
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory



Valley Y Ranch at Steel Creek
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.

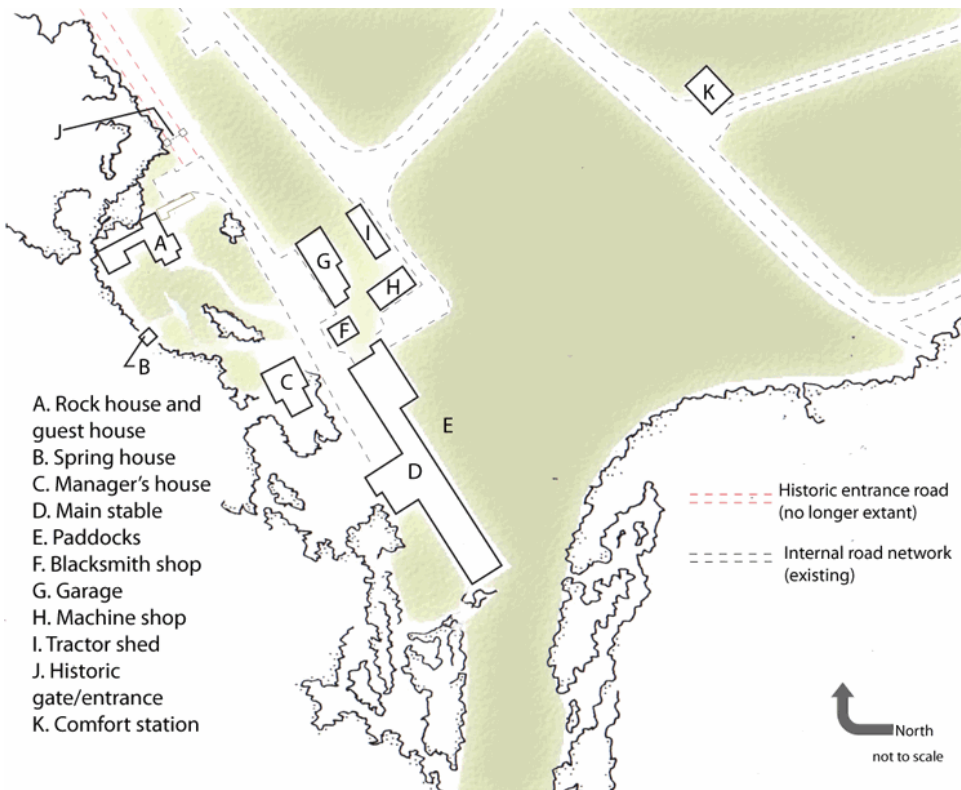
Inventory Unit Description:

The Valley Y Ranch is located east of Boxley Valley and is scenically sited in a wide, expanse of bottomland along the Buffalo River. Steel Creek meets with the Buffalo River at the eastern boundary of the ranch. The Buffalo River winds for 5 miles southwesterly to northeasterly through the property, and defines the properties northern and western boundaries. Arkansas State Highway 74, a state collector road, marks the southern boundary of the property. A strikingly scenic feature of the property is the sheer limestone bluffs that tower over the valley and provide for a dramatic backdrop to the ranch below. Bee Bluff is the prominent feature rising up from the opposite side of the river and is reportedly one of the highest features on the Buffalo.

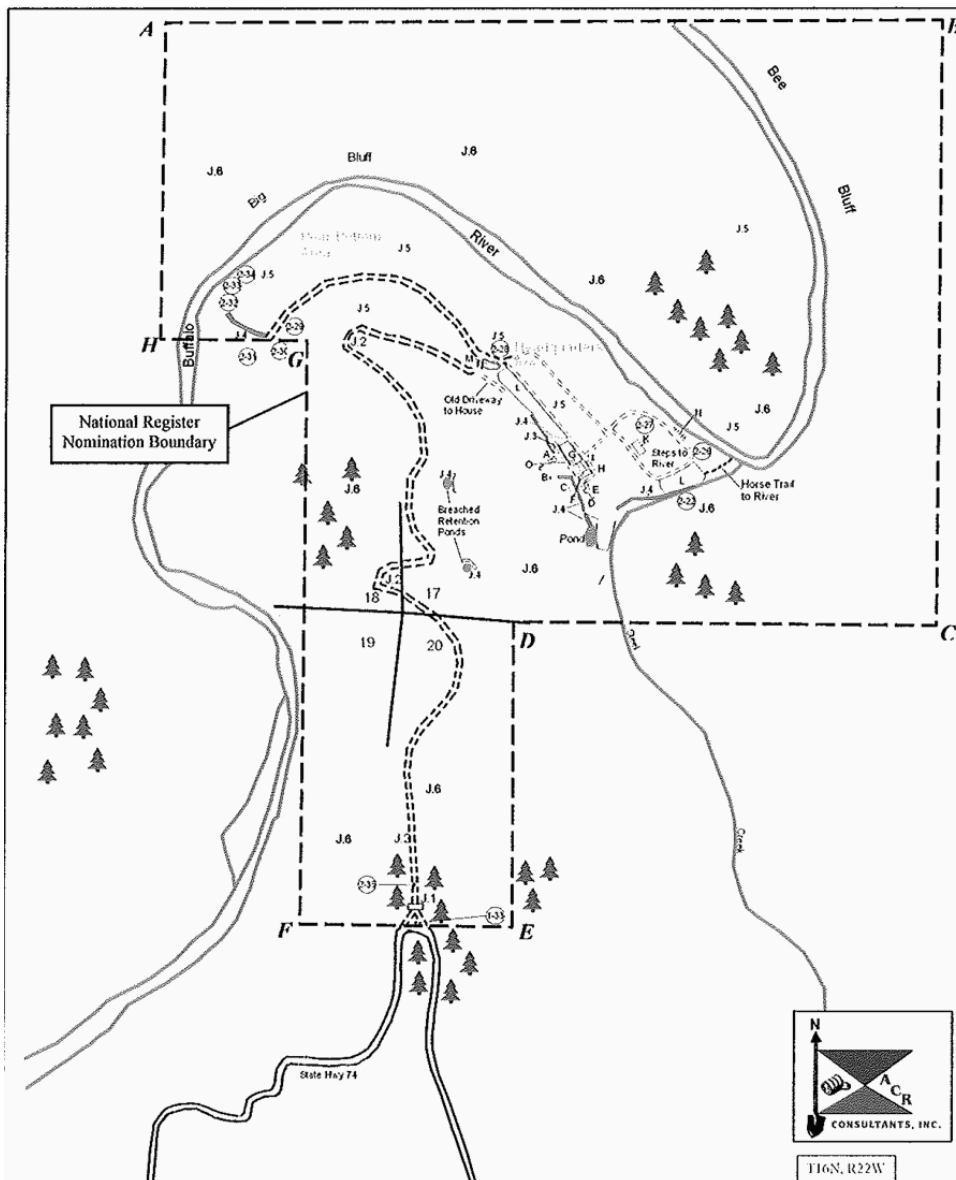
The property can be divided into three distinct working areas. The first area is the 13 acre Headquarters Area, which contains the majority of the contributing buildings and structures. The second area is a horse pasture which lies between the Buffalo River and the Headquarters Area. It was generally known as the Headquarters Bottom Area and is approximately 10 acres. The third distinct area is approximately 23 acres and is west of the Headquarters Bottom Area, on the south side of the Buffalo River, and was generally known as the Pear Bottom Area. The latter two areas were key features of the ranch that were used as horse pastures and were directly associated with the raising of Arabian horses by the Yarboroughs. Historically, the Yarboroughs cleared an additional 74 acres of pastureland on the more moderately sloping hillsides on both sides of the Access Road from State Highway 74. These pastures are no longer extant and have since been returned to forestland but are included in significance as contributing to important view sheds on the property. (National Register nomination 2009, sec 7, pg. 1)

