formed in residuum of sandstone	Mod. deep	Well	Hilltops and hillsides	Mod. rapid	Low	Low	20-40"	N/A
Moko	X		X	X	X	Formed in residuum of weathered dolomite or limestone	Shallow	Well	Mountainsides and ridges	Mod.	Very low	Mod.	10-20"	N/A
Noark		X		X		Formed in residuum weathered from cherty limestone bedrock	Deep	Well	Side slopes and uplands	Mod.	Mod.	Low	N/A	N/A
Portia	X				X	Formed in loamy residuum or colluvium weathered from interbedded sandstone and limestone	Deep	Well	Foot slopes and uplands	Mod. slow	Mod.	Low	N/A	N/A
Razort	X					Formed in loamy alluvium	Deep	Well	Flood plains	Mod.	High	Mod.	N/A	Occasional flooding
Wideman		X				Formed in sandy alluvium	Deep	Excessive	Flood plains and natural levees	Mod. rapid	Low	Low	N/A	Winter and/or spring flooding
Udorthents	X						Shallow	Excessive	Hillsides and mountainsides	Rapid	Very low	Low	6-20"	N/A

Trail Segments: 1)Upper Buffalo River Trail; 2)Richland Valley Loop/Woolum Ford; 3)Cavers Camp; 4)Young Cemetery; 5)Lower Buffalo River Trail/Boat Creek

CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT

Table 2 outlines the general cultural sequence for the Ozarks and is based on information presented by Sabo et al. (1982:48-117; Sabo and Early 1988:34-120; Sabo et al. 1988). Sites representing almost the entire cultural sequence of the southern Ozarks have been recorded in the Buffalo River drainage (Sabo et al. 1982:48-117; Sabo and Early 1988:34-120). The oldest archeological evidence found in Searcy County is a small, unfinished, fluted point resembling the Folsom type that was recovered from the earliest cultural level at Calf Creek Cave (3SE7; see Dickson 1970 cited in Sabo et al. 1982:51-52 and in Sabo and Early 1988:38). A Dalton point was recovered from 3SE9 while 3SE33 produced evidence of a very long occupation including Gary and Langtry points, various arrow points, mussel shell fragments, clay tempered pottery and shell tempered pottery.

Table 2
Cultural sequence for the Ozark-Arkansas-Ouachita Region
(based on Sabo et al. 1982:48-117 and Sabo and Early 1988:34)

Cultural Period	Cultural Phase	Date Range
Maximum Occupation		75-20 BP
Civil War		90-75 BP
American Pioneer		147-90 BP
European	Spanish	187-147 BP
	French	277-188 BP
Ethnohistoric	Osage	187-146 BP
	Cherokee	156-122 BP
Mississippi	Neosho	300-450 BP
	Caddo	450-1100 BP
Woodland	Late Woodland	1100-1350 BP
	Middle Woodland	1350-1800 BP
	Early Woodland	1800-2500 BP
Archaic	Late Archaic	2500-5000 BP
	Middle Archaic	5000-8000 BP
	Early Archaic	8000-9500 BP
Transitional	Dalton	9500-10,500 BP
Paleo-Indian	Paleo-Indian	10,500-12,000 BP

During the Historic Period the Buffalo River region was used by the Osage and later by the Cherokee Indians. Following the Treaty of 1817 between the United States and the Cherokee Indians, the Cherokee were given a tract of land north of the Arkansas River that included the Buffalo River (Royce 1887:212-228). While most of the Cherokee settled along the Arkansas River, some settled in the less accessible country to the north. Most records concerning the Cherokee in the early 1800s suggest that their material cultural was very similar to that of the Euro-American settlers (Williams 1983:352; Sabo et al. 1982:79-80; Markman 1972:108; Thomas 1930:73 and 111-113; Royce 1887:240) and that the present appearance of any such occupation might be consistent with other early historic sites. Data presented by Bogan (1980:163 and 1982:46) indicates that between 1746 and 1819

the Overhill Cherokee in Tennessee greatly increased their dependency on domesticated livestock such as chickens, pigs, horses and cattle.

Even before the Cherokee ceded their Arkansas lands back to the United States, a few white settlers had begun to enter the Buffalo River Valley and by 1825 homesteads were found on Bear Creek and in the Richland Creek Valley (Pitcaithley 1978a:210). Pitcaithley (1978a:219) notes that the population of the valley had risen to almost 15,000 by 1860. Most of the residents of the area, outside the scattered towns, supported their families through a combination of agriculture, animal husbandry, hunting and fishing. Local industries such as small sawmills and gristmills were also common along the Buffalo and its tributaries. As early as the beginning of the eighteenth century the mineral wealth of the Ozarks was being investigated and although little commercial mining activity occurred in the Buffalo River Valley until the 1850s, lead deposits were noted in Marion County by Schoolcraft as early as 1818 (Pitcaithley 1978b:293). With the demand for lead during the Civil War numerous lead mines were opened in the valley and later, in the 1880s, deposits of zinc were being developed. As a result of the commercial development of the mineral deposits railroad lines were finally constructed through the interior of the Buffalo River country by the end of the first decade of the twentieth century. The sudden economic prosperity brought by the mining activities ended by the 1930s due to the combination of factors including falling prices, higher production costs and the depletion of trees to fuel the furnaces.

PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

A considerable amount of archeological work has been completed in the Ozarks in recent years. While the interior of the region is not heavily populated, the development and management of National Forest and NPS lands have resulted in the completion of nearly 70 cultural resources projects in Marion, Newton and Searcy counties (Table 3; also see Wolfman 1979 for a general review and Raab et al. 1982). At least 18 projects have focused on BNR cultural resources. This does not include on-going investigations such as the mitigation at Rush recently conducted by Sponsored Research of the Arkansas Archeological Survey or the recent investigations at Dry Ford by SPEARS and Mid-Continental Research Associates. This list was assembled by the Office of the State Archeologist and summarizes many years of professional archeological work. Beginning in 1966 the pace of research picked up following a 35 year hiatus with the greatest increase beginning in 1978.

Table 3
Past projects in Marion, Newton and Searcy counties, Arkansas

Year	Project Name	Project Type	Contracting Entity	Archeologist
1922	Ozark Bluff Dwellers Survey	Survey	Museum of the American Indian	Harrington, M.R.
1931	Bluff Shelter Survey	Survey	UAF Museum	Dellinger, S.C.
1931	Gilbert Shelter 3SE108 Excavation	Excav.	UAF Museum	Millard, T.
1931	Smithsonian Cave Excavations	Excav.	Smithsonian Institution	Walker, W.
1966	White Eagle Site (3MR53) Excavation	Excav.	UAF Museum	Hoffman, M.
1967	Peccary Cave Site (3NW56) Excavation	Excav.	UAF Geology Dept.	Davis, L.C.
1969	Ira Spradley Field Site (3NW101) Excavation	Excav.	Arkansas Archeological Survey/ATU Station	Cole, K.W.
1969	Old Saltpeter Cave Site (3NW29) Test Excavation	Testing	Arkansas Archeological Survey/ATU Station	Cole, K.W.
1970	Calf Creek Test (3SE7)	Testing	N/A	Dickson, D.
1971			Arkansas Archeological Society/Survey	Cole, K.W.
1971	Lower Buffalo River Float Survey	Survey	Arkansas Archeological Survey/ATU Station	Cole, K.W.
1972	Big Mulberry Appraisal	Survey	Arkansas Archeological Survey/UAF Botany Dept.	House, J.H.
1973	Buffalo National River Severance Lands	Survey	Arkansas Archeological Survey	Wolfman, D.
1973	Salt Petre (3NW29) Burial Excavation	Excav.	N/A	Walters, G.
1974	Buffalo River Wilderness Study & Environmental Assessment	Survey	Arkansas Archeological Survey	Wolfman, D.
1975	Buffalo National River Nine Areas			
1975	EDA Title X Survey	Survey	Arkansas Archeological Survey	Wolfman, D.
1975	Newton County Roads 14 & 25 Survey	Survey	Arkansas Archeological Survey	Wolfman, D.
1977	Buffalo National River Survey	Survey	National Park Service Southwest Region	Panowski, B.
1978	Arkansas Rock Art	Survey	Arkansas Archeological Survey/UAF-ATU Station	Fritz, G.
1978	Ozark-St. Francis National Forests Roads Survey	Survey	U.S. Forest Service	Keller, J.E.
1979	Buffalo National River Primitive Campground Survey	Survey	National Park Service Southwest Region	Bradford, J.E.
1979	Buffalo National River: Lost Valley Steel Creek Buffalo Point	Survey	National Park Service Southwest Region	Bradford, J.E.
1979	Buffalo National River: Pruitt & Tyler Bend Development Areas	Survey	National Park Service Southwest Region	Bradford, J.E.
1979	Buffalo River Trail Ponca Area	Survey	Arkansas Archeological Survey	Jones, R.D.
1980	Buffalo National River (3NW287) Excavation	Excav.	National Park Service Southwest Region	Sierzchula, M.C.
1980	Buffalo National River Testing	Testing	National Park Service Southwest Region	Sierzchula, M.C.
1981	Buffalo National River Cave Testing	Testing	National Park Service Southwest Region	Nordby, L.
1981	Ozark-St. Francis Overview	Overview	Arkansas Archeological Survey	Sabo, G.
1982	Van Deven Exchange Tract	Survey	Historic Preservation Associates	Klinger, T.C.
1983	Buffalo Forest Unit	Survey	UAF Anthropology Dept.	Slay, J., H.S. McKelway & L.L. Ayres
1983	Marshall Sewer Improvements		Sponsored Research Program	Collier, M.R.
1984	BLM Testing 3SE189 3SE190 3SE191 3SE192	Testing	Mid-Continental Research Associates	Lafferty, R.H. III
1984	BLM Tracts Survey	Survey	Historic Preservation Associates	Klinger, T.C., R.F. Cande
1984	Ozark-St. Francis National Forests FY84 Projects	Survey	U.S. Forest Service	Slay, J.
1984	Yellville City Park	Survey	Sponsored Research Program AAS	Zahn, E.
1985	Boxley Valley/Buffalo National River	Survey	Mid-Continental Research Associates	Spears, C.
1985	Buffalo River Bridge and Approaches	Survey	Arkansas Highway & Tran. Dept.	McClurkan, B.B.
1985	Buffalo River Salvage	Excav.	Sponsored Research Program	Limp, F.

Table 3, concluded

Year	Project Name	Project Type	Contracting Entity	Archeologist
1985	Ozark-St. Francis National Forests, FY85 Report	Survey	U.S. Forest Service	Slay, J.
1985	Sawmill Hollow Bridge Relocation	Survey	National Park Service, Southwest Region	Stein, J.R.
1985	Sites 3ST14 and 3SE119 Testing	Testing	Historic Preservation Associates	Klinger, T.C., R.F. Cande
1985	Southwest Division Overview	Overview	Arkansas Archeological Survey	Sabo, G.
1986	Buffalo National River, Boxley, Trail Clearance	Survey	National Park Service, Southwest Region	Coleman, R.
1986	Carver Bridge	Survey	Historic Preservation Associates	Klinger, T.C.
1986	Erbie Campground Testing	Testing	Sponsored Research Program AAS	Williams, I.
1986	Marion County Water Treatment Plant Survey	Survey	Sponsored Research Program AAS	Williams, I.
1986	Newton County Archeology	Overview	Historic Preservation Associates	Klinger, T.C. & S. Imhoff
1986	Rush Testing	Testing	S.P.E.A.R.S.	Spears, C.
1986	Spradley Hollow Timber Sale Survey	Survey	U.S. Forest Service	Slay, J.
1986	Tyler Bend	Testing	Historic Preservation Associates	Klinger, T.C., L.L. Ayres
1987	Boxley Valley/Buffalo National River	Survey	Earth Search, Inc.	Yakubik, J.-K.
1987	Monitoring Arkansas Game & Fish Commission, Blue Heaven Cave	Monitor	Arkansas Archeological Survey/UAF Station	Sabo, G
1987	New Compton Trailhead, Buffalo National River	Survey	National Park Service, Southwest Region	Coleman, R.E.
1987	Rush Hiking Trail Survey	Survey	National Park Service, Southwest Region	Coleman, R.E.
1987	Silver Hill	Survey	Historic Preservation Associates	Klinger, T.C., D.B. Board
1987	Snowball-Marsena-Dongola Rural Waterline Survey	Survey	Historic Preservation Associates	Klinger, T.C., L.L. Ayres
1987	Tyler Bend Access Road, Buffalo National River	Survey	National Park Service, Southwest Region	Coleman, R.E.
1987	Tyler Bend II: National Register Assessment of 3SE150	Testing	Historic Preservation Associates	Klinger, T.C., L.L. Ayres
1988	Casey-Clark Land Exchange (3NW611) Assessment	Testing	Historic Preservation Associates	Klinger, T.C., L.L. Ayres,
1988	Deer-Wayton Water System Road, USFS	Survey	U.S. Forest Service	Knudson, G.
1988	Erbie Survey, Buffalo National River	Survey	Southern Archaeological Consultants, Inc.	Keller, J.E.
1988	Highway 374 Improvement		Arkansas Highway & Trans. Dept.	Williamson, D.
1988	Marion County Intake Structure	Survey	Corps of Engineers, Little Rock District	Riggs, J.
1988	Pruitt Station Vault Toilet Testing, Buffalo National River	Testing	National Park Service, Southwest Region	Coleman, R.E.
1988	Steel Creek Timber Sale, USFS	Survey	U.S. Forest Service	Knudson, G.
1989	Richland Creek Buffalo National River Survey	Survey	National Park Service, Southwest Region	Keller, J.E.

INVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED ALONG THE PROJECT AREA

Private and professional investigations in the project area have resulted in the past discovery of 19 archeological sites in the vicinity of the various trail segments.

