

ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE PROPOSED TYLER BEND ACCESS ROAD,
BUFFALO NATIONAL RIVER,
SEARCY COUNTY, ARKANSAS

ROGER E. COLEMAN

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SOUTHWEST REGIONAL OFFICE
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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Archeological survey and testing was conducted along the proposed 2.5 mile access road and at the well-head/parking lot for Tyler Bend development area. The purpose of this investigation was to identify cultural resources within the proposed right-of-way; document resources encountered; make an assessment of significance; and if significant, offer recommendations to mitigate adverse impact.

4 Anglo-American sites were encountered within the surveyed road alignment. All are homesteads occupied during the second quarter of the 20th century and later. Only two sites (areas 5 and 7) have partially standing structural remains. Area 3/4 consists of a stone cistern and collapsed structure while area 6 is represented by a disturbed stone foundation.

All 4 sites will be impacted by proposed construction. Because of recent age, lack of integrity, and inability to meet standards for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, all 4 sites are recommended for clearance.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The writer is indebted to the staff of Buffalo National River. Myra Foster, park interpreter, and Jim Smith, park volunteer, participated in the investigation. Suzanne Rogers, park historian, provided resource materials. Bob Johnson, project engineer, helped determine site relationships to the surveyed right-of-way. Jim Bradford, National Park Service archeologist at the Southwest Regional Office in Santa Fe, coordinated the project.

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INTRODUCTION

From June 1-2, 1987, an archeological survey was conducted within the proposed right-of-way for the Tyler Bend access road, and at the proposed well-head/parking lot site. Four Anglo-American sites were identified in the surveyed road alignment. Cultural remains were not encountered at the proposed well-head/parking lot site. Prehistoric cultural remains did not occur anywhere in the areas surveyed.

Among the 4 sites encountered, 3 (areas 3/4, 5, and 7) were historically documented (Rogers 1987), and because of visible structural remains and surviving fabric, were easily assessed during the survey. The 4th site (area 6), for which Rogers (1987) had no direct documentation, required additional archeological investigation to make an assessment of significance. From July 15-16, limited archeological testing was conducted at area 6.

ENVIRONMENTAL BACKGROUND

Location

The project area is in Buffalo National River, a 132 mile long, 90,000 acre park in northern Arkansas (NPS 1985:6). Tyler Bend is located along the middle section of Buffalo River in Searcy County, approximately 2.5 miles upriver from the Highway 65 bridge (Fig. 1). The proposed access road follows an existing county road from the Silver Hill ranger station on Highway 65 and proceeds 2.5 miles northwest to Tyler Bend (Fig. 2).

Geology/Physiography

Buffalo National River courses through the heart of the Ozark Mountains. Geologically, the Ozarks are composed of 3 plateaus, each uplifted as a separate unit. The highest and most dissected plateau is the Boston Mountains, with the Springfield and Salem Plateaus following in decreasing elevation along a south-north gradient. Tyler Bend is situated in the intermediate Springfield Plateau that is characterized by relief as great as 1500 feet in more rugged areas (Crow 1974:15-16).

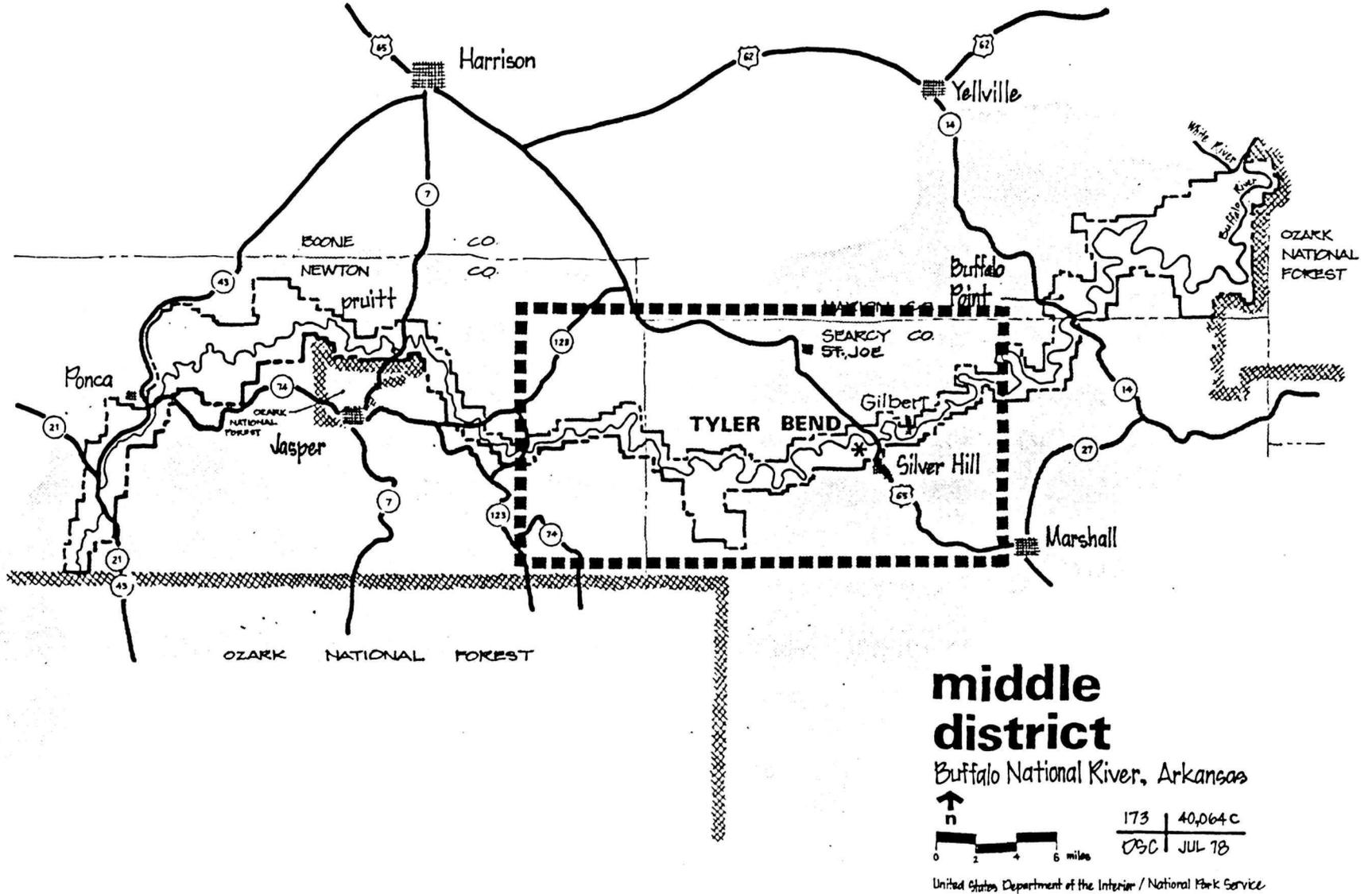


Figure 1. The Location of Tyler Bend (from NPS 1986).