The Most of the original structures of the ranch are extant today and located in the Headquarters Area. Some prominent structures have been removed by the NPS but the orientation and layout reflect that of the historic ranch. The landscape of the valley that was altered as a response to the needs of the horse ranch has since been changed or reverted to accommodate the management needs of the NPS. Overall, however, these alterations on the landscape persist and lend a great deal to the integrity of the historic landscape.

Site Plan



Site plan of the Headquarters Area. Adapted from the National Register nomination. Not to scale (Gladstone for NPS, 2009),



Map of the historic district with points marking the boundary from the National Register nomination.

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name:	Valley Y Ranch at Steel Creek
Property Level:	Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	975514

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:

Site work was completed by Landscape Architect Gail Gladstone and Landscape Historian Alesha Hauser. Research and data entry was completed by Ms. Gladstone, using the draft nomination.

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence: Yes

Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence: 08/17/2009

National Register Concurrence: Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination

Date of Concurrence Determination: 04/23/2008

National Register Concurrence Narrative:

The National Register nomination has been completed and is currently under review by the NPS prior to final submission to the SHPO.

Concurrence Graphic Information:



IN REPLY REFER TO:

United States Department of the Interior
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Buffalo National River
402 N. Walnut, Suite 136
Harrison, AR 72601

H4217(BUFF-ICR)

August 17, 2009

Memorandum

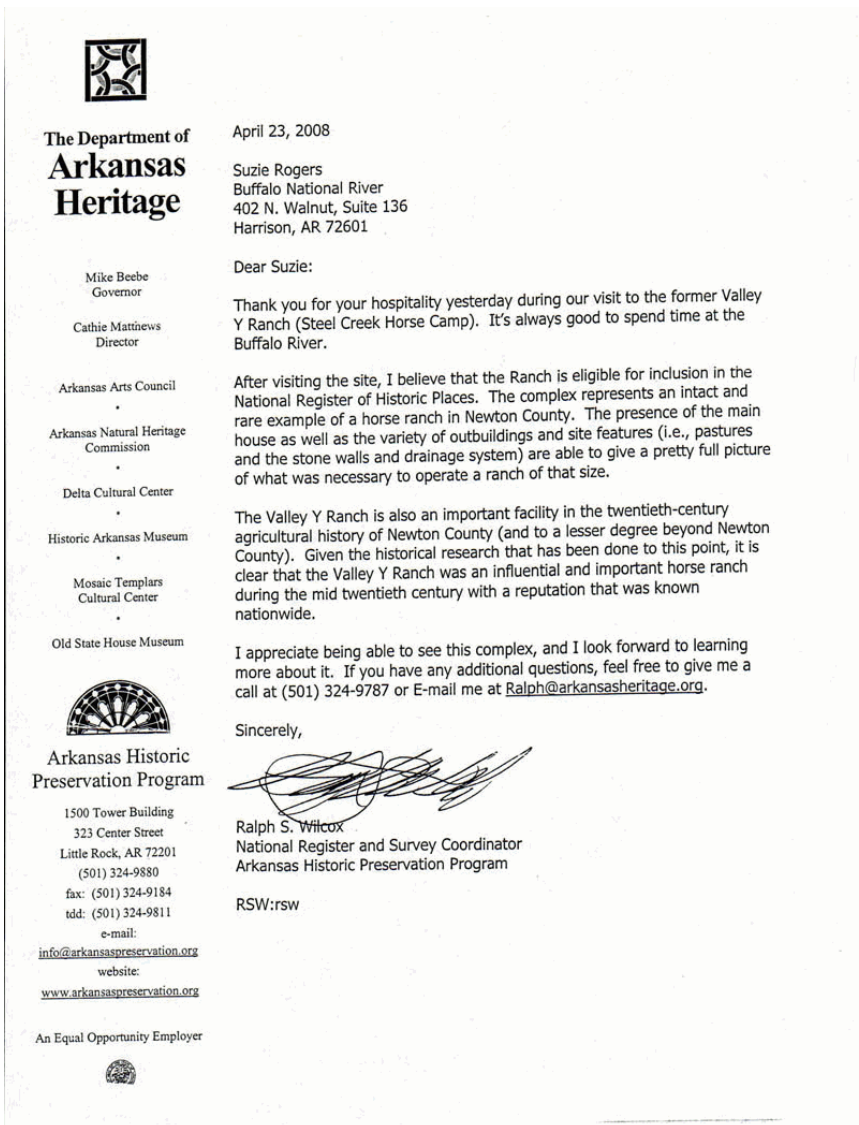
To: Acting Regional Director, Midwest Region