Segment Name - Upper Buffalo River Trail - The records check indicated seven sites (3NW60, 3NW281, 3NW468, 3NW501, 3NW507, 3NW615 and 3NW682) had previously been recorded in this vicinity. 3NW60 is a prehistoric open site possibly occupied during the Archaic Period. Recorded by John Newton in 1967 the site location was described as a low terrace overlooking the Buffalo River. At the time of discovery a scatter of lithic debris was

noted along an old road bed. 3NW281 is a prehistoric open site recorded by Steve Erwin in 1970. At that time the site location was described as a narrow open site less than a quarter mile long. Lithic debris were noted in an old garden plot. 3NW468 was recorded as a prehistoric open site by NPS archeologist B. Panowski in 1977. At that time the location was described as a group of four hillocks in an open pasture. The description noted lithic debris, including one bifacial point base, scattered on the hillocks. The point base was considered to potentially be a Middle Archaic Period type. In 1988 a historic component was added to 3NW468 by AAS archeologist Louis Vogele. The new component was based on data from a 1843 General Land Office map but was not field checked. 3NW501 is a prehistoric open site recorded by NPS archeologist Jim Bradford in 1979. The location of this site was described as a moderate scatter of lithic debris covering an area 150 m N/S x 60 m E/W. The lithic scatter, including a biface and a projectile point fragment, was found exposed along the river bank. 3NW507 (Dry Ford) is a prehistoric open site recorded by Jane and Doydon Gibson in 1982. This site was described as a small (10 m x 10 m) scatter of flakes observed in a road bed and a picnic area. SPEARS tested 3NW507 and Mid-Continental Research Associates conducted data recovery field work. HPA is currently preparing the data recovery report for Dry Ford. 3NW615 is a historic cemetery known both as Brown Cemetery and as Brisco Cemetery. Recorded by Gibson in 1985 this site includes several unmarked graves though one marker bearing the name of "Hickman" was noted. Prehistoric lithic debris was also noted in the road leading to the cemetery. 3NW682 (Erbie Bench) is a small prehistoric open site that was recorded by NPS park ranger Myra Dec in 1989. The site was described as a small, shallow lithic scatter (13 m x 5 m) with no diagnostic artifacts.

Segment Name - Richland Valley Loop/Woolum Ford - The records check indicated two sites (3SE21 and 3SE58) had previously been recorded in this vicinity. 3SE21 (Richland Valley) is a prehistoric open site recorded by John Newton in 1963. The location was described as a low terrace with artifacts scattered over an area approximately 50 yards square and about 75 yards back from Richland Creek. In addition to a heavy concentration of lithic debris, several small pieces of bone, two shell-tempered sherds and five arrow points were noted. Three of the points were described as Nodena points. 3SE58 is a prehistoric open site recorded by John Newton in 1967 and revisited by NPS archeologist Jim Bradford in 1979. The location of this site was described as the first terrace overlooking the Buffalo River. A light to moderate scatter of cultural material (including lithic debris and a single fiber tempered sherd) was exposed along the terrace edge over a 20 m x 150 m area.

Segment Name - Cavers Camp - The records check indicated six sites (3NW62, 3NW436, 3NW463, 3NW464, 3NW465 and 3NW677) had previously been recorded in this vicinity. 3NW62 is a prehistoric bluff shelter first recorded by John Newton in 1967. Located in the bluffs lining Cecil Creek the site was described

as a small shelter measuring approximately 10 ft x 15 ft. Cultural deposits included an area of ash along the back wall, fragments of both snail and mussel shell, cobble stones, one broken point and a worked chert blade. 3NW436 (Cecil Creek) was originally recorded by Arkansas Archeological Survey archeologists Flenniken and Taylor in 1974. The site was discovered eroding out of the north bank of Cecil Creek. Collections from the site included three points (one described as a Searcy point), three preforms and 74 flakes. Based on the collections the occupation was considered to have occurred during the Archaic or possibly Early Woodland periods. 3NW463 is a prehistoric open site originally recorded by NPS archeologist B. Panowski in 1977. This site was described as two lithic concentrations noted along a road and in an erosional gully. The cultural material included lithic debris, one biface and numerous shell fragments. 3NW464 is a prehistoric open site originally recorded by NPS archeologist B. Panowski in 1977. The site was described as a small (10 m x 15 m) lithic scatter located along Cecil Creek. Noted artifacts include two side- or corner-notched points that appeared to be Middle Archaic types. 3NW465 is a prehistoric open site originally recorded by NPS archeologist B. Panowski in 1977 and revisited by Southern Archaeological Consultants archeologist John Keller in 1988. This site was described as a lithic scatter discovered in an eroded area along a road. Shovel testing indicated that artifacts occurred less than 35 cm in depth. 3NW677 is a prehistoric open site originally recorded by Southern Archaeological Consultants archeologist John Keller in 1988. This site was described as a thin lithic scatter covering approximately 15 acres. Shovel tests were all negative and bedrock was less than 30 cm below the surface.

Segment Name - Young Cemetery - The records check indicated three sites (3NW466, 3NW673 and 3NW674) had previously been recorded in this vicinity. 3NW466 (50-105-1) is a prehistoric open site originally recorded by NPS archeologist B. Panowski in 1977. This site was described as a lithic scatter located in a 30 m diameter area on gentle slopes northeast of the main building at the Old Fuller Place. While the artifact assemblage was composed primarily of chert flakes it also included one unifacial preform and one bifacial preform possibly used as scrapers or knives. 3NW673 is a prehistoric open site originally recorded by Southern Archaeological Consultants archeologist John Keller in 1988. The site was described as a "lithic scatter and/or quarry of massive proportions" (160 m x 160 m) with evidence that parts of the site had been impacted by bulldozing. Cecil Creek is located approximately 20 m downslope. 3NW674 is a prehistoric open site originally recorded by Southern Archaeological Consultants archeologist John Keller in 1988. This site was described as a thin lithic scatter (160 m x 80 m) located on a low bench.

Segment Name - Lower Buffalo River Trail/Boat Creek - The records check indicated that 3MR39 had previously been recorded in this vicinity. 3MR39 is a prehistoric open site originally recorded

in 1963 and revisited by Arkansas Archeological Survey archeologist Ken Cole in 1971. This site was described as a lithic scatter covering an area of about 10 acres of the second terrace directly across the Buffalo River from the mouth of Cedar Creek. Cultural material included lithic debris, one White River Archaic point base, one corner-notched point base, one stemmed point base and several other bifacial fragments. Based on these artifacts the occupation of the site appeared to have occurred during the Early to Middle Archaic Period.

METHODS

Prior to the commencement of fieldwork, the records of the State Archeologist and State Historic Preservation Officer, the National Register of Historic Places and the General Land Office (GLO) plats for township 16 north, ranges 15 and 16 west were consulted for the presence of known archeological, architectural and historic sites. While no information has been forwarded by the State Historic Preservation Officer the available data indicated that no sites were previously on record in or near the project area with the exception of those noted above. The county seats for the three counties (Marion, Newton and Searcy) were visited and a records search completed at each court house to identify potential maps and other records relevant to the project. BNR historian Suzie Rogers provided information curated by the BNR relating to various sites noted during the field surveys in connection with her review of an earlier draft of this report (Rogers 1990).

Early records for Searcy County were destroyed when the courthouse burned in 1878. The earliest available volumes were reviewed including books labeled "Appraisement of Personal Property" (Vol. A; first entry 8 May 1875), "Record of Vital Statistics" (Vol. A; first entry 15 January 1919), "Record of Marks and Brands" (Vol. A; first entry 14 February 1890), "Mining Records" (Vols. A & B; first entry January 1898), "Inventory Records" (Vol. A; first entry 8 May 1875) and the "Mortgage Records" (Vol. A; first entry 19 December 1895). Although the Searcy County records were well organized and properly curated, we found the early records in the Marion County Courthouse at Yellville were not systematically housed. The earliest records were lost when the courthouse burned in 1887. Early volumes reviewed included the "County Court Docket" (Vol. A; first entry January 1890), the "Current Accounts Record" (Vol. A; first entry 2 July 1887), the "Mortgage Record" (Vol. A; first entry 27 June 1887), the "Record of Marks and Brands" (Vol. A; first entry 5 November 1887) and Volume 2 of the "Mineral Records." Newton County records are stored at the courthouse in Jasper. Although the courthouse had burned down at some time in the past, the Records Clerk reported that the county paperwork had been saved from destruction by tossing the volumes out the courthouse windows. A review of the volumes suggested that many of the early ones had not been preserved. The earliest deed record

volume was labeled "D" with a 13 November 1863 first entry. Most of the records began in the early 1900s including the mineral and assessment volumes. Our review of the various courthouse records found no data relating to potential corridor sites.

Data collection methods used during the fieldwork were designed to conform to the requirements set forth in the Scope of Work and the State Plan (Davis 1982:B10-B11) in so far as field conditions permitted. Primary activities involved a pedestrian survey along each segment of the corridor. Shovel tests were excavated at 30 m intervals along all parts of the trail except where the ground slope exceeded 30° or on large expanses of exposed bedrock. All excavated matrix was sifted through ¼" mesh to recover cultural material (including preserved floral, faunal and other bone remains) in the matrix.

SURVEY RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The pedestrian survey along the six trail segments included in the project area resulted in the extension of the boundaries of one previously recorded prehistoric site (3NW466), the recording of five new sites (3NW715, 3NW716, 3NW717, 3NW718 and 3NW719) in the corridor, two isolated finds (BTS-6 and BTS-8), one site noted adjacent to the corridor (BTS-5) and an historic mine (BTS-11). The results of the investigation along each segment is as follows:

Segment Name - Upper Buffalo River Trail
Results - five new sites (and an historic site outside the corridor) and two isolated finds recorded; two sites may be effected; further work may be necessary
Discussion - This Newton County trail is the largest (5.5 miles) of the individual segments requiring field review. The trail begins just to the west of 3NW501 (Ozark Campground; not field checked) and generally follows the southern perimeter of the Buffalo River. HPA first surveyed this corridor in October 1989 with uniformly negative results. Vegetation was thick and ground cover prevented visual inspection of all but a few areas of exposed bedrock. The irregular path of the proposed trail was at that time marked every 20 m or so with red flagging tape. After our survey NPS archeologist R. Richardson walked the final improved corridor in February 1990 and found various prehistoric artifacts as well as evidence of historic activities. By the time of the Richardson survey approximately 80% of the trail had been raked and over 50% had been cut with the excavation of the trail extending up to 20 cm below the ground surface. Several rains had also occurred during the interval between the original HPA survey and the Richardson review. HPA was subsequently required to resurvey this trail segment. One site with both historic and prehistoric components (3NW717), two prehistoric sites (3NW715 and 3NW718), two historic sites (3NW716 and 3NW719 along with BTS-5) and two isolated finds (BTS-6 and BTS-8) were noted along the trail.

3NW715 (field number BTS-3) is a small prehistoric lithic scatter located where the trail crossed a low ridge saddle (Figure 6) between 3NW501 and 3NW507 (Dry Ford). The saddle itself runs northeast/southwest with steep downward slopes on the northwest and southeast sides and upward slopes on the northeast and southwest ends. Large boulders and bedrock are exposed at the northeast end that forms a natural overlook of the river valley. The landform creates a shallow saddle, the low point of that is crossed by the trail corridor. The relatively flat part of the saddle covers an area of approximately 10 m

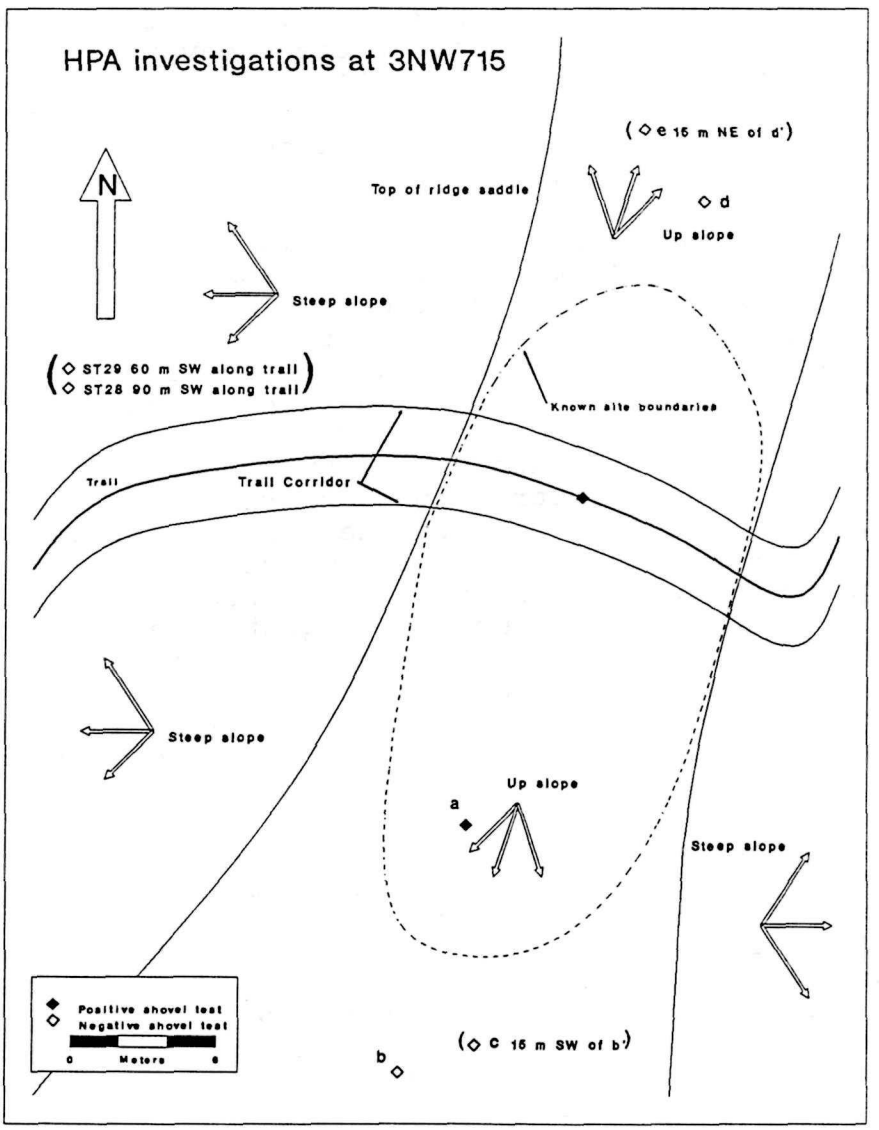


Figure 6. HPA investigations at 3NW715.

northwest/southeast x 25 m northeast/southwest. The saddle away from the corridor was covered with a heavy leaf mat, briars and various other plants along with a hardwood overstorey. The entire surface of the saddle was reviewed for prehistoric artifacts with negative results although a few flakes were noted in the raked trail. Shovel test 31 (ST31) was excavated in the trail corridor at the center of the saddle. The test extended to 30 cm below the current surface and all matrix was characterized by 10YR5/4 fine sandy loam. Three interior flakes, three broken flakes, one piece of fire-cracked chert and one possible flake graver were found in the sifted soils. Positive results were also obtained from ST31a located 15 m to the southwest of ST31. ST31a was excavated to 30 cm with consistent 10YR5/4 fine sandy loam soils. Two interior flakes, two retouch flakes and one broken flake were found in ST31a. All artifacts appeared to be restricted to the upper 10 cm of the excavated matrix. Four additional shovel tests, two (ST31b and ST31c) southwest of ST31a and two (ST31d and ST31e) northeast of ST31 were excavated with negative results. All were 30 cm deep and all were characterized by 10YR5/4 fine sandy loams. An occasional isolated flake was noted on the sloping surface of the trail corridor west of the saddle. ST28 and ST29 were located in this area and contained 10YR5/4 fine sandy loams to 30 cm. Each was negative. ST30 was not excavated because of its location on a steep rocky slope. The estimated site area is restricted to the saddle and extends approximately 13 m across the saddle and 25 m along the length of the saddle. No evidence has been found to suggest that artifacts are in other than surface and near surface contexts and no features or other evidence of undisturbed deposits has been discovered. Trail construction appears to have been completed in the vicinity of this site with the overall impact limited to the removal of leaf cover and little associated soil disturbance. Although no culturally diagnostic artifacts were recovered during the survey the small assemblage suggests that the site was used for only temporary activities probably associated with resource procurement. With the exception of limited pedestrian traffic no further impacts are anticipated at this location. Assessment of National Register eligibility will be necessary if substantial future impacts are a possibility.