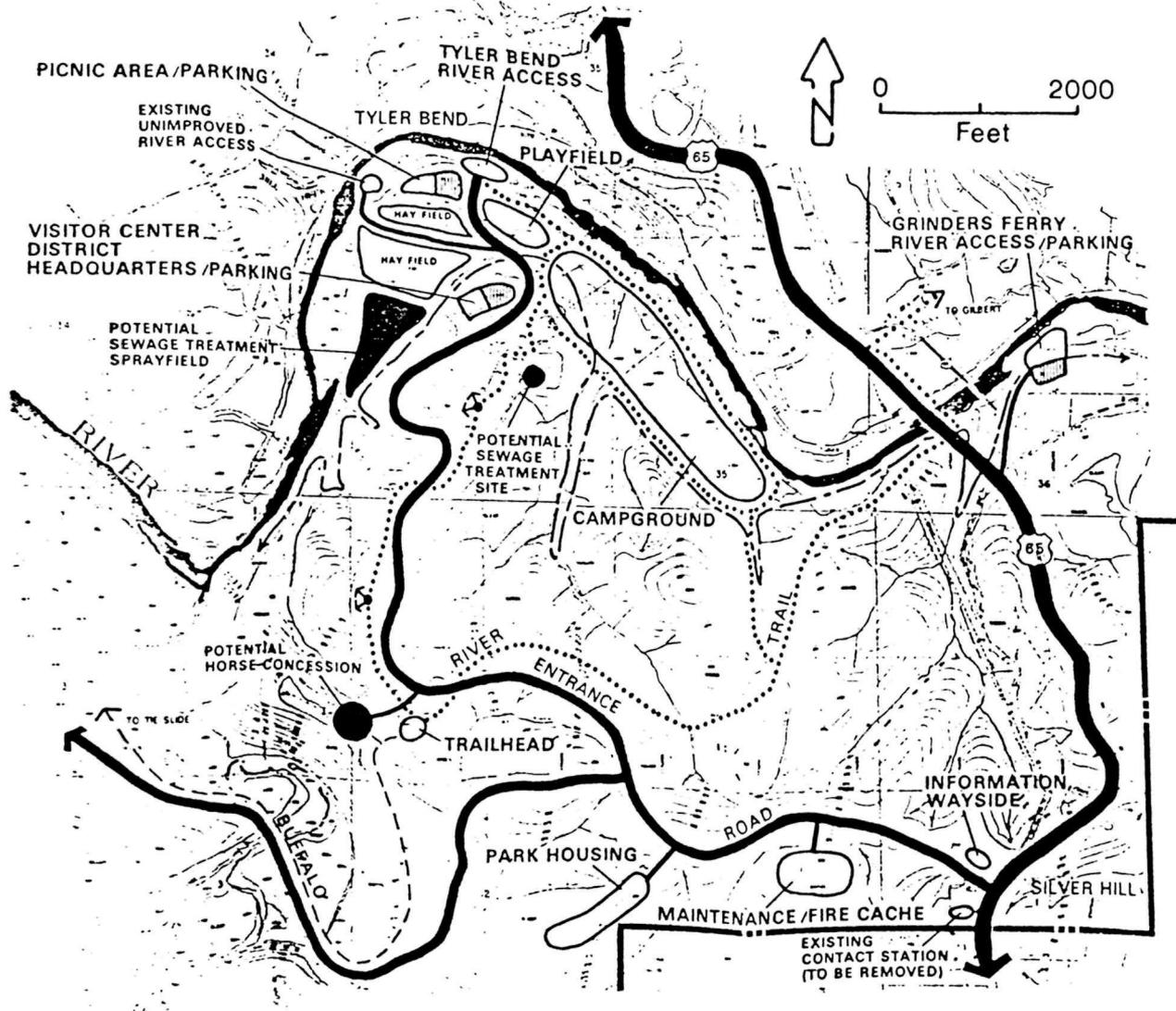


Figure 2. The Proposed Tyler Bend Access Road (from NPS 1986).

Lithology of the Springfield Plateau and Tyler Bend area accounts in part for the rugged topography. Although occasional upper Mississippian sandstone and shale occur in northern outliers of the Boston Mountains, the predominant surface formation of the Springfield Plateau is the lower Mississippian age Boone formation, composed of limestone and chert. The Buffalo River is deeply entrenched in this relatively soft formation, creating alternating ridges and valleys. Harder and more resistant cherts of the Boone formation litter valley slopes (Crow 1974:17). In the Tyler Bend area, local relief exceeds 400 feet and over 89% of all upland terrain have slopes exceeding 20% (NPS 1981:6).

Soils

Soils of the Ozarks are broadly classified as Ultisols, soils having subsurface horizons of clay accumulation and a low base supply (Buol et al. 1973:213). Soils of the Springfield Plateau are predominantly limestone derived and developed chiefly under deciduous forest (Crow 1974:22). In mountainous areas, soils tend to vary greatly within short distances with vertical zonation being common. Generally, higher elevation soils tend to be acidic, thin cherty loams and clays while medium textured sandy and silty loams predominate in valley bottoms (NPS 1985:19).

7 different soil associations related to elevation have been mapped in the Tyler Bend area (NPS 1981). The proposed right-of-way follows a ridge top from Highway 65 to Tyler Bend and occurs exclusively in Nixa soils. Nixa soils are found on ridgetops and adjoining slopes of 3-12%. These are shallow soils composed of a 20 cm thick cherty silt loam over a 25 cm deep silty chert loam. These upper level soils overlie a brittle fragipan (NPS 1981:13).

Climate

According to the Koppen-Geiger system of climate classification, northwest Arkansas is characterized by a mild humid or mesothermal climate (Cfa). The mesothermal climate has at least 1 month with an average temperature under 64.4 degrees F. Precipitation is sufficient during all months with no clearly defined dry season (Strahler and Strahler 1978:144). At least 4 distinct seasons, however, are evident in northwest Arkansas: a hot summer, mild winter, and definite Spring and Fall. Meteorological data summarized over a 15-year period at Marshall, Searcy County

seat, indicate a mean annual temperature of 59.8 degrees. Temperature extremes range from 24 degrees below zero to 108 degrees. Average annual precipitation is 47.78 inches and the growing season lasts 217 days (HRS 1940:2).