From: Superintendent, Buffalo National River *Kevin H. Cheri*

Subject: Review of Cultural Landscape Inventory for the Valley Y Ranch

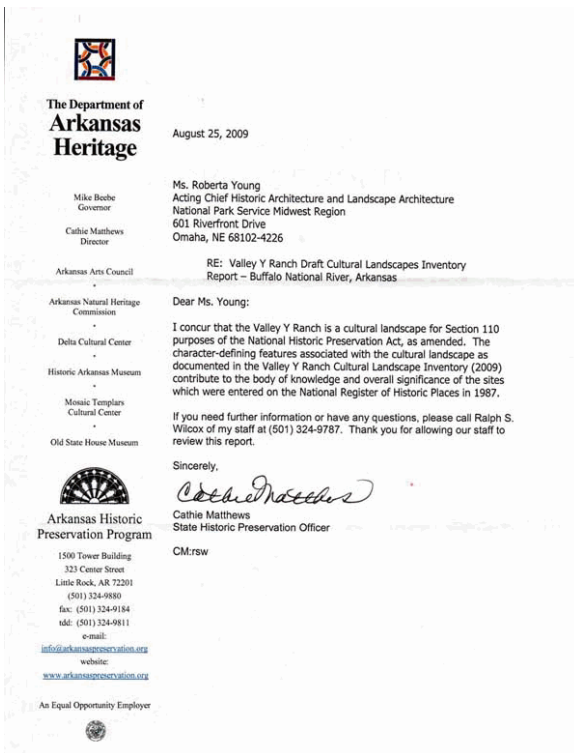
We have reviewed the subject document and have no further comments. Please address any comments and questions to Dr. Caven Clark at 870/365-2792, or caven_clark@nps.gov.

Park concurrence given 8/17/2009.



The Valley Y Ranch was determined eligible for inclusion in the National Register on 4/23/2008.

Valley Y Ranch at Steel Creek
Buffalo National River



SHPO concurrence letter dated 8/25/2009.

Geographic Information & Location Map

Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

The Valley Y Ranch is located on State Highway 74 approximately 1.25 miles northeast of the Highway 43 junction just south of Ponca, Arkansas. The property has about .25 miles of frontage on Highway 74 where a descending switchback road extends into the extreme southern boundary of the property. Originally, the Valley Y Ranch was comprised of three tracts of contiguous land (NPS Tract Nos. 21-102, 21-103, 21-104), which in 1974 amounted to 1,229 acres. The current acreage is primarily located in Sections 17, 18, and 20, Township 16 North, Range 22 West, Fifth Principal Meridian, Newton County, Arkansas

State and County:

State: AR

County: Newton County

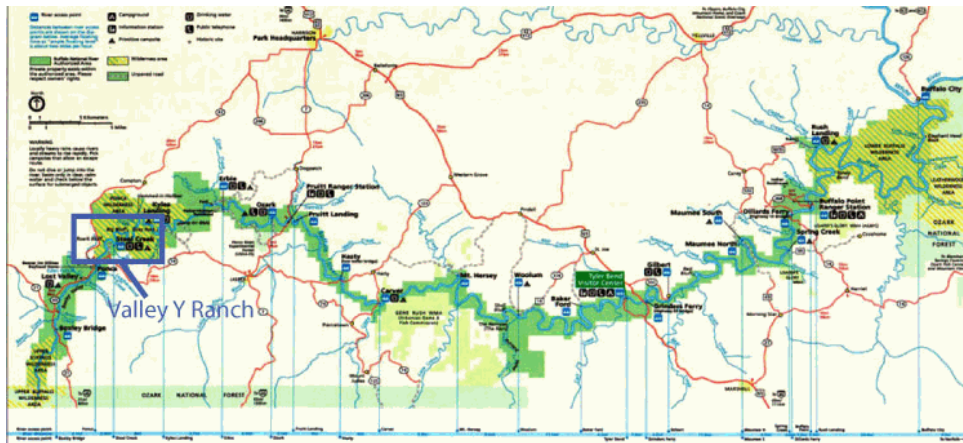
Size (Acres): 499.00

Boundary UTMS:

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Type of Point:	Point
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	15
UTM Easting:	468,698
UTM Northing:	3,988,967
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Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected

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UTM Easting:	468,985
UTM Northing:	3,987,135
Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
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UTM Easting:	468,993
UTM Northing:	3,988,319
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Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	15
UTM Easting:	468,693
UTM Northing:	3,988,319

Location Map:



Location of the Valley Y Ranch within the park (NPS, 2009)



Regional context map (NPS, 2009),

Regional Context:

Type of Context: Cultural

Description:

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, the majority of settlers to the area came from Missouri. 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 30 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 and Associates 2005, 13).

Type of Context: Physiographic

Description:

The Buffalo River extends roughly 200 miles from north to south and 150 miles from east to west. It flows eastward through northwestern Arkansas and joins the White River near Buffalo City. The Buffalo is one of the only major waterways left undammed in the Arkansas Ozarks (FES Master Plan 1975, 35).

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 river flows through the Boston Mountains which contain 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 with the highest point located in western Newton County reaching 2,578 feet.

The Buffalo River flows through the region and is primarily a low water river supporting only shallow watercraft. A number of streams and creeks enter and leave the narrow valleys nestled between the high ridge tops. These waterways produce natural springs that flow out of 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 and average summer temperatures around 75 degrees. Heavy spring rains can quickly cause the Buffalo and area streams to rise and create flash floods. During

the dry warm summer months, the upper reaches of the river can become quite shallow (Thomason and Associates 2005, 5).

