National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory

2010



Boxley Valley
Buffalo National River

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Inventory Summary

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory Overview:

CLI General Information:

Purpose and Goals of the CLI

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI), a comprehensive inventory of all cultural landscapes in the national park system, is one of the most ambitious initiatives of the National Park Service (NPS) Park Cultural Landscapes Program. The CLI is an evaluated inventory of all landscapes having historical significance that are listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, or are otherwise managed as cultural resources through a public planning process and in which the NPS has or plans to acquire any legal interest. The CLI identifies and documents each landscape's location, size, physical development, condition, landscape characteristics, character-defining features, as well as other valuable information useful to park management. Cultural landscapes become approved CLIs when concurrence with the findings is obtained from the park superintendent and all required data fields are entered into a national database. In addition, for landscapes that are not currently listed on the National Register and/or do not have adequate documentation, concurrence is required from the State Historic Preservation Officer or the Keeper of the National Register.

The CLI, like the List of Classified Structures, assists the NPS in its efforts to fulfill the identification and management requirements associated with Section 110(a) of the National Historic Preservation Act, National Park Service Management Policies (2006), and Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management. Since launching the CLI nationwide, the NPS, in response to the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), is required to report information that respond to NPS strategic plan accomplishments. Two GPRA goals are associated with the CLI: bringing certified cultural landscapes into good condition (Goal 1a7) and increasing the number of CLI records that have complete, accurate, and reliable information (Goal 1b2B).

Scope of the CLI

The information contained within the CLI is gathered from existing secondary sources found in park libraries and archives and at NPS regional offices and centers, as well as through on-site reconnaissance of the existing landscape. The baseline information collected provides a comprehensive look at the historical development and significance of the landscape, placing it in context of the site's overall significance. Documentation and analysis of the existing landscape identifies character-defining characteristics and features, and allows for an evaluation of the landscape's overall integrity and an assessment of the landscape's overall condition. The CLI also provides an illustrative site plan that indicates major features within the inventory unit. Unlike cultural landscape reports, the CLI does not provide management recommendations or

treatment guidelines for the cultural landscape.

Inventory Unit Description:

The Boxley Valley area is located in the western portion of the park along the upper Buffalo River. The valley extends southward from the community of Ponca and is characterized by a gently rolling terrain of agricultural fields interspersed with homesteads and surrounded by steep forested hills. State Highways 43 and 21 extend through the valley and are paved, two-lane roads that largely parallel the Buffalo River. In addition to the river, Leatherwood Creek, Arrington Creek, and Beech Creek pass through the valley (Thomason 2005, 106).

Boxley Valley contains roughly 8,000 acres in the upper portion of Buffalo National River. It averages about two miles wide from the boundary on one side to the other and is approximately seven miles long. The boundaries follow section lines approximating the valley width. The valley floor is 1,000-3,000 feet wide, averaging about 1,500 feet across. It contains about 1,500 acres of bottomland terrain, and about 1,500 acres of upland lands are in slopes gentle enough for agricultural uses. The valley contains approximately forty-five small farms, a church, a school, a community building and a store.

The valley provides a rural cultural landscape of agricultural lands, forested bluffs and side slopes, scattered single family dwellings, barns, and outbuildings. The characteristics of its evolving agricultural pattern are similar-sized farm plots of open space subdivided by either boards, wire, and stone fences or hedges contiguous to each other. These farm plots form a linear pattern bounded by the river and the road on one side and steep slopes and forested mountain uplands on the other side. Low upland benches and mountain tops with less severe slopes remain open for cattle grazing. Two arteries, one natural and one man-made, form the backbone of the linear development: the Buffalo River and Highway 43.

Most developed land use occurs on the valley floor where building sites form clusters. Each cluster includes several agricultural structures, a barn, and a residence. Twenty residential structures in the valley remain occupied while 30 more are vacant. In addition, there are about 200 related structures, a church, a former schoolhouse, two community buildings, a former store, and two mills. Some of these are vacant and unused.

Historically, the principal cash crop was livestock, primarily cattle, and today, the largest single land use in the valley remains agricultural--hay and pasture (grazing) land. Grazing traditionally occurs only on hillside fields. The only lands strictly used for haying are NPS-managed lands under special-use permits. There are five hay land permits for a total of about 150 acres. Traditional grazing practices under scenic easements with the NPS account for the rest of the permits. Other than restrictions imposed by the NPS land acquisition program, there are no controls on land use in Boxley Valley (NR nomination 1987, 1-2).

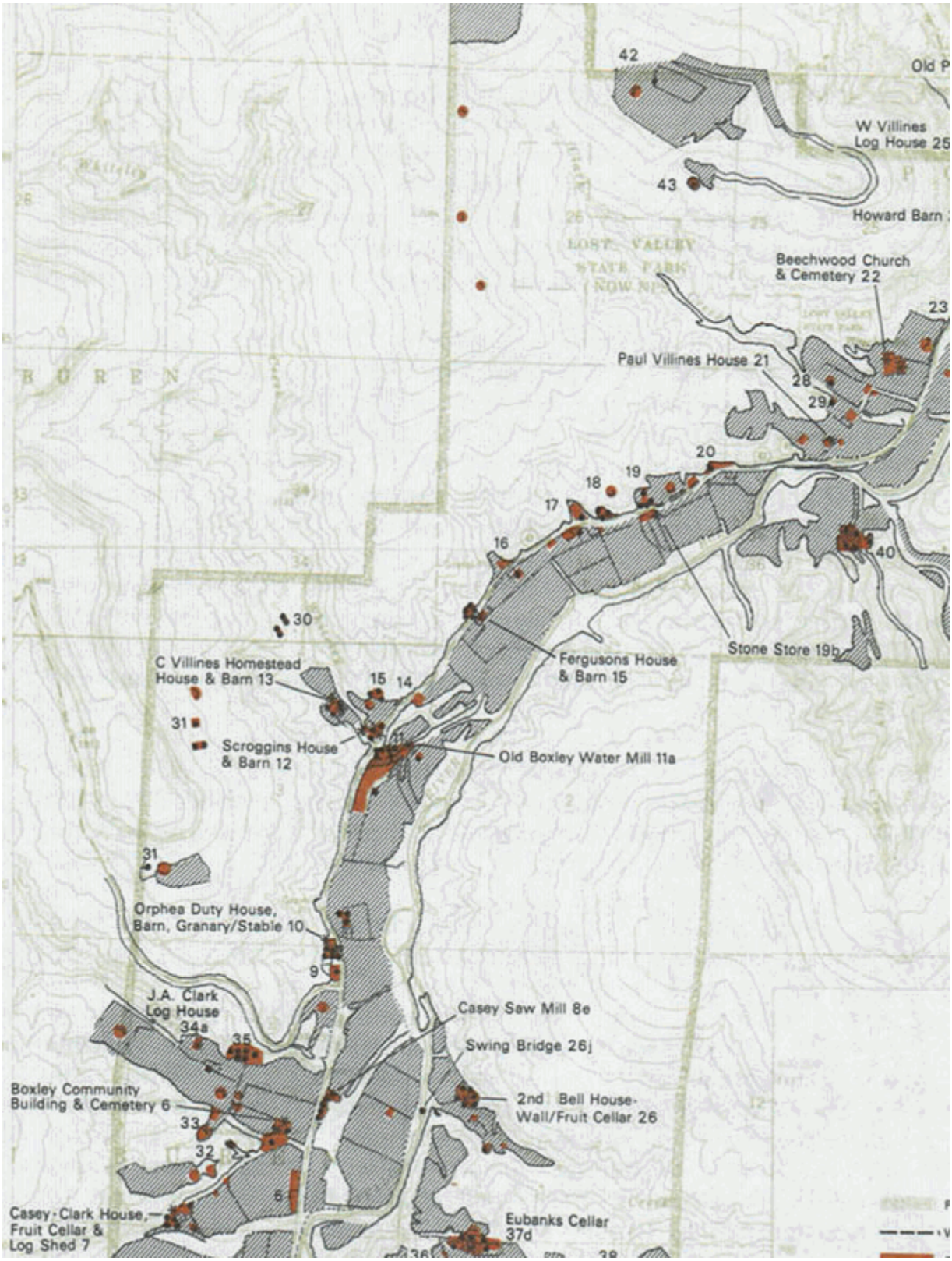
The period of significance for the Boxley Valley Historic District dates from prehistoric to 1972. This period begins with earliest known uses of the valley and extends through the peak of settlement and agricultural development and ends with the establishment of the Buffalo National River when the Secretary of the Interior was authorized to begin acquiring privately owned land within the park boundaries. The first modern settlers came into the valley in the 1840s with the greatest degree of

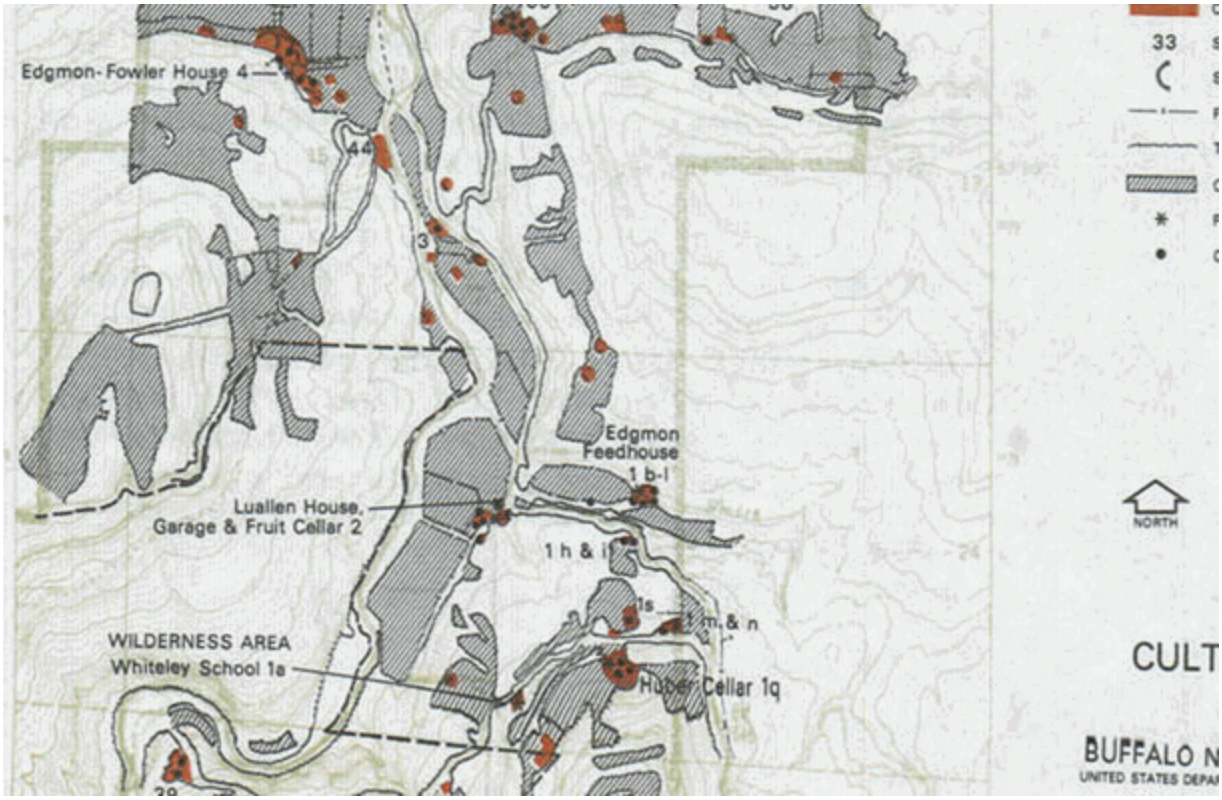
settlement beginning in the 1870s through the 1930s when it began to decline; a decline that was accelerated by the Great Depression.

Land ownership in the valley is a combination of private (with restrictive easements) and public (with special conditions of use and occupancy, agricultural use permits, or leasing). The Boxley Land Use Plan, approved April 1985, provided for the return of federally held land to private ownership. Scenic easements restrict the use of land to residential and agricultural purposes (including grazing). There are use and occupancy tracts for residential purposes with the majority being for agricultural purposes only. Today, the valley remains an area of small family-operated farms. With the exception of a paved highway, steel and concrete bridges, and a scattering of modern buildings, the valley has not changed significantly since the period of significance.

Boxley Valley developed into one of the more prosperous regions in the Buffalo River area with several large and prominent homes constructed along its hills and hollows. The history and development is reflected in the landscape of Boxley Valley through the existing farmsteads, field patterns, and transportation networks. The dwellings and farms, as well as several smaller features of the landscape such as fence rows and fields, represent the relationship between the inhabitants and the land over time. Extant buildings reflect traditional building patterns and materials, and area farmsteads retain arrangements and spatial organization representative of the small family farms of the Arkansas Ozarks.

Site Plan


42
W Villines
Log House 25
43
Howard Barn
Beechwood Church
& Cemetery 22
23
Paul Villines House 21
28
29
20
19
18
17
16
40
30
C Villines Homestead
House & Barn 13
15
14
Fergusons House
& Barn 15
Stone Store 19b
31
Scroggins House
& Barn 12
Old Boxley Water Mill 11a
31
Orphea Duty House,
Barn, Granary/Stable 10
9
J.A. Clark
Log House
34a
35
Casey Saw Mill 8e
Swing Bridge 26j
Boxley Community
Building & Cemetery 6
33
32
2nd Bell House-
Wall/Fruit Cellar 26
Casey-Clark House,
Fruit Cellar &
Log Shed 7
Eubanks Cellar
37d



Boxley Valley Historic District with the cultural resources highlighted (from the Land Use Plan/Cultural Landscape Report, 1985).

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name: Boxley Valley

Property Level: Landscape

CLI Identification Number: 500898

Parent Landscape: 500898

Park Information

Park Name and Alpha Code: Buffalo National River -BUFF

Park Organization Code: 7150

Park Administrative Unit: Buffalo National River

Concurrence Status

Inventory Status: Complete

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

Initial research conducted by seasonals Kathleen Fitzgerald and Richard Radford during FY99 determined that the number of landscapes for the park which are to be documented and, as of this date, are correct. Cultural Landscapes Program Leader Sherda Williams and Historical Landscape Architect Marla McEnaney reviewed the landscape hierarchy presented by the researchers. In 2009, Historical Landscape Architect Gail Gladstone and Landscape Historian Alesha Hauser conducted field work in the Boxley Valley. Data entry and updates will continue for the inventory unit as scheduled by the CLI Program.

Concurrence Status:

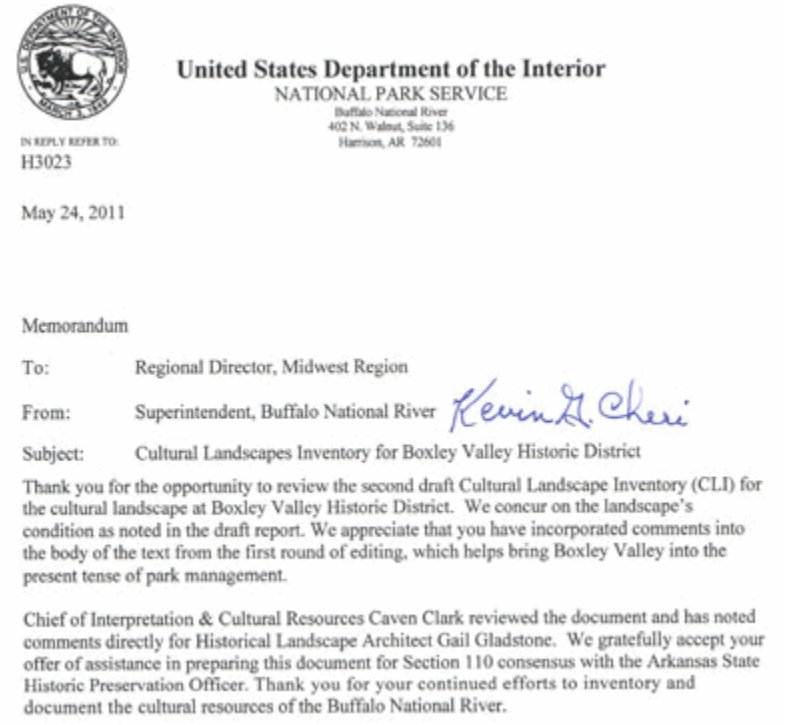
Park Superintendent Concurrence: Yes

Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence: 05/24/2011

National Register Concurrence: Eligible -- Keeper

Date of Concurrence Determination: 07/29/1987

Concurrence Graphic Information:



United States Department of the Interior
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Buffalo National River
402 N. Walnut, Suite 136
Harrison, AR 72601

IN REPLY REFER TO:
H3023

May 24, 2011

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Midwest Region

From: Superintendent, Buffalo National River

Subject: Cultural Landscapes Inventory for Boxley Valley Historic District

Thank you for the opportunity to review the second draft Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) for the cultural landscape at Boxley Valley Historic District. We concur on the landscape's condition as noted in the draft report. We appreciate that you have incorporated comments into the body of the text from the first round of editing, which helps bring Boxley Valley into the present tense of park management.

Chief of Interpretation & Cultural Resources Caven Clark reviewed the document and has noted comments directly for Historical Landscape Architect Gail Gladstone. We gratefully accept your offer of assistance in preparing this document for Section 110 consensus with the Arkansas State Historic Preservation Officer. Thank you for your continued efforts to inventory and document the cultural resources of the Buffalo National River.

Park concurrence May 24, 2011

Geographic Information & Location Map

Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

The boundaries of the Boxley Valley are defined to 1) include the significant valley floor and mountain side elements of the cultural landscape; 2) enclose a natural as well as culturally defined area; and 3) correspond with designated park boundaries, thereby making management of the district easier.

The east and west boundaries of the district are the mountain peaks with the mountain sides providing an important source of building materials, fuel for cooking and heating, and natural habitat for wild game which was a basic component of diet for valley residents. Isolated, natural or manmade clearings provided additional forage for livestock, the valley's principal cash crop. The southern boundary of the district corresponds to the Buffalo National River Wilderness Boundary.