Vegetation

The study area is included in the Oak-Hickory region of the Eastern Deciduous Forest (Braun 1950). The typical climax community of the area is a red oak-white oak-hickory association with short leaf pine and post oak present on the driest sites. A mixed hardwood community predominates in floodplain settings: red maple-birch-American elm-sycamore-cottonwood. Smaller areally restricted forest types include cedar glades on xeric upland sites (bluffs and rocky hills). The dominant species of this community is red cedar often associated with shortleaf pine (Crow 1974:24). The majority of the proposed access road (80%) occurs within upland forest while a smaller amount (20%) crosses cleared forest or meadow areas. The proposed well-head/parking lot site is situated in a clearing.

CULTURAL BACKGROUND

The prehistory of the entire Ozark region of Arkansas is poorly understood. As recently as 1982, the area was characterized as a virtual "terra incognita" (Raab et al. 1982:4). Early excavations in the Ozarks were restricted to dry bluff shelters because of their remarkable preservation. A biased understanding of area prehistory resulted. It was not until the inception of cultural resource legislation that data from other kinds of archeological sites were collected (Raab et al. 1982:4-5). In recent years, a more balanced interpretation of Ozark cultural history has emerged.

The prehistory of Buffalo National River is summarized by Wolfman (1979). More extensive overviews of the Boston Mountains region may be found in Raab et al. (1982) and Sabo et al. (1982). An historic overview of Searcy County is provided in the Inventory of the County Archives of Arkansas Number 65, Searcy County (HRS 1940), and a detailed summary of Tyler Bend history is developed in Rogers' (1987) Historic Resources of the Tyler Bend Development Area. For an indepth understanding, the reader is referred to these sources. For the purposes of this study, the cultural chronology has, with minor changes, been extracted from Sabo et al. (1982:49) and presented in Table 1.

TABLE 1
CULTURAL CHRONOLOGY OF THE OZARKS

Cultural Period	Phase	Date Range	
Paleo Indian	Paleo-Indian	12000-10500	B.P.
Transitional	Dalton	10500-9500	B.P.
Archaic	Early Archaic	9500-8000	B.P.
	Middle Archaic	8000-5000	B.P.
	Late Archaic	5000-2500	B.P.
Woodland	Early Woodland	2500-1800	B.P.
	Middle Woodland	1800-1350	B.P.
	Late Woodland	1350-1100	B.P.
Mississippi	Caddo	1100-450	B.P.
	Neosho	450-300	B.P.
Proto-Historic	Proto-Historic	300-ca. 223	B.P.
Historic	Osage	1763-1804	A.D.
	Cherokee	1794-1828	A.D.
	French	1673-1762	A.D.
	Spanish	1763-1802	A.D.
	American	1803-Present	

PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

In 1972, the Buffalo River was incorporated as a unit of the National Park system. An archeological assessment conducted in the same year by the Arkansas Archeological Survey documented 254 prehistoric sites along the river. 75 sites occurred in Searcy County, 3 (3SE64, 3SE65, and 3SE95) at Tyler Bend (Wolfman 1979).

Subsequent investigations at Tyler Bend have been undertaken by the National Park Service in conjunction with planned development of the area. In 1979, National Park Service archeologist Jim Bradford, surveyed proposed development areas at Tyler Bend and identified 3 additional prehistoric sites: 3SE149, 3SE150, and 3SE151 (Bradford 1979). A year later, National Park Service Archeologist, Michael Sierzhula, discovered an additional prehistoric site, 3SE188, and conducted limited testing on it and 3SE64, and 3SE150 (Sierzhula 1984). To date, 7 prehistoric sites have been identified in the Tyler Bend area. In 1986, the National Park Service contracted Historic Preservation Associates to assess the significance of the Tyler Bend sites. Extensive testing was conducted at sites 3SE63, 3SE95, 3SE150, and 3SE188 (Klinger and Ayres 1987). This investigation concluded that

3SE64 appears to represent the results of short term habitation activities during the Archaic or Woodland periods. 3SE95 was probably inhabited during the Archaic Period [sic.]. 3SE150 is a large site representing the results of multiple episodes of limited and perhaps habitation activities during an unknown period of the prehistoric past (Klinger and Ayres 1987:ii).

All of these sites are situated in the floodplain or on adjacent terraces. Only one of the Tyler Bend sites, 3SE151, occurs in an upland setting a short distance from the proposed access road (Bradford 1979). 3SE151 is represented by a biface and a single flake and is probably a short term, special activity site. Other prehistoric sites may be expected to occur in the survey area.

Historic sites in the Tyler Bend area have been inventoried by Buffalo National River historian Suzanne Rogers (1987). Rogers examined relevant records and collected oral history to document 6 Anglo-American sites at Tyler Bend. These are all late dating sites paralleling the extant Tyler Bend road, itself a product of the early 20th century. 3 of Rogers' sites occur within the proposed new Tyler Bend access road and were encountered during this survey.

METHODS AND PROCEDURES

Survey

For procedures of field survey and testing, A State Plan for the Conservation of Archeological Resources (Davis 1982) was consulted. In areas of dense ground cover, the plan recommends that shovel tests be conducted every 20-30 m apart. Recommended test dimensions are 30x30 cm square and approximately 30-50 cm deep. Whenever a site is located, shovel tests are spaced 10 m apart to determine spatial extent. This approach is time efficient and minimizes disturbance to cultural deposits.

For the purposes of this survey, it was arbitrarily determined that tests would be spaced every 30 m apart within the surveyed right-of-way. In areas where the proposed right-of-way crosses the extant road, testing was unnecessary. Visibility in the county road and along road-cuts was 100%, and at least 1 known site is exposed in the roadbed outside the survey area. Once a site was discovered, the survey was interrupted and relevant information recorded.

Whenever possible, site dimensions were determined from surface indications (eg. stone concentrations, fencelines, outbuildings, surface midden, etc.). When vegetation was dense, this approach was supplemented by shovel testing. At least 1 test was excavated at each site to determine depth of the cultural deposit and soil development. Backfill from tests was troweled through and all artifacts collected. Observations concerning the nearest source of water, landform, and soil type were made. Photographs were taken and a compass map of the site constructed. If architectural remains were present, these were described. When these data had been collected, a general surface collection of the site was made. All artifacts were gathered and deposited in a paper sack to which was assigned a temporary site number (eg. area 1). Lastly, sites were triangulated to engineers stakes for locational purposes.

Testing

Archeological testing was conducted at 1 site (area 6) found during the survey. 3 tests, 2.5x2.5 feet square, were excavated to recover artifacts and examine structural remains. Because of shallow topsoil, tests were excavated in 1 unit. All soil was screened through 1/4 inch hardware cloth, and all artifacts were retained.