Type of Context: Political

Description:

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

Arkansas became a state in 1836 and two years later the southern portion of Marion County was revised to form Searcy County, named after a prominent attorney in the region. Searcy County government was initiated in the town of Lebanon, then to the town of Burrowsville in 1846 which later changed its name to Marshall, the current county seat. 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 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 and Associates 2005, 14).

Population increases continued throughout the late nineteenth century. Marion County had the largest percentage of growth and had the largest number of residents between 1870 and 1900. But by 1900, Newton and Searcy Counties had both surpassed Marion County in their number of residents. 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 and Associates 2005, 17).

Tract Numbers: 21-102, 21-103, 21-104

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Should be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 04/03/2009

Agreements, Legal Interest, and Access

Management Agreement:

Type of Agreement:

NPS Legal Interest:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Public Access:

Type of Access: Unrestricted

National Register Information

Existing National Register Status

National Register Landscape Documentation:

SHPO Inadequately Documented

National Register Explanatory Narrative:

The Valley Y Ranch has been determined eligible by the Arkansas SHPO in 2008. The cultural landscape associated with the ranch has not been adequately documented.

National Register Eligibility

National Register Concurrence: Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination

Contributing/Individual: Contributing

National Register Classification: District

Significance Level: Local

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

Criteria Considerations: G -- A property less than 50 years of age

Period of Significance:

Time Period: AD 1954 - 1974

Historic Context Theme: Developing the American Economy

Subtheme: Agriculture

Facet: Animal Husbandry (Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry)

Time Period: AD 1954 - 1974

Historic Context Theme: Transforming the Environment

Subtheme: Conservation of Natural Resources

Facet: Fish, Wildlife, And Vegetation Preservation

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category: Agriculture

Area of Significance Subcategory: None

Area of Significance Category: Architecture

Area of Significance Category: Conservation

Statement of Significance:

Adapted from the National Register nomination 2009, sec 8, pg. 1-3

The Valley Y ranch complex represents an intact and rare example of a horse ranch in Newton County, Arkansas. The Rock House as well as the variety of supporting buildings and site features contribute to the integrity of the site and give a picture of what was necessary to operate a ranch of that size. The Valley Y Ranch is also an important facility in the 20th century agricultural history of Newton County as well as being an influential and important horse ranch during the mid-20th century with a reputation that was known nationwide.

By the 1950s, a new phase of settlement began in the Buffalo. Urban dwellers, such as Provin W. Yarborough and his family from Overland Park, Kansas journeyed to the area seeking solace in the area's primitive beauty and remoteness. Starting in 1950, P.W. began purchasing agricultural acreage from small family homesteads along this section of Buffalo River, where they would eventually establish the Valley Y Ranch. By 1964, the Yarboroughs had accumulated sufficient acreage to establish a Headquarters Area to raise Arabian and quarter horses. By the time of the establishment of the Valley Y Ranch, the built environment included a Rock House (1954-1959) with a Spring House (1954-1959), an old historic hay barn left over from the previous landowner (no longer extant), a Main Stable (1963+), secondary stable and sheds (no longer extant), a second barn, stable, and shed complex (no longer extant), a blacksmith shop (1964), a machine shop (1964), several utility sheds (no longer extant), and a paddocks area (1959). By the end of 1964, the Valley Y Ranch was already larger than the "typical" ranch operation for this part of Ozark country as well as being a unique ranch that raised champion Arabian horses.

The Yarboroughs expanded their ranching operation between 1968 and 1974. Many of these buildings persist today while some are no longer extant but all were used in the daily horse ranch operations. By 1974, the Valley Y Ranch had grown into a substantial agricultural operation for Newton County and was nationally recognized for its Arabian horses. It was celebrated in statewide and national magazines such as Rural Arkansas, Arabian Horse News, The Western Horseman and even National Geographic.

Meanwhile the growth and development of the Valley Y Ranch in the unspoiled natural area of the

Buffalo River motivated environmental groups in the late 1960s and early 1970s to press for a protected park along this segment of the Buffalo River. From 1968 until his sudden death in 1973, P.W. Yarborough resisted this movement and even testified before Congress against the acquisition of the Valley Y Ranch for a future park. After his death, his wife Clara and daughter Sue Anna Yarborough could no longer manage the horse operation. Because of these circumstances, they were forced to sell the Valley Y Ranch to the National Park Service (NPS). In 1975, NPS acquired the former Valley Y Ranch property from the General Finance Corporation, a family owned entity, to be used as a visitor site for the newly established Buffalo National River (BNR). NPS tore down some of the original ranch buildings which lay in the floodplain and were deemed unnecessary for park operations and mission.

Despite park use of the Valley Y Ranch property over the past 34 years, the extant structures and landscape features associated with the ranch are significant and have substantial integrity in terms of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association to be considered and intact cultural landscape.

The Valley Y Ranch is eligible under Criterion C under both Area of Significance Categories "Agriculture" and "Architecture". The former Valley Y Ranch property reflects agricultural development in the raising of livestock at the level of local and state significance along this region of Buffalo River in Arkansas. Under the category of Architecture, the sites is significant because of the vernacular style and because historic horse ranches of this size and type were not common in Arkansas, especially in the Newton County area. The period of significance for the Valley Y Ranch cultural landscape extends from 1954 to 1974. In the initial half of this period, the Yarboroughs assembled several small farm units into a more economically useful, improved pastureland in order to develop their Valley Y Arabian and quarter horse operation. This time period represented a shift from the self-sustaining small, traditional farm units common to the Buffalo to more of a market-driven, larger type of agriculture that was new to the Buffalo. The second half of the period of significance begins in 1966 with the formal naming of the ranch and ends in 1974 with the sale of the ranch to the National Park Service. This time period reflects the establishment and growth of one of the first Arabian horse ranches in the State of Arkansas. The Valley Y Ranch also meets Criteria Consideration G: "Properties That Have Achieved Significance Within The Last Fifty Years" because it is an extremely rare and complete horse ranch in this part of Arkansas.