From Dry Ford there is a 1000 foot trail segment that had been previously surveyed and was skipped by us in accordance with the scope of work. 3NW615 (Brown's Cemetery) is 30 m west of the designated trail. The trail then passes between 3NW60 and the river along a path that will not effect that cultural resource. Shovel testing and shovel scraping were intensified in this area to assure that 3NW60 did not extend into the established corridor. Between 3NW507 and 3NW468 were recorded several additional cultural resources.

3NW716 (field number BTS-4) is a small historic site that consists of a building floor resting on posts, scattered sections of what may have been part of the building walls and a small concrete and stone structure that may have served as a spring box

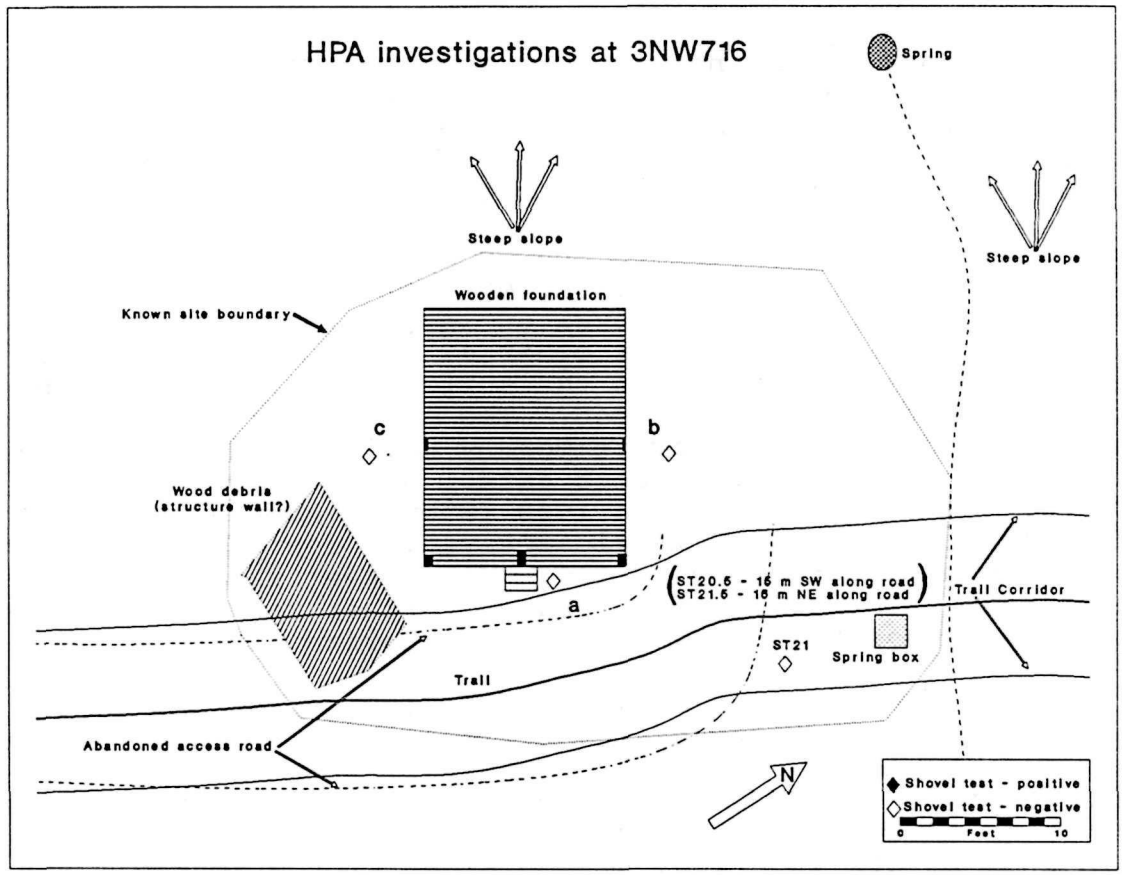


Figure 7. HPA investigations at 3NW716

(Figure 7). The building sits on a small bench with a steep slope rising to the west, a steep slope falling to the east and a small spring flowing east/west to the north. The foundation is made of 8" x 8" wood posts on the corners and 4" x 8" wood posts at the center of the north and south walls. The floor is made of sawn lumber with wire nails and covers 206.25 square feet (16.5' east/west x 12.5' north/south). A pile of wood debris with associated wire nails that could represent part of one of the building walls is located southeast of the elevated wooden floor. Stairs lead from the center of the east wall toward an abandoned north/south road or driveway that appears to stop at the northeast corner of the building. The spring box is located northeast of the building and south of the spring. The box itself measures 2' on a side and is made from natural rock and cement. The trail follows the road along this part of its corridor. Three shovel tests (a-c) excavated around the building were negative as were three shovel tests (ST20.5, ST21 and ST21.5) excavated in the vicinity within the trail corridor. Each of the six shovel tests in the vicinity of 3NW716 were excavated to 30 cm and exhibited consistent 10YR4/4 fine sandy loams. With the exception of two metal food cans there were no artifacts observed on the surface or in subsurface contexts and no artifact collections were made. Maximum site boundaries of ca

10 m east/west x 20 m north/south were determined by the restrictive topography on the south, east and west and by the spring on the north. Structural remains and artifacts are restricted to the surface although some subsurface deposits could be present in the form of trash pits, latrines and hearths. While construction has already been completed in the vicinity of this site (with the building and wood debris located west of the trail and the spring box located east of the trail) the impact has been limited to the removal of leaf cover with little soil disturbance. No features or other evidence of undisturbed cultural deposits other than the surface foundation and the springbox have been discovered. The structural remains suggest that the site was used for temporary activities such as a hunters cabin from a relatively recent date. Wire nails came into general use between 1890 and 1900 (Stewart-Abernathy 1986:61) and it is likely that the historic activities represented at 3NW716 date to the 1930 to 1960 period. No further impacts are anticipated at this location and no further work is recommended although an assessment by the Park Historian may be useful.

HPA field number BTS-5 is a circular depression located approximately 2 m north of the trail, out of the defined trail corridor and about 5 m south of the top of the river bank. The depression is 3 m in diameter at the surface but about 1.5 m below the surface the depression is approximately six feet square with four to six inch logs at the sides of the square. The logs in the depression suggest that construction of the feature dates to recent historic times. Soils from excavation of the depression are piled around the north and east sides. No surface artifacts were observed in the area and four excavated shovel tests were negative. Each of the shovel tests were excavated to 30 cm and each exhibited consistent 10YR4/4 sandy loams. Trail construction has been completed in the vicinity with no actual contact with the historic feature. Although noted here for the benefit of the NPS, this site has not been recorded with the Office of the State Archeologist because it is outside the trail corridor. A visit by the Park Historian may be in order.

HPA field number BTS-6 is represented by three prehistoric lithic artifacts (one secondary decortication flake and two broken flakes) found on the trail surface near a point of land overlooking the Buffalo River. The artifacts were noted in a maximum area of 30 m along the corridor. The three shovel tests excavated in the trail in the vicinity (ST40, ST40.5 and ST41), along with two additional shovel tests excavated in a neighboring powerline corridor (a and b), were negative. No features or other evidence of undisturbed deposits has been discovered and none of the artifacts found can be used to assess site function or age. Trail construction has already been completed in the vicinity with little impact. BTS-6 is noted here as an isolated find in consideration of observations offered by the NPS Regional Archeologist and has not been recorded with the State Archeologist. No further impacts are anticipated at this location and no further work is recommended.

3NW717 (field number BTS-7) is represented by both historic artifacts and structural remains and by a few prehistoric artifacts (Figure 8). The minor prehistoric component consists of a very light scatter of lithic debris that was recognized in shovel tests along the trail and extended approximately 50 m west and 25 m south of the trail. Six of the 14 shovel tests excavated contained artifacts. Seven flakes were found in the first 10 cm of five shovel tests (ST67 and ST67.5 each contained one broken flake; STb and STc each contained two broken flakes; STa contained one interior flake). No prehistoric artifacts were found on the surface although NPS archeologist Richardson reported that he had seen a dart point at this location. The historic component consists of the fragmented stone remains of the foundation to a building along with scattered debris including a coil bedspring (uncollected) that partially covered the trail corridor. The foundation measures 16' east/west with the west north/south wall measuring 12' and the east north/south wall measuring 23'. The building appears to have faced north toward a downward slope on the north and east. A shallow north facing downward slope is on the south side of the building and a small creek is located several meters to the west. Historic artifacts collected from the surface of the site include one

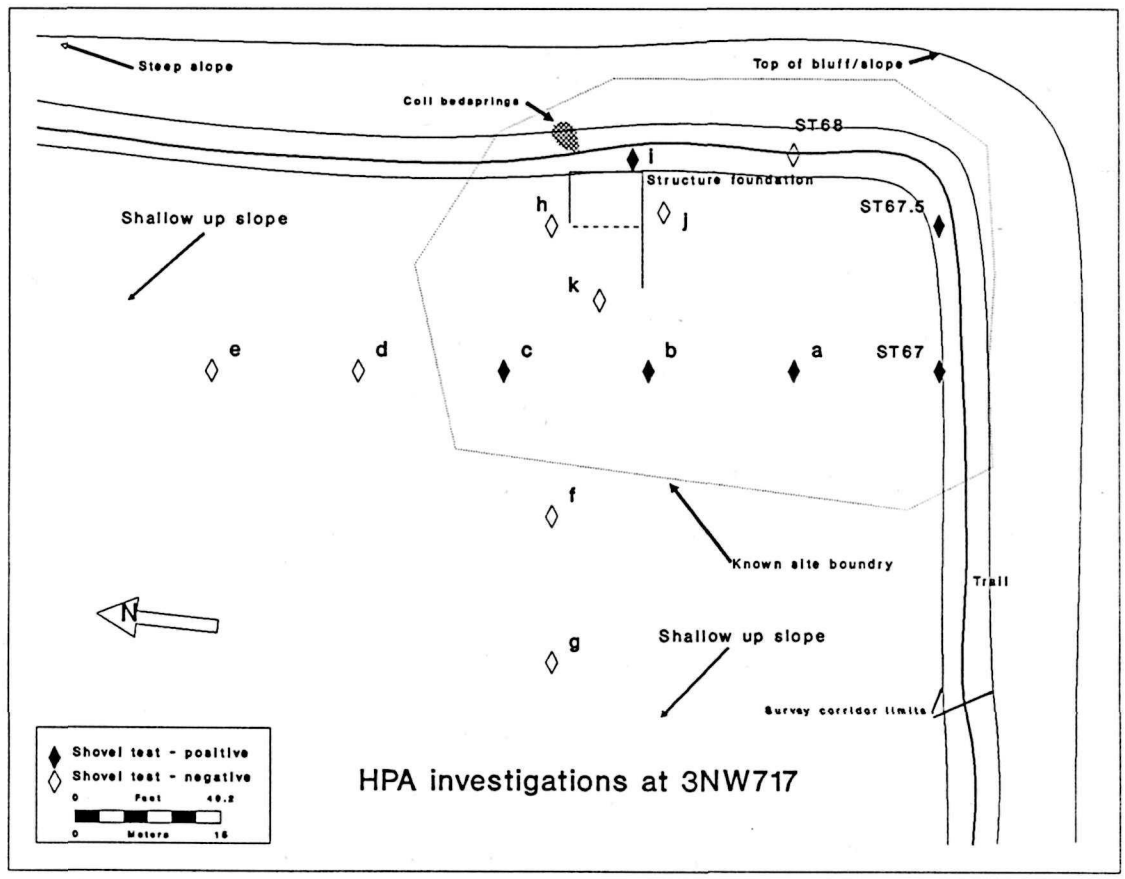


Figure 8. HPA investigations at 3NW717.

piece of amber bottle glass, one piece of clear bottle glass, one opal glass jar lid, two pieces of plain whiteware and two pieces of porcelain. Two shovel tests produced historic artifacts in the first 10 cm (STb contained one piece of plain whiteware; STi contained one piece of miscellaneous metal, two wire nails, four cut nails, one piece of window glass and one piece of clear bottle glass). Artifacts were found in an area measuring ca 45 m x 60 m. Shovel tests ST67, 67.5 and 68 excavated next to the trail along the bluff line were shallow with bedrock occurring within 20 cm of the surface. The 10 cm excavated from ST67 consisted of 10YR4/4 fine sandy loams, ST67.5 exhibited 20 cm of 10YR5/4 fine sandy loams and ST68 exhibited 5 cm of 10YR5/4 fine sandy loams followed by 5 cm of 10YR6/4 fine sandy loams before reaching bedrock. Shovel tests excavated north and east of the trail (STa-k) were excavated to a maximum of 30 cm and each exhibited 10 cm of 10YR4/4 fine sandy loams followed by up to 20 cm of 10YR5/4 fine sandy loams. Throughout the shovel tests the matrix contained numerous large angular rocks. All structural evidence and artifacts are restricted to surface and near surface contexts. While trail construction has already been completed in the vicinity of this site the impact has been limited primarily to the removal of leaf cover with little soil disturbance. No features (with the exception of the foundation) or other evidence of undisturbed cultural deposits have been discovered. None of the prehistoric artifacts can be used to assess site function or period of use. The limited assemblage from the historic component suggests at least domestic use of the area during the early to mid-1900s. No further impacts are anticipated at this location and no further work is recommended although an assessment by the Park Historian may be useful in connection with the historic component.

HPA field number BTS-8 is an isolated flake recovered from shovel test ST76 next to the trail corridor along a relatively level area above the edge of a steep slope between 3NW717 and 3NW718. The interior flake was found in the first 10 cm of one of five shovel tests (ST76 and STa-d) excavated in this vicinity. No additional shovel tests were excavated along the trail (ST75.5 or ST76.5) due to steepness of slope and exposed bedrock along the trail. No artifacts were recovered from the screened matrix excavated from the shovel tests. Each of the shovel tests exhibited consistent 10YR4/4 fine sandy loams though none extended below 20 cm before becoming too rocky to excavate. No surface artifacts were found in the corridor. No further work is recommended at this location.