Artifact Identification

Boone chert, derived from a local formation, was abundant throughout the survey area. Potentially, the occurrence of Boone chert could be attributed to a cultural origin. The ubiquity of this material, however, makes the identification of all but the most altered specimens exceedingly difficult. To further compound the problem, evidence of thermal alteration or burning may not be used as the sole indicator of prehistoric modification. Burned chert is quite common in off-site contexts throughout the Ozarks and probably originated from burning brush and stumps in this once heavily logged region. Unless found in a context suggesting cultural origin or definitely displaying intentional alteration, Boone chert--thermally altered or otherwise--was ignored. Prehistoric site definition then, depended on the recognition of ceramics, ground or pecked stone, and culturally modified chert (formal tools and production debitage).

A variety of sources were consulted to identify and date historic artifacts. Most prominent among these were Deiss (1981), Wilson (1981), and McKearin (1948) for glass; and Price (1982), Wetherbee (1980), Kovel and Kovel (1953, 1984), Gaston (1983), and Cunningham (1982) for ceramics. Excellent sources of identification for hardware and household items were reprints of the 1865 Erwin and Russell hardware catalogue, an 1895 Montgomery Ward catalogue, and a 1902 Sears Roebuck catalogue.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

Right-of-way for the proposed Tyler Bend access road had been demarcated by engineers prior to the survey. The proposed new route basically paralleled the former Tyler Bend road with slight realignments to alter curves and maintain a suitable grade. Over 80% of the 2.5 mile road occurred in dense upland forest while the remaining distance passed through a brush-choked meadow. Shovel tests were excavated every 30 m within the staked right-of-way. Soil throughout the proposed corridor was uniform and consisted of a dark grey (10yr4/1) A1 horizon, 0.2-0.3 feet thick, over a cherty silty clay A2 horizon, brown to dark brown (10yr4/3) in color.

Archeological survey of the proposed Tyler Bend access road revealed the presence of 4 Anglo-American homestead sites (areas 3/4, 5, 6, and 7). Cultural remains were not identified within the boundaries of the proposed well-head/parking lot. Among the 4 sites encountered, 3 (areas 3/4, 5, and 7) were formerly documented by Suzanne Rogers

(1987), and because of visible structural remains were easily assessed during the survey. The 4th site (area 6), for which Rogers had no direct documentation, required additional archeological testing to make an assessment of significance. All 4 sites are described below.

Area 3/4

Description

Area 3/4 is a homestead site adjacent to the Tyler Bend road on an upland ridgetop at 950 feet ASL. Cultural remains include a collapsed structure, cistern, fallen wooden gate and fence line, and a rock concentration (Fig. 3).

The house in Area 3/4 is a collapsed frame structure (Fig. 5a) of round wire nail construction. Dimensions are indeterminate, but the ca. 25 foot diameter debris pile suggests a relatively small structure. A ground level cistern is situated 5 feet east of the debris pile and is constructed of stone and concrete. At the surface, the cistern opening is square and 4.3 feet to a side. In cross-section, this feature is bell-shaped, and apparently, was hewn into bedrock. A wire fence and collapsed wooden gate with round nails and machine made iron hinges separates the house and cistern from a possible garden site. A rock concentration denoting an edge of the possible improved garden is situated 220 feet east of the house.

Intensive examination of the site surface did not reveal artifacts. Likewise, shovel tests excavated to delimit site boundaries were sterile. Based on other surface indications, however, the house site and possible garden area encloses approximately 33,000 square feet.

Assessment

Archeological investigation suggests that area 3/4 is a 20th century residence site. The lack of artifacts is peculiar and may indicate short term occupation by one or a few individuals. Historic documentation reveals that a pre-1939 structure, 14x24 feet, once stood at this location on property owned by Catherine Hall (Rogers 1987).

Area 3/4 is a relatively late dating site with little structural integrity, and does not meet minimum standards for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Clearance is recommended.

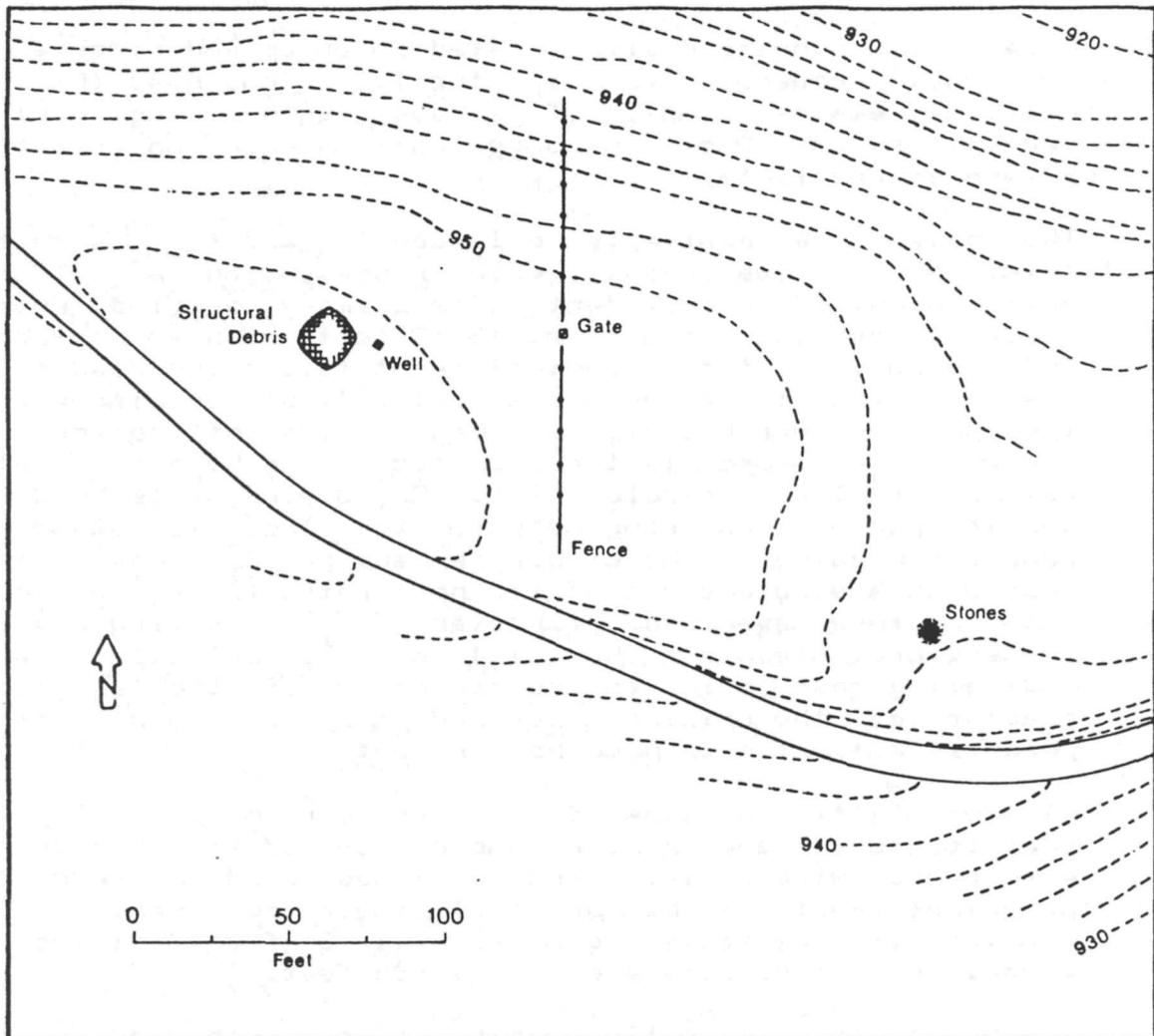


Figure 3. Area 3/4.