The Valley Y Ranch is also eligible for the National Register under Criterion A under the Area of Significance Category "Conservation" for activities and association as an area of local and state significance related to the conservation, preservation, and management of natural resources along the Buffalo River. The development of the Valley Y Ranch along the Buffalo River stimulated and galvanized local, state, and even national conservationists to seek the preservation, administration, interpretation, development and use of Valley Y Ranch by NPS as part of BNR. Essentially, the Valley Y Ranch served as a symbol of the type of "pernicious" development not wanted in this part of Ozark country by conservationist groups, such as the Ozark Society. Between 1968 and 1974, the Valley Y Ranch became a political pawn in the conservation fight to establish BNR. Under Criterion A, the Valley Y Ranch also meets Criteria Consideration G: "Properties That Have Achieved Significance Within The Last Fifty Years" because of its importance and notoriety statewide and nationally for its role in the horse community and also for its role in establishing BNR.

Chronology & Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type:

Vernacular

Current and Historic Use/Function:

Primary Historic Function:

Livestock

Primary Current Use:

Campground/Picnic Area

Other Use/Function

Domestic (Residential)-Other

Outdoor Recreation

Other Type of Use or Function

Historic

Both Current And Historic

Current and Historic Names:

Name

Valley Y Ranch

Steel Creek Area

Type of Name

Both Current And Historic

Current

Ethnographic Study Conducted:

No Survey Conducted

Chronology:

Year	Event	Annotation
AD 1950 - 1968	Established	P.W. Yarborough begins purchasing acreage of the small farmstead along the Buffalo River. He continues consolidating his property into a large ranch located along the upper reaches of Buffalo River.
AD 1954	Built	Construction begins on the main structures in the Headquarters Area; this includes the Rock House and the Spring House.
AD 1962	Graded	A traumatic mudslide into the house prompts P.W. to construct detention ponds on the hill side, retaining walls surrounding the house, and the concrete gutter system directing water away from the house.

Valley Y Ranch at Steel Creek
Buffalo National River

AD 1963 - 1964	Developed	The Yarborough family modifies their ranching and cattle operation to be more exclusive for the ranching and breeding of Arabian horses. Improvements are made to pastures and structures in order to accommodate this change in focus.
AD 1963 - 1970	Built	The Main Stable is constructed and expanded along with the construction of most of the extant structures in the Headquarters Area that were used for the daily operation of the horse ranch.
AD 1966	Developed	The ranch is given the name "Valley Y" by P.W. Yarborough.
AD 1968 - 1969	Built	The Main Gate is constructed and the Access Road is improved and widened to make it easier for visitors to reach the ranch.
AD 1970	Demolished	The old farmstead barn is removed by Yarborough and replaced with the currently extant garage building.
AD 1972	Established	The Buffalo National River is established.
AD 1974	Land Transfer	The Valley Y Ranch is sold to the NPS by P.W.'s wife and daughter.
AD 1983	Developed	The NPS begins recreational development of the site including a canoe launch and tent camping area.
AD 1990	Developed	A horse camp is placed along the river near the canoe launch.
AD 1996	Moved	The horse camp is relocated to higher ground.
AD 1997	Built	A comfort station constructed by the NPS where the Arena/Sales building had been located.
AD 1999	Developed	The horse camping is updated adding fire rings, picnic tables, and water to the sites. A parking area is also added.
AD 2002	Developed	A fee area is added at the base of the Access Road.

Physical History:

Biographical Information on Provin W. and Clara Yarborough

P.W. Yarborough was born on January 5, 1910 to George S. Yarborough and Minerva Wade. The young Yarborough spent the first part of his life on a farm in southwestern Missouri, which was not more than 100 miles from where he would eventually establish the Valley Y Ranch. In his teenage years, P.W. Yarborough went to live with his sister in Montana. He was so affected by the landscape and the lifestyle that he was determined to bring those influences back with him as he made his life as a young man.

Little is known about P.W. in his 20s and 30s, other than that he met and married his wife Clara, who was a "city girl" from Parsons, Kansas. In 1942, Clara gave birth to her daughter Sue Anna. Clara Yarborough's childhood dream was to raise beautiful horses.

Land Acquisition, 1950-1968

P.W. Yarborough became interested in the Buffalo River country of Arkansas during World War II, when he reportedly flew over the region and fell in love with what he saw from an airplane window.

After World War II, P.W. Yarborough set about to locate the area he had seen from the airplane. The Yarboroughs vacationed one summer along the Buffalo River in Newton County. P.W. began talking to realtors about acquiring land for a vacation home along the Buffalo River. On one scouting trip, P.W. reportedly stood on Bee Bluff and looked below. According to family lore, P.W. said, "this is my valley." His initial purchase consisted of a 120-acre parcel which included an old house. This piece of property became the core land for the Valley Y Ranch. Though remote, the land P.W. viewed in 1954 had been used and occupied for generations by small farmers. An aerial photograph taken in 1942 shows a valley already partially cleared and under agricultural use. Initially, Yarborough and his family were only able to reach their new home via a dirt road that came from the north via a ford across the Buffalo River.

Shortly after his original purchase, Yarborough began to acquire additional parcels of land in the area. P.W. may have been envisioning the developmental potential beyond that of a vacation home. In 1956, Yarborough made a second purchase—the Van Buren place, which lay several miles upstream where the bridge crosses the Buffalo River. Several intervening pieces of land lay between this purchase and his initial purchase at Bee Bluff. Yarborough methodically set out to contact all the owners of the land lying between the Headquarters/Pear Bottom Areas and the Van Buren place. Over the next 18 years, he was able to put the property together as one by acquiring those additional acreages that had been held by other families for generations. P.W. demonstrated a respect for local culture and the families, which created more willing sellers and enabled him to purchase land. Oral history with Sue Yarborough indicates that P.W. told some sellers that he did not want to take their land and that if they ever wanted to buy it back they just needed to let him know. Yarborough's land acquisition activities ended about 1968.