Similarly, the northern boundary occurs at a point where Highways 74 and 43 end their descent into the valley, merge, and begin running south along the valley floor for approximately seven miles before once again ascending up to, and over the ridge line. It is at this northern point, where the new Ponca Bridge crosses the Buffalo River, that long-time valley residents say Big Buffalo Valley begins.

State and County:

State: AR

County: Newton County

Size (Acres): 8,000.00

Boundary UTMS:

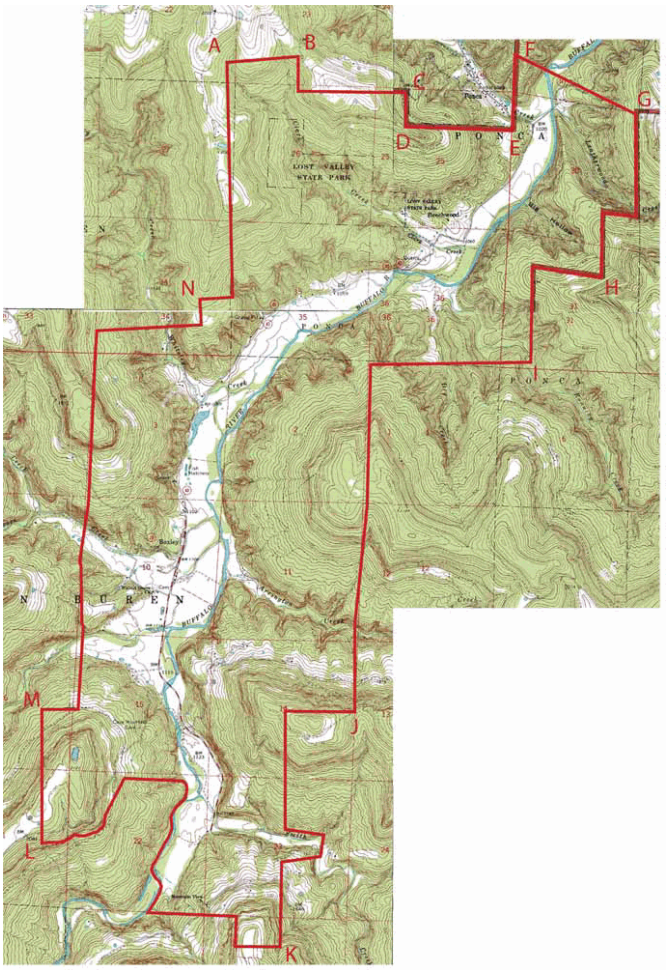
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Boundary Source Narrative:	Point A
Type of Point:	Point
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	15
UTM Easting:	46,430
UTM Northing:	3,986,860
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Boundary Source Narrative:	Point B
Type of Point:	Point
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	15
UTM Easting:	465,200
UTM Northing:	3,986,850
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Boundary Source Narrative:	Point C
Type of Point:	Point
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	15
UTM Easting:	466,420
UTM Northing:	3,986,400
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Boundary Source Narrative:	Point D
Type of Point:	Point
Datum:	NAD 83

UTM Zone:	15
UTM Easting:	466,373
UTM Northing:	3,986,229
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Boundary Source Narrative:	Point E
Type of Point:	Point
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	15
UTM Easting:	467,566
UTM Northing:	3,986,183
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Boundary Source Narrative:	Point F
Type of Point:	Point
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	15
UTM Easting:	467,630
UTM Northing:	3,986,830
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Boundary Source Narrative:	Point G
Type of Point:	Point
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	15
UTM Easting:	468,710
UTM Northing:	3,986,820
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Boundary Source Narrative:	Point H
Type of Point:	Point

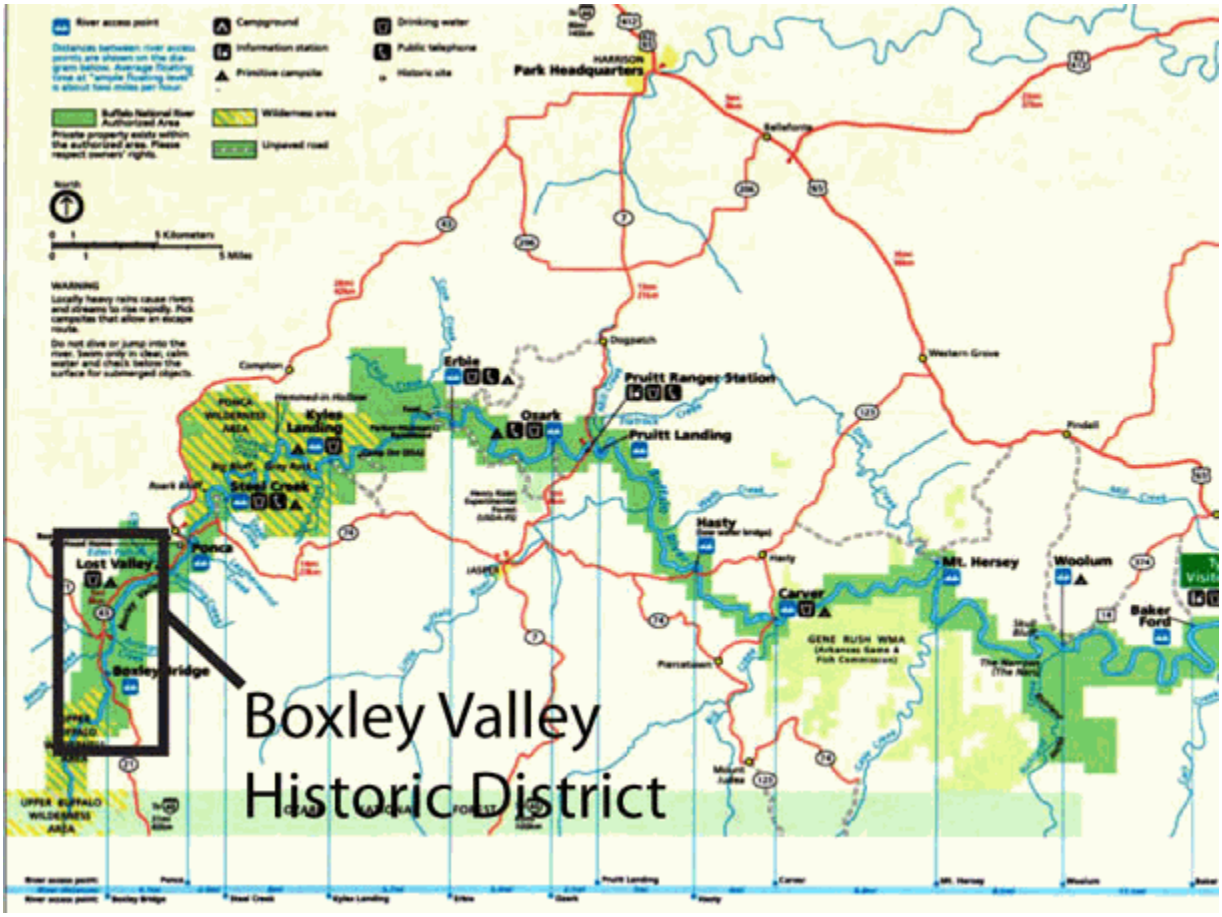
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	15
UTM Easting:	468,700
UTM Northing:	3,984,220
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Boundary Source Narrative:	Point I
Type of Point:	Point
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	15
UTM Easting:	467,790
UTM Northing:	3,983,190
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Boundary Source Narrative:	Point J
Type of Point:	Point
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	15
UTM Easting:	465,730
UTM Northing:	3,979,200
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Boundary Source Narrative:	Point K
Type of Point:	Point
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	15
UTM Easting:	464,810
UTM Northing:	3,976,530
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Boundary Source Narrative:	Point L

Type of Point:	Point
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	15
UTM Easting:	461,900
UTM Northing:	3,977,740
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Boundary Source Narrative:	Point M
Type of Point:	Point
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	15
UTM Easting:	462,050
UTM Northing:	3,979,680
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Boundary Source Narrative:	Point N
Type of Point:	Point
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	15
UTM Easting:	463,850
UTM Northing:	3,984,050

Location Map:



Boundary around the Boxley Valley Historic District also known as the Big Buffalo Valley Historic District (NR nomination, 1987).



Boxley Valley Historic District is located in the upper region of the Buffalo National River (from BUFF park map, 2009).

Regional Context:

Type of Context: Cultural

Description:

The first settlers to the Buffalo River chose land situated on fertile bottom along the river. Small fields were cultivated to provide the basic necessities for family and stock. Usually a nearby water source was necessary for settlement. The majority of settlers who came to the Buffalo River valley were from neighboring states, particularly Missouri and Tennessee. Approximately fifty percent of those who arrived in Searcy, Marion, and Newton Counties prior to 1850 originated from Tennessee. Through the mid-nineteenth century, Missouri became the most prominent state of origin of settlers. Additional states represented throughout the settlement period included Kentucky, Illinois, Virginia, and North Carolina.

Those who traveled to the Boston Mountain area were largely of a hardy Scotch-Irish heritage familiar with the struggles and harshness of frontier life. Agriculture served as the primary occupation of early settlers in the Buffalo River valley. Most operated small farms and lived a self-sufficient lifestyle, making or growing most of what they needed and consumed. Farms averaged around thirty productive acres and produced a variety of crops including corn, wheat, oats, and potatoes. Some farmers also raised small amounts of tobacco and most families had a vegetable garden. Domestic livestock included cattle, sheep, and swine, which were raised in an open range system and allowed to forage through the surrounding forest for food. Wild game was plentiful and supplemented the family diet (Thomason 2005, 13).

Many early settlers did not purchase their farms when land became available at public sale. Most of the land purchases in the Ozarks date from the later homestead period. Much of the history of the people who first settled along the Buffalo is known only from oral history (Rogers 1987, 23).

Type of Context: Physiographic

Description:

The Buffalo River is located in northwestern Arkansas in the Ozarks region of the United States. The landscape of the Ozarks is characterized by steep slopes and narrow valleys, thick forests, and meandering streams and rivers. The Buffalo River flows through the Boston Mountains, which contains some of the Ozarks' steepest slopes. The mountainous area ascends sharply on its northern boundary and gradually tapers off on its southern border. Newton and Searcy Counties, through which the Buffalo River travels, contain the highest elevations in the Boston Mountain region. The highest elevation is located in western Newton County and reaches 2,578 feet.

The Buffalo River is primarily a low water stream and supports only shallow watercraft. Several streams and creeks enter and leave the narrow valleys nestled between the high ridge tops. These waterways produce a number of natural springs through the rocky hills. The ridge tops are primarily made up of cedar, pine, and oak. The climate throughout the region is

variable. Winters are generally mild with average temperatures around 37 degrees Fahrenheit.

Type of Context: Political

Description:

By 1836, Arkansas became a state and the Buffalo River valley was divided into three counties, Newton, Searcy and Marion. Between 1842 and 1847, the section lines over the counties of the Buffalo River had been surveyed showing development spread throughout the bottomland and tributaries of the river (Catton 2008, 61). In 1842, Newton County was established and named after early settler Thomas Willoughby Newton, who later served as a United States congressman. The town of Jasper was platted south of the Buffalo River as the Newton County seat.

The four counties associated with the Buffalo River are rural and sparsely settled. These are Newton, Searcy, Baxter, and Marion counties.

The population of the Buffalo River valley continued to rise during the 1840s and 1850s as the number of settlers increased. Between 1850 and 1860 the population of Marion County increased over 168 percent, Searcy County population rose 166 percent, and the number of residents in Newton County increased 93 percent. Percentages aside, the area remained sparsely settled. In 1860, Newton County contained 3,393 residents, Searcy County had 5,271 residents, and Marion had 6,192. The population density for the region averaged between six and seven persons per square mile (Thomason 2005, 14).

Population increases continued throughout the late nineteenth century. By 1900 the population in both Newton and Searcy Counties had surpassed Marion County. Between 1870 and 1900, the number of residents in Marion County increased from 3,979 to 11,377. During this same period, Searcy County went from 5,614 residents to 11,988, and Newton County's population rose from 4,374 to 12,538 (Thomason 2005, 17).

In 1972 when Congress established the Buffalo National River, the valleys on either side of the river were dotted with buildings, many of which were being lived in. Subsequent years of land acquisition have lessened the population along the river. Bid and Removal procedures began on vacated structures which had been identified as having no significant historical value. From 1972 to 1982 many structures were lost due to a combination of removal, vandalism, and the impact of the elements (Rogers 1987, 7).

Tract Numbers: The district encompasses approximately 8,000 acres and includes the following tracts from NPS LCS survey data for the Buffalo National River: 61-122, 61-119, 61-126, 61-101, 18-114, 18-106, 20-111, 20-106, 20-102, 63-119, 62-108, 61-113, 62-109, 61-109, 61-112, 64-101,66-104, 18-113, 20-102, 19-120, 19-113, 19-100, 65-101, 66-102, 67-101, 67-102, 67-104, 66-113, 64-104, 65-100, 63-115, 63-106, 63-112, 63-114, 62-113, 63-121, 63-119, 20-105, 18-108, 18-107, 61-105, 62-114, 63-112.

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Should be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 04/16/1985

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

The Boxley Valley Historic District meets National Register criteria and is compatible with the park's legislated significance. The Boxley Valley Historic District has a continuing purpose as a functioning agricultural and rural farm landscape along the Buffalo River.

Agreements, Legal Interest, and Access

Management Agreement:

Type of Agreement: Lease

Other Agreement: The foundation has been slowly restoring the mill per the terms of the lease agreement but access to the mill is only through the Lessee.

Expiration Date: 8/31/2042

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:

Lease #7 (7150-2-0007). Historic Lease agreement with Gorgas Science Foundation. The lease includes 13 structures on 45 acres in 2 parcels separated by Hwy 43. The Boxley Mill is the main structure but it also includes house, barn, mill pond and fishing cabins on the east side and the Robert Villines Farm on the west side. The lease agreement includes provisions for use of the historic cabins as bed and breakfast concerns, manufacture and sale of Ozark craft items, and grist produced at the mill.

Type of Agreement: Lease

Expiration Date: 2012

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:

Cochrane/Epps, South Boxley: Lease #9 (7150-3-0009) Includes three historic structures and a public spring on 82 acres separated by Hwy 21 in south Boxley. The lease was approved in 1993 for a duration of 20 years, expiring in 2012. This lease is a straightforward one that primarily involves the maintenance of active hay production.

Type of Agreement: Lease

Other Agreement: This lease has had clear benefits to the park due to the willingness of the Mr. Villines to work with the park on proposed modifications to structures and related facilities such as fences. The Lease authorizes cattle production and haying.

Expiration Date: 2013

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:

The Paul Villines Lease, North Boxley; Lease #10 (7150-3-0010) Includes two historic structures on 132.9 acres in north Boxley identified as fields a-g. Field -f was reduced in size by 1.1 acres in 2005 to accommodate the Lost Valley septic system leach field. This lease was approved in 1993 for a period of 20 years, expiring in 2013.

Type of Agreement: Special Use Permit

Other Agreement: SUP authorizes hay production. Permit is valid for 5 years and can be extended for another 5 years.

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:

BUFF-1000-367
E. Villines Field
Tract #19-100.20 acres

Type of Agreement: Special Use Permit

Other Agreement: SUP authorizes hay production. Permit is valid for 5 years and can be extended for another 5 years.

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:

BUFF-1000-370
Cave Mountain Field
Tract #95-104A.125 acres

NPS Legal Interest:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Type of Interest: Less than Fee Simple

Type of Interest: None - Privately Owned

Public Access:

Type of Access: With Permission

Explanatory Narrative:

Residences and lands under easement are closed to public access

Type of Access: Unrestricted

Explanatory Narrative:

Historic property leases and NPS owned are open to the public.

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? No

National Register Information

Existing National Register Status

National Register Landscape Documentation:

Entered Documented

National Register Explanatory Narrative:

The Boxley Valley Historic District was added to the National Register in 1987. An amendment identifying the "Upper Buffalo Valley District" was added on 11/07/1990. The amendment included prehistoric sites for a period of significance from 3000 BP to 300 BP

In addition, the Boxley Valley Water Mill was added to the National Register on 07/31/1974.

Existing NRIS Information:

Name in National Register:	Big Buffalo Valley Historic District
NRIS Number:	87000110

National Register Eligibility

National Register Concurrence:	Eligible -- Keeper
Contributing/Individual:	Individual
National Register Classification:	District
Significance Level:	State
Significance Criteria:	A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history
Significance Criteria:	C - Embodies distinctive construction, work of master, or high artistic values
Significance Criteria:	D - Has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history

Period of Significance:

Time Period:	1000 - 300 BC
Historic Context Theme:	Peopling Places
Subtheme:	The Earliest Inhabitants:
Facet:	The Early Peopling Of North America
Time Period:	3000 - 1800 BC
Historic Context Theme:	Peopling Places
Subtheme:	The Earliest Inhabitants:
Facet:	The Early Peopling Of North America
Time Period:	7000 - 3000 BC
Historic Context Theme:	Peopling Places
Subtheme:	The Earliest Inhabitants:
Facet:	The Early Peopling Of North America
Time Period:	AD 1840 - 1972
Historic Context Theme:	Developing the American Economy
Subtheme:	Agriculture
Facet:	Subsistence Agriculture
Time Period:	AD 1840 - 1972
Historic Context Theme:	Peopling Places
Subtheme:	Other Peopling Places
Facet:	Other Peopling Places

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category:	Agriculture
Area of Significance Category:	Archeology
Area of Significance Subcategory:	Prehistoric
Area of Significance Category:	Architecture

Statement of Significance:

Adapted from the NR nomination for Boxley Valley Historic District, 1987 pages 8-1 – 8-5:

The Boxley Valley Historic District was listed on the National Register of Historic Places as the Big Buffalo Valley Historic District on July 29th, 1987, for its significance in the history of the Buffalo River area and as a significant cultural landscape of the Arkansas Ozarks. It is listed under Criteria A and D for its association with settlement patterns along the upper Buffalo River and Criterion C for architecture and landscape architecture. The period of significance for these criteria is from 1840 to 1972. On November 7, 1990, an amendment to the nomination was listed identifying the prehistoric resources of the valley with the periods of significance being Mississippian 1000-300 B.P., Late Archaic/Early Woodland 3000-1800 B.P. and Middle Archaic 7000-3000 B.P. The Boxley Valley is listed under Criterion D for its potential to provide information about the earliest settlers along the upper Buffalo.