3NW718 (field number BTS-9) is a small bluff shelter located about 3 m west of the trail corridor and about 2 m up a steep slope (Figure 9). The shelter measures 7 m x 1.2 m across the front and extends about 4 m at its greatest depth. Due to the present slope of both the ceiling and floor the height decreases from 1.2 m to less than 50 cm within 1 m of the dripline. Prehistoric artifacts were found along the shelter dripline and a large, apparently unfinished bifacial tool eroding down slope was

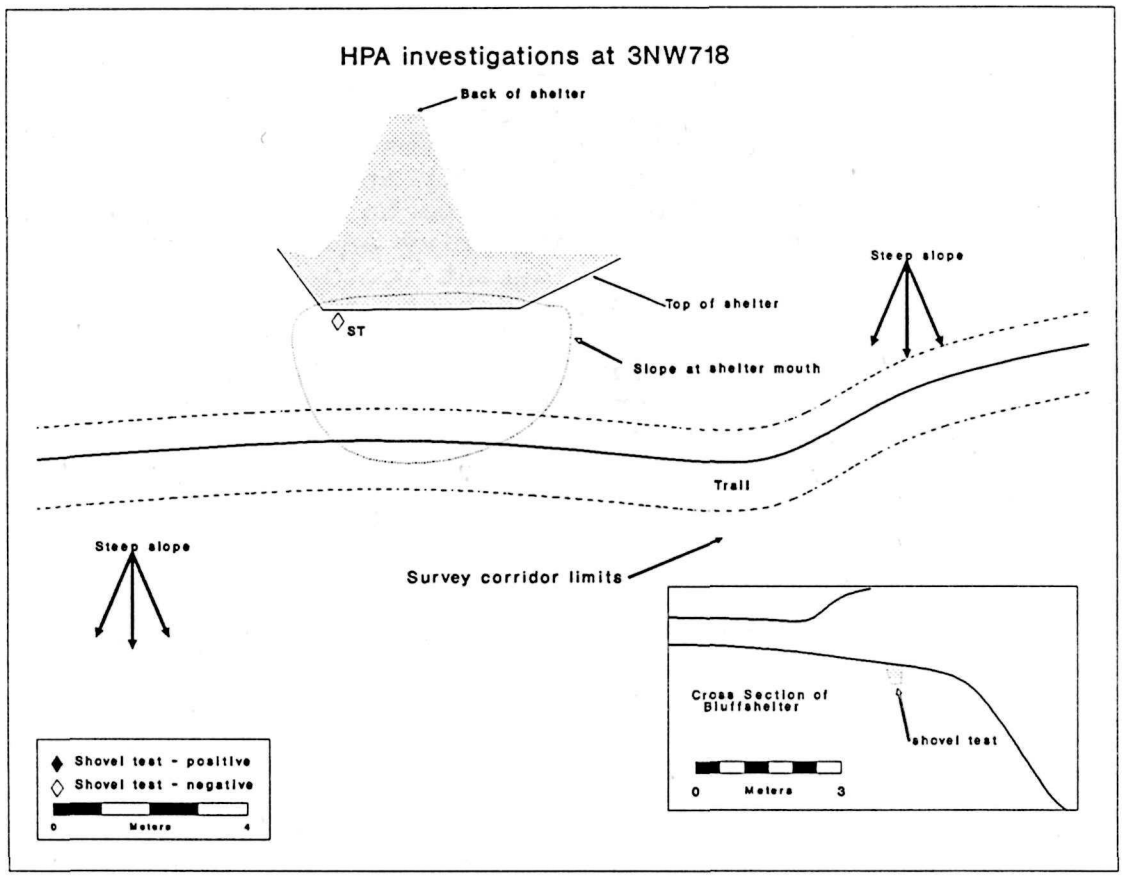


Figure 9. HPA investigations at 3NW718.

recovered in the trail corridor below the shelter. Due to the degree of slope in this vicinity no shovel tests were excavated along the trail but a careful inspection of the upslope side of the trail cut failed to indicate the presence of intact deposits. A shovel test excavated along the shelter dripline was negative. Additional shovel tests were not excavated here because the site is outside the trail corridor. Artifacts found on the shelter surface include four interior flakes, two retouch flakes, three pieces of chert shatter and three fragments of fire-cracked chert. One crude biface (202 mm x 51 mm x 31 mm) was recovered from the slope below the shelter. Activities associated with the shelter do not appear to have extended into the trail corridor. Construction has been completed in the area with no resulting impacts since the trail is located on the slope below the shelter. Due to the degree of slope the upslope side of the trail was cut at least 15 cm below ground surface. While no culturally diagnostic artifacts were recovered during the survey the assemblage and size of the shelter suggests that this natural feature was used for temporary activities including possible habitation. This site was recorded since it is visible from the trail and it is possible that increased visibility could result in impacts from collector activities. The NPS should consider assessment of National Register eligibility if it concurs that substantial future impacts are a possibility.

3NW719 (field number BTS-10) is a historic site located west of 3NW468 and a short distance south of Adair Cemetery. The site consists of the remains of a rural farmstead with a root cellar, one small foundation, a standing privy and part of a cement sidewalk (Figure 10). The trail is contained within an abandoned access road with the root cellar, privy and sidewalk on the west side of the road and the small cement foundation on the east side of the road. While no house foundation was observed the expected location, close to the root cellar, is covered with cement debris and backdirt from what appeared to be a backhoe trench. This debris may have been the remains of the house foundation or it may have been covered by the backdirt. In a small wash about 30 m south of the small cement foundation was a small dump that contained debris ranging from aluminum pie tins to brown glass

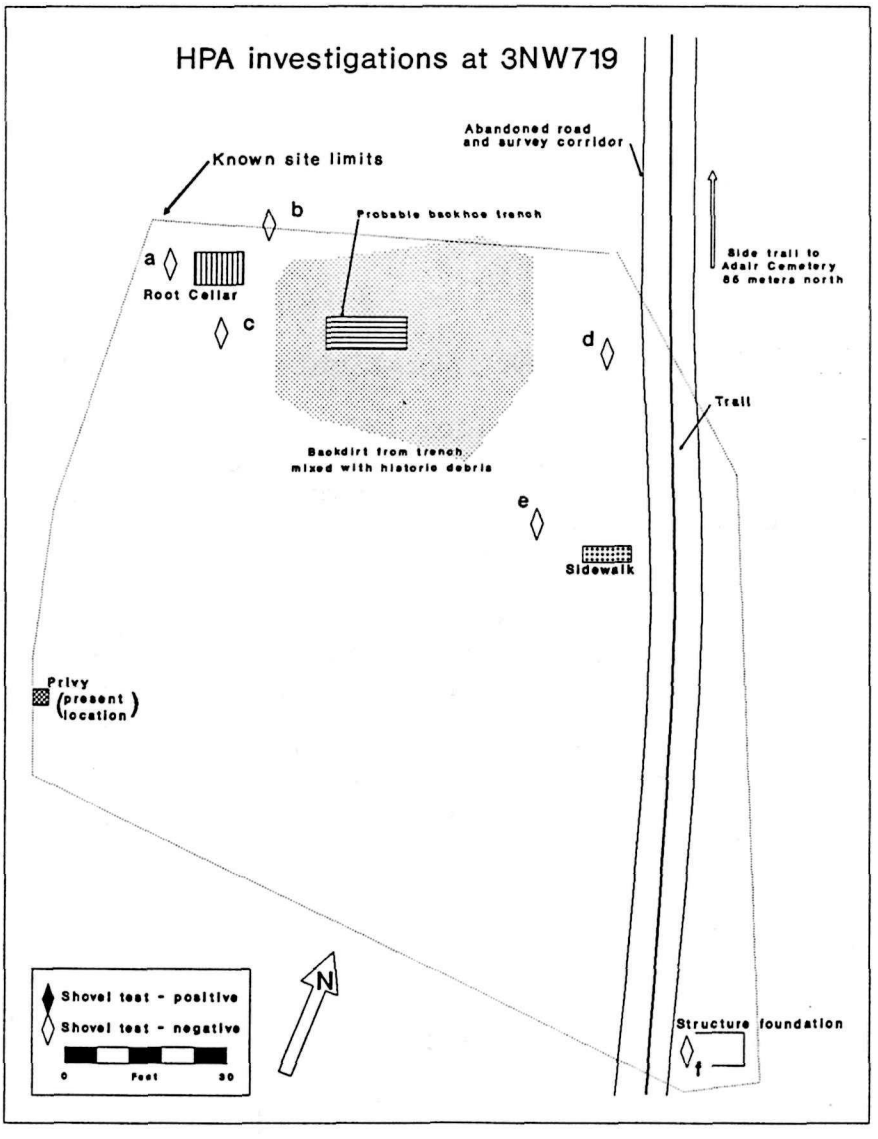


Figure 10. HPA investigations at 3NW719.

bleach bottles. Just north of the dump was an old McCormick Deering New Ideal combine or harvester that would date to the last quarter of the nineteenth century (ASAE 1984:75). No cultural material was recovered from any of the shovel tests excavated adjacent to the structural features nor were any collected from the surface. No shovel tests were excavated within the abandoned road bed but the matrix excavated from the tests adjacent to the structural features (a-f) exhibited a consistent 10YR5/4 fine sandy loam with scattered rocks. Each shovel test was excavated to approximately 30 cm below surface. Cultural material and structural features were noted on the surface over an area measuring ca 40 m x 90 m. Data collected confirm that the cultural deposits are restricted to surface and near surface contexts. Most of the trail construction has already been completed in the vicinity and the trail follows the abandoned access road with little or no impact to the site. No evidence of undisturbed cultural deposits has been discovered. The material observed suggests that the site was the location of a rural farmstead dating from the late nineteenth to early twentieth centuries. No further impacts are anticipated at this location no further work is recommended.

3NW468 was recorded as a prehistoric site occupying four hillocks on the Buffalo River floodplain. It was also recorded as SWD806 as a nineteenth century improvement noted during a GLO survey of the township. The proposed trail lies west of the site intersecting none of the four hillocks and no evidence of SWD806 was discovered (although historic wire fences were noted in the area). No new historic properties were found between 3NW468 and the end of the trail just east of 3NW682. Shovel testing and scraping was used throughout the length of the corridor. No previously recorded sites will be impacted by the proposed trail in the location that has been raked and cut. None of the sites discovered during the resurvey have received extensive disturbance by current trail construction. BTS-5 and 3NW718 are located outside the trail corridor although the shelter at 3NW718 requires further assessment if future impacts are anticipated. BTS-6 is limited to isolated surface artifacts in the trail with no subsurface material while BTS-8 is an isolated flake recovered from a single shovel test. 3NW716 is a very ephemeral historic site with no subsurface material. While 3NW719 is more extensive and may date to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries the trail follows an abandoned road bed and does not actually impact any part of the site. 3NW715 appears to have been slightly impacted by the trail and requires additional assessment if future impacts are anticipated. No further work is recommended at 3NW717 or BTS-8.

Segment Name - Richland Valley Loop/Woolum Ford
Results - negative - no further work is recommended
Discussion - This three mile long Searcy County segment includes both a foot trail and a horse trail. The trail passes in the vicinity of the recorded location of 3SE58, a prehistoric site

found in 1967 and revisited by NPS archeologist Bradford in 1979. Intensive shovel testing in the area failed to discover evidence that 3SE58 would be impacted by the proposed trail corridor. Shovel testing and scraping was used throughout the length of the corridor. No previously recorded sites will be impacted by the proposed trail if it remains in the current corridor and no sites were newly recorded. No further cultural resources work is recommended for this segment.

Segment Name - Cavers Camp
Results - negative - no further work is recommended
Discussion - This .47 mile trail segment generally parallels the southern edge of Cecil Creek in Newton County. No evidence of previously recorded vicinity sites (including 3NW62, 3NW436, 3NW463, 3NW464, 3NW465 and 3NW677) was discovered in the trail corridor. Shovel testing and scraping was used throughout the length of the corridor. All of the previously recorded sites are well outside the corridor and none will be impacted by the proposed trail if it remains in the current corridor. No sites were newly recorded in the current corridor. No further cultural resources work is recommended for this segment.

Segment Name - Young Cemetery
Results - one new site and one previously recorded site may be effected; further work is recommended
Discussion - This .82 mile trail segment forms a loop in the Young Cemetery vicinity of Newton County. Shovel testing and scraping was used throughout the length of the corridor except where it follows existing roadways. The trail skirts to the east around the mapped location of 3NW673. This site was recorded in 1988 by Southern Archeological Consultants as a large prehistoric quarry. We found no lithic artifacts in the vicinity and it may well be that 3NW673 is the result of historic bulldozing rather than prehistoric procurement behavior (as suggested by the original recorders). 3NW674 is across the creek from the proposed trail and will not be impacted.