P.W. Yarborough as architect and builder 1954-1962

In the layout and construction of the various structures on the property, Yarborough provided employment for several local people. For instance, Boyd and Coy Villines went to work for "Pat" Yarborough in the 1950s and most likely helped Yarborough construct the Rock House over several years.

P.W. Yarborough was not a trained architect or a carpenter. He was a self-made man, who built the stone home and frame buildings on his property without blueprints. Instead, he made simple drawings with dimensions for the local men, who he hired to help him. Additions and revisions were often made on site on a week-to-week basis. If unsatisfied with how a project was turning out, he would have the workers tear it apart and start over again.

P.W. Yarborough began to see his land purchases more like a working ranch than as a vacation home for him and his family. Additionally, he thought about breeding horses as well. The family already had a few horses in Overland Park, a suburb of Kansas City. During their summers, the Yarboroughs brought some of their horses down from their Kansas City home to the Buffalo River ranch so that P.W.'s daughter could ride them while they stayed there. Doing so was no easy task because of the lack of an entry road to their property. So, when the summer ended, the Yarboroughs began to leave their horses on the property in the care of local friends and neighbors. In 1959, to accommodate growing development, Yarborough laid out paddocks, pens, and corrals to the east of the old historic barn. But as far as their young daughter Sue, who was still in high school at the time, was concerned, this was the point they started to raise horses on the yet unnamed ranch.

Early Horse and Cattle Ranch Development and Operation, 1963-1966

Yarborough began considering developing his property below Bee Bluff as a horse ranch. Several mares on the property had colts and needed more room. By chance, Sue Yarborough sold one colt without even trying very hard, her father said, "If you can do that, then we're going to build a ranch that is worthy of horses!" According to Sue Yarborough, "It just continued at that point. We knew we were raising Arabians."

By 1966, or thereabouts, P.W. had named his ranch operation the Valley Y Ranch. According to oral history with Sue Yarborough, the name came about at a dinner conversation. P.W. Yarborough verbally expressed several names linked to the word "valley." Eventually, he settled on using the letter "Y" for his last name combined with "valley".



Sue Yarborough with Narindi (courtesy of Yarborough family archives, 1969)

Proposed Buffalo National River and continued development of the Valley Y, 1967-1968

In the spring of 1967, Senator J. William Fulbright from Arkansas introduced a bill into the Senate to establish Buffalo River as such. These developments concerned P.W. Yarborough, who in March 1967 telephoned newly elected Arkansas Congressman John Paul Hammerschmidt about them. In his correspondence with Hammerschmidt, Yarborough asked him to make inquiries with NPS about how BNR would affect his property. The Valley Y had become a visitor attraction as the Yarborough's begun advertising the ranch to perpetuate and to build its identity. They accommodated tour buses at the ranch, parading the horses and promoting the Arabian breed and horse ownership, in general, which prompted the idea of the arena and show barn. At the same time, Yarborough was possibly trying to capitalize on the fact that his property might be within the boundaries of the future Buffalo National River. There is some speculation that he was planning for more commercial recreational development, which included a guest lodge, a golf course and an airstrip, among other amenities.

Oral history with Sue Yarborough indicates that P.W. was also exploring multiple options for the retention of the ranch with his lawyers from Kansas City. It is the opinion of Ms. Yarborough that the massive development plans for the Valley Y were the construct of the lawyer, with P.W.'s permission, in an attempt to value the property for its full development potential, thereby putting the price out of range for acquisition. Sue believes the family's plan would have been more practical, reserved, and directly related to the horse and cattle operation. Sue Yarborough also indicated in telephone interviews that her father had tried to land small aircraft at the

Valley Y and found it was not possible, thus making the plan that was included in the testimony impossible. She also indicated that her father disliked golf and probably would never have built a golf course at the Valley Y. They did, however, want to accommodate more guests and boost sales, but Sue felt the scale of the development plan, as it was presented in the testimony, was beyond what had ever been discussed within the family.

Development at the Valley Y Ranch did eventually grow to include a large arena, portable bleachers, eight stalls, two tack rooms, an office, restrooms, holding pens, and a concession area designed to provide kitchen and dining room services. Next to the arena and sales pavilion were two duplex units, each with 2 bedrooms, designed to provide housing for guests.

Yarborough informed the NPS of his future development plans in 1967 which included an architect's sketch that outlined the proposed development. However, these plans were just the type of development that NPS wanted to avoid for the Buffalo River. Yarborough privately campaigned against the proposed plans for the NPS Park. He wrote to elected officials, such as Arkansas Governor Winthrop Rockefeller, and United States Senator Ralph Yarborough (no relation to P.W.), informing them of his situation. He indicated that the proposed park would adversely affect him and his holdings. Ultimately, the initial 1967 bill to establish BNR failed, and so Yarborough decided to continued development at the Valley Y Ranch.

Additional Valley Y Ranch Development, 1968-1972

Between 1968 and 1969, the Yarboroughs furthered the development of their Arabian horse ranch when they added a tractor shed (1969); a circular training building (no longer extant) south of the Main Stable, a horse laundry (no longer extant) just east of the Machine Shop, and a trailer shed (no longer extant) just north of the Tractor Shed. The Main Entrance Gate may have been constructed at this time along with the widening of the Access Road from State Highway 74 into their property.

Publicity and advertising for the ranch began to increase about this time. The Valley Y Ranch had gained statewide fame when Rural Arkansas did a cover story on the ranch entitled "Her Own Special Valley 'Y' " in 1969. And, in September 1970, The Western Horseman did a feature story on the Valley Y Ranch. The article talked about how reclaiming the land along the river and turning brush areas into productive pastures was a full-time job for one of the ranch hands using a bulldozer.

The Manager's House and Garage were the last structures constructed on the property that continue to contribute to the site. By 1972, an aerial photograph shows a well-developed ranch with an improved Access Road from State Highway 74, cleared wooded areas on both sides of the road and two retention ponds east of the road. The aerial also shows cleared areas along the shoreline of Buffalo River and the many buildings associated with ranch operations.