Boxley Valley is one of the most significant cultural landscapes found along the Buffalo River. It is a well-preserved example of a rural agricultural Ozark mountain valley representing a time span of over 150 years. The valley's tangible and intangible cultural features exemplify the traditional regional settlement pattern. The landscape includes a collection of agricultural fields, structures and significant vernacular features. The valley represents a collection of single-family operated farms, whose occupants continually responded and adapted to an ever changing agricultural economy and the forces of nature, especially flooding from the river. Descendents of the original settlers remain in the valley today.

The cultural landscape of Boxley Valley reflects a continuum of adaptive land use, architectural design, and habitation. The original settlers passed from one generation to the next the processes of landscape control--fence building, seed planting, cattle grazing, and river-bank manipulation. This continuity of use along with significant historical, architectural, cultural and scenic resources makes the valley important and unique in the Buffalo River basin.

Characteristics of its evolving agricultural pattern are similar-sized farm plots of open-space, subdivided by board, wire, and stone fences or hedges. A significant portion of the material culture accumulated over the past century and a half still remains. The structures further embody the distinctive characteristics of vernacular architectural types associated with various periods of Ozark culture. Together, these structures and evidences of landscape manipulation define the skeletal framework of the valley's material cultural significance.

While the oldest structures in the valley date to the 1850s, most of the extant historic structures were built between 1870 and 1930. During this time, Boxley Valley became an identifiable regional community whose architectural elements began to exemplify town styles and town culture. This is evident in the valley's unusually high number of two-story white houses, an exception in Ozarks architecture. These houses attest to Boxley Valley as a style leader and regional center.

Boxley Valley's houses, yards, fields, and outbuildings represent regional adaptation. A careful analysis of their setting, scale, layout, vegetation, style, and type of structure, along with the decoration within

the various ensembles, reveals patterned similarity that is distinctive to the Ozarks region. However, Boxley Valley is more than just buildings and fields. The valley and its residents possess many characteristics or traits that constitute an important part of defining this valley's significance. Among these intangible values are the persistence of original pioneer families and the persistence of much of their old lifeways and values over generations as evidenced in their domestic and general socio-economic arrangements.

The valley's early settlers were of the old-line Ozarker mold, who came early and established themselves permanently. This tradition continues as evidenced by the many current residents who are descendents of the original settlers.

In addition to being listed on the National Register under Criterion A for its association with agricultural development in the Ozarks and Criterion C for distinctive patterns of architecture and landscape architecture, the Boxley Valley is listed under Criterion D for its potential to provide information about the earliest settlers along the upper Buffalo. Archeological sites dating back thousands of years serve as evidence of the Native Americans who once called the Boxley Valley home

Chronology & Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type: Vernacular

Current and Historic Use/Function:

Primary Historic Function: Agricultural Field

Primary Current Use: Agricultural Field

Other Use/Function	Other Type of Use or Function
Single Family House	Both Current And Historic

Current and Historic Names:

Name	Type of Name
Boxley Valley	Both Current And Historic
Big Buffalo Valley Historic District	Historic
Upper Buffalo Valley District	Both Current And Historic
Whiteley's Mill	Historic

Ethnographic Study Conducted: No Survey Conducted

Chronology:

Year	Event	Annotation
AD 1840	Built	Abner Casey built a watermill in the Boxley Valley which is later purchased by Samuel Whiteley. The community of farms in the valley is known as Whiteley's Mills until the 1870s.
AD 1851	Settled	The first postmaster of Whiteley Mills is appointed- Jesse T. Casey, grandson of Abner Casey.
AD 1854	Built	James A. Villines House (Beaver Jim) constructed.
	Built	James A. Villines House (Beaver Jim) constructed.
AD 1870	Developed	Robert Villines purchases the mill and expands it.
	Developed	The community acquires the name Boxley in honor of William Boxley, a new resident and successful merchant from Springfield, Missouri. Boxley opened up a large general store about half a mile south of the Whiteley mill.
	Built	Walnut Grove church (Boxley Valley Community Building) is constructed.
AD 1873	Built	Orphea Duty House constructed.
AD 1883	Established	Boxley Post Office established with Samuel Edgmon as the postmaster.
AD 1900	Built	Old Boxley Bridge built.
AD 1901	Built	Old Walnut Grove Church replaced with a two-story frame structure that became the church, school and Masonic Lodge.
AD 1913	Built	Whiteley School constructed.
AD 1924	Built	First elevated bridge built over the Buffalo River in the south end of Boxley valley.

AD 1935	Built	Later period of development in the valley illustrated by the barn and house built at the mouth of Arrington Creek by John and Rosa Fults and sons.
AD 1940	Built	Ponca Low Water Bridge constructed.
AD 1945	Built	Arvel Casey builds a steam-powered sawmill.
AD 1961	Destroyed	A flood washes out the mill race at the Boxley Mill ending operations for good.
AD 1972	Established	Buffalo National River established by act of Congress. At that time the valley contained 27 occupied homes lived in by approximately 80 people.
AD 1981 - 1985	Established	Arkansas Game and Fish Commission introduces Rocky Mountain Elk into Newton County, AR. The introduction was done outside of the boundaries of the park.
AD 1986 - 1987	Stabilized	The Boxley Mill is stabilized by the NPS.
AD 1997	Destroyed	Whiteley School destroyed by fire.

Physical History:

Pre-history

The following is excerpted from Amendment to the NR nomination 1990, 8-1 - 8-6:

Boxley Valley lies in an isolated portion of the more rugged northwest Arkansas Ozarks. Nevertheless, the valley has shown evidence of continuous occupation by man from prehistoric to historic times. There is a similarity of a subsistence lifestyle undertaken by self-contained family groups across time. There are four broad categories of prehistoric cultural affiliation: Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian. The prehistoric inhabitants of Boxley Valley may reach back to the Paleo-Indian period (10,000-8,500 BP), but no sites have yet been excavated.

In the protohistoric to historic period (1650-1940 AD) the Buffalo River area was used as hunting grounds by the Osage, as was recorded by contemporary visitors, but no Osage hunting camp site has been located in the Arkansas Ozarks.

Cherokee entered the Arkansas Valley area in the late 1700s and likely occupied the Buffalo River area, which was included as part of the Cherokee treaty lands from 1817 to 1828. Possibly, many of the original Buffalo River settlers were influenced by this settlement, as many present day Buffalo River residents, including Boxley Valley residents, trace ancestry to Cherokee settlers. Extensive Anglo settlement along the Buffalo began about 1830.

Early Settlement 1830-1870

What is now Boxley Valley was originally settled around 1830. Almost all were farmers, 'farming' being an all inclusive name/occupation for those who chose to maintain their independence, especially in areas like the Buffalo where subsistence farming was necessary for survival. Most of these settlers had come from similar situations in Tennessee, and before that North Carolina, as the pattern of migration spread to the Ozarks during the early settlement period. On later censuses, birthplaces like Alabama, Texas and Missouri appeared in greater numbers. Overall, however, the Tennessee background continued to be most prevalent, although never as strongly as in the 1835 to 1850s period of settlement (Rodgers 1987, 20-23)

Around 1840, Abner Casey built a small watermill. A few years later Samuel Whiteley purchased the mill. It subsequently became the center of the community that was soon named Whiteley's Mill. By 1850, the valley was dotted with modest log dwellings surrounded by small fields of corn and wheat.

In 1842, Newton County was formed and the county seat at Jasper was platted. As the township subdivisions were concluded, the land was offered for public sale. Purchases could be made for a minimum of forty acre pieces at $1.25 an acre. The Crooked Creek area was offered for sale beginning in 1840; the Jasper and Buffalo River area, near the Parker Hickman farmstead, was offered about 1844, while adjoining townships were not offered until 1860. Most of the entries did not come until the 1870s after the introduction of the Homestead Act of

1862; some of the entries date to the 1900s, and a few were as late as 1956. The terrain of the Ozarks in Newton County made settlement something for the hardy. Access to land was difficult, as well as a continuous supply of water and good soil.

By 1860, the population of Newton County had increased to nearly 3,400, almost double from 1850. New communities formed in the area. The Mill Creek area (near Dogpatch) had a water mill since 1837. The 1860 census for Mill Creek listed two millers, a blacksmith, a sawyer, teamster, wagon maker, mechanic, two schoolteachers, a chair-maker, and minister. The agricultural census schedule for 1860 also reflected the increasing population as well as developing farms. Corn, oats, wheat, and some tobacco were planted. Livestock predominantly included cattle, some sheep, and swine. More farm acres were improved and older settlers purchased additional tracts for their farms. Families such as Villines, Edgemon, Casey and Arrington came to Boxley Valley at this time.

By 1870, the community needed a larger mill. In that year the still extant two-story frame building was erected, and Robert Villines became the miller. It was also about this time that a Springfield, Missouri, merchant, William Boxley, moved into the community and not long thereafter the community and its newly established post office became known as Boxley. The community became productive and relatively affluent for the Ozarks region.

The community grew and prospered until around 1900, when both its population and economy began to decline. The depression of the 1930s and the periods following both World Wars continued to fuel the decline of the valley's population.

The Civil War

The following is adapted from the Parker-Hickman HSR by Suzanne Rogers, 1987 23-24:

The period of the Civil War had a definite effect on the area even though Arkansas was a secondary battle area and no major battles were fought in the Buffalo River Ozarks. The people of the area would have preferred to avoid the conflict altogether. Many felt sympathetic toward the North but had relatives in Tennessee or the Carolinas and blood ties to the South. Some joined the Confederate forces, with others enlisting in the Union forces, often resulting in the splitting of families between the two sides.

Others later deserted from the Confederate forces and rejoined the Union forces in Missouri, or became part of independent and irregular troops at home. For those who remained at home, the external trials of wartime were brought to them in the form of marauding groups of Bushwhackers or Jayhawkers, who raided homesteads by force demanding food and goods.

The Confederates retained initial control of the northern Arkansas area until 1862, when the Union dominated after the battle of Pea Ridge. The last years of the war were ones of extreme trial with regular Confederate forces gone and the Union forces stationed as scouting parties. This created a vacuum that served to encourage the guerrilla groups. Death and home burnings became commonplace. Accounts state that by the end of the war only a few buildings were left standing in Carrollton, Jasper, along the Crooked Creek Valley, or in Yellville. In 1864,

one of many frequent skirmishes took place along the Buffalo River Valley. Rebel bands conflicted with Union scouts, and retaliatory raids by irregular troops became common. The Crooked Creek area was predominantly Confederate in sympathy, while the Boston Mountain area of the Buffalo was the stronghold of the "Mountain Feds," sympathizers for the Union. Families caught in the middle began to flee the area. Union families went to Missouri, while Confederate families fled to the south. The isolated mountain valleys remained safe except from those who knew the accesses and byways. In 1864, mill owner Samuel Whitely was killed on his property by Jayhawkers looking for his gold. The gold was never found.

Another effect of the Civil War period was the suspension of county government functions such as the collection of taxes or recording of deeds. This, added to the destruction of numerous Arkansas courthouses during or shortly after the war period, created a gap in the county record keeping of the pioneer period before the 1860s, and thus a gap in the historical records.

The end of the Civil War paved the way for a modernizing history in the valley. Gradual introduction of cash/commercial elements added to subsistence economics; new kinds of people came to the valley such as Springfield merchant William Boxley and new social organizations were formed such as the school, lodge and church (NR nomination 1987, Appendix II).

Economic devastation as a result of the Civil War was common throughout the region. The Valley's economy recovered more rapidly due to the fertility of the bottomland soils. Residents of the Valley produced nearly everything they needed and shared and bartered with their nearby kin (Liles 2006, 56-57).

The Homestead Act of 1862

The late 1860s and 1870s were a period of rebuilding and new arrivals. The 1862 Homestead Act provided free land for settlers who could "prove up" in five years. The war period had kept settlers away. The Homestead Act encouraged settlement as those from other war torn areas moved west, or northerners moved south. The majority of transactions in the state land tract books for this area are from the period of the 1870s and 1880s. Many of these claims were made with the Homestead Act, although not all entries received the final patent. Many were cancelled, some of the settlers moved on, and others chose different pieces of land to enter.

To the north, the town of Harrison, named for a Union officer who was surveying the area for the railroad, was laid out in the newly created Boone County (1869). The land office functions of Fayetteville to the west were soon transferred to the growing county seat. Some of the early settlers of the Crooked Creek Valley donated land for the city square.

The names on the censuses began to reflect fewer and fewer of the settlers of the pre-war period. As communities grew, post offices were established in tiny hamlets, school districts were formed and roads were maintained with county residents as overseers.

By 1900, the population of Newton County was 12,538. During the early 1900s another wave of migrating settlers were entering the area. Local residents would meet the new arrivals and

show them the available land, and in some cases even help them build a log cabin.

This was also a period of discovery, with settlers realizing the potential of the vast virgin timber in the Ozarks. Many settlers and homestead entrants sold timber warrants to lumber companies or their representatives. Buyers selected trees for the purpose at hand, be it barrel staves or pencils. Sawmills were no longer uncommon. The overlooked wooded bluff lands of the Buffalo had been penetrated.

The twentieth century came slowly to the Ozarks. For many Ozark residents electricity did not come until the mid 1900s. The railroad reached Harrison in 1901, thus making markets and goods more accessible, whereas prior to the railroad, the river was used to transport cash crops to market. Area farmers began to sell their produce in Jasper and Harrison in order to trade for goods they could not produce. The 1930s Depression had a mixed effect on this area. One Newton County resident thought that the 1892 depression was worse because there had been no aid of any kind during that period. Other subsistence farming families said that they had balanced diets and enough to eat from the production of their own farm. After the 1930s and 1940s, population declined in the Ozarks and has never really recovered. The numerous homesteads that once dotted the valleys of the Buffalo at the turn of the century are now overgrown with new cedar and grasses (Rogers 1987, 24-26).

Community Development 1870-1930

Pioneer and subsistence activities continued and broadened in this period. Boxley Valley became an identifiable community. One in five of the extant structures (chicken coops, shops, sheds, granaries, wash houses, fruit cellars, smoke houses, etc.) is the product of this phase of development.

Throughout the valley there was an increase in cash flow, commercial development, establishment of community institutions, and local industries. Also, the availability of milled lumber and manufactured nails mark this period. During this time, Boxley Valley became a regional center. Most of the farms in the valley boasted new and larger barns than in neighboring areas.

There was also an increase in involvement of public institutions, especially state and federal governments, in regional life (NR nomination 1987, Appendix II). During this time period, there was the founding of the Ozarks National Forest and increased state spending on roads, schools and bridges. Local spending on community increased in the form of construction of the Boxley Mill, the Boxley Bridge abutments, the Whitley School and the Casey Sawmill.

Population Decline and the Establishment of the National Park 1930-1972

Timber logging and sawmilling was a profitable industry along the river. White oak was converted to barrel staves exported for whiskey production in European countries (Liles 2006, 219). By 1940 most of the great white oaks were gone along the Buffalo. The 1930s also saw the end of the older techniques of timber harvesting like the axe and the cross-cut saw as well as the end of logging by horse and mule power. Clyde Villines was the sole operator of the

Boxley Mill in 1935. The water-powered mill became less of a necessity. In 1961, a flood washed out most of the millrace and it was never repaired ending the operations of the Boxley Mill (Liles 2006, 238).

World War II took many men out of the valley as they went off to fight but it also was an economic boom as more women and children were employed in the area. Many men upon returning to the area found limited economic prospects and moved their family out to the cities. Following the war, the demand for milled lumber was high. Arvel Casey's steam-powered mill was constructed in 1946 and was the largest employer in the valley from 1946-1976 (Liles 2006, 258). Post-World War II brought improvements such as electricity and improved roads to the valley.

As the population continued to decline, access to the valley improved. The old bridge abutment dates to 1924 and crosses the river about 0.1 mile up river from the existing Buffalo River bridge. The Depression years brought federal involvement to road improvements in the form of WPA work crews to improve roads and bridges. A section of Highway 21 was the first road paved in the valley when improvements were carried out to the Moore Creek bridge in 1961, and the Buffalo River bridge in 1962, at the southern end of the valley. The highway was realigned to its current route in the late 1960s. State Highway 43 from Boxley to Ponca was widened and realigned in 1980 to include the construction of the elevated bridge at Ponca.

Land Acquisition 1972-Present

The 1975 Master Plan identified the valley as a "private use zone" to preserve the scenic pastoral landscape. Land use was defined in the 1977 Final Master Plan; "9,407 acres, including some farmlands that may continue in private ownership, subject to scenic controls and necessary right-of-way for roads and trails as long as water and air pollution are not increased. The designation of this zone applies only to the Boxley valley, Richland valley, and the Boy Scout camp- all of which are Class III lands on the land classification plan" (Final Master Plan for Buffalo National River 1977, 47). Land acquisition became highly controversial in the local community with the end result being that some scenic easements were purchased. These original "less-than-fee" purchases occurred late in the land acquisition process and went to the following Boxley residents: Hubert and Mary Ferguson (222.7 acres), Bill and Dean Duty (37.2 acres), Troy Fowler, Jr. (4.22 acres), Orphea Duty (306.6 acres), John and Janice Seamon (33.2 acres), and Robert and Lucinda Eubank (75 acres) (Liles 2006, 288). The majority of farms, however, were acquired in fee and several were immediately vacated while still others were destined to be vacated as 'use and occupancy' terms expired 25 years down the road (in 2005-2006). This destabilized the community and led to continued depopulation and increased management demands for the NPS.