Area 5

Description

Area 5 is a homestead site located on an upland ridge at 930 feet ASL, between a fork in the Tyler Bend Road (Fig. 5). Cultural remains consist of a house, outbuilding, cistern, fencelines, and 3 midden concentrations covering an area of 20,306 square feet.

The house is a partially collapsed log and frame structure (Fig. 4b). Two rooms, each representing a different building episode are evident. The primary, original room is a single pen log structure, 13x13 feet, with an off-center left doorway on the principal front facing the road to the east. The south facade has a centrally placed window while the opposing north gable end has another off-center left doorway. Logs are left round and joined by a combination half-dovetail and saddle notch. Round wire nails hold each log in place. Chinking between the logs is stone and concrete nogging. The single pen supported a shake shingle roof with a single sheet of tin perforated for a stove pipe. The structure never had a fireplace. Two surviving 2x4 inch rafters protrude from the sill on the principal facade indicating that prior to construction of the additional frame room, the original pen had a porch. Width of the porch is estimated to have been 6 feet.

Although little remains of the second room, it is apparent that it is a frame or board and batten addition constructed with round wire nails. The room was added to the east or principal front of the original single pen cabin. Dimensions of the frame room are 11x13 feet, giving the overall structure dimensions of 13x24 feet.

The house rests directly on piers of concrete and sandstone construction. Each pier is composed of 4 courses of stone and is roughly 1 foot square. 10 piers support the building. Concrete and stone nogging fills the gaps between piers creating the illusion of a full length foundation.

A cistern of concrete and stone construction is situated 10.5 feet north of the house. At the surface, this feature is circular, and in cross-section is bell shaped. A square stone-lined trough, 4.8x2.5 feet, is attached to the cistern, perhaps to store perishable food items. Two posts, one on each side of the cistern, probably supported a roof and/or a bucket wench.

An outbuilding, 7x10 feet, is found 35 feet northwest of the house. It is a dilapidated structure of round logs joined by saddle notching. Its location, within a fenced enclosure, may indicate use as a livestock shelter.

Domestic plants and midden concentrations define distinct use areas. Daffodils and a domestic rose are situated immediately south and east of the house and probably indicate yard areas. Midden concentrations occur a greater distance from the house to the south, southeast, and southwest. These garbage dumps contain numerous bottles, tin cans, enamel tinware, car oil filters, oil cans, battery poles, and plastic hair curlers.

Assessment

Area 5 is a homestead where the inhabitants may have practiced animal husbandry. The quantity of debris suggests a fairly lengthy occupation and/or occupation by several individuals. Hair curlers indicate a female resident. Artifacts from the site further suggest a date of occupation from the second quarter of the 20th century. Bottles are all machine made, one with a copyright date of "193-." An absence of amethyst tinted glass, and bottles with cork closures suggest that the site was not occupied during the first quarter of the twentieth century. This estimate is in agreement with historic documentation. According to Suzanne Rogers (1987:32-33), the house in area 5 was constructed by Charles Tate in 1933. The Tate family lived there during the 1940s, and perhaps into the following decade.

Area 5 is relatively recent and possesses little architectural integrity. It fails to meet the minimum requirements for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Clearance is recommended.

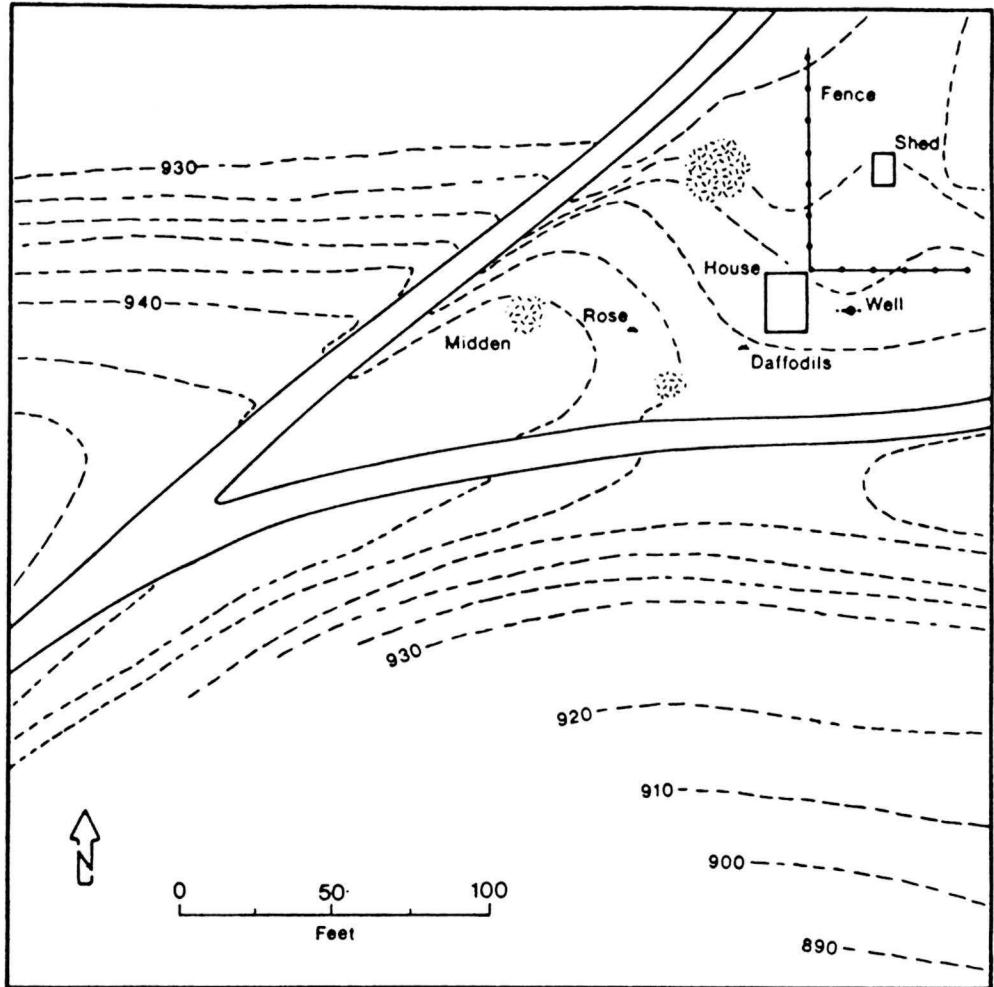


Figure 4. Area 5.