Aerial view of the ranch circa 1972 (courtesy of the Yarborough family archives).



We All Like a Change of Pace . . .

. . . and RISAB and NARINDI enjoy wetting their feet in the Buffalo River during a ride over the Ranch. With many Championships in Halter, Three-gaited, Formal Driving, and Combination classes it is highly possible that 20-year-old Risab never saw a western saddle until he came to the Valley Y. Nevertheless, he has an easy jog that would delight even the most critical and is as handy as a cat on his feet.

As for Narindi, a highly successful English Pleasure Champion, she made her Western Pleasure debut with little more than cross-country rides and pasture checking on the Ranch. We might add that her debut was most successful in that she won all her qualifying classes and the Western Pleasure Championship. She has continued to win in Western and English Pleasure and we continue to use her to check pastures.

If you are interested in horses like Risab and Narindi, we have several weanlings and yearlings FOR SALE out of Champion producing stock and a couple of show and pleasure prospects with training.

COME VISIT US — MAYBE YOU'D ENJOY GETTING YOUR FEET WET TOO!

VALLEY Y RANCH
JASPER, ARKANSAS 72641 You Are Always Welcome A. C. 501-446-2214
ARABIAN HORSE WORLD — JULY 1970

YARBOROUGH
LAND & LIVESTOCK COMPANY

*Advertisement for the Valley Y Ranch from Arabian Horse World magazine, 1970
(courtesy of the Yarborough family archives).*

Establishment of BNR, 1971-1972

In defense of his commercial operation, Yarborough pointed out that the valley in 1950 was not naturally pristine as conservationists and park proponents claimed. Rather it was a farmed and divided landscape that, for many years had supported row crops and cane, leaving the soil completely sterile and barren in some areas. The Valley Y Ranch operation, according to Yarborough, had restored the land by replacing a depleted agricultural landscape of barren fields and brush-covered eroded slopes with contoured and terraced landscaping under an established grassland program based on United States Department of Agriculture

recommendations.

P.W. Yarborough continued to fight the pending legislation for the proposed BNR. In 1971, Yarborough's statement to the House described the soil conservation efforts that had been implemented to create the existing beautiful pastoral scene. He described the various improvements to the property, which included twenty-three buildings with a total square footage of close to 62,000 square feet and a fair market value of \$669,000.

The long-time residents of Newton County, almost to a person, also opposed the takeover of the Buffalo by NPS while conservationists rose up in favor of the national river. Members of the Ozark Society described the "pernicious" development at the Valley Y Ranch and the associated environmental damage done to the Buffalo River. They cited as examples of damage, the riparian buffer that had been cleared from the river and the gravel bars to the water's edge that were planted in oats, rye and other grasses. In the end, conservationists won out over the locals. On February 7, 1972, the House passed the bill and on March 1, 1972, President Richard M. Nixon signed it into legislation (Public 92-237).

End of the Ranch, Beginning of the Park, 1973-Present

In the year that followed the passage of the legislation enabling the Buffalo National River, P.W. Yarborough passed away. Sue and her mother tried to keep the ranch, but eventually they faced the inevitable takeover of the property by the federal government to be incorporated into the National Park. In 1974, the Yarboroughs sold their property to the federal government after the NPS appraised the Valley Y Ranch, including all structures, woodland, and pastureland, and valued it at \$332,000.

Many of the Valley Y Ranch's buildings were dismantled and removed from the property in 1977. In December 1983, NPS prepared a development concept plan for BNR and the Valley Y Ranch, which it now called the Steel Creek Area, and focused on the recreational and environmental uses in the park. This included development of the horse camp and the canoe launch as well as restoration of the riparian edge along the river.

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

Adapted from the National Register nomination 2009, sec 7, pg.15

The physical features and characteristics that distinguish the Valley Y Ranch historic district exhibit uniformity in architectural style, building materials, and building types of a well-preserved mid-to-late 20th century horse ranch that is a unique property for Arkansas and Newton County in particular.

The Valley Y Ranch property lost some of the original buildings that contributed to the functions of the ranch following the 1974 period, when the National Park Service (NPS) assumed responsibility for the ranch. Nonetheless, the current built environment continues to strongly reflect P.W. Yarborough's vision for his property before his death in 1973.

Yarborough altered the landscape for the purposes of the ranch by clearing and fencing the land to make pastures, paddocks, and fields along the river bottom sections of his property. He designed and constructed the Access Road off of SR 75 when previously there was no access to the site. The construction of this road required a complex alignment to negotiate the 500 foot descent to the valley below. He modified the landscape of the property along the river to prevent erosion and to give the river more room during flood season. This also had the effect of opening up views between the river, the towering bluffs, and the surrounding valley.

The Valley Y Ranch historic district clearly retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association to the significant dates of 1954 to 1973. The Valley Y Ranch's location and the dramatic scenic setting along the Buffalo River still conveys the sense and vision of why P.W. Yarborough created the ranch at this location and what a working ranch must have been like in this location. The extant buildings at the Valley Y Ranch encompass the core of his vision and demonstrate the functionality of a mid-20th century horse ranch's headquarters area. These contributing buildings comprise all the essential elements of a working horse ranch and have a very high degree of integrity in terms of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The structures include the Rock House, Manager's House, Main Stable, Blacksmith Shop, Machine Shop, Tractor Shed, and Garage. In addition to these contributing buildings, certain landscape elements, such as the adjacent Pear Bottom pasture, also add to and express the property's feeling of a working horse ranch. The original paddocks, as designed and laid out by Yarborough, are no longer extant. New pastures have been fenced by the NPS for use by the two horses kept on site. This is a compatible use and assists with the integrity of the site in the absence of the historic paddocks and fencing. The extant stone walls and terraces around the Rock House illustrate Yarborough's response to the landscape; modified and made more domestic so that his family could continue to live and work on the ranch. Overall, the structures and landscape features work together to convey the setting and significance of the property's place in the history of Newton County and Arkansas.