Beginning in 1983, the NPS in consultation with the community and cultural resource specialists began the process of returning farms and houses to private ownership and the original owners whenever possible. The owners of the properties would maintain the land and its structures. The NPS would retain easements for farm management, water quality protection, historic structure preservation, and visitor access. The first conveyance was completed in 1987. Other lands are leased under the historic properties leasing program. Not all land is returned to

private ownership; the William and Beaver Jim Villines property are preserved for their interpretive value as well as the two-story grist mill and associated home and barn located in the middle of the valley. "Historic property leases" are let on approximately 400 acres of farmland. These historic farmlands are maintained for public as well as private benefit. "Owners of lands under the new historic preservation and farm conservation easements have worked in partnership with park staff to not only rehabilitate historic structures, but to build new barns, fences and other farm structures…" (Liles 1991, 4).

In 1980, Boxley Valley became a case study in NPS planning as it was used to develop a manual for indentifying and evaluating cultural landscapes. Research by Professor Robert Melnick (see CRM Bulletin, Vol. 8, No. 1) helped to devise the notion that cultural landscapes should continue to evolve over time. The management plan developed from this research. The recommendations included long-term cooperative effort with the Boxley community, maintenance and rehabilitation for existing homes and the possibility for new construction to maintain a viable community. Certain commercial uses are permitted, specifically a small store, a bed-and-breakfast and horse rentals. New construction should be compatible in location, size, scale, color and character with existing cultural landscape features. Fields are kept open through continued agricultural use though they must be fenced in order to keep animals out of the river.

The Boxley study produced the first "cultural landscape report" for a rural historic district in a national park.

Present: Changing Demographics and Economics:

The 1985 Land Use Plan was a unique document for its time and identified the essential issues for managing the cultural landscape of the Boxley Valley. Since the plan was written, however; the challenges of perpetuating the agricultural landscape of the Boxley Valley have increased over time. Current predominant land use conditions often comes in conflict with the objectives of the park in managing a national river and a cultural landscape.

The 1985 Land Use Plan stated,

In the 1950s and 60s the valley saw an out-migration of many of its residents, especially the younger ones, as they looked to better themselves and their families, much as had their ancestors a little more than a century earlier. Despite the establishment of the Buffalo National River, the 1970s and early 1980s have seen a reversal of that trend as some residents and their children have demonstrated strong interest in returning to the quiet lifestyle and strong sense of community that still remains in Boxley Valley (CLR 1985, 25).

With the exception of the Villines family who has undertaken construction and rehabilitation of old structures as homes for children and grandchildren, the park is not able to report much residential continuity in the Valley. Due to the exterior challenges of changing demographics and economics, the park suspects there will be dramatic changes in the next decade as older farmers retire to be replaced by moneyed outsiders who have different objectives in mind for managing their properties. With the new generation of Boxley residents, there is the potential to

view the Valley as more of a retirement community. Farming will no longer be the historic land use for which the Land Use Plan was written. This demographic change will lead to increasingly diminished ties to the historic landscape and traditional life ways which were the basis for managing Boxley Valley in its pastoral setting (email communication Caven Clark, 2011).

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

The landscape of the Boxley Valley Historic District exhibits much of the characteristics of early settlement and farming as practiced during the period of significance from 1840 to 1972. The physical condition of the cultural landscape is Good and, overall, the landscape remains much as it did during the period of significance. Though the population of the community is not what it was, the vernacular landscape continues to demonstrate aspects of the small scale farm lifestyle practiced by many settlers through the persistence of the majority of landscape characteristics. Farming as a historic land use continues to take place and the natural systems and features, spatial organization, cluster arrangement, buildings and structures, circulation, and small scale features retain integrity and contribute to the significance of the district.

The cultural landscape of Boxley Valley reflects a continuum of land use, architectural design, and habitation. It is an area that has been settled, used, altered, and changed over many years. The processes of landscape control--fence building, seed planting, cattle grazing, and river bank manipulation--have passed from parent to child to grandchild; it is the continuity of use along with its significant historical, architectural, cultural, and scenic resources that make the valley important and unique in the Buffalo River basin.

The assessment of integrity is based on an evaluation of the existing conditions of the physical features which date to the period of significance.

Integrity of Location: The Boxley Valley retains a high degree of integrity of location in relationship to the site. The farm and field locations are unchanged since the valley was settled and the community grew.

Integrity of Design: The Boxley Valley retains integrity of design as few alterations to the structures have been implemented that are out of character with the original intent of the structures.

Integrity of Setting: The Boxley Valley retains integrity of setting. The surrounding environment reflects the landscape as it existed when the valley was originally settled through the time period of community development. The characteristic elements of the landscape including the fields, farms, circulation and woods have also not been altered significantly since early settlement.

Integrity of Materials and Workmanship: The Boxley Valley retains integrity of materials and workmanship. The majority of the structures retain their original materials and the majority of the farm features have been left untouched since initial construction and use.

Integrity of Feeling: The Boxley Valley retains integrity of feeling. Entering and moving through the valley still conveys the historic and aesthetic feeling of a functioning farm community along the Buffalo River.

Integrity of Association: The Boxley Valley retains association. The valley displays a continuum of land use, architectural design, and habitation as it did throughout the period of significance and is still evident today.

Landscape Characteristics:

The natural systems and features of the Boxley Valley Historic District helped to form the appearance and configuration of the home sites along this part of the Buffalo River. The availability of water and the fertile bottomland along the river versus the higher benches determined the location of the farmsteads as well as the location of the fields and pastures. The farmsteads developed nestled into the landscape protected by the hills, surrounded by fields, and nearby to the Buffalo River. Land use and cluster arrangement continue to convey the historic farming uses through the original location and arrangement of buildings and structures, vegetation, circulation, and small scale features. The buildings and structures convey the native material used and the workmanship employed to construct them. Roads, originally used during the period of significance between the farmsteads and other features of the district, are still in use for pedestrian and vehicular circulation. The remaining small scale features which include fence lines, stone walls, wooden fence posts, wells, cisterns, and cemeteries, all reflect some physical solutions to the demands of farming along the Buffalo River.

Though the Boxley Valley currently retains integrity, threats to the historic landscape are immediate with the changing residential population from old farm families to retirees along with the introduction of elk to the valley. Tourists flock to the Valley for elk viewing and farmers encourage the presence of elk by planting grasses to attract them. This brings an increase in vehicles and tourists to the Valley who come to see the elk and not the pastoral scene. This poses an immediate threat to the setting, feeling and association of the cultural landscape and future integrity of the Valley.

In addition, The park does not exercise control over the purchase of properties in Boxley. Covenants and restrictions do exist and convey with ownership, but they often differ across property lines and it is increasingly difficult for the park to enforce them. There has been a great deal of reluctance by many residents to adhere to their requirements and to notify the Superintendent of proposed changes and to go through the Section 106 process of the National Historic Preservation Act. Part of the reason for this noncompliance is that it is difficult for the park to meet the needs of residents on a timeline that the residents expect when it comes to assistance with planning and compliance (email communication, Caven Clark 2011). This poses an immediate threat to the historic landscape as buildings and structures are modified without planning or comprehensive oversight.

Aspects of Integrity:

Location

Design

Setting

Materials

Workmanship

Feeling

Association

Landscape Characteristic:

Buildings and Structures

The vernacular architecture and clusters of examples of earlier building forms and methods of construction are mostly intact. About 170 Boxley Valley structures are considered to be historic, possessing integrity of location, design, setting, material, workmanship, feeling, and/or association, and further embodying the distinctive characteristics of vernacular types associated with various periods of Ozarks culture.

The oldest structures in the Valley date to the 1850s. However, most of the extant historic structures were built between 1870-1930. During this time, pioneer and subsistence activities broadened and Boxley Valley became an identifiable community. For the most part, the architectural character of the valley as it appears today is the product of this approximately 60-year phase of development. At its close, the full array of farm operation outbuildings--coops, shops, sheds, granaries, spring houses, smokehouses, and fruit cellars- and most of the dwellings were in place.

Counted among these dwellings are an unusually high number of white two-story houses, a phenomenon that represents the exception, rather than the rule, in the Ozarks. These houses exemplify the characteristic styles more typical of a town further attesting to Boxley Valley as a style leader and regional center. Perhaps nowhere is the outside influence more evident than in the valley's most imposing structure, the Walnut Grove church and school (Boxley community building- not owned by the Park Service). The Boxley community building is in every sense of the word, a town building. The residents of the valley intended it as such when they constructed the building and intended that it make such a statement to all who viewed it.

Just as the Boxley community building is the dominant public building, the old Edgmon house (now Troy Fowler House- LCS ID 023265) is a dominant private place, for example. This two-story house, with its double verandah and central passageway, is the finest in the valley and speaks of modern ideas about success, taste, pretension, and knowledge of style. The present accoutrements that surround the house are indicative of the many occupationed family--trader, trucker, farmer, stockman, laborer, logger, and miner (CLR 1985, 22-23).

Nearly one in five of the evaluated structures possesses architectural/ historical integrity and makes a significant contribution to the Boxley Valley Historic District; i.e., 43 are listed as historic (category 1). An additional 125 structures are designated historic because of their contribution to the scene (category 2). About 70 structures are non-historic because they were built in the last 20 to 30 years and make no material contribution to the local building traditions (category 3). There are only a few intrusions (category 4) such as the road re-grading and structural improvements, the scenic pull-off, the new (1983) Ponca Bridge, and the NPS development of picnicking/camping facilities at Lost Valley. Therefore, in sum, two-thirds of the structures are classified historic (category 1 or 2) and fewer than one-third are nonhistoric (category 3).

The oldest structures in the valley date to the 1850s and are of the early “Old Ozarks Frontier” period. Included in this group is the log house at the Beaver Jim Villines farmstead, the earliest log portions of the Casey-Clark, Orphea Duty and Clyde Villines homestead houses, and the log house converted to a barn at the William Villines homestead. All of these are category 1.

The one-room log house in form is the basic traditional residential building unit in the region and established the building pattern and vernacular style characteristic to many of the historic houses in the valley. As families grew and houses evolved in size through additions/remodeling, they did so in a particular traditional pattern. Through the addition of one room connected by a breezeway, the dogtrot pattern was formed. Further main floor additions subsequently evolved into the central-passage and "el" plans.

From about 1870 to 1930 (designated the “New South Ozarks” phase), pioneer and subsistence activities broadened and Boxley Valley became an identifiable community. Most of the extant historic structures were built in this period and by-and-large the character of the valley as it appears today is the product of this phase of development. The full array of farm operation outbuildings were in place: coops, shops, laying houses, sheds, granaries, wash houses, carriage houses, smoke houses, etc. Most of these structures are listed in significance category 1 and 2.

Two outstanding structural developments can be noted as an expression of the “New South Ozarks” phase which is characterized by increased cash flow, commercial development, establishment of community institutions, and local industries, and availability of milled lumber and wire nails. In general Boxley Valley became a regional center and style leader, and its buildings attest to this fact. In particular, at the farm scale, most valley farms boasted new and comparatively much larger barns than neighboring areas (e.g., the Orphea Duty barn of walnut timbers, Howard Barn, Clyde Villines homestead barn, and the Casey Clark, Luallen, Bell (Fultz), Edgmon, and Ferguson barns). In addition farmhouses took their final evolutionary form after growing through the log "cabin" phase to the dogtrot or central-passage, expansion to one and one-half or two stories, and finally, the full exterior remodeling and styling characteristic of townhomes: dressed with predominant front porches and clapboard siding. The Casey-Clark House (LCS ID 023310) is an outstanding example, while other examples of townhome-style residences from this period include the two-story, central-passage, standing seam metal-roofed

Edgemon-Fowler house, and the one and one-half story Scroggins house.

The second structural development in Boxley Valley expressing the “New South Ozarks” phase is construction of the old Boxley Watermill, the Boxley Community Building, and later, the Casey Sawmill, extant examples of town-scale culture, institutional, and commercial centeredness of community. The watermill contains much of its original machinery. The community building stands proud and imposing (two stories plus belfry) at the center of Boxley Valley. Both structures manifest a dim shadow of transitional Greek Revival styling.

Currently, public interest in the mill and its surroundings is significant, but access to the mill is only through the Gorgas Science Foundation without any substantive participation by the NPS. As a result, there is frustration by the agency and by the public who wish to visit the mill and have a guided interpretive tour. It is imperative that Buffalo National River initiate a dialog that discusses the future of the lease agreement in terms of current issues, primarily communication, coordination, and long-term goals.

There are several notable examples of the third Ozarks culture evolutionary phase--the “Cosmopolitan Ozarks” period--which began around the turn of the century and continues today. This is the time when state and federal involvement brought road improvements, bridges, and public schools. The old Ponca bridge of 1943 and the Whiteley (Mt. View) schoolhouse are relics of this period. The schoolhouse was destroyed by fire in 1997 The one-lane bridge at Ponca is a simple three-span concrete design now dwarfed by the new Ponca bridge. The 1918 post office building, now a farm building moved onto the Bill Fowler property, is another vestige of this time frame.

Also during this time and further expressing the cosmopolitan quality in Boxley Valley are the appearance of several stores and a roadside motel. The Casey store and the Villines stone store are good examples. The Clyde Villines Residence (LCS ID 060820) with two of the five remaining fishing cabins (LCS IDs 060823, 060825) is also a distinctive example of opening Boxley Valley to the larger world beyond.

The fourth category of significance of structures dates from c. 1945 to the present (the “New Ozarks Frontier” period). During this time, an out-migration of population occurred and the in-migration of nonlocal building practices became dominate. This most recent architectural tradition incorporates the homogenizing characteristics of modern mass-produced materials such as plywood, dimensional lumber, composition shingles, galvanized steel, and the more widespread use of poured-in-place concrete foundations and precast concrete blocks. Increased cash flow is another factor that has resulted in more "modern" and comparatively even ostentatious construction. The Waymon Villines steel frame/corrugated steel clad hay barn measuring 50' x 120' and rising to 25 feet is a premier example, being the largest building in the valley.

The newer houses in Boxley Valley show few expressions of local historic building practices.

They are pleasant, generally non-stylistic functional homes, in scale, are not intrusive to the valley character however, they can be found throughout the U.S. Bill Duty's house and the mobile home on the Waymon Villines place are examples of imported residential building practices of the fourth category of significance.

Although most of the structures named thus far are residences, barns, or community scale structures, it is the clustering of outbuildings, especially those of significance category 2, which play an important role in creating the historic character and integrity of the valley. Among the evaluated structures, 148 are secondary farm structures. There are also several privys and cellars, which contribute to the fabric of the cultural landscape.

Only 19 of the 53 evaluated houses are occupied. The extent of deterioration in the 34 unoccupied units is precisely proportional to the time span since occupation. When unoccupied, another factor is present--vandalism and cannibalism--where foundation and chimney stones, for example, are taken for use elsewhere, or perhaps, taken as souvenirs. At one level, this practice may be regarded as entirely natural and traditional in Boxley Valley. There are few historic barns, for example, which do not incorporate timbers or portions of foundations from earlier buildings. As has been mentioned, the recycling of houses--often moving them to new sites for farm functions--is a common practice. At another level, however, the loss of older structures is the price paid for this practice.

There are many structures in significance category 1 or 2 which are no longer in use. Together with their age, it is easy to understand that their condition may be described as dilapidated or ruinous, and they may soon become historic archeological sites. The J.T. Edgmon stone fruit cellar (LCS ID 023259), Casey-Clark log building (LCS ID 023313), Clyde and Nellie Villines Barn (LCS ID 060635), and the Sam Clark House (LCS ID 023409) are just a few of the structures at risk unless action is taken to preserve them. The integrity of the historic district would be adversely affected by the loss of these structures (CLR 1985, 46-48).