During the original survey in the vicinity of 3NW466 three finely worked non-diagnostic biface fragments were noted in the gravel bar across from Fuller Spring (Figure 11). The biface fragments were not collected because at the time of the visit it appeared that we were at the previously recorded location of site 3NW466 that did not require additional artifacts to document its existence. It was also clear that these artifacts were out of context and as such did not warrant collection (although a draft site form was completed and submitted at the request of the COTR). At that time dry environmental conditions restricted surface visibility along the trail corridor that followed the established access road. In the area near the spring a series of 11 shovel tests, excavated at one meter intervals along cardinal directions across from the spring, as well as an intensive inspection of the cut bank noted no other cultural material. All shovel tests were excavated to 50 cm or to the top of the underlying cobble layer. Because of the proximity of Fuller

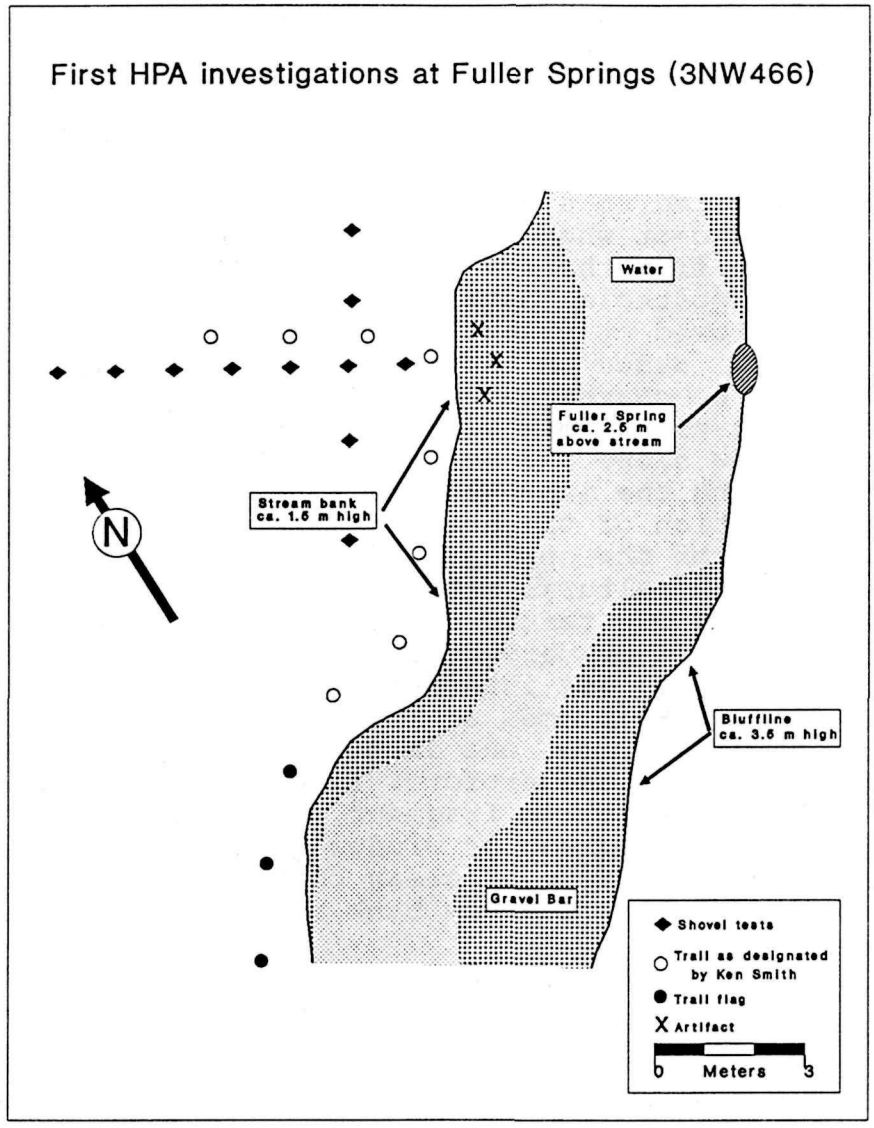


Figure 11. First HPA investigations at Fuller Springs.

Spring it was our opinion that although no artifacts were found in context it was likely that a site had been established in this vicinity at some time during the prehistoric past. Additional assessment was therefore recommended and NPS archeologist R. Richardson was given the responsibility for implementing an assessment program. Extensive rains during the period from November through early January produced dramatically changed environmental conditions along the length of the corridor. When Richardson visited the area in late January 1990 he found the once dry and dusty road surface to be clean and offering near perfect collection conditions. He also discovered that the lithic scatter recorded at 3NW466 (some 50 m outside the established corridor) extended south into and across the corridor

with numerous lithic artifacts exposed in the road itself. An on-site meeting between HPA, archeologist Richardson and the Contracting Officer resulted in a directive by the Contracting Officer to reassess the Fuller Spring finds in light of the new data relating to the extent of 3NW466. Our subsequent survey and posthole testing of the area indicated that the original site boundaries of 3NW466 were incorrectly recorded. The posthole tests were excavated to a maximum depth of 110 cm with a minimum depth of 30 cm except where prevented by dense rock along the steep slope away from the stream. The soil strata exposed in the majority of the posthole tests exhibited up to 60 cm of 10YR4/4 sandy loams followed by 5YR4/6 sandy clay loams to the base of the excavations. Based on the results of the posthole testing we found 3NW466 to be characterized by a moderate scatter of lithic debris extending ca 200 m x 325 m (Figure 12). The site extends along the shallow slope and across the flood plain of the creek. However, even with the improved environmental conditions and intensive inspection of the area no material was found below the surface across from the spring. Of the 72 additional posthole tests 59 contained cultural material. This assemblage of 1280 artifacts included one tested cobble, five exhausted cores or core fragments, five primary decortication flakes, 37 secondary decortication flakes, 464 interior flakes, 217 retouch flakes, 331 broken flakes, 83 pieces of lithic shatter, one dart point, one dart point midsection, one dart point stem/base, 14 biface fragments, one blank, one preform, five preform fragments, four modified flakes, one metate fragment, 104 fragments of fire-cracked chert, one fragment of window glass, two pieces of blue bottle glass and one piece of clear bottle glass. One additional core was recovered from the top bank across from the spring.

The dart point measures 28 mm x 21 mm x 6.5 mm and was manufactured from a pinkish chert. The point exhibits a biconvex cross section with a straight blade shape, side notching and a concave base. While not matching up exactly this point is most similar to the Cache River type that dates to the Early Archaic Period (Perino 1985:58). The dart point stem/base measures [32 mm] x 30 mm x 8 mm and was manufactured from a white chert. While most of the blade has been snapped off the base exhibits side notching and a concave base. This point is also most similar to the Cache River type. The intact ovid shaped preform measured 39 mm x 24 mm x 7 mm and was manufactured from a light tan chert. The rest of the bifacial fragments were either too small or so nondescript that no use or tool type could be identified. None of the modified flakes could be identified as specific tools but each had small areas of apparent intentional flaking. Based on the artifact assemblage as well as the location and extent this site appears to be the result of at least short term habitation activities. Many artifacts are exposed in the road cut that forms the trail corridor and that passes through the site area. Very few artifacts are exposed in other areas of the site.

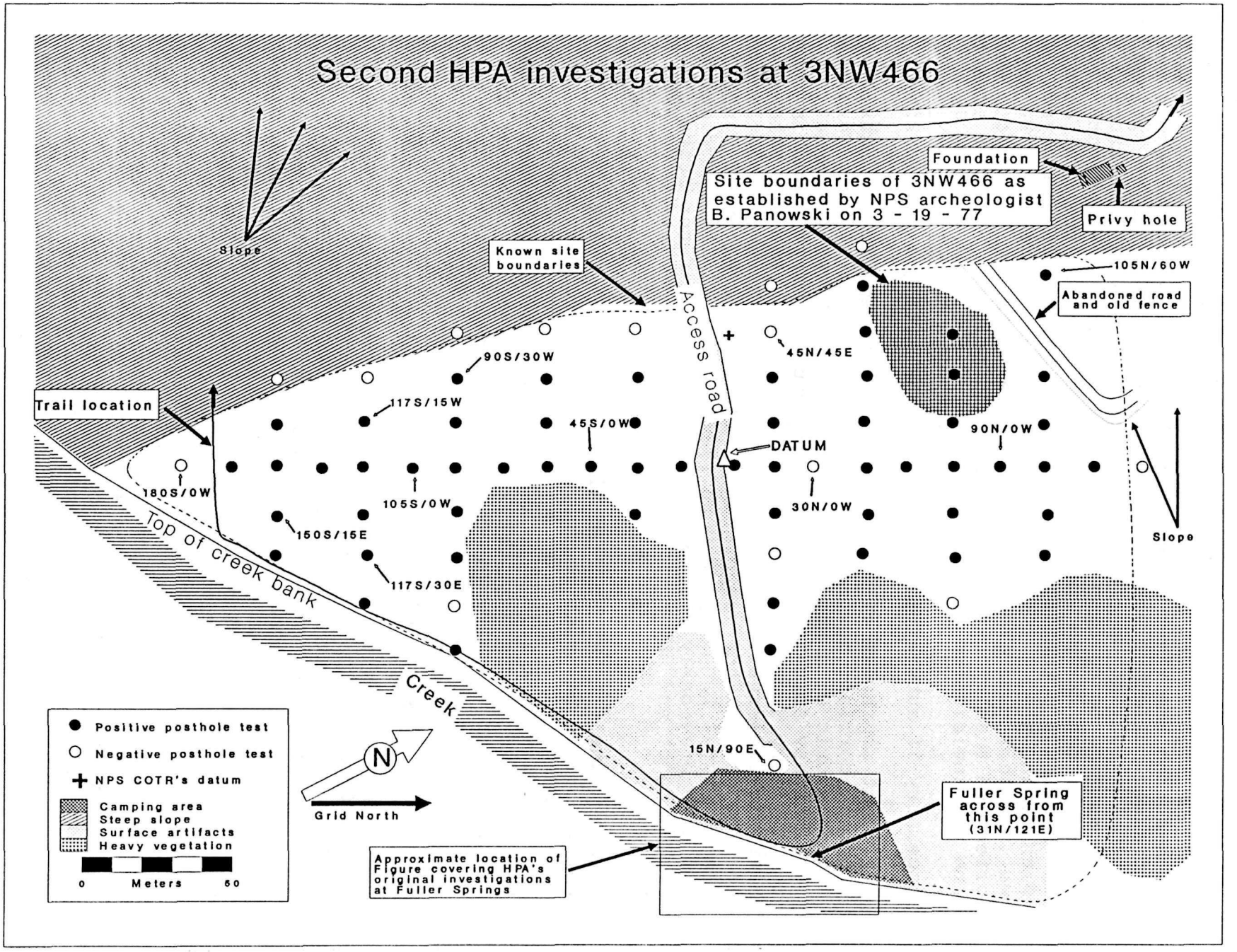


Figure 12. Second HPA investigations at Fuller Springs.

Although not yet documented it is likely that 3NW466 contains significant deposits and the artifacts exposed along the road during the right environmental conditions could result in increased collector activity. Recognizing that Fuller Springs is a popular recreation area, it is recommended that the exposed road surface be covered with a suitable material that both allows access to the spring and at the same time hides the artifacts. In this way a potentially significant resource can be saved without the need for further assessment or mitigation. It may well be that covering the road surface turns out to be more cost effective than an extensive assessment program. Further impacts are not anticipated at this location if the road surface is covered. Assessment of National Register eligibility will be necessary if substantial future impacts remain a possibility.

Just southwest of the Young Cemetery segment and outside the proposed corridor is located the 1861 Buchanan-Clagett farmstead. This historic site was documented in 1982 by NPS personnel (Preliminary Survey of Historic Structures, Part V) and in 1986 the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program agreed with NPS recommendations for leasing and visitor use presented in Erbie Development Concept Plan/Cultural Landscape Report (Rogers 1990). The farmstead has not been previously recorded with the Office of the State Archeologist and may be effected by increased visitor traffic in the area.

Segment Name - Lower Buffalo River Trail/Boat Creek
Results - one new site may be effected; no further work is recommended
Discussion - This 1.25 mile segment is located northeast of the Buffalo River along Boat Creek in Marion County. Most of the trail in this vicinity follows the bedrock or creek bottom of Boat Creek or follows an existing roadbed. Shovel testing and scraping was used throughout the length of the corridor where feasible. No previously recorded historic or prehistoric sites were located in the vicinity of the Lower Buffalo trail and no new prehistoric sites were found. The remains of a historic mining operation were found along the corridor on the west side of an unnamed intermittent stream that empties into Boat Creek (Figure 12). The trail is marked in this area along an old roadbed and passes through the site between two existing mine-related talus piles. The mine adit itself is open and may represent a potential hazard to park visitors. The site had not been previously recorded with the Office of the State Archeologist or with the State Historic Preservation Officer although the mine had been assessed and previously recorded by NPS personnel in connection with the Rush Historic District National Register Nomination and with the NPS Abandoned Mineral Lands Inventory. The mining operation is documented in contemporary mining reports and is considered by the NPS to be of lesser significance to the overall mining activity of the area with no further assessment required (Rogers 1990).

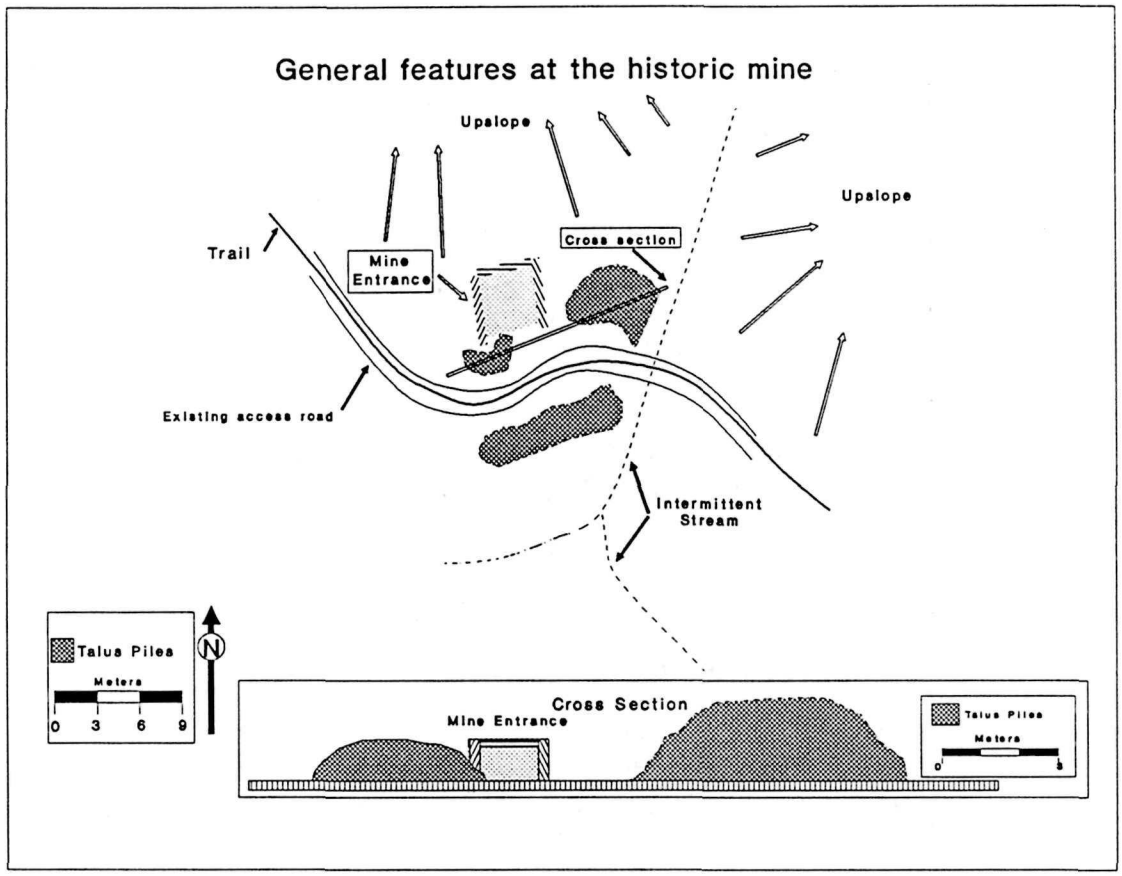


Figure 13. General features at the historic mine.