A



B

Figure 5. Structural Remains in Areas 3/4 and 5.
A) Collapsed house in area 3/4. B) Partially standing house in area 5.

Area 6

Description

Area 6 is a homestead site adjacent to the Tyler Bend road on an upland ridgetop at 896 feet ASL (Fig. 6). The site contains a house foundation, 3 stone concentrations, a tree scaffold, and evidence of 2 former fencelines. Artifacts were few on the site surface and shovel testing yielded little useful information regarding site size. Based on fencelines, and natural boundaries such as the road and edge of the ridgetop, however, site size is estimated to be 16,000 square feet.

The house foundation is a rectangular, 12.5x20.5 foot, continuous foundation constructed of undressed sandstone rocks cemented together with soft, orange colored, sand and lime mortar. Although the foundation is disturbed, 2 courses of stone survive in places. Stone is set directly on the ground surface without a builder's trench, and the foundation probably never supported more than 2 courses of stone. Iron stove parts from a kitchen range are abundant within the foundation. These cluster in the northwest corner and indicate that a stove once occupied this location.

The foundation is oriented to the Tyler Bend road. Presumably, the principal front of the house faced south toward the road. An improved garden site north or behind the house is indicated by 3 rock concentrations. The tree scaffold, at the northeast corner of the house, is a crude structure of plank and wire nail construction, and may have functioned as a storage cache.

At the time of the survey, a single clear glazed white ironstone saucer rimsherd was found on the site surface. Shovel tests were all negative. The largely non-diagnostic ironstone sherd could not provide a date of occupation. Likewise, the iron stove parts inspected did not have a patent date and were of little use in refining the time of occupation. The tree scaffold with wire nails could indicate a general late 19th to 20th century date, but this structure was not clearly associated with the foundation. Therefore, to establish an occupation range, and to make site assessment possible, archeological testing was conducted at area 6.

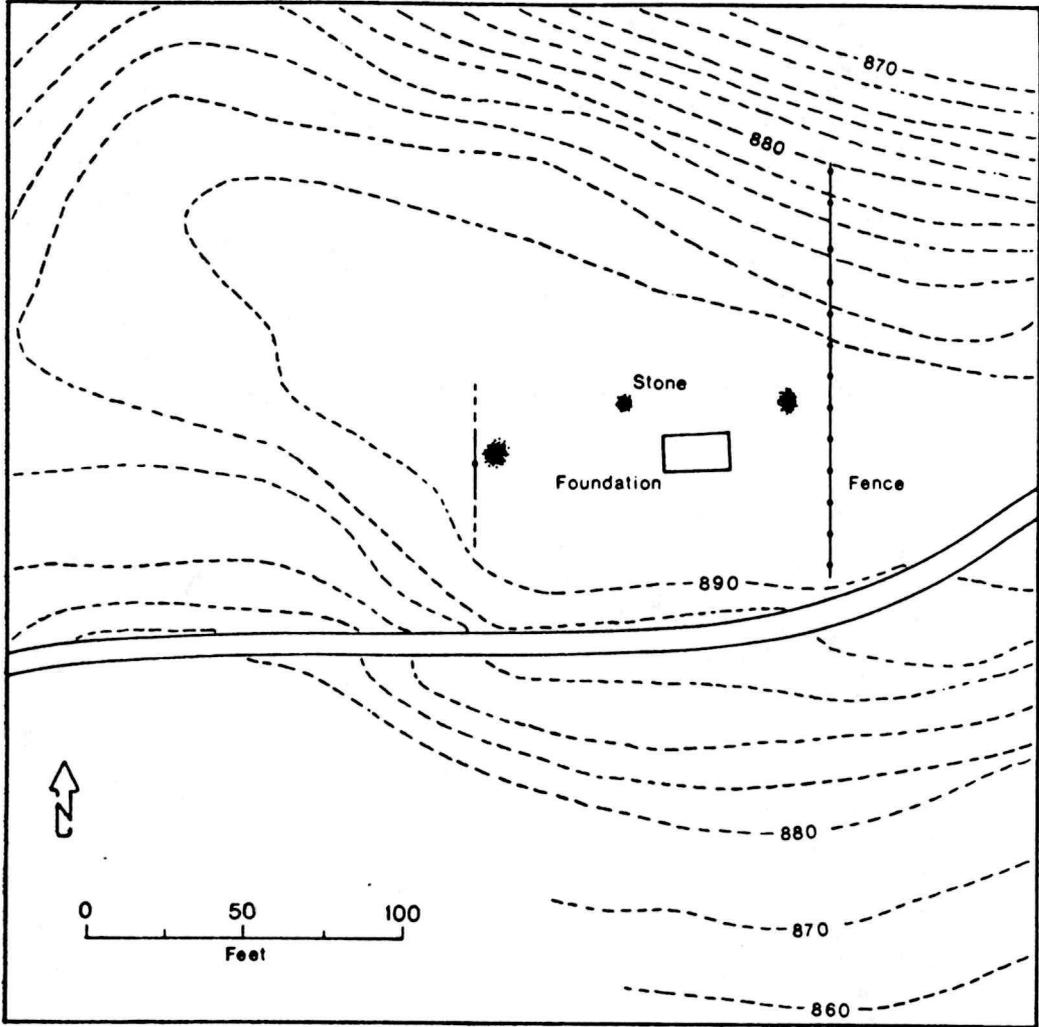


Figure 6. Area 6.



A



B

Figure 7. Structural Remains in Area 6. A) Foundation in area 6 occurs in the foreground. B) Test 1 at the northwest corner of the foundation.

Testing Results

3 2.5x2.5 foot-test squares were excavated at area 6 (Fig. 8). 2 tests within the foundation were placed at opposite ends of the structure. Had two rooms existed, the tests could reveal functional variation. A single test was excavated outside the foundation to sample deposits in that area.

Testing indicates that site deposits are shallow and artifacts occur sparsely within the first 0.2 feet of soil. 84 artifacts were recovered from the 3 tests (Table 2), and allow a relatively detailed assessment of the site.