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Boxley Mill

Feature Identification Number: 143055

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	464,123	3,982,949

IDLCS Number: 23358

LCS Structure Name: Boxley Mill

LCS Structure Number: 11A

Feature: Casey, A.F. Fruit Cellar

Feature Identification Number: 143057

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	462,800	3,980,348

IDLCS Number: 23312

LCS Structure Name: Casey, A.F. Fruit Cellar

LCS Structure Number: 7C

Feature: Casey, Arvel and Elsie Barn

Feature Identification Number: 143059

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 23321

LCS Structure Name: Casey, Arvel and Elsie Barn

LCS Structure Number: 8D

Feature: Arrington Creek Barn

Feature Identification Number: 143061

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	464,470	3,980,938

IDLCS Number: 23419

LCS Structure Name: Arrington Creek Barn

LCS Structure Number: 26B

Feature: Arrington Creek Barn/Shop

Feature Identification Number: 143063

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	464,440	3,980,931

IDLCS Number: 774404

Feature: Arrington Creek House #2

Feature Identification Number: 143065

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Line	NAD 83	15	464,430	3,981,004

IDLCS Number: 23424

LCS Structure Name: Arrington Creek House #2

LCS Structure Number: 26I

Feature: Casey, A.F. House

Feature Identification Number: 143067

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	465,501	3,984,262

IDLCS Number: 23310

LCS Structure Name: Casey, A.F. House

LCS Structure Number: 7A

Feature: Casey, A.F. Log Building

Feature Identification Number: 143071

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	462,911	3,980,294

IDLCS Number: 23313

LCS Structure Name: Casey, A.F. Log Building

LCS Structure Number: 7D

Feature: Casey, A.F. Main Barn

Feature Identification Number: 143073

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	462,853	3,980,392

IDLCS Number: 23317

LCS Structure Name: Casey, A.F. Main Barn

LCS Structure Number: 7H

Feature: Casey, A.F. Outhouse

Feature Identification Number: 143075

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	462,827	3,980,311

IDLCS Number: 23314

LCS Structure Name: Casey, A.F. Outhouse

LCS Structure Number: 7E

Feature: Casey, A.F. Smokehouse

Feature Identification Number: 143077

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	462,822	3,980,311

IDLCS Number: 23315

LCS Structure Name: Casey, A.F. Smokehouse

LCS Structure Number: 7F

Feature: Casey, A.F. Spring House

Feature Identification Number: 143079

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	462,767	3,980,335

IDLCS Number: 23311

LCS Structure Name: Casey, A.F. Spring House

LCS Structure Number: 7B

Feature: Casey, Arvel and Elsie Big Barn

Feature Identification Number: 143081

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	463,628	3,980,901

IDLCS Number: 23320

LCS Structure Name: Casey, Arvel and Elsie Big Barn

LCS Structure Number: 8C

Feature: Casey, Arvel and Elsie House

Feature Identification Number: 143085

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Differentially Corrected	Point	NAD 83	15	464,458	3,980,116

IDLCS Number: 23319

LCS Structure Name: Casey, Arvel and Elsie House

LCS Structure Number: 8A

Feature: Casey, Arvel and Elsie Pump House

Feature Identification Number: 143087

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	463,677	3,980,981

IDLCS Number: 60858

LCS Structure Name: Casey, Arvel and Elsie House

LCS Structure Number: 8G

Feature: Casey, Arvel and Elsie Granary

Feature Identification Number: 143089

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	464,041	3,980,914

IDLCS Number: 60857

LCS Structure Name: Casey, Arvel and Elsie Granary

LCS Structure Number: 8F

Feature: Casey, Arvel and Elsie Smokehouse

Feature Identification Number: 143095

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 60860

LCS Structure Name: Casey, Arvel and Elsie Smokehouse

LCS Structure Number: 8I

Feature: Casey, Arvel and Elsie Store/Cafe

Feature Identification Number: 143097

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	463,645	3,980,950

IDLCS Number: 23346

LCS Structure Name: Casey, Arvel and Elsie Store/Cafe

LCS Structure Number: 8B

Feature: Casey, Arvel Sawmill

Feature Identification Number: 143099

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	463,684	3,980,981

IDLCS Number: 23322

LCS Structure Name: Casey, Arvel Sawmill

LCS Structure Number: 8E

Feature: Clark House

Feature Identification Number: 143101

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	466,522	3,984,943

IDLCS Number: 23409

LCS Structure Name: Clark, Sam House

LCS Structure Number: 28A

Feature: Clark, Sam Springhouse

Feature Identification Number: 143103

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	463,711	3,981,819

IDLCS Number: 60835

LCS Structure Name: Clark, Sam Spring

LCS Structure Number: 28B

Feature: Duty, Lieu Barn

Feature Identification Number: 143107

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	464,565	3,983,690

IDLCS Number: 23388

LCS Structure Name: Duty, Lieu Barn

LCS Structure Number: 15B

Feature: Duty, Lieu Fruit Cellar

Feature Identification Number: 143109

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	464,501	3,983,704

IDLCS Number: 23391

LCS Structure Name: Duty, Lieu Fruit Cellar

LCS Structure Number: 15E

Feature: Duty, Lieu Garage

Feature Identification Number: 143111

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	464,500	3,983,689

IDLCS Number: 23389

LCS Structure Name: Duty, Lieu Garage

LCS Structure Number: 15C

Feature: Duty, Lieu House

Feature Identification Number: 143113

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	464,523	3,983,699

IDLCS Number: 23387

LCS Structure Name: Duty, Lieu House

LCS Structure Number: 15A

Feature: Duty, Lieu Old House

Feature Identification Number: 143115

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 23396

LCS Structure Name: Duty, Lieu Old House

LCS Structure Number: 16A

Feature: Duty, Lieu Smokehouse

Feature Identification Number: 143117

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	464,504	3,983,713

IDLCS Number: 23392

LCS Structure Name: Duty, Lieu Smoke House

LCS Structure Number: 15F

Feature: Duty, Orphea Barn

Feature Identification Number: 143119

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	463,695	3,981,860

IDLCS Number: 23348

LCS Structure Name: Duty, Orphea Barn

LCS Structure Number: 10B

Feature: Duty, Orphea Barn in Field

Feature Identification Number: 143121

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	463,788	3,982,022

IDLCS Number: 23356

LCS Structure Name: Duty, Orphea Barn in Field

LCS Structure Number: 10J

Feature: Duty, Orphea Brooder House

Feature Identification Number: 143123

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	463,688	3,981,807

IDLCS Number: 23352

LCS Structure Name: Duty, Orphea Brooder House

LCS Structure Number: 10F

Feature: Duty, Orphea Fruit Cellar/Garage

Feature Identification Number: 143125

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	463,687	3,981,816

IDLCS Number: 23353

LCS Structure Name: Duty, Orphea Fruit Cellar/Garage

LCS Structure Number: 10G

Feature: Duty, Orphea Granary/Stable

Feature Identification Number: 143127

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	463,733	3,981,847

IDLCS Number: 23349

LCS Structure Name: Duty, Orphea Granary/Stable

LCS Structure Number: 10C

Feature: Duty, Orphea House

Feature Identification Number: 143129

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	463,643	3,980,961

IDLCS Number: 23347

LCS Structure Name: Duty, Orphea House

LCS Structure Number: 10A

Feature: Duty, Orphea Old House

Feature Identification Number: 143131

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	463,768	3,982,001

IDLCS Number: 23354

LCS Structure Name: Duty, Orphea Old House

LCS Structure Number: 10H

Feature: Duty, Orphea Smokehouse

Feature Identification Number: 143133

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	463,694	3,981,808

IDLCS Number: 23351

LCS Structure Name: Duty, Orphea Smokehouse

LCS Structure Number: 10E

Feature: Edgmon, Doy Barn

Feature Identification Number: 143137

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	464,622	3,977,947

IDLCS Number: 23252

LCS Structure Name: Edgmon, Doy Barn

LCS Structure Number: 1C

Feature: Edgmon, Doy Feed House/Cattle Shed

Feature Identification Number: 143139

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	464,597	3,977,920

IDLCS Number: 23251

LCS Structure Name: Edgmon, Doy Feed House/Cattle Shed

LCS Structure Number: B4-113H

Feature: Edgmon, Doy Fruit Cellar

Feature Identification Number: 143141

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	464,594	3,998,004

IDLCS Number: 23255

LCS Structure Name: Edgmon, Doy Fruit Cellar

LCS Structure Number: 1F

Feature: Edgmon, J.T. Barn

Feature Identification Number: 143143

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	463,935	3,977,904

IDLCS Number: 23262

LCS Structure Name: Edgmon, J.T. Barn

LCS Structure Number: 2E

Feature: Edgmon, J.T. Fruit Cellar

Feature Identification Number: 143145

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	464,025	3,977,964

IDLCS Number: 23259

LCS Structure Name: Edgmon, J.T. Fruit Cellar

LCS Structure Number: 2B

Feature: Edgmon, Marion Caretaker's House

Feature Identification Number: 143149

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Line	NAD 83	15	463,264	3,979,816

IDLCS Number: 23308

LCS Structure Name: Edgmon, Marion Caretaker's House

LCS Structure Number: 4E

Feature: Edgmon, Marion Granary

Feature Identification Number: 143151

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Line	NAD 83	15	463,285	3,979,806

IDLCS Number: 23307

LCS Structure Name: Edgmon, Marion Granary

LCS Structure Number: 4D

Feature: Edgmon, Marion House

Feature Identification Number: 143153

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	463,161	3,979,821

IDLCS Number: 23267

LCS Structure Name: Edgmon, Marion House

LCS Structure Number: 4A

Feature: Edgmon, Marion Old Barn

Feature Identification Number: 143155

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	463,129	3,979,867

IDLCS Number: 23268

LCS Structure Name: Edgmon, Marion Old Barn

LCS Structure Number: 4B

Feature: Edgmon, Marion Store/Garage

Feature Identification Number: 143157

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	463,285	3,979,806

IDLCS Number: 23306

LCS Structure Name: Edgmon, Marion Store/Garage

LCS Structure Number: 4C

Feature: Edgmon, Pickle Barn

Feature Identification Number: 143159

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	462,639	3,977,110

IDLCS Number: 61506

LCS Structure Name: Edgmon, Pickle Barn

LCS Structure Number: 39C

Feature: Eubank Fruit Cellar

Feature Identification Number: 143161

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	464,483	3,980,130

IDLCS Number: 60842

LCS Structure Name: Eubank Fruit Cellar

LCS Structure Number: 37D

Feature: Eubank Outhouse

Feature Identification Number: 143163

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	464,490	3,980,142

IDLCS Number: 60844

LCS Structure Name: Eubank Outhouse

LCS Structure Number: 37F

Feature: Eubank Shed

Feature Identification Number: 143165

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	464,483	3,980,141

IDLCS Number: 60843

LCS Structure Name: Eubank Shed

LCS Structure Number: 37E

Feature: Fowler, Junior Farmhouse

Feature Identification Number: 143167

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	464,233	3,984,241

IDLCS Number: 23438

LCS Structure Name: Fowler, Junior Farmhouse

LCS Structure Number: 9A

Feature: Fowler, Troy Barn

Feature Identification Number: 143169

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	463,810	3,978,966

IDLCS Number: 23266

LCS Structure Name: Fowler, Troy Barn

LCS Structure Number: 3B

Feature: Fowler, Troy House

Feature Identification Number: 143171

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	463,755	3,979,157

IDLCS Number: 23265

LCS Structure Name: Fowler, Troy House

LCS Structure Number: 3A

Feature: Fults/Seamon Chicken Coop

Feature Identification Number: 143173

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	464,078	3,980,025

IDLCS Number: 60838

LCS Structure Name: Fultz/Seamon Chicken Coop

LCS Structure Number: 36B

Feature: Fults/Seamon House

Feature Identification Number: 143175

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing

GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	464,085	3,980,047

IDLCS Number: 60837

LCS Structure Name: Fultz/Seamon House

LCS Structure Number: 36A

Feature: Fults/Seamon Outhouse

Feature Identification Number: 143177

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	464,103	3,980,066

IDLCS Number: 60839

LCS Structure Name: Fultz/Seamon Outhouse

LCS Structure Number: 36E

Feature: Guthrie, Pleas Fruit Cellar

Feature Identification Number: 143179

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	464,797	3,977,421

IDLCS Number: 60850

LCS Structure Name: Guthrie, Pleas Fruit Cellar

LCS Structure Number: 48C

Feature: Guthrie, Pleas House

Feature Identification Number: 143181

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	464,791	3,977,445

IDLCS Number: 60848

LCS Structure Name: Guthrie, Pleas House

LCS Structure Number: 48A

Feature: Marion, Hurley House

Feature Identification Number: 143183

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Line	NAD 27	15	464,547	3,977,823

IDLCS Number: 60851

LCS Structure Name: Hurley, Marion House

LCS Structure Number: 49A

Feature: Ramsey, Audie Cellar/Shed

Feature Identification Number: 143185

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 23401

LCS Structure Name: Ramsey, Audie Cellar/Shed

LCS Structure Number: 18C

Feature: Ramsey, Audie House

Feature Identification Number: 143187

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 23399

LCS Structure Name: Ramsey, Audie House

LCS Structure Number: 18A

Feature: Ramsey, Audie Spring House

Feature Identification Number: 143189

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 23400

LCS Structure Name: Ramsey, Audie Spring House

LCS Structure Number: 18B

Feature: Scroggins, Frank Barn

Feature Identification Number: 143191

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	456,114	3,984,221

IDLCS Number: 23398

LCS Structure Name: Scroggins, Frank Barn

LCS Structure Number: 17B

Feature: Scroggins, Frank House

Feature Identification Number: 143193

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	468,212	3,986,445

IDLCS Number: 23397

LCS Structure Name: Scroggins, Frank House

LCS Structure Number: 17A

Feature: Scroggins, Frank Pump House

Feature Identification Number: 143197

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	465,129	3,984,193

IDLCS Number: 60833

LCS Structure Name: Scroggins, Frank Pump House

LCS Structure Number: 17C

Feature: Scroggins, Frank Shed

Feature Identification Number: 143199

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	465,121	3,984,195

IDLCS Number: 60834

LCS Structure Name: Scroggins, Frank Shed

LCS Structure Number: 17D

Feature: Shroll, Jess Barn

Feature Identification Number: 143201

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 23414

LCS Structure Name: Shroll, Jess Barn

LCS Structure Number: 24A

Feature: Villines, Clyde and Nellie Barn

Feature Identification Number: 143203

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	464,190	3,982,889

IDLCS Number: 60635

LCS Structure Name: Villines, Clyde and Nellie Barn

LCS Structure Number: 11G

Feature: Villines, Dennis Old House

Feature Identification Number: 143207

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	466,586	3,984,067

IDLCS Number: 60845

LCS Structure Name: Villines, Dennis Old House

LCS Structure Number: 40A

Feature: Villines, Henry Outbuilding

Feature Identification Number: 143213

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	466,725	3,984,114

IDLCS Number: 60639

LCS Structure Name: Villines, Henry Outbuilding

LCS Structure Number: 40D

Feature: Villines, Henry Springhouse

Feature Identification Number: 143219

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	466,592	3,984,845

IDLCS Number: 60836

LCS Structure Name: Villines, Henry Pump House

LCS Structure Number: 29A

Feature: Villines, J.L. Barn

Feature Identification Number: 143221

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	463,902	3,983,055

IDLCS Number: 23383

LCS Structure Name: Villines, J.L. Barn

LCS Structure Number: 12B

Feature: Villines, J.L. Garage

Feature Identification Number: 143255

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	463,974	3,983,046

IDLCS Number: 23386

LCS Structure Name: Villines, J.L. Garage

LCS Structure Number: 12E

Feature: Villines, J.L. House

Feature Identification Number: 143261

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	463,964	3,983,023

IDLCS Number: 23357

LCS Structure Name: Villines, J.L. House

LCS Structure Number: 12A

Feature: Villines, J.L. Smokehouse & Cellar

Feature Identification Number: 143263

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	463,962	3,983,057

IDLCS Number: 23385

LCS Structure Name: Villines, J.L. Smokehouse & Cellar

LCS Structure Number: 12D

Feature: Villines, James A. Barn

Feature Identification Number: 143265

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	468,189	3,986,389

IDLCS Number: 23428

LCS Structure Name: Villines, Beaver Jim Barn

LCS Structure Number: 27B

Feature: Villines, James A. Chicken House

Feature Identification Number: 143267

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	468,188	3,986,452

IDLCS Number: 23436

LCS Structure Name: Villines, Beaver Jim Chicken House

LCS Structure Number: 27G

Feature: Villines, James A. Smokehouse

Feature Identification Number: 143273

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Line	NAD 27	15	468,213	3,986,468

IDLCS Number: 23429

LCS Structure Name: Villines, Beaver Jim Smokehouse

LCS Structure Number: 27C

Feature: Villines, James A. Corn Crib

Feature Identification Number: 143275

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	468,199	3,986,394

IDLCS Number: 23430

LCS Structure Name: Villines, Beaver Jim Corn Crib

LCS Structure Number: 27D

Feature: Villines, James A. Fruit Cellar

Feature Identification Number: 143277

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	468,216	3,986,462

IDLCS Number: 23432

LCS Structure Name: Villines, Beaver Jim Fruit Cellar

LCS Structure Number: 27F

Feature: Villines, James A. House

Feature Identification Number: 143281

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	468,196	3,986,463

IDLCS Number: 23427

LCS Structure Name: Villines, Beaver Jim House

LCS Structure Number: 27A

Feature: Villines, James A. WPA Outhouse

Feature Identification Number: 143289

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing

GPS-Differentially Corrected	Line	NAD 83	15	468,219	3,986,462

IDLCS Number: 23431

LCS Structure Name: Villines, Beaver Jim Wpa Outhouse

LCS Structure Number: 27E

Feature: Villines, Jeff Corn Crib

Feature Identification Number: 143293

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	466,717	3,984,112

IDLCS Number: 60638

LCS Structure Name: Villines, Jeff Corn Crib

LCS Structure Number: 40E

Feature: Villines, Joe S. House

Feature Identification Number: 143295

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	466,509	3,984,623

IDLCS Number: 23408

LCS Structure Name: Villines, Joe S. House

LCS Structure Number: 21A

Feature: Villines, R. Hezekiah Barn

Feature Identification Number: 143299

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	465,481	3,984,343

IDLCS Number: 23405

LCS Structure Name: Villines, R. Hezekiah Barn

LCS Structure Number: 19E

Feature: Villines, R. Hezekiah House

Feature Identification Number: 143301

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	465,525	3,984,274

IDLCS Number: 23437

LCS Structure Name: Villines, R. Hezekiah House

LCS Structure Number: 19A

Feature: Villines, R. Hezekiah Garage

Feature Identification Number: 143303

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 23403

LCS Structure Name: Villines, R. Hezekiah Garage

LCS Structure Number: 19C

Feature: Villines, R. Hezekiah Old Store

Feature Identification Number: 143313

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	466,321	3,985,123

IDLCS Number: 23402

LCS Structure Name: Villines, R. Hezekiah Old Store

LCS Structure Number: 19B

Feature: Villines, Robert Fruit Cellar

Feature Identification Number: 143329

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	463,714	3,983,148

IDLCS Number: 60832

LCS Structure Name: Villines, Robert Fruit Cellar

LCS Structure Number: 13E

Feature: Villines, Robert Barn

Feature Identification Number: 143331

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	463,723	3,983,202

IDLCS Number: 60829

LCS Structure Name: Villines, Robert Barn

LCS Structure Number: 13B

Feature: Villines, Robert House

Feature Identification Number: 143339

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	463,718	3,983,162

IDLCS Number: 60828

LCS Structure Name: Villines, Robert House

LCS Structure Number: 13A

Feature: Villines, Robert Second Farm House

Feature Identification Number: 143341

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	463,695	3,983,152

IDLCS Number: 60831

LCS Structure Name: Villines, Robert Second Farm House

LCS Structure Number: 13D

Feature: Villines, Robert Wagon Shed

Feature Identification Number: 143343

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	463,737	3,983,189

IDLCS Number: 60830

LCS Structure Name: Villines, Robert Wagon Shed

LCS Structure Number: 13C

Feature: Villines, Waymon House

Feature Identification Number: 143345

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	465,842	3,984,472

IDLCS Number: 23410

LCS Structure Name: Villines, Waymon House

LCS Structure Number: 20A

Feature: Villines, Waymon Study

Feature Identification Number: 143347

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	465,853	3,984,487

IDLCS Number: 23411

LCS Structure Name: Villines, Waymon Study

LCS Structure Number: 20B

Feature: Arrington Crk Frt Cellar/Stone Wall

Feature Identification Number: 143349

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Line	NAD 83	15	464,453	3,980,988

IDLCS Number: 23426

LCS Structure Name: Arrington Creek Fruit Cellar & Stone Wall

LCS Structure Number: 26H

Feature: Edgmon, J.T. Scale House & Chute

Feature Identification Number: 143351

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	463,965	3,977,933

IDLCS Number: 23264

LCS Structure Name: Edgmon, J.T. Scale House & Loading Chute

LCS Structure Number: 2F

Feature: Villines, Clyde & Nellie Stone Shed

Feature Identification Number: 143353

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	463,971	3,982,911

IDLCS Number: 60824

LCS Structure Name: Villines, Clyde & Nellie Stone Shed

LCS Structure Number: 11I

Feature: Villines, Clyde and Nellie House

Feature Identification Number: 143355

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	463,959	3,982,912

IDLCS Number: 60820

LCS Structure Name: Villines, Clyde and Nellie House

LCS Structure Number: 11B

Feature: Villines, Clyde/Nellie Spring House

Feature Identification Number: 143357

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	463,876	3,982,865

IDLCS Number: 60861

LCS Structure Name: Villines, Clyde and Nellie Spring House

LCS Structure Number: 11N

Feature: Villines, William Log Barn/House

Feature Identification Number: 143359

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	467,799	3,986,141

IDLCS Number: 23415

LCS Structure Name: Villines, William Log Barn/House

LCS Structure Number: 25A

Feature: Orphea Duty Wash House

Feature Identification Number: 147457

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	463,702	3,981,807

IDLCS Number: 23350

LCS Structure Name: Duty, Orphea Wash House

LCS Structure Number: 10D

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



The house at Arrington Creek (NPS, 2009).