Just west of the west end of the existing corridor is located the remains of the old Cedar Creek school including extensive earth modifications and rock walls. This site has not been recorded with the Office of the State Archeologist or with the State Historic Preservation Officer. Although this site is not within the proposed corridor, it has been previously documented with field drawings and oral histories by NPS personnel and is considered to represent a significant resource in connection with the BNRs current interpretative themes (Rogers 1990). The site may be effected by increased visitor traffic in the area. The old road that represents a natural connection with the Lower Buffalo trail runs right along the edge of the rock retaining walls associated with the school.

SUMMARY

No further cultural resources work is recommended for the Richland Valley Loop/Woolum Ford trail segment or the Cavers Camp trail segment. Of the new sites located on the Upper Buffalo trail segment only 3NW715 and 3NW718 may require further assessment. In the Young Cemetery vicinity 3NW466 may be effected by the proposed trail and may require further

assessment. No further assessment is required for the historic mining operation noted in connection with the Lower Buffalo River/Boat Creek segment.

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PROJECT PARTICIPANTS

LAWRENCE L. AYRES conducted portions of the fieldwork and wrote portions of the technical report. Mr. Ayres received a B.A. in antiquities from Southwest Missouri State University in 1980, a B.S. in secondary education from the University of Arkansas in 1987 and an M.A. in anthropology from the University of Arkansas in 1988.

BARBARA L. CAMERON assisted in portions of the fieldwork. Ms. Cameron received a B.A. in anthropology from the University of Arkansas in 1989.

STEVEN M. IMHOFF assisted in portions of the fieldwork. Mr. Imhoff received a B.S. in sociology from the University of Tulsa in 1974 and an M.A. in anthropology from the University of Arkansas in 1982. He is a member of the Society of Professional Archeologists.

TIMOTHY C. KLINGER served as Principal Investigator and assisted in the preparation of the report. Mr. Klinger received an M.A. in anthropology from the University of Arkansas in 1977 and a J.D. from the University of Arkansas School of Law in 1982. Mr. Klinger is a member of the Society of Professional Archeologists and is a licensed attorney in the State of Arkansas.

JAMES E. SMITH conducted portions of the fieldwork and assisted in the preparation of the report. Mr. Smith received a B.A. from Arkansas State University and is currently working toward an M.A. in anthropology from the University of Arkansas.

SCOPE-OF-WORK

ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY FOR A DETERMINATION OF SIGNIFICANCE
ON SECTIONS OF 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 six sections of proposed trail at various points within Buffalo National River boundaries in Newton, Marion and Searcy Counties. There are approximately 11.04 miles of proposed trail in need of archeological survey. The 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 make a determination of significance relevant to the criteria for the National Register of Historic Places.

C.1.2. The fieldwork will consist of walking the flagged corridor and shovel testing in accordance with the State Plan for the Conservation of Archeological Resources in Arkansas (the State Plan).

C.1.3. The fieldwork will be immediately followed by submission of a Management Summary, analysis of the recovered materials and a final report which details results of the field investigations and recommends alternatives for the trail corridor where sites are encountered.

C.1.4. The 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 (as 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.

C.2. BACKGROUND

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 an elongated basin that is roughly 20 miles wide by 70 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 comprise only 11 percent of the Buffalo River basin. The first 16 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 Service, Buffalo National River is therefore required to conduct archeological survey prior to construction.

C.2.4. 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. The terrain can best be described as rugged, steep and often rocky. The proposed trail corridor is flagged but not brushed, therefore many areas will be overgrown.

C.3. LOCATION

C.3.1. The trail segments are listed below. Maps are attached to this Scope of Work. In addition, under C.3.2.-C.3.6. Segment Descriptions, you will note that these listed segments are further broken down into numbered sections for the convenience of detailed description.

SEGMENT NAME	LENGTH	LOCATION	QUAD MAP
UPPER BUFFALO RIVER TRAIL	5.50 miles	Newton Co.	Jasper
CAVERS CAMP	.47 miles	Newton Co.	Jasper
YOUNG CEMETARY	.82 miles	Newton Co.	Jasper
WOOLUM FORD Robertson Hill Junction to Upper Woolum Ford	1.00 miles	Searcy Co.	Eula
RICHLAND VALLEY LOOP Lower Woolum Ford to Robertson Hill	2.00 miles	Searcy Co.	Eula
LOWER BUFFALO RIVER TRAIL BOAT CREEK TRAIL	1.25 miles	Marion Co.	Buffalo City/Rea Valley

C.3.2. SEGMENT DESCRIPTIONS: (Note: due to the remote, rugged, undeveloped nature of the park, the follow directions may be confusing. Park personnel will assist prospective contractors in locating the sites if they wish to see them on the ground prior to submitting a bid.)

C.3.3. UPPER BUFFALO RIVER TRAIL
Sections 1 and 2. Begin at an old homesite marked "A" on the attached map. Access to this point is by Hwy 7 S. out of Harrison to the Erbie Road turnoff. Remain on the Erbie Road approximately 5.7 miles. An old road bed will then provide access to Point A. This road bed is overgrown and driving it is not recommended. Follow the flagging downstream to Point B. Point B is 1000 feet west of the Cedar Grove picnic area. This remaining 1000 feet to the picnic area has previously been granted archeological clearance.

C.3.4. Section 3. Begin 200 feet south of the Cedar Grove picnic area. The parking area for this is located approximately 2 miles down the Erbie Road from the Hwy 7 Junction. Follow flagging downstream to the Ozark Campground. The flagging ends at the extreme upstream end of the Ozark Campground. The last 100 feet of the proposed trail leading to the Ozark Campground is not flagged to avoid the possibility that someone might hike the proposed route and disturb the flagging. However, the trail will follow an existing path through the bushes at the upstream end of the campground.

C.3.5. CAVERS CAMP (section 7)
Access is gained by the Dogpatch-Erbie Road. Section 7 begins approximately 200 feet up the Fitten Cave Road (identified by a locked gate and a "No Parking" sign). This section joins the Cecil Creek Trail a short distance before the Cecil Creek Trail reaches a beaver pond.

C.3.6. YOUNG CEMETERY LOOP (sections 8 & 9)
Access is gained by the Dogpatch-Erbie Road. This section begins just southeast of the Clagett farmsite, near the Cecil Creek Ford. Section 9 follows the west bank of Cecil Creek back to the side hollow below the Young Cemetery, where it joins Section 8 to close the Loop.

C.3.7. RICHLAND VALLEY LOOP (Lower Woolum Ford to Robertson Hill)
On U.S. Hwy 65 at St. Joe, turn west on Arkansas Hwy 374 at Hensley's Texeco Station (0.0) miles. The pavement ends at 3.6 miles, bear right. At 6.7 miles, at cabana/bulletin board, turn left into pasture and follow field road. At 6.9 miles, bear right at cabana on field track. At 7.0 miles park at "No Vehicle Beyond This Point" sign at Lower Woolum Ford. Follow wheel tracks down onto gravel bar and cross river. (River should be 6-12" inches deep when 65 Bridge is at 1.10 feet.) Follow old track, first flag is on right and is pink/blue. Track is easily visible and is flagged intermittently with pink flags for approximately 3/10 of a mile. (This area is gravel bar/silt and is usually underwater all winter.) At 3/10 mile, enter field/pasture area, there is pink and blue flagging on a sycamore tree on the right. Leave track, bearing slightly right across field to woods edge. Go to the left edge of a sinkhole and bear straight to the woods. Orange flag is to the right of a large sycamore and to the left of a vine covered snag. Enter woods at orange flag and follow old road steeply uphill for 2/10 of a mile. This old road is flagged with blue tape. Enter overgrown field at orange flag. Bear right through heavy brush (blackberry, sumac, sassafras) following woods edge for approximately 1/10 mile. This is flagged in blue approximately every 10-15 feet. Enter woods at old road marked with orange flag. Follow this road for 1 mile to point marked with pink/blue flag. This is the trail junction and this segment ends here.

C.3.8. LOWER BUFFALO RIVER TRAIL (Boat Creek Trail Section). Access to this section is gained by taking Hwy 62 east through Flippin, to Hwy 101 (9 miles). Turn right on 101 and proceed south, continuing to Rea Valley.

At Hand Valley, the pavement ends and the road continues as gravel. The maintained road ends at Old Buffalo City. The road continues to the right and is very rough and rocky, this is Hathaway Hollow Road. Several creek crossings will be experienced. Approximately 1 mile after entering the Hathaway Hollow Road, you will enter the park boundary. Continue past the crossroads. Flagging will be to the left a short distance before the Buffalo River.

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. To accomplish this goal, the following approach shall be taken:

C.4.2. 1.) A site file search in the records of 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 consulted. The use of local informants in acquiring information on site locations and collections is encouraged.

C.4.3. 2.) A pedestrian survey of the proposed corridor sections shall be completed. This survey shall consist of: shovel tests every 30 meters to determine if archeological deposits exist below the vegetative cover. Soil from all shovel tests will be screened through 1/4 inch mesh screen. The entire proposed corridor must be surveyed and any areas and procedures of non-shovel test inspection must be justified. Over all this survey will entail approximately 11.04 miles of trail or 13.25 acres.

C.4.4. As archeological sites are located, further definition is required in order to determine the horizontal 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 accomplished as provided for on pages B-8 to B-9 in 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 backfilled 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 10 calendar days from 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 tracts 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.4.9. 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:
a. 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.

b. In order to insure that NPS accessioned materials are properly curated and administered, a Letter of Agreement For Curation of Archeological Materials from the Repository must be included in the response to this RFP (Request for Proposal). 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 ANCS cataloging by the Repository and submission of ANCS catalog cards to the NPS must be included.

c. 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.

d. 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.

e. 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

f. 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 and 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.

g. 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.

h. The Superintendent must give approval for any destructive analysis/study on a case-by-case basis.

i. 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 instance, "stable state" is interpreted to mean properly prepared for undergoing extensive or continued conservation efforts.

j. 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 Curation 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.

k. 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.

l. The Contractor is responsible for insuring that the collection is catalogued under the NPS ANCS system to the extent of insuring, through sub-contract, that the Repository completes this task.

C.5. DELIVERABLES

C.5.1. The contractor shall provide the COTR with a Management Summary as described in the following section entitled Schedule.

C.5.2. 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.5.3. 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 the 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 in illustrations. This report shall meet the same standards as required for the draft report.

C.6. SCHEDULE

C.6.1. The fieldwork for this project shall commence within 15 calendar days from the date of the contract award, and shall be completed within 25 days from the date of award.

C.6.2. 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 the 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.6.3. The analysis of all recovered materials and information, and the preparation of the draft report for review shall be completed within 30 calender days from completion of fieldwork. The contractor shall advise the COTR of the date of 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 conclusions drawn from this work.

C.6.4. 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 catalogued artifacts and collections associated with this project shall be submitted to the COTR at this time.

C.7. COLLECTIONS

C.7.1. This contract shall include cleaning and cataloging of all artifacts in preparation for analysis.

C.7.2. All collections (defined as including all artifacts, specimens, material samples, plus all documentation in the form of notes, photographs, maps, plans, diagrams, computer tapes, disks, etc.) remain the property of the Federal Government. Any information used or stored on computer tapes or disks shall be in an IBM PC compatible format. Upon the commencement of fieldwork that will produce collections, the field supervisor shall obtain an accession number from the park curator and all containers of specimens shall be labeled with that number. When leaving the field, all collections taken from the park shall be placed on loan by the park curator. The contractor shall provide a detailed inventory to the park curator and COTR. In addition, a complete Summary Listing of documents will be provided to the park curator.

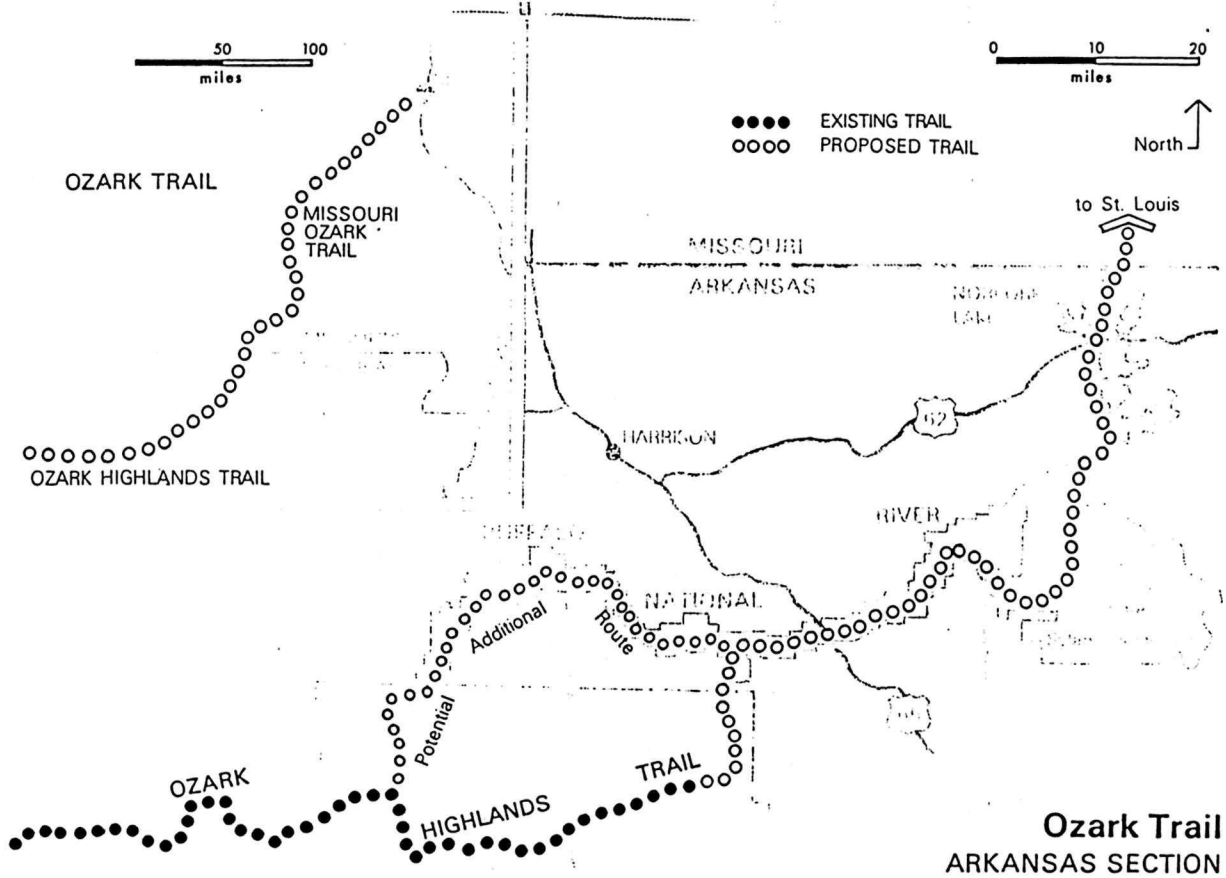
C.7.3. After the materials are processed, a detailed inventory should be provided to the park curator and the project COTR.