Structurally, the house was constructed with 2d to 8d pennyweight nails, commonly used for furring strips, lathing, wood shingles, grounds, flooring, interior fittings, and light framing (Walker 1971:68-74). Larger pennyweight nails required for studding and heavier framing (16d+) were not recovered. Therefore, it may be hypothesized that the structure in area 6 was of log construction and that the 2d-8d nails were probably used in the roof, floor, and possibly interior partitions. A complete absence of sheet glass--usually most numerous on historic sites--suggests that windows were few, absent, or never contained sheet glass.

Regarding the age of area 6, an occupation during the first half and perhaps second quarter of the 20th century is indicated. 99% of all nails recovered are wire nails, and these did not begin to compete successfully with the square cut variety until the 1880s or later (Walker 1971:74). Tin cans on the site surface are mostly of the double seam sanitary can manufactured in the United States after 1897 (Busch 1981:103). A single hole-in-top condensed milk can was found on the site, but because of the longevity of this type, is less diagnostic. The only bottle recovered from area 6 is a toiletry bottle with Owen's scar, and a continuous threaded lip. The Owen's scar indicates production after 1903, and the continuous threaded lip was not manufactured until after 1919 (Deiss 1981:95).

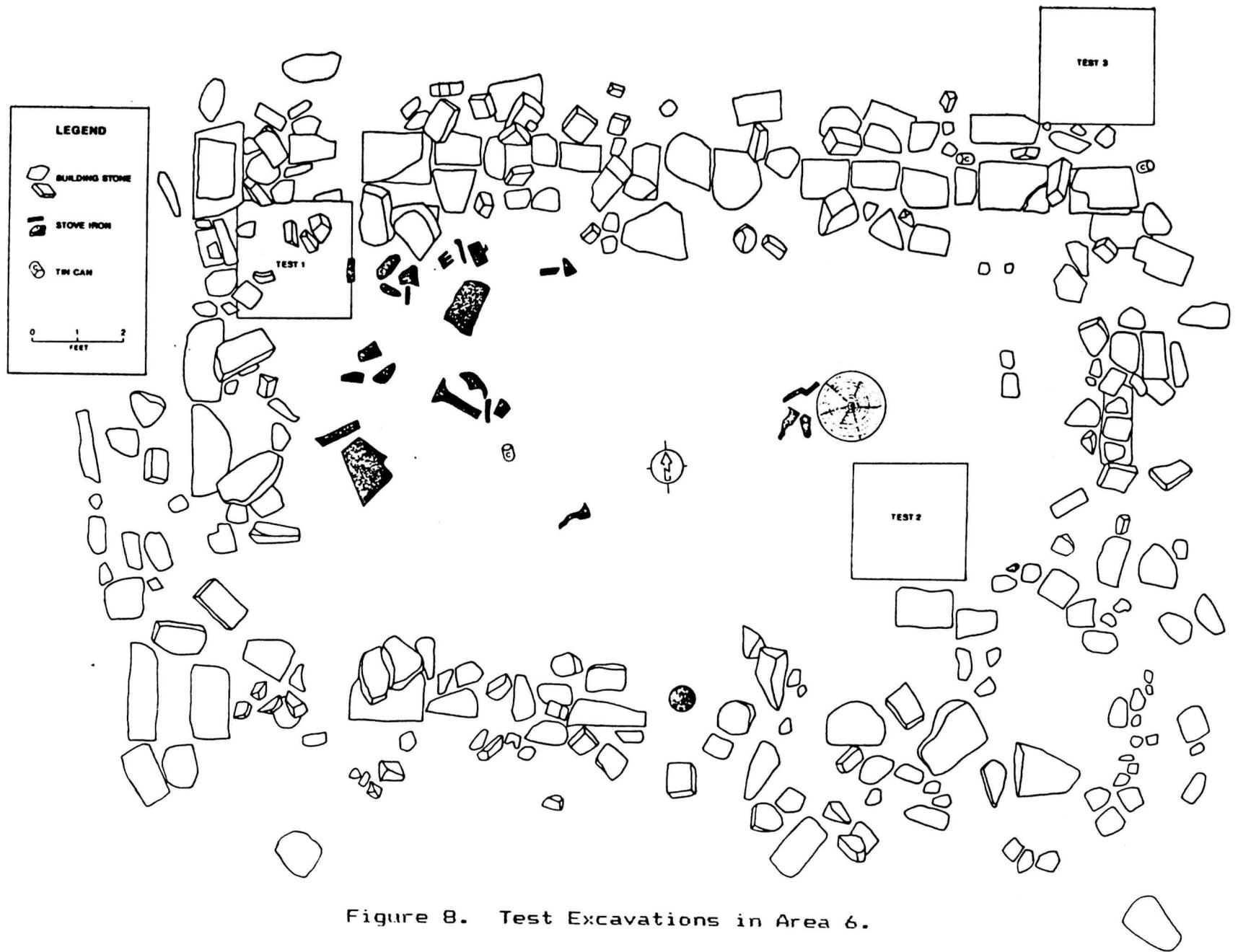


Figure 8. Test Excavations in Area 6.

TABLE 2
ARTIFACTS FROM AREA 6

Category	Surface	Test 1	Test 2	Test 3	Total
Kitchen					
Ironstone Cup		3			3
Ironstone Plate	1		2		3
Iron Kettle			1		1
Stove Iron				1	1
Tin Can	1				1
Tin Can Frag.	1				1
Glass Container			2		2
Construction					
Wire Nails 2d		1			1
3d			1		1
4d		4			4
6d	1	29		1	31
8d		32		4	36
Square Nail 6d		1			1
Personal					
Toiletry Bottle	1				1
Total	5	70	6	6	87

Assessment

The site at area 6 is a homestead where some gardening may have occurred. The house was probably a log structure. All of the artifacts--especially the toiletry bottle--suggest a date of occupation sometime in the first half of the 20th century, probably after 1919. The paucity of artifacts on the site and the absence of a cistern and other service related structures may indicate a short occupation.

Area 6 is a relatively late dating site with little structural integrity. It does not meet the minimum requirements for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Clearance is recommended.

Area 7

Description

Area 7 consists of the remains of 2 outbuildings in a meadow west of the Tyler Bend road. The site occurs on an upland ridgetop at 800 feet ASL (Fig. 9). Site area is approximately 30,625 square feet.

The first structure is a dilapidated outbuilding, 12.8x15.0 feet, constructed of round logs joined by saddle notching (Fig. 10a). Surviving walls are only 2.5 feet high. Round nails are evident throughout the structure and relatively modern debris occurs within, including 2 car tires, chair cushion springs, and a galvanized pipe.