Beaver Jim Barn (NPS, 2009).



Lieu Duty Barn (NPS, 2009).



Lieu Duty House (NPS, 2009).



Rear view of Beaver Jim house (NPS, 2009).



Arrington Creek Barn (NPS, 2009).



Arvel and Elsie Casey Sawmill (NPS, 2008).





Beaver Jim WPA Outhouse (NPS, 2009).



Clyde and Nellie Villines Barn (NPS, 2009).



Clyde and Nellie Villines Springhouse (NPS, 2009).



Orphea Duty House (NPS, 2008).



R. Hezekiah Villines Old Store (NPS, 2008).



Beaver Jim smokehouse on the Beaver Jim farm (NPS, 2009).



Orphea Duty Barn (NPS, 2009).



Dennis Villines Old House (NPS, 2009).



Clyde and Nellie Villines House (NPS, 2009).



Boxley Mill (NPS, 2007)



Beaver Jim boyhood home converted to a barn (NPS, 2009).



A.F. Casey House (NPS, 2008).



A.F. Casey Log Building (NPS, 2008).

Natural Systems and Features

The Boston Mountains serve as the south western border to the Ozark Mountains. The area is isolated by rugged terrain and characterized by steep slopes and limestone bluffs. Karst features such as springs and caves are common and are produced by groundwater action on bedrock making high quality water resources available. Oak, hickory and pine forest provided habit and served as an additional resource for the sustainable lifestyle pursued by the historic settlers of the area. The Buffalo River flows 150 miles east into the White River which joins the Arkansas River just above where it meets the Mississippi.

The Buffalo River cuts through the hills of the Boston Mountains creating valleys and narrow gorges. These valleys provided a most prosperous setting to early settlers who wished to succeed under a subsistence agricultural lifestyle. The river in flood proved a hazard to the inhabitants but also a boon to their way of life.

The Boxley Valley is an area of roughly 8,000 acres in the upper portion of Buffalo National River. The river is shallowest in this section and, even in the spring, when the river is high, this section is rarely floatable. The valley is approximately 7 miles long. The park width averages about 2 miles in this area. The park boundaries follow parallel section lines approximating the valley width. The valley floor is 1,000 to 3,000 feet wide, averaging about 1,500 feet across. The land is mostly steeply forested slopes. The valley has only about 1,500 acres of bottomland terrain, and about an equal amount of upland lands are in slopes gentle enough for agricultural uses (CLR 1985, 6-9).

The cultural landscape has evolved through the settler's adaptation to the natural setting. The long occupation of the area has altered but not fundamentally changed the land. If the fields were not kept open, forest would eventually encroach on the open land.

Views and Vistas

From a visual standpoint, the valley provides a pleasing rural landscape scene of farmlands, forested bluffs and slopes, scattered single family dwellings, barns, outbuildings, a church, grocery store (nonoperating), community hall, and grist mill (nonoperating). There are several semipanoramic viewpoints along highway 43 and 21 where motorists may get characteristic views of the Boxley Valley (see Viewpoint map).

The first view point (1) of the valley is seen just after leaving the village of Ponca heading southwest on highway 43. The view is of gently rolling agricultural land with cattle in the foreground; tree-covered slopes serve as the back drop in the distance. The old river bed and wooden and barbed wire fences are visible in the foreground. Highway 43 is seen as it cuts through the valley. Continuing south along highway 43, views (2 and 3) are agricultural scenes illustrating the historic farm structures in the valley. A small barn and shed set in the fields east of Highway 43 and the Orphea Duty farmstead is further south on the west side of Highway 43 where it intersects with Highway 21 . The fourth view point (4) encompasses agricultural

fields and the Walnut Grove church, community building, and pastor's house. This view point provides a 360° pastoral view of the valley bottom. The fifth view point (5) is another agricultural scene showing the harvested hay to the east of the highway. In the southern end of the valley, view six (6) looks out from the Doy Edgmon farmstead to the hills across the way.

Few visual intrusions are found in the Boxley Valley. Several newer structures are found in the Valley along with a couple of house trailers in prominent locations. These are considered to be visual intrusions.

There is occasional traffic with cars stopping in the road for elk watching. The elk were introduced by the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission (AGFC) outside the park boundaries in the mid-1980s. The population has since grown and migrated to within the park finding an easy food source in the maintained hayfields of the Valley. The increased traffic and the sight of elk grazing in the bottom fields is out of context to the historic agricultural landscape and does not contribute to the cultural landscape of Boxley Valley.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: View of Valley from Hwy 43- north end

Feature Identification Number: 145099

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: View of Valley from Hwy 21- south end

Feature Identification Number: 145101

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Views to and from historic structures

Feature Identification Number: 145103

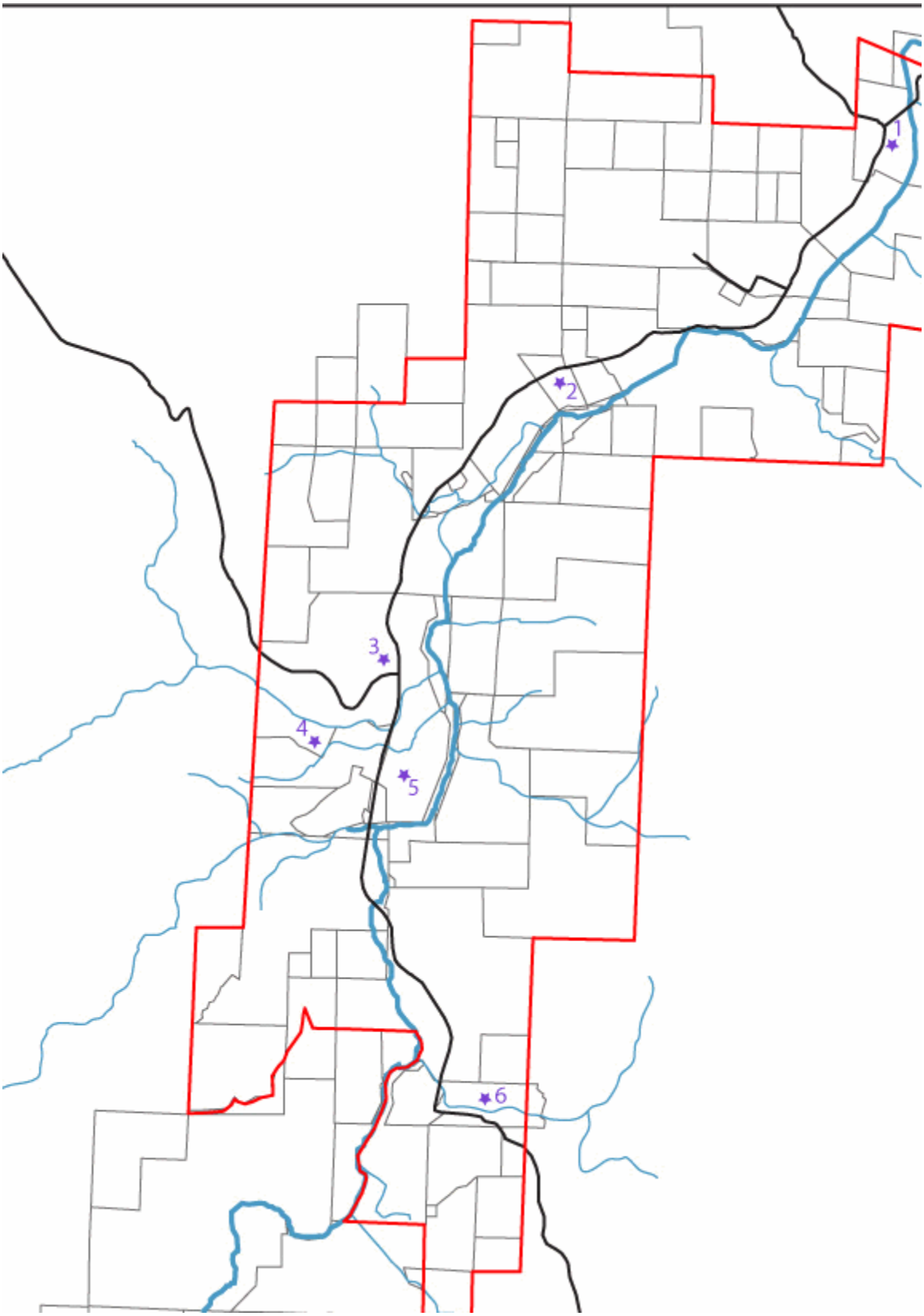
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Views to and from agricultural fields

Feature Identification Number: 145107

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:


1
2
3
4
5
6



Map illustrating selected view points within the historic district (NPS, 2011).



View #1 from the north end of the valley looking south (NPS, 2009).



View point #2 across the field to the Lieu Duty old barn (NPS, 2009).



View point #3 from Highway 43 to the Orphea Duty farmstead (NPS, 2009).



View point #4 across the field to the Walnut Grove Church and Community Building in Boxley (Courtesy of the Butler Center for Arkansas Studies, Central Arkansas Library System, 2000).



View # 5 of fields with harvested hay (NPS, 2009).



View # 6 from Doy Edgmon Farm (NPS, 2009).

Vegetation

The most extensive vegetation community is the upland oak-hickory forest on hillsides flanking the valley. Other major plant communities include upland red cedar glades and floodplain hardwoods along the river. Open fields consist of grasses and forbs. If not maintained, woody vegetation will encroach on these fields and eventually revert to forest. The fields have been kept open traditionally by haying, cropping, and grazing activities. There are no known endangered or threatened plant species inhabiting the valley (CLR 1985, 9).

The families in the valley have a tradition of planting and maintain extensive garden plots near the farmhouse. This tradition continues and is evident at homes throughout the valley. Residents can be seen harvesting and tending crops in their gardens.

Archeological Sites

(Excerpted from the Amendment to the NR nomination 1990, 8-1, 8-3)

Prehistoric sites date from the Archaic (possibly Paleo-Indian) to the Mississippian, include oral evidence of the proto-historic, and continue to the present with European settlement utilizing the same prehistoric sites. Boxley Valley represents a period of continuous human occupation which began approximately 9,000 years ago.

Of the forty-eight known sites, professional surveys have already identified twenty as eligible or potentially eligible for the National Register. Unrecorded sites are certain to exist. The isolation of the valley as well as the accretion of valley floor deposition accompanying frequent river flooding have contributed to the integrity of the sites.

Of the thirteen diagnostic fluted projectile points found in the Arkansas Ozarks, five were from the Buffalo River area. Tangible remains of these occupations within Buffalo National River and Boxley Valley including campsites, village sites, burial grounds, inhabitated caves, small mounds, and pictograph sites. Twelve archeological sites have been identified in Boxley Valley. Sites that have been surveyed are expected to date to within the 900-1400 AD period. Sealed subsurface features are present, with excellent preservation of floral, faunal, ceramic, and lithic materials along with excellent potential for solid radiometric assay.

Ruins of home and farm sites dating to the historic period (1840-1972) also contribute to the integrity of the cultural landscape.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: J.T. Edgmon House Ruin

Feature Identification Number: 145367

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 23258

LCS Structure Name: Edgmon, J.T House Ruin

LCS Structure Number: 2A

Feature: Whiteley School Ruin

Feature Identification Number: 145369

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 23250

LCS Structure Name: Whiteley School

LCS Structure Number: 1A

Feature: Hall Property Rock Shelter

Feature Identification Number: 147455

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 60847

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Hall Property Rock Shelter (NPS, 2008).



Whiteley School Ruin (NPS, 2009).



J.T. Edgmon House Ruin (NPS, 2009).

Land Use

The agricultural lands consist of relatively small contiguous fields divided by board, wire, and stone fences or hedges. A linear field pattern is formed along the river and bounded by steep slopes and forested mountain uplands on two sides. Low upland benches and mountaintops with less severe slopes have also been kept open for cattle grazing. Two arteries, one natural and one man-made, form the backbone of the linear development: the Buffalo River and Highways 43 and 21. This pattern on the landscape was formed, first by the meandering river and later by the clearing of the valley floor for agricultural purposes.

The family farm has been a strong institution in Boxley Valley. The land has always had a special meaning to the residents of Boxley Valley and traditionally, a strong belief has existed that natives are the only ones who can effectively make a living from the land. Yet it also remains a place of refuge, a place to come back to, to come home to, as evidenced by the strong desire of those former residents and children of residents who want to return.

Agreements with the National Park Service allow for use of the land for traditional residential and agricultural purposes (including grazing). In a similar manner, the scenic easements restrict the use of land to residential and agricultural purposes. The major difference is that title has remained with the seller of land and the easement runs with the title (i.e., no expiration date).

As mentioned above, land use in the valley has occurred in a recognizable pattern distinctive of a traditional Ozarks farming area. Most developed land use occurs on the valley floor. Buildings tend to be in clusters along the road and up in hollows.

About 20 residential structures in the valley are currently occupied; many more are unoccupied. In addition, there are well over 100 outbuildings, farm buildings, and other structures, including a church, a schoolhouse, and two community buildings. Many of these are vacant and unused. The largest single land use in the valley is agricultural/hay and pasture (grazing) land. Hillside fields have traditionally been used for grazing only. Other than restrictions imposed by NPS, there are no controls on land use in Boxley. Newton County, like other rural counties in Arkansas, is not regulated by county planning or zoning. Because the Park Service has concurrent jurisdiction with the state of Arkansas at Buffalo National River, all regulations found in 36 CFR 2 are enforceable on federal lands. Ten regulations are also enforceable on lands partially owned by the federal government (e.g., scenic easements) (CLR 1985, 25-26).

The policy on residential use is to stress rehabilitation of existing housing stock though the park does not exercise control over the purchase of properties in Boxley. There has been a great deal of reluctance to adhere to the requirements of the park when undertaking proposed changes to historic structures. The intent of the Park Service is to maintain a rural character with an overall residential density not exceeding the density that existed when the park was established in 1972, which were approximately 40 occupied residences. At this maximum density a viable community should be maintained without placing stress on important natural systems.

The policy on agricultural land use is to encourage and allow continued haying, grazing, orchards, and crops on suitable lands in the agricultural district using good conservation practices. Because it is desirable to maintain a permanent cover in the floodplain and to protect the soil and water quality on steep slopes, row crops will be discouraged on most agricultural lands. Gardens for home use will still be allowed. Agricultural activities will be carried out according to a site-specific farm conservation plan developed and periodically updated by the Park Service in consultation with the landowner or lessee. The Park Service will continue its policy of prohibiting confined feeding, dairy, and large-scale poultry rearing operations. Grazing densities will not exceed the carrying capacity--about 800 head of livestock --for the valley. If water quality standards are adversely affected, livestock numbers will be further managed, larger buffer areas will be established, and fields will be fenced to prevent livestock access to the Buffalo River. The Park Service will encourage development of alternative watering sources (springs, stock ponds, wells, etc.) to reduce contamination of the river. The existing field pattern will be maintained to the extent possible, with some modifications allowed to promote good conservation practices (see appendix C of the CLR for additional guidelines on farm management) (CLR 1985, 34-35).

Historically, commercial services were available in the Valley to support the needs of the community. Continuation of commercial services was encouraged by the 1985 Land Use Plan Cultural Landscape Report for the Boxley Valley. The NPS has since reevaluated this position under the guidance of concessions law, regulation and policy. Because there is an abundance of private visitor services in the area adjacent to Boxley Valley, the park feels services in the Valley are redundant (email communication, Caven Clark 2011). While services in the Valley might not be necessary or financially viable, compatible activities would be appropriate in order to support the historic sense of community at Boxley.

Concession contracts and Commercial Use Authorizations in the area are focused on the recreational uses along the Buffalo River such as canoeing, rafting, kayaking and guided hiking.

From park comments on the CLI delivered in an email from Caven Clark, 2011:

Of immediate concern for the management of the cultural landscape is the introduction of elk and its impacts on visitor use and understanding, as well as on the Boxley Valley residents. Between 1981 and 1985 the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission (AGFC) introduced Rocky Mountain Elk to Newton County, Arkansas. Although the release was done outside of the boundaries of the park, the habitat provided by the maintained hayfields resulted in a rapid migration into Boxley Valley. Since that time the growing elk herd (estimated upwards of 390 individuals) has become both a tourist attraction and management concern for the park.