C.7.4. A curation fee will be charged by the Arkansas Archeological Survey for curation and preparation of ANCS (Automated National Cataloging System) cataloging. A fee schedule from the Arkansas Archeological Survey is attached. (Note: the curation fee may change in 1990. The charges listed will be used to evaluate all proposals. If a higher fee is actually charged, a change order reflecting this change will amend the contract.) Collections will meet the current Arkansas Archeological Survey Curation Standards as published in the State Plan (Appendixes 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 "Interim Guidelines" available from the Arkansas Archeological Survey Registrar's Office.

C.7.5. Collection materials must be kept in secure conditions in space during the period of analysis. Once the study has been completed, all collections must be placed with, and accepted by, the Arkansas Archeological Survey. (Note: See Statement of Work C.4.9. for technical requirements.) 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.

C.8. PAYMENTS

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 will be made upon receipt and acceptation of the Final Report as well as all collections and documentation generated by the project.



Ozark Trail

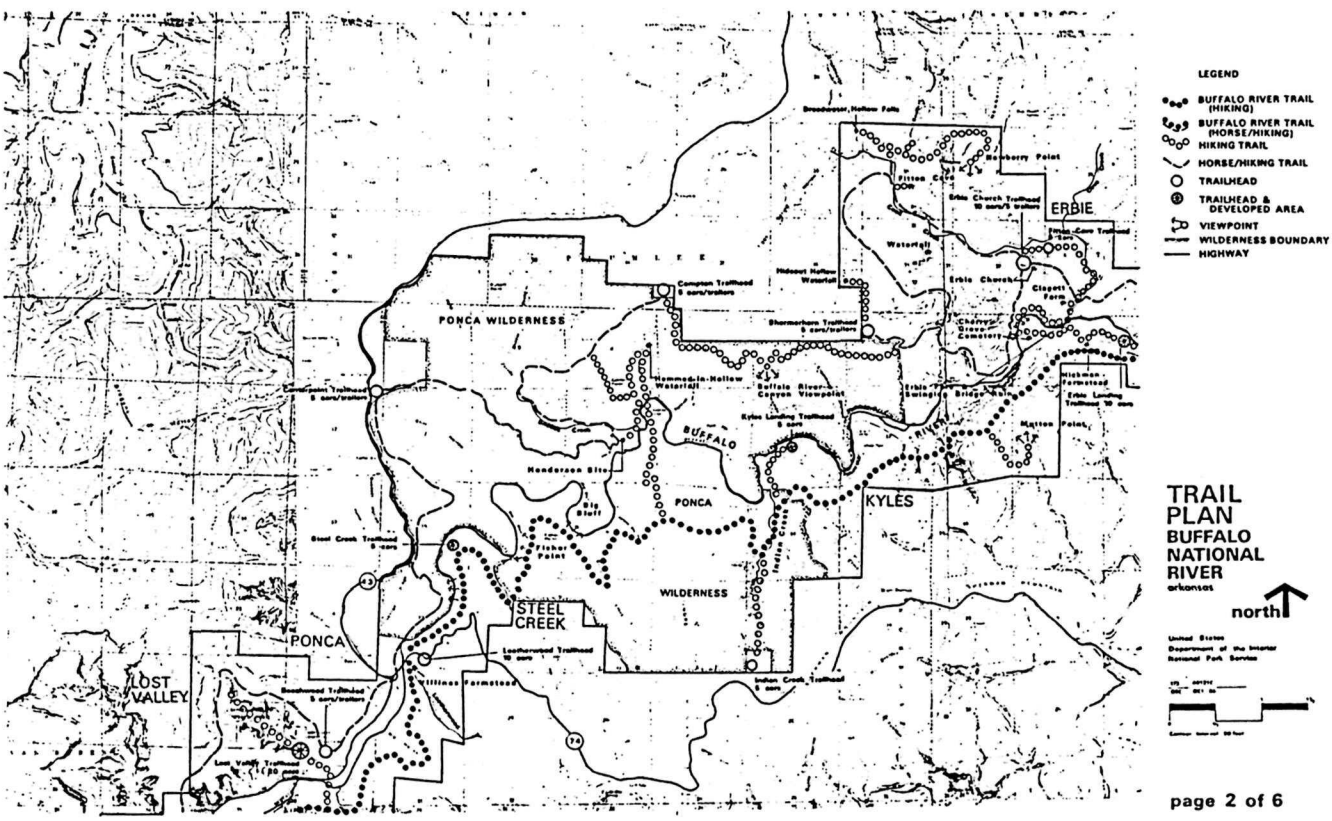
ARKANSAS SECTION

BUFFALO NATIONAL RIVER, ARKANSAS

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National Park Service



APPENDIX
Buffalo Trail Survey Artifact Data

Unit Name	Provience	Cat-Itm	Depth (cm)	Artifact Category	Ct.	Comments
Site Number:	**3NW466**					
Posthole test	2N/ 0W	1- 1	0-75	Flake, secondary decort.	1	
Posthole test	2N/ 0W	1- 2	0-75	Flake, interior	19	
Posthole test	2N/ 0W	1- 3	0-75	Flake, retouch	11	
Posthole test	2N/ 0W	1- 4	0-75	Flake, broken	21	
Posthole test	2N/ 0W	1- 5	0-75	Shatter	1	
Posthole test	2N/ 0W	1- 6	0-75	Biface fragment	3	
Posthole test	2N/ 0W	1- 7	0-75	Fire-cracked chert	3	
Posthole test	2N/ 0W	1- 8	0-75	Bottle glass, blue	1	
Posthole test	15N/ 0W	2- 1	0-30	Flake, secondary decort.	1	
Posthole test	15N/ 0W	2- 2	0-30	Flake, interior	10	
Posthole test	15N/ 0W	2- 3	0-30	Flake, retouch	12	
Posthole test	15N/ 0W	2- 4	0-30	Flake, broken	14	
Posthole test	15N/ 0W	2- 5	0-30	Shatter	4	
Posthole test	15N/ 0W	2- 6	0-30	Preform fragment	1	
Posthole test	15N/ 0W	2- 7	0-30	Fire-cracked chert	2	
Posthole test	15N/15E	3- 1	0-40	Core	1	
Posthole test	15N/15E	3- 2	0-40	Flake, interior	17	
Posthole test	15N/15E	3- 3	0-40	Flake, retouch	7	
Posthole test	15N/15E	3- 4	0-40	Flake, broken	13	
Posthole test	15N/15E	3- 5	0-40	Shatter	2	
Posthole test	15N/15E	3- 6	0-40	Preform fragment	1	
Posthole test	15N/15E	3- 7	0-40	Fire-cracked chert	2	
Posthole test	15N/15E	3- 8	0-40	Grinding basin	1	Metate fragment
Posthole test	15N/45E	7- 1	0-30	Flake, secondary decort.	1	
Posthole test	15N/60E	4- 1	0-30	Shatter	1	
Posthole test	15N/15W	5- 1	0-30	Flake, primary decort.	1	
Posthole test	15N/15W	5- 2	0-30	Flake, secondary decort.	1	
Posthole test	15N/15W	5- 3	0-30	Flake, interior	19	
Posthole test	15N/15W	5- 4	0-30	Flake, retouch	7	
Posthole test	15N/15W	5- 5	0-30	Flake, broken	9	
Posthole test	15N/15W	5- 6	0-30	Shatter	3	
Posthole test	15N/15W	5- 7	0-30	Biface fragment	1	Very small, indeterminent fragments
Posthole test	15N/30W	6- 1	0-35	Flake, secondary decort.	1	
Posthole test	15N/30W	6- 2	0-35	Flake, interior	11	
Posthole test	15N/30W	6- 3	0-35	Flake, retouch	1	
Posthole test	15N/30W	6- 4	0-35	Flake, broken	6	
Posthole test	15N/30W	6- 5	0-35	Shatter	3	
Posthole test	45N/ 0W	8- 1	0-30	Flake, primary decort.	1	
Posthole test	45N/ 0W	8- 2	0-30	Flake, secondary decort.	2	
Posthole test	45N/ 0W	8- 3	0-30	Flake, interior	13	
Posthole test	45N/ 0W	8- 4	0-30	Flake, retouch	11	
Posthole test	45N/ 0W	8- 5	0-30	Flake, broken	11	
Posthole test	45N/ 0W	8- 6	0-30	Shatter	1	
Posthole test	45N/ 0W	8- 7	0-30	Fire-cracked chert	2	
Posthole test	45N/ 0W	8- 8	0-30	Core fragment	1	
Posthole test	45N/ 0W	8- 9	0-30	Biface fragment	2	
Posthole test	45N/ 0W	9- 1	30-60	Flake, secondary decort.	2	
Posthole test	45N/ 0W	9- 2	30-60	Flake, interior	5	
Posthole test	45N/ 0W	9- 3	30-60	Flake, retouch	7	
Posthole test	45N/ 0W	9- 4	30-60	Flake, broken	4	
Posthole test	45N/ 0W	9- 5	30-60	Dart point	1	Pinkish chert, 28 mm x 21 mm x 6.5 mm, straight blade, side notching, biconvex, concave base, most similar to Cache River (Perino 1985:58)
Posthole test	45N/15E	10- 1	0-20	Flake, primary decort.	1	
Posthole test	45N/15E	10- 2	0-20	Flake, secondary decort.	1	
Posthole test	45N/15E	10- 3	0-20	Flake, interior	7	
Posthole test	45N/15E	10- 4	0-20	Flake, retouch	2	
Posthole test	45N/15E	10- 5	0-20	Flake, broken	4	
Posthole test	45N/15E	10- 6	0-20	Shatter	1	
Posthole test	45N/15E	10- 7	0-20	Biface fragment	1	Very small, indeterminent biface fragment
Posthole test	45N/15E	10- 8	0-20	Flake, modified	1	Slight modification around the bulb
Posthole test	45N/15E	10- 9	0-20	Fire-cracked chert	4	
Posthole test	45N/30E	11- 1	0-30	Flake, secondary decort.	1	
Posthole test	45N/30E	11- 2	0-30	Flake, interior	8	
Posthole test	45N/30E	11- 3	0-30	Flake, retouch	5	
Posthole test	45N/30E	11- 4	0-30	Flake, broken	6	
Posthole test	45N/30E	11- 5	0-30	Shatter	2	
Posthole test	45N/15W	12- 1	0-50	Flake, secondary decort.	3	
Posthole test	45N/15W	12- 2	0-50	Flake, interior	18	
Posthole test	45N/15W	12- 3	0-50	Flake, retouch	11	
Posthole test	45N/15W	12- 4	0-50	Flake, broken	10	
Posthole test	45N/15W	12- 5	0-50	Shatter	10	
Posthole test	45N/15W	12- 6	0-50	Biface fragment	1	
Posthole test	45N/15W	12- 7	0-50	Preform fragment	1	

APPENDIX
Buffalo Trail Survey Artifact Data

Unit Name	Provience Cat-Itm	Depth (cm)	Artifact Category	Ct.	Comments
Posthole test	45N/15W 12- 8	0-50	Dart point stem/base	1	White chert, [32 mm] x 30 mm x 8 mm, side notched, concave base, most similar to Cache River (Perino 1985:58)
Posthole test	45N/15W 12- 9	0-50	Fire-cracked chert	9	
Posthole test	45N/15W 13- 1	50-70	Flake, interior	2	
Posthole test	45N/15W 13- 2	50-70	Flake, retouch	4	
Posthole test	45N/15W 13- 3	50-70	Flake, broken	4	
Posthole test	45N/15W 13- 4	50-70	Shatter	1	
Posthole test	45N/30W 14- 1	0-45	Flake, interior	12	
Posthole test	45N/30W 14- 2	0-45	Flake, retouch	5	
Posthole test	45N/30W 14- 3	0-45	Flake, broken	4	
Posthole test	45N/30W 14- 4	0-45	Shatter	8	
Posthole test	45N/30W 14- 5	0-45	Fire-cracked chert	9	
Posthole test	45N/30W 14- 6	0-45	Dart point midsection	1	Thin fragment of a midsection
Posthole test	45N/30W 14- 7	0-45	Flake, modified	1	
Posthole test	45N/30W 14- 8	0-45	Window glass	1	
Posthole test	45N/30W 15- 1	45-70	Flake, interior	2	
Posthole test	45N/30W 15- 2	45-70	Biface fragment	1	
Posthole test	45N/45W 16- 1	0-50	Flake, secondary decort.	1	
Posthole test	45N/45W 16- 2	0-50	Flake, interior	6	
Posthole test	45N/45W 16- 3	0-50	Flake, retouch	2	
Posthole test	45N/45W 16- 4	0-50	Flake, broken	4	
Posthole test	45N/45W 16- 5	0-50	Fire-cracked chert	4	
Posthole test	45N/45W 16- 6	0-50	Flake, modified	1	Broken interior flake, slightly modified along one edge
Posthole test	45N/60W 17- 1	0-30	Biface fragment	1	Small, indeterminent fragment
Posthole test	60N/ 0W 18- 1	0-45	Core	1	
Posthole test	60N/ 0W 18- 2	0-45	Flake, interior	18	
Posthole test	60N/ 0W 18- 3	0-45	Flake, retouch	6	
Posthole test	60N/ 0W 18- 4	0-45	Flake, broken	9	
Posthole test	60N/ 0W 18- 5	0-45	Shatter	3	
Posthole test	60N/ 0W 18- 6	0-45	Fire-cracked chert	2	
Posthole test	60N/ 0W 19- 1	45-65	Flake, secondary decort.	2	
Posthole test	60N/ 0W 19- 2	45-65	Flake, interior	16	
Posthole test	60N/ 0W 19- 3	45-65	Flake, retouch	6	
Posthole test	60N/ 0W 19- 4	45-65	Flake, broken	18	
Posthole test	60N/ 0W 19- 5	45-65	Shatter	2	
Posthole test	60N/ 0W 19- 6	45-65	Fire-cracked chert	9	
Posthole test	75N/ 0W 20- 1	0-15	Flake, interior	1	
Posthole test	75N/ 0W 20- 2	0-15	Flake, broken	2	
Posthole test	75N/15E 21- 1	0-70	Flake, interior	19	
Posthole test	75N/15E 21- 2	0-70	Flake, retouch	6	
Posthole test	75N/15E 21- 3	0-70	Flake, broken	8	
Posthole test	75N/15E 21- 4	0-70	Shatter	5	
Posthole test	75N/15E 21- 5	0-70	Preform fragment	1	
Posthole test	75N/15E 22- 1	70-115	Flake, interior	4	
Posthole test	75N/15E 22- 2	70-115	Flake, retouch	1	
Posthole test	75N/15E 22- 3	70-115	Flake, broken	2	
Posthole test	75N/15E 22- 4	70-115	Fire-cracked chert	1	
Posthole test	75N/30E 23- 1	0-35	Flake, interior	2	
Posthole test	75N/30E 23- 2	0-35	Flake, broken	1	
Posthole test	75N/15W 24- 1	0-30	Flake, interior	5	
Posthole test	75N/15W 24- 2	0-30	Flake, retouch	3	
Posthole test	75N/15W 24- 3	0-30	Flake, broken	1	
Posthole test	75N/15W 24- 4	0-30	Shatter	3	
Posthole test	75N/30W 25- 1	0-30	Flake, interior	2	
Posthole test	75N/30W 25- 2	0-30	Shatter	1	
Posthole test	75N/45W 26- 1	0-30	Flake, interior	1	
Posthole test	75N/45W 26- 2	0-30	Biface fragment	1	Midsection of a large biface, [] mm x 46 mm x 11 mm
Posthole test	75N/45W 26- 3	0-30	Fire-cracked chert	1	
Posthole test	90N/ 0W 27- 1	0-15	Flake, interior	1	
Posthole test	90N/ 0W 27- 2	0-15	Flake, broken	2	
Posthole test	105N/ 0W 28- 1	0-19	Flake, interior	1	
Posthole test	105N/ 0W 28- 2	0-19	Flake, broken	4	
Posthole test	105N/ 0W 28- 3	0-19	Fire-cracked chert	3	
Posthole test	105N/13E 29- 1	0-55	Flake, interior	4	
Posthole test	105N/13E 29- 2	0-55	Flake, broken	2	
Posthole test	105N/13E 29- 3	0-55	Shatter	1	
Posthole test	105N/13E 29- 4	0-55	Core	1	
Posthole test	105N/13E 29- 5	0-55	Fire-cracked chert	1	
Posthole test	105N/13E 30- 1	55-100	Flake, interior	1	
Posthole test	105N/15W 31- 1	0-22	Flake, secondary decort.	1	
Posthole test	105N/15W 31- 2	0-22	Flake, interior	4	
Posthole test	105N/15W 31- 3	0-22	Flake, broken	1	
Posthole test	105N/15W 31- 4	0-22	Fire-cracked chert	1	
Posthole test	105N/30W 32- 1	0-30	Flake, interior	3	
Posthole test	105N/30W 32- 2	0-30	Flake, retouch	1	