Landscape Characteristic:

Cluster Arrangement

The cluster arrangement of the ranch buildings in the Headquarters Area facilitated the efficient operation of the ranch. Sue Yarborough indicated that her father wanted the primary structures of the ranch close to the main house at the base of the hill. The primary structures of the ranch were the Manager's House, Garage, Blacksmith Shop, Main Stable, Machine Shop, and Tractor Shed. All were built close to the Rock House, thus creating a clustered arrangement that formed the Headquarters Area.

The orientation of the second story barn office allowed for a visual connection to the original driveway/entrance so that ranch activity could be monitored. The foaling stalls, located in the west wing of the Main Stable, were built to be larger than the other stalls and are located close to the house for ease of walking between them and the residence. The quarters at the end of the foaling stalls served as a sleeping area with a bathroom. A window onto the stalls allowed for continuous monitoring of the horses in foal throughout the night.

Circulation patterns around the Headquarters Area are identified as the Historic Internal Road Network. These patterns coincided with the cluster arrangement of the structures thus allowing for visual and physical access to and from the main residence, the barn office, and the manager's residence.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:

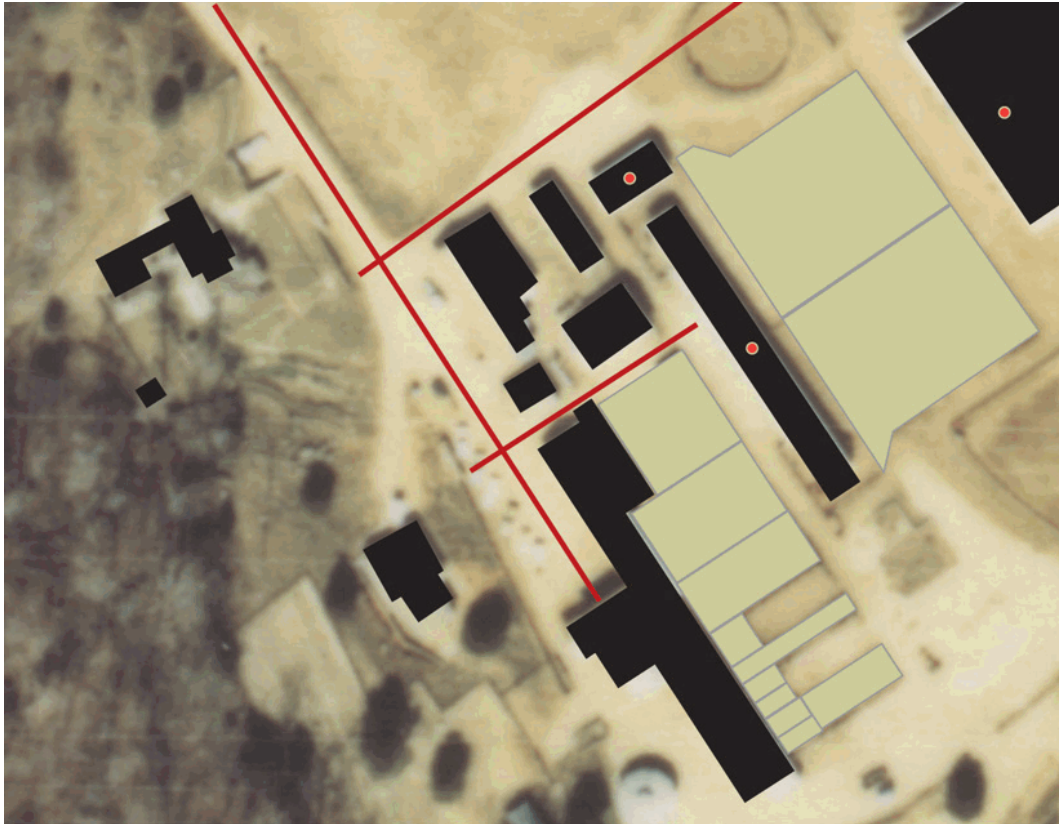


Diagram illustrating the cluster arrangement at the ranch. Red lines indicate primary visual and physical access routes, green fields indicate historic paddocks no longer extant, and red dots indicate buildings no longer extant (Gladstone for NPS, 2009).

Spatial Organization

Analysis of the spatial organization takes into consideration the relationship among physical components of the site, such as those between natural features, road systems, field patterns, and orientation to sun and wind.

At the Valley Y ranch, the placement of the buildings was a direct response to the natural environment. The east/west orientation of the barn takes advantage of the wind pattern as it moves through the valley. The structures are sheltered at the base of the hill as well as being out of the flood plain. The relative shelter provided by the valley as a whole allowed for the potential for year-round grass production in the pastures. Locating the structures at the base of the hill also facilitated access to clean water via the spring house. Scenic views towards the limestone cliffs and the Buffalo River were maximized from this slightly elevated vantage point. In addition, P.W. Yarborough made good use of local materials using local stone and board and batten siding in the construction of his home and ranch buildings. The uniform use of materials gives a consistent appearance to the property.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Aerial photo of the ranch dated 1972 shows all the structures and their organization with the valley (NPS archives).

Vegetation

Existing vegetation around the main residence is consistent with historical images of the property. Photographs of the Rock House show it surrounded by a domestic landscape of maintained lawn and a few deciduous trees.

Sue Yarborough indicated that the family maintained a vegetable garden and had some fruit trees on the ranch that were often ravaged by raccoons. Today, there is little extant of the family's garden on the property.

Iris bulbs have been planted around the home and are extant today. The irises are potentially contributing to the period of significance. They may have been planted by Clara Yarborough though it is also possible that the plantings may have been propagated following the period of significance, by occupants other than the Yarboroughs. Many of the rock walls were built to contain planters in the top. Irises are planted in many of these; however, a planter built in a low wall inside the screen porch has nothing in it at this time.

Earlier images show a large deciduous tree on the top terrace, in front of the house that is no longer extant. Currently, there is a large deciduous tree, spatially in a similar location in relation to the house; however, this tree is on a different terrace level than the one in the historical images. There are also two cedar trees that have volunteered near this deciduous