The ramifications of elk management on the maintenance of the Boxley Valley National Historic District involve distinct changes in traditional land use practices to new practices that encourage the growth of elk forage by newer residents. New practices create conflicts with older residents who prefer to continue farming hay and pasturing cattle.

The Land Use Plan Cultural Landscape Report (1985) did not foresee the elk issue. Nor did it foresee the gradual demographic shift from the older traditional farmers to an increasing number of "outsiders" with very different notions of their role in Boxley Valley. Because of these two factors, the 1985 plan offers little guidance towards a desired future condition in the Valley.

In the absence of planning, the park has not pursued management practices that would encourage the preservation of traditional life ways in Boxley nor has there been much in the way of interpretation by the park for public education and appreciation of traditional lifeways. Thousands of tourists, however, come to view the elk in Boxley in October and November; to many visitors, Boxley Valley is now synonymous with elk. While it is still a pastoral setting, there is little or no appreciation of the historical context and the pastoral setting merely serves as a backdrop for elk viewing.

The threats to the cultural landscape at Boxley due to elk management are manifest in that elk are, at least seasonally, replacing cattle on the landscape, fields are being planted in warm and cold season grasses to promote elk forage and visitor appreciation of the elk is encouraged at the expense of interpretive and educational programs on historic resources.

Some proposed elk management alternatives may have a direct impact on the cultural landscape. Viewing pull-outs have been proposed at several locations along Highway 43 in order to get vehicles and passengers off the highway when viewing elk. In June 2010 AGFC produced a draft Elk Management Plan and initiated a series of public meetings to discuss elk management and visitor management relative to elk viewing. This process is still on-going.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Agricultural Lands

Feature Identification Number: 145117

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Residential Land Uses

Feature Identification Number: 145119

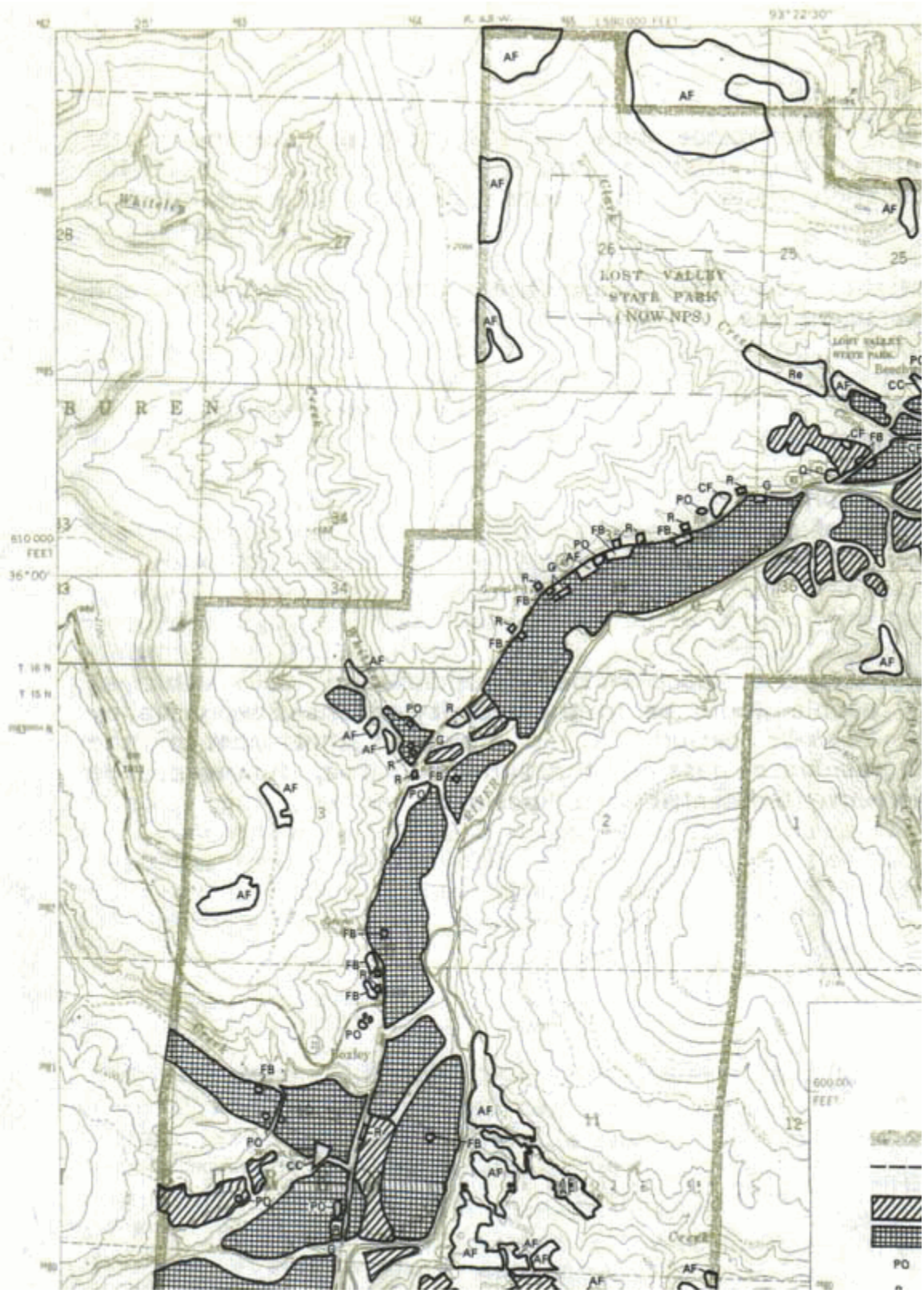
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

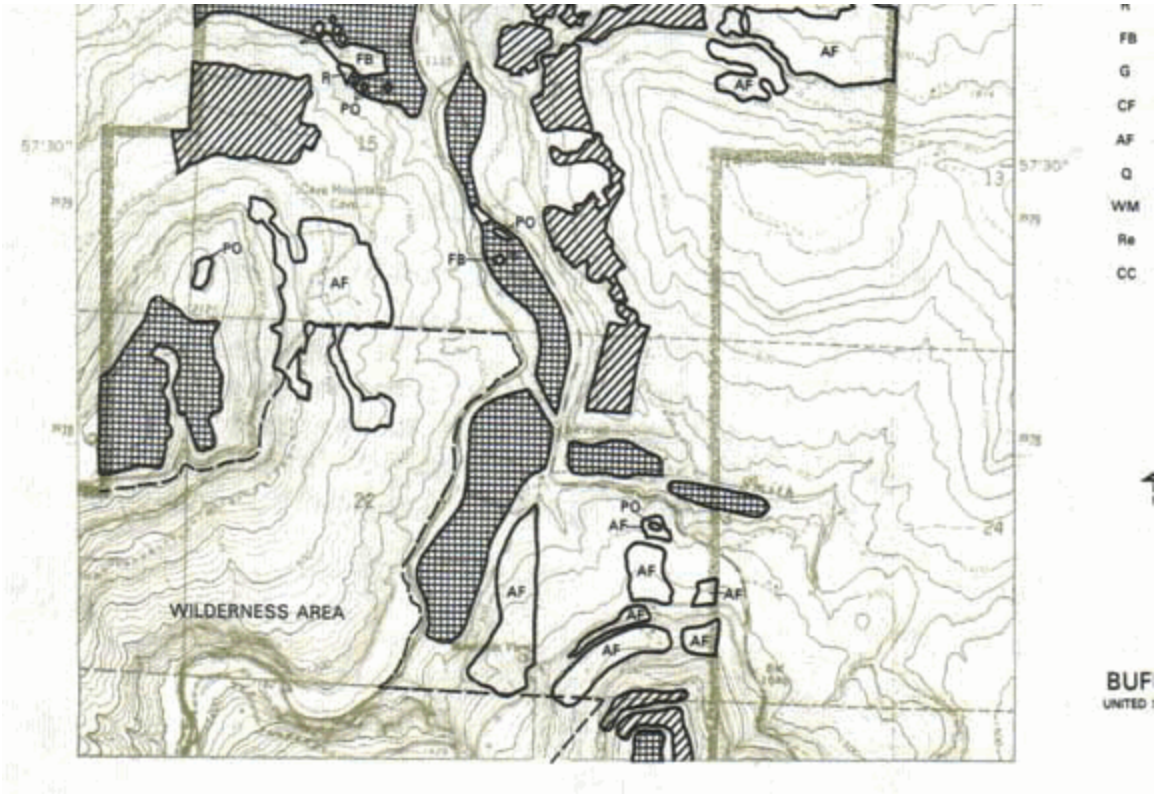
Feature: Compatible commercial land uses

Feature Identification Number: 148597

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:


LOST VALLEY
STATE PARK
(NOW NPS)
BUREN
Boxley
AF
PO
FB
CF
R
G
CC



Land use map from the 1985 CLR

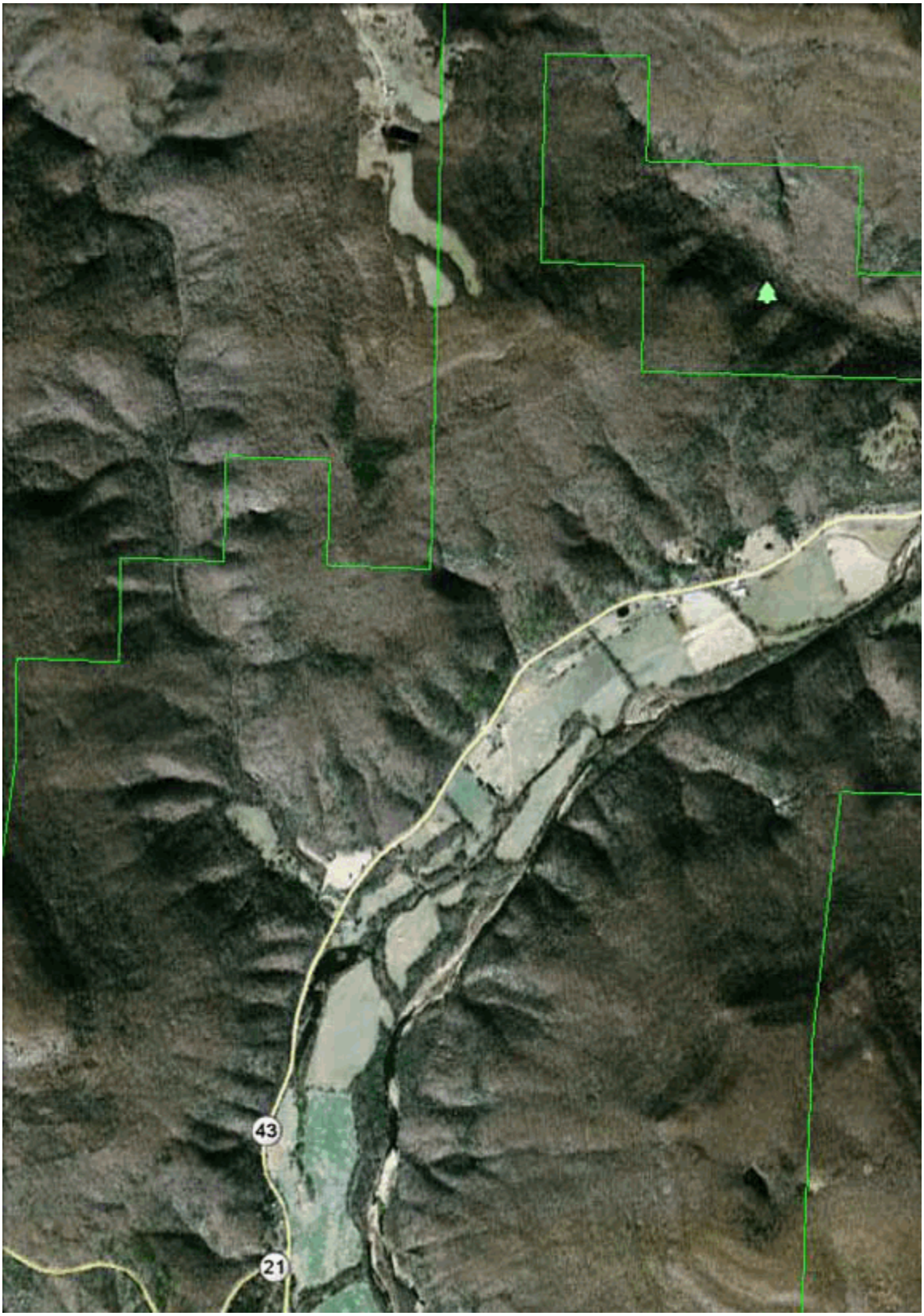
Spatial Organization

Descendants of original valley settlers have continued to reside in the valley, preserving many traditional lifestyles and values. The clustering of buildings and fields play an important role in creating the historic character and integrity of the valley.

The landscape displays a traditional Ozarks spatial organization that developed over time through the interplay of natural and cultural forces. The field patterns, farmstead spacing, proximity to the roads, and relationship to the river are all significant. Also important are the structures' siting and relationship to the landscape, to distant views, to agricultural fields, and their relationship to each other. Boxley Valley's houses, yards, gardens, and outbuildings display a clustered arrangement typical of the region. A careful analysis of their setting, scale, layout, vegetation, style, and type of structure reveals patterned similarity that is distinctive to the Ozarks.

There is a direct relationship between the extent of deterioration and the extent of current use. For example, fields in current use (whether for cultivation or pasture) remain clear open vistas; fences and hedgerows are maintained. Fields that have been unoccupied for several years, as is the case of many on the upland bench fields, are overgrown, returning to forest, and their fences are falling down. Deterioration through lack of use is especially evident on the houses, farm buildings, and other unoccupied structures of the valley.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:


43
21



Google Earth aerial image showing the spatial organization of the variety of fields along the Buffalo River in the Boxley Valley.



Structures of a farm sited in the valley (NPS, 2009).

Circulation

The historic road through the valley was established in the 1840s as the north/south road between Carrollton and Clarkesville. Roads then followed creeks and ridges to access the uplands around the valley. Original roads began as game trails widened by foot path and then horse trails widened to accommodate wagons. Roads were maintained voluntarily by local residents until the 1900s when there was some effort to utilize county taxes for road maintenance. The 1920s and the rising popularity of the automobile brought federal assistance with road and bridge construction.

A section of Highway 21 was the first road paved in the valley when improvements were carried out to the Moore Creek bridge in 1961 and the Buffalo River bridge in 1962 at the southern end of the valley. The highway was paved and realigned to its current route in the late 1960s. State Highway 43 from Boxley to Ponca was widened and realigned in 1980 to include the construction of the elevated bridge at Ponca. Highway 43 is noncontributing to the integrity of circulation in the valley; the realignment brought in a great deal of fill material and removed trees and stone walls in the construction process. The paved road brought increased traffic and increased driving speeds which detracts from the integrity of circulation in the valley. The road does contribute only in the sense that it maintains the north/south access through the valley.

Crossing the river was a treacherous proposition at times when the water was high. Concrete fords were one solution with an extant example found at the Doy Edgmon farm. The first elevated bridge was built where Highway 21 crosses the river at Cave Mountain about 0.1 mile upriver from the existing Buffalo River bridge. The bridge abutments still extant date to 1924. Also still extant are remnants of the unpaved road used to access the old bridge. Pedestrian circulation was confined mostly to low water crossings but as many as four swinging footbridges at one time crossed the Buffalo in the valley; these are no longer extant.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Old Boxley Bridge Abutments

Feature Identification Number: 145243

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	463,550	3,979,430

IDLCS Number: 60862

LCS Structure Name: Old Boxley Bridge Abutments

LCS Structure Number: 44A

Feature: Ponca Low Water Bridge

Feature Identification Number: 145257

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	467,981	3,986,239

IDLCS Number: 23309

LCS Structure Name: Ponca Low Water Bridge

LCS Structure Number: 41A

Feature: Leatherwood Creek Culvert

Feature Identification Number: 145259

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	468,084	3,986,398

IDLCS Number: 60846

LCS Structure Name: Leatherwood Culvert

LCS Structure Number: 41B

Feature: Troy Fowler Culvert

Feature Identification Number: 145261

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	463,755	3,989,105

IDLCS Number: 60856

LCS Structure Name: Fowler, Troy Culvert

LCS Structure Number: 3I

Feature: Old Boxley Road Trace

Feature Identification Number: 145263

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Highway 43

Feature Identification Number: 145265

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Highway 21

Feature Identification Number: 145271

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: New Boxley Bridge

Feature Identification Number: 145273

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: New Ponca Bridge on Highway 74

Feature Identification Number: 145277

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Doy Edgmon Low Water Crossing

Feature Identification Number: 147459

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

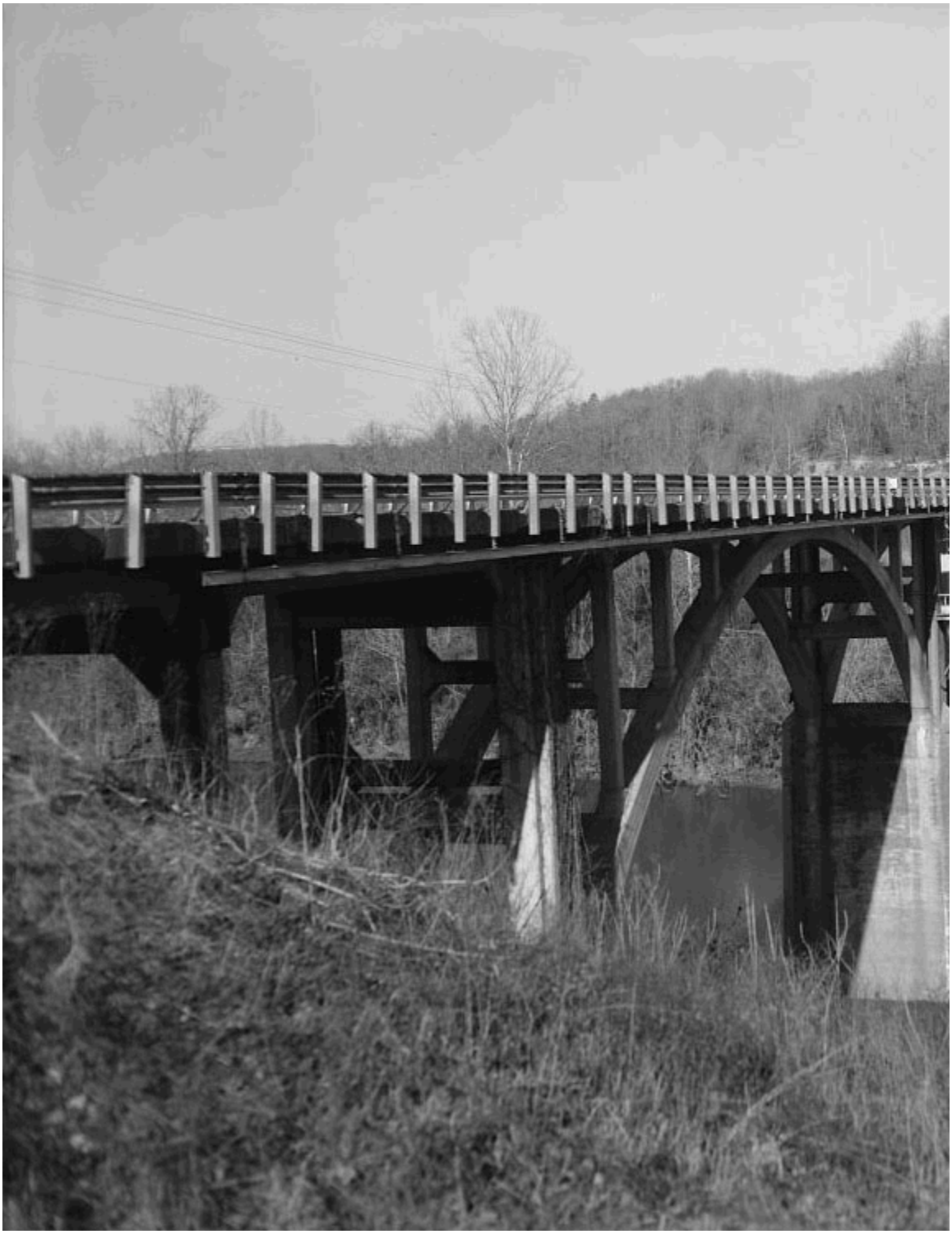
Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	464,139	3,978,030

IDLCS Number: 23256

LCS Structure Name: Edgmon, Doy Low Water Crossing

LCS Structure Number: 1G

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



New Boxley Bridge photographed for HAER in 1988.