200 feet north is a second structure--a pole barn and crib (Fig. 10b). The crib is constructed of round, saddle notched logs. 4 large poles support a tin roof covering the crib. Round nails are evident in the structure as is a modern stand-up deep-freeze. The building is in poor condition and leans excessively.

Some garlic was observed growing in the vicinity of the structures and is probably the remnant of a past crop.

Assessment

Suzanne Rogers (1987) notes that a frame house once stood at this location, but was removed sometime after 1978. Therefore, the outbuildings described above are part of a farmstead. A house site, however, was not identified during the survey.

The structures in area 7 are modern. Because of their recent age, and lack of integrity, the buildings are not considered eligible for recommendation to the National Register of Historic Places. Clearance is recommended.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The 2-day survey described herein, resulted in the identification and documentation of 4 Anglo-American sites in the proposed Tyler Bend access road. Additional phase I archeological testing was conducted at 1 site to make an accurate assessment possible. All 4 sites date to the second quarter of the 20th century and later. Only 2 sites have standing structural remains, and these are in a dilapidated state. The sites fail to meet the minimum criteria for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Archeological clearance for the proposed Tyler Bend access road and for the proposed well-head/parking lot site is recommended. Additional data retrieval at the 4 sites described herein is unnecessary.

Survey conditions during this investigation were less than ideal. It is improbable, therefore, that all cultural resources in these proposed developments have been documented. The National Park Service should implement some on-site monitoring program to insure that construction does not destroy significant cultural resources.

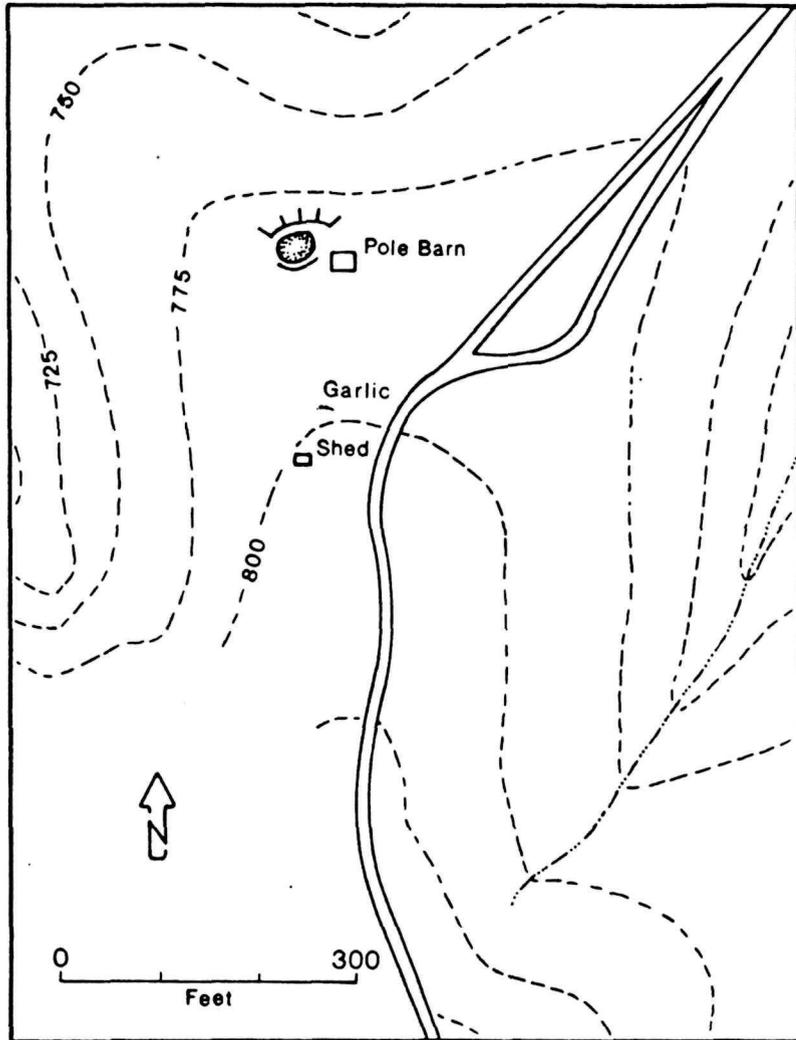
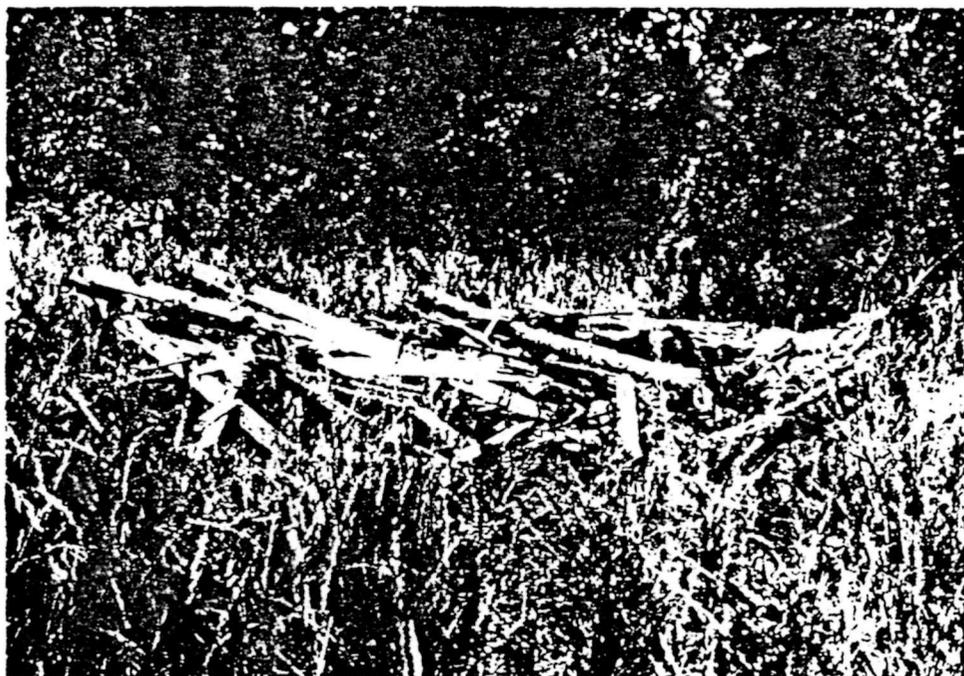


Figure 9. Area 7.



A



B

Figure 10. Structural Remains in Area 7. A) Log outbuilding. B) Crib and Pole Barn.

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APPENDIX

SITE LOCATIONS

Site	UTM Zone	Easting	Northing
Area 3/4	15	521 950	3980 680
Area 5	15	521 800	3980 840
Area 6	15	521 365	3981 165
Area 7	15	521 170	3981 730