APPENDIX
Buffalo Trail Survey Artifact Data

Unit Name	Provience Cat-Itm	Depth (cm)	Artifact Category	Ct.	Comments
Posthole test	105N/30W 32- 3	0-30	Flake, broken	1	
Posthole test	105N/30W 33- 1	0-30	Fire-cracked chert	3	
Posthole test	120N/ 0W 34- 1	0-45	Flake, secondary decort.	1	
Posthole test	120N/ 0W 34- 2	0-45	Flake, interior	4	
Posthole test	120N/ 0W 34- 3	0-45	Flake, broken	1	
Posthole test	120N/ 0W 35- 1	45-50	Flake, interior	1	
Posthole test	120N/ 0W 35- 2	45-50	Flake, broken	1	
Posthole test	15S/ 0W 36- 1	0-30	Flake, secondary decort.	5	
Posthole test	15S/ 0W 36- 2	0-30	Flake, interior	39	
Posthole test	15S/ 0W 36- 3	0-30	Flake, retouch	24	
Posthole test	15S/ 0W 36- 4	0-30	Flake, broken	33	
Posthole test	15S/ 0W 36- 5	0-30	Shatter	5	
Posthole test	15S/ 0W 36- 6	0-30	Flake, modified	1	Large secondary decortication flake with some flaking along one edge
Posthole test	15S/ 0W 36- 7	0-30	Fire-cracked chert	7	
Posthole test	30S/ 0W 37- 1	0-30	Flake, primary decort.	1	
Posthole test	30S/ 0W 37- 2	0-30	Flake, secondary decort.	3	
Posthole test	30S/ 0W 37- 3	0-30	Flake, interior	18	
Posthole test	30S/ 0W 37- 4	0-30	Flake, retouch	17	
Posthole test	30S/ 0W 37- 5	0-30	Flake, broken	18	
Posthole test	30S/ 0W 37- 6	0-30	Shatter	4	
Posthole test	30S/ 0W 37- 7	0-30	Biface fragment	2	
Posthole test	30S/ 0W 37- 8	0-30	Fire-cracked chert	3	
Posthole test	30S/15E 38- 1	0-30	Flake, interior	13	
Posthole test	30S/15E 38- 2	0-30	Flake, retouch	4	
Posthole test	30S/15E 38- 3	0-30	Flake, broken	5	
Posthole test	30S/15E 38- 4	0-30	Fire-cracked chert	1	
Posthole test	30S/15W 39- 1	0-30	Flake, interior	16	
Posthole test	30S/15W 39- 2	0-30	Flake, retouch	4	
Posthole test	30S/15W 39- 3	0-30	Flake, broken	9	
Posthole test	30S/15W 39- 4	0-30	Shatter	1	
Posthole test	30S/15W 39- 5	0-30	Preform	1	Small ovid preform, light tan chert, 39 mm x 24 mm x 7 mm
Posthole test	30S/15W 39- 6	0-30	Fire-cracked chert	3	
Posthole test	30S/15W 39- 7	0-30	Bottle glass, blue	1	
Posthole test	30S/15W 39- 8	0-30	Bottle glass, clear	1	
Posthole test	30S/30W 40- 1	0-30	Flake, secondary decort.	1	
Posthole test	30S/30W 40- 2	0-30	Flake, interior	7	
Posthole test	30S/30W 40- 3	0-30	Flake, retouch	1	
Posthole test	30S/30W 40- 4	0-30	Fire-cracked chert	2	
Posthole test	46S/ 0W 41- 1	0-30	Flake, secondary decort.	2	
Posthole test	46S/ 0W 41- 2	0-30	Flake, interior	13	
Posthole test	46S/ 0W 41- 3	0-30	Flake, retouch	3	
Posthole test	46S/ 0W 41- 4	0-30	Flake, broken	9	
Posthole test	46S/ 0W 41- 5	0-30	Shatter	3	
Posthole test	46S/ 0W 41- 6	0-30	Preform fragment	1	Fragment of a large preform, pinkish chert, [49 mm] x 41 mm x 12 mm
Posthole test	60S/ 0W 42- 1	0-30	Flake, secondary decort.	3	
Posthole test	60S/ 0W 42- 2	0-30	Flake, interior	37	
Posthole test	60S/ 0W 42- 3	0-30	Flake, retouch	20	
Posthole test	60S/ 0W 42- 4	0-30	Flake, broken	29	
Posthole test	60S/ 0W 42- 5	0-30	Shatter	3	
Posthole test	60S/ 0W 42- 6	0-30	Fire-cracked chert	6	
Posthole test	60S/ 0W 43- 1	30-50	Flake, interior	2	
Posthole test	60S/ 0W 43- 2	30-50	Flake, broken	2	
Posthole test	60S/15W 44- 1	0-30	Flake, interior	8	
Posthole test	60S/15W 44- 2	0-30	Flake, broken	6	
Posthole test	60S/15W 44- 3	0-30	Fire-cracked chert	2	
Posthole test	60S/30W 45- 1	0-30	Flake, interior	4	
Posthole test	60S/30W 45- 2	0-30	Fire-cracked chert	3	
Posthole test	75S/ 0W 46- 1	0-30	Tested cobble	1	
Posthole test	75S/ 0W 46- 2	0-30	Flake, interior	20	
Posthole test	75S/ 0W 46- 3	0-30	Flake, retouch	13	
Posthole test	75S/ 0W 46- 4	0-30	Flake, broken	20	
Posthole test	75S/ 0W 46- 5	0-30	Shatter	8	
Posthole test	75S/ 0W 47- 1	30-50	Flake, secondary decort.	1	
Posthole test	75S/ 0W 47- 2	30-50	Flake, broken	2	
Posthole test	90S/ 0W 48- 1	0-40	Flake, secondary decort.	1	
Posthole test	90S/ 0W 48- 2	0-40	Flake, interior	18	
Posthole test	90S/ 0W 48- 3	0-40	Flake, retouch	9	
Posthole test	90S/ 0W 48- 4	0-40	Flake, broken	6	
Posthole test	90S/ 0W 48- 5	0-40	Biface fragment	1	Small, indeterminent biface
Posthole test	90S/ 0W 48- 6	0-40	Fire-cracked chert	12	
Posthole test	90S/15E 49- 1	0-30	Flake, secondary decort.	1	
Posthole test	90S/15E 49- 2	0-30	Flake, retouch	2	
Posthole test	90S/15E 49- 3	0-30	Flake, broken	4	
Posthole test	90S/30E 50- 1	0-30	Flake, secondary decort.	1	
Posthole test	90S/45E 53- 1	0-10	Fire-cracked chert	1	
Posthole test	90S/15W 51- 1	0-30	Flake, primary decort.	1	

APPENDIX
Buffalo Trail Survey Artifact Data

Unit Name	Provience	Cat-Itm	Depth (cm)	Artifact Category	Ct.	Comments
Posthole test	90S/15W	51- 2	0-30	Flake, interior	2	
Posthole test	90S/15W	51- 3	0-30	Flake, broken	1	
Posthole test	90S/30W	52- 1	0-20	Flake, interior	2	
Posthole test	90S/15W	52- 2	0-20	Flake, broken	3	
Posthole test	90S/15W	52- 3	0-20	Fire-cracked chert	3	
Posthole test	105S/ 0W	54- 1	0-30	Core	1	
Posthole test	105S/ 0W	54- 2	0-30	Flake, interior	5	
Posthole test	105S/ 0W	54- 3	0-30	Flake, retouch	1	
Posthole test	105S/ 0W	54- 4	0-30	Flake, broken	5	
Posthole test	105S/ 0W	54- 5	0-30	Shatter	1	
Posthole test	105S/ 0W	54- 6	0-30	Blank	1	
Posthole test	105S/ 0W	54- 7	0-30	Fire-cracked chert	1	
Posthole test	117S/ 0W	55- 1	0-30	Flake, interior	3	
Posthole test	117S/ 0W	55- 2	0-30	Flake, retouch	1	
Posthole test	117S/ 0W	55- 3	0-30	Flake, broken	2	
Posthole test	117S/ 0W	55- 4	0-30	Shatter	1	
Posthole test	117S/ 0W	55- 5	0-30	Fire-cracked chert	3	
Posthole test	117S/ 0W	56- 1	30-50	Flake, interior	4	
Posthole test	117S/ 0W	56- 2	30-50	Flake, broken	2	
Posthole test	117S/ 0W	56- 3	30-50	Shatter	1	
Posthole test	117S/15E	57- 1	0-30	Flake, interior	3	
Posthole test	117S/15E	57- 2	0-30	Flake, broken	3	
Posthole test	117S/30E	58- 1	0-30	Flake, retouch	1	
Posthole test	117S/45E	59- 1	0-30	Flake, broken	2	
Posthole test	117S/15W	60- 1	0-30	Flake, interior	4	
Posthole test	117S/15W	60- 2	0-30	Flake, retouch	2	
Posthole test	117S/15W	60- 3	0-30	Flake, broken	3	
Posthole test	137S/ 0W	61- 1	0-50	Flake, interior	4	
Posthole test	137S/ 0W	61- 2	0-50	Flake, retouch	1	
Posthole test	150S/ 0W	62- 1	0-50	Flake, interior	3	
Posthole test	150S/ 0W	62- 2	0-50	Flake, retouch	2	
Posthole test	150S/ 0W	62- 3	0-50	Flake, broken	3	
Posthole test	150S/15E	63- 1	0-30	Flake, broken	1	
Posthole test	150S/30E	64- 1	0-30	Shatter	3	
Posthole test	150S/15W	65- 1	0-30	Flake, interior	2	
Posthole test	150S/15W	65- 2	0-30	Flake, retouch	2	
Posthole test	150S/15W	65- 3	0-30	Fire-cracked chert	1	
Posthole test	165S/ 0W	66- 1	0-50	Flake, interior	1	
Posthole test	165S/ 0W	66- 2	0-50	Flake, retouch	2	
Posthole test	165S/ 0W	66- 3	0-50	Shatter	1	
General surface		67- 1	0-0	Core	1	
				Total collection:	1281	
Site Number:	**3NW715**					
Shovel test A		68- 1	0-30	Flake, interior	3	
Shovel test A		68- 2	0-30	Flake, broken	3	
Shovel test A		68- 3	0-30	Flake graver	1	
Shovel test A		68- 4	0-30	Fire-cracked chert	1	
Shovel test B		69- 1	0-30	Flake, interior	2	
Shovel test B		69- 2	0-30	Flake, retouch	2	
Shovel test B		69- 3	0-30	Flake, broken	1	
				Total collection:	13	
Site Number:	**3NW717**					
General surface		71- 1	0-0	Bottle glass, amber	1	
General surface		71- 2	0-0	Bottle glass, clear	1	
General surface		71- 3	0-0	Opal glass jar lid	1	
General surface		71- 4	0-0	Whiteware, plain	2	
General surface		71- 5	0-0	Porcelain	2	
Shovel test 1		72- 1	0-10	Flake, broken	1	
Shovel test 2		73- 1	0-10	Flake, broken	1	
Shovel test 3		74- 1	0-10	Flake, interior	1	
Shovel test 4		75- 1	0-10	Flake, broken	2	
Shovel test 4		75- 2	0-10	Whiteware, plain	1	
Shovel test 5		76- 1	0-5	Flake, broken	2	
Shovel test 11		77- 1	0-10	Metal, misc. unident.	1	
Shovel test 11		77- 2	0-10	Nail, wire	2	
Shovel test 11		77- 3	0-10	Nail, cut	4	
Shovel test 11		77- 4	0-10	Window glass	1	
Shovel test 11		77- 5	0-10	Bottle glass, clear	1	
				Total collection:	24	
Site Number:	**3NW718**					
Surface - trail		79- 1	0-0	Biface	1	Unfin. biface, 202 mm x 51 mm x 31 mm
Surface - shelter		80- 1	0-0	Flake, interior	4	
Surface - shelter		80- 2	0-0	Flake, retouch	2	
Surface - shelter		80- 3	0-0	Shatter	3	
Surface - shelter		80- 4	0-0	Fire-cracked chert	3	
				Total collection:	13	