Doy Edgmon Low Water Crossing (NPS, 2008).



Ponca Low Water Bridge. Noncontributing new bridge is seen to the right (NPS, 2009).



Old Boxley Bridge Abutment (NPS, 2009).



Highway 43 through the Boxley Valley (NPS, 2009).

Topography

The placement of farmsteads was influenced by the physical topography along the Buffalo River. Early farms occupied the lands near the river while later settlements occupied the bench sites up in the hills. Farms established in the hills were isolated making casual access difficult. Fields were located in the fertile bottom land along the river. Farmsteads responded to the constricted geography of the region; in addition to the Buffalo River, several tributaries contributed to the settler's response to the topography of the site. Clark Creek, Whitely Creek, and Moore Creek as well as multiple tertiary streams and springs all contribute to the location and viability of certain homesteads in the district.

Cultural Traditions

Progressive development came slowly to the Ozarks in the twentieth century. Many settlements did not receive electricity until the mid-1900s. Poor road conditions made contact with outside markets difficult. By 1900 it became evident that a diversified farm stock was necessary to survive in this isolated environment. Farmers of the Buffalo area embraced

subsistence level farming, growing a variety of crops and ensuring that if one crop failed they would be able to support their family on whatever crop was able to thrive (Pitcaithley 1976, 16). During the Great Depression, the population in the region around the Buffalo grew slightly and data showed an increase in agricultural activity in the area. During these times of economic hardship, people may have returned to the mountains to pursue a life of self-sufficiency and economic independence (Pitcaithley 1976, 178-79). Crop diversification was encouraged by county agents stressing the importance of gardening as a means of providing food for the family. It was in this manner that farm families in the Buffalo River region were able to weather the economic hardships suffered across the country. To ensure success, it was suggested that the farmer have "…two milk cows, a good brood sow, thirty laying hens, and a year round garden, that life in the country would be without privation" (Pitcaithley 1976, 181). Gardens were universally cultivated as a source of vegetables. Corn, oats, apples, peaches and other garden produce were grown and canned to store for the harshest winter.

Federal aid programs instituted at this time also provided assistance to struggling farm families. In 1932 when a drought gripped the region, a State Relief Commission established canning centers in central locations throughout the state with the intention of preserving surplus crops for later consumption. "By 1935, nearly every county in Arkansas had at least one such "canning kitchen"…" (Pitcaithley 1976, 180).

Small Scale Features

Small scale features persist throughout the district. At each home site there is some remnant of the farming and settlement activities that went on there during the period of significance and, in some cases, still goes on today. These features are most often in the form of wire fencing, wooden posts, and stone walls. Containment of fields and protection of livestock were important factors in the settlement of the area. Since livestock were commonly free to forage in the hills, fencing was used to keep animals out of certain areas rather than for containing them. Walls were constructed to demarcate property boundaries and retain slopes. Farming implements and larger machines remain at many sites throughout the district. Many of these implements are still in use while others lie rusting in the overgrown field.

Saltpeter kettles are owned by several local residents in the valley. A major source of saltpeter for the manufacture of gunpowder during the Civil War was the Cave Mountain cave located in the south end of Boxley Valley. Bat guano in caves was the source of nitrates used in gunpowder production. Soil from the cave was mined and processed by adding water to bring the nitrates in the soil into solution. The solution was then boiled in large cast-iron kettles to extract the mineral. When mixed in proper proportions with sulfur and charcoal, saltpeter—or potassium nitrate—forms gunpowder. The saltpeter works at Cave Mountain cave were destroyed in 1863 by the First Iowa Cavalry.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Doy Edgmon Rock Wall

Feature Identification Number: 145315

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	464,616	3,978,013

IDLCS Number: 23253

LCS Structure Name: Edgmon, Doy Rock Wall

LCS Structure Number: 1D

Feature: Pickle Edgmon Stone Wall

Feature Identification Number: 145317

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	462,641	3,976,945

IDLCS Number: 60637

LCS Structure Name: Edgmon, Pickle Stone Wall

LCS Structure Number: 39G

Feature: Pickle Edgmon Well

Feature Identification Number: 145323

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	462,663	3,976,930

IDLCS Number: 60636

LCS Structure Name: Edgmon, Pickle Well

LCS Structure Number: 39E

Feature: Eubank Well

Feature Identification Number: 145337

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	464,472	3,980,129

IDLCS Number: 60841

LCS Structure Name: Eubank Well

LCS Structure Number: 37B

Feature: Troy Fowler Saltpeter Kettle

Feature Identification Number: 145339

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	463,743	3,979,106

IDLCS Number: 60855

LCS Structure Name: Fowler, Troy Saltpetre Kettle

LCS Structure Number: 3H

Feature: Troy Fowler Stone Walls

Feature Identification Number: 145341

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	463,709	3,979,189

IDLCS Number: 60854

LCS Structure Name: Fowler, Troy Stone Walls

LCS Structure Number: 3G

Feature: Hurley Marion Rock Wall

Feature Identification Number: 145345

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing

GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	464,547	3,977,850

IDLCS Number: 60853

LCS Structure Name: Hurley, Marion Rock Wall

LCS Structure Number: 49D

Feature: Whiteley Cemetery Stones

Feature Identification Number: 145347

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	464,000	3,977,864

IDLCS Number: 61512

LCS Structure Name: Whiteley Cemetery Stones

LCS Structure Number: CEM-19

Feature: Villines Cemetery Stones

Feature Identification Number: 145349

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 61510

LCS Structure Name: Villines Cemetery Stones

LCS Structure Number: CEM-18

Feature: A.F. Casey Well

Feature Identification Number: 145365

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	462,798	3,980,319

IDLCS Number: 60819

LCS Structure Name: Casey, A.F. Well

LCS Structure Number: 7L

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Fencing material (NPS, 2009).



Hubert Ferguson's plow operated by mule power (NPS, 2009).



Saltpeter Kettle (NPS, 2009).



Pickle Edgmon Stone Wall (NPS, 2009).



Pickle Edgmon Well (NPS, 2009).



Whiteley cemetery (NPS, 2007).



Saltpeter kettle date unknown (image courtesy of the Searcy County Historical Society).

Constructed Water Features

Clyde Villines was the last miller at the Boxley Mill. Sometime in the late 1930s, he with his sons took on the job of draining and cleaning the mill pond- the pond had become silted in and

clogged with vegetation making it difficult to operate the mill. They drained it and deepened it with the help of a horse team. It took two or three years to finish the project.

In 1961, a flood washed out most of the mill race. It was never repaired and the mill ceased to function after that. Clyde and Nellie Villines had plans to revitalize the pond for tourism specifically for fishing. Clyde constructed five little cabins to rent to fishermen. The rental business did not amount to much beyond friends from nearby showing up for the weekend. Since the abandonment of the mill, the millpond has become naturalized providing habitat for a wide variety of native and migrating birds (Liles 2006, 237-238). In 2007 trumpeter swans were introduced to the mill pond in a multi-agency project. This has resulted in an increased interest by visitors with the unanticipated effect of increased vehicle and pedestrian traffic in the immediate vicinity of the mill and mill pond resulting in a considerable safety hazard.

The millpond impounded the water above the mill while the millrace and a sluice gate released the water to power the water wheel and later (after 1901) the turbines that turned the grindstones in the mill. After the water left the mill it would go into Mill Creek which would drain into the Buffalo River.

Access to a reliable source of clean water was important for the success of a farm in the valley. The J.T. Edgmon Spring one such example and is still in use by valley residents. Located in the southern part of the valley, the constructed portion of the spring is a one inch flexible pipe fitted into a concrete dam where the water flows out of the hill side. The open end of the pipe is elevated and suspended in a nearby tree. Access to the water is gained by unhooking the pipe and allowing the spring water to flow through and fill whatever container one has brought to the spring.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Boxley Mill Pond and Dam

Feature Identification Number: 145351

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	464,019	3,982,856

IDLCS Number: 60826

LCS Structure Name: Boxley Mill Pond & Dam

LCS Structure Number: 11K

Feature: Boxley Mill Race

Feature Identification Number: 145353

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	464,109	3,982,946

IDLCS Number: 60827

LCS Structure Name: Boxley Mill Race

LCS Structure Number: 11L

Feature: J.T. Edgmon Spring

Feature Identification Number: 147463

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Uncorrected	Point	NAD 83	15	463,916	3,977,874

IDLCS Number: 23263

LCS Structure Name: Edgmon, J.T. Spring

LCS Structure Number: 2G

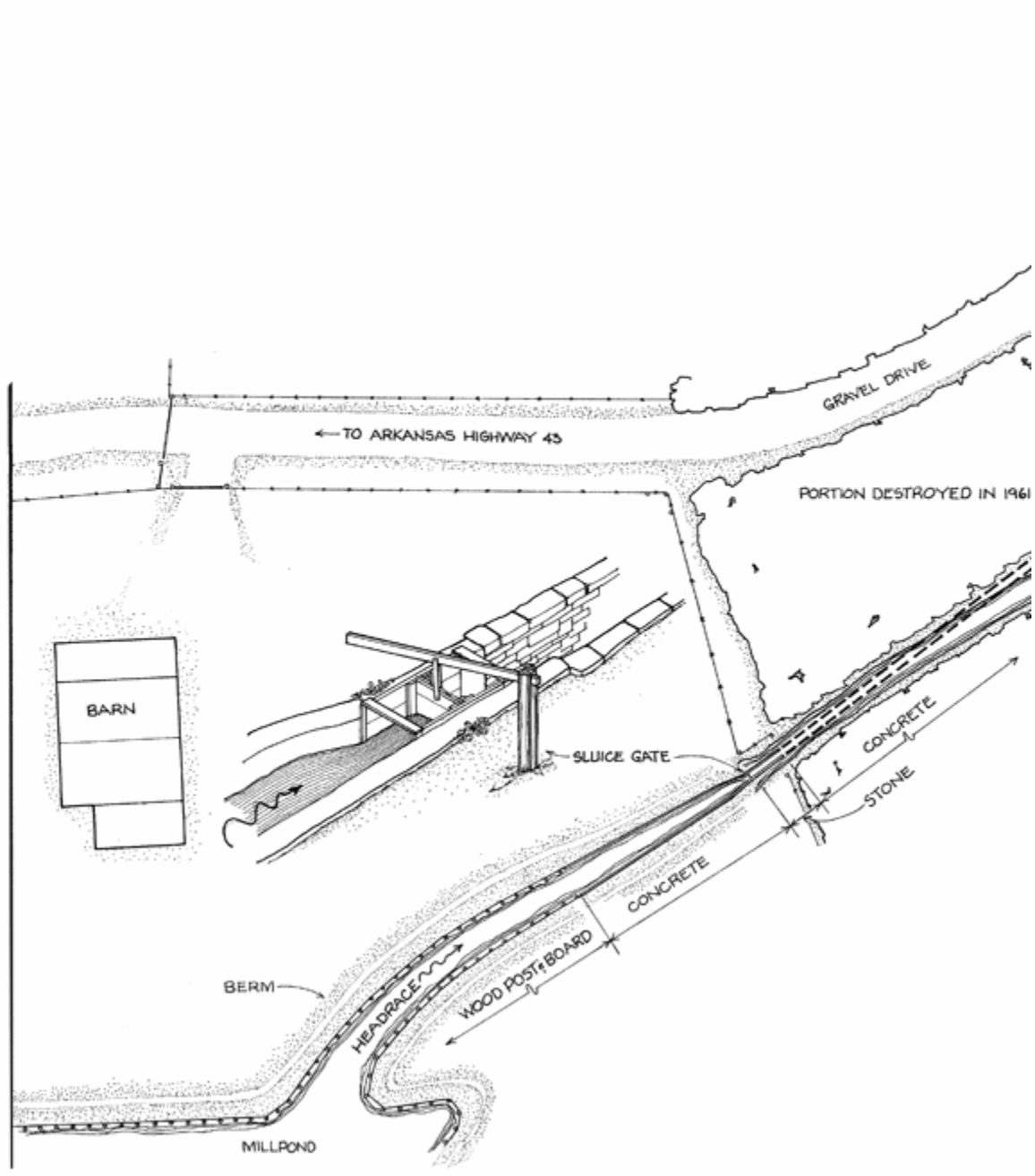
Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



J.T. Edgmon Spring (NPS, 2009).



Boxley Mill Pond with trumpeter swans (NPS, 2009).



Site plan from the HAER documentation of the Boxley Mill.

Condition

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 07/05/2009

Impacts

Type of Impact: Deferred Maintenance

Other Impact: Loss of farm structures due to deferred maintenance could impact the integrity of the overall cultural landscape.

External or Internal: Internal

Type of Impact: Structural Deterioration

Other Impact: Loss of farm structures due to deterioration could impact the integrity of the overall cultural landscape.

External or Internal: Internal

Type of Impact: Vegetation/Invasive Plants

Other Impact: Vegetation, if not managed, can impact structures- especially trees growing too close to a structure. It can also impact the spatial organization of the agricultural fields.

External or Internal: Internal

Type of Impact: Other

Other Impact: Lack of Planning

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description: Lack of planning and active management will result in the demise of the historic landscape in a very short time as other uses and activities continue to impact the landscape.

Treatment

Treatment

Approved Treatment: Preservation

Approved Treatment Document: Cultural Landscape Report

Document Date: 04/16/1985

Approved Treatment Costs

Cost Date: 04/16/1985

Bibliography and Supplemental Information

Bibliography

Citation Author:	Catton, Theodore.
Citation Title:	Life, Leisure, and Hardship along the Buffalo River. Historic Resource Study. Buffalo National River
Year of Publication:	2008
Citation Publisher:	Midwest Region, National Park Service
Source Name:	Library of Congress/Dewey Decimal
Citation Type:	Both Graphic and Narrative
Citation Location:	MWRO Library

Citation Author:	Liles, Jim.
Citation Title:	Old Folks Talking, Historical Sketches of Boxley Valley on Buffalo River.
Year of Publication:	2006
Citation Publisher:	Eastern National
Source Name:	Library of Congress/Dewey Decimal
Citation Type:	Both Graphic and Narrative
Citation Location:	MWRO library

Citation Author:	National Park Service.
Citation Title:	Land Use Plan/Cultural Landscape Report, Buffalo National River Boxley Valley.
Year of Publication:	1985
Citation Publisher:	U.S. Department of Interior.
Source Name:	Library of Congress/Dewey Decimal
Citation Type:	Both Graphic and Narrative
Citation Location:	MWRO library

Citation Author:	Pitcaithley, Dwight T.
Citation Title:	Buffalo River: An Ozark Region from Settlement to National River.
Year of Publication:	1976
Citation Publisher:	Texas Tech University.
Source Name:	Library of Congress/Dewey Decimal
Citation Type:	Narrative
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Citation Author:	Rogers, Suzanne D.
Citation Title:	Parker Hickman Farmstead Buffalo National River, Arkansas. Historic Structure Report
Year of Publication:	1987
Citation Publisher:	National Park Service
Source Name:	Library of Congress/Dewey Decimal
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Citation Location:	MWRO libray

Citation Author:	Thomason and Associates and Hawkins Partners.
Citation Title:	Buffalo National River: Theme Identification Context Studies and Property Evaluations.
Year of Publication:	2005
Citation Publisher:	National Park Service
Source Name:	Library of Congress/Dewey Decimal
Citation Location:	MWRO library

Supplemental Information

Title:	Boxley Valley Amendment to the National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form. Date entered 11/07/1990.
Title:	National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form. Date entered 07/29/1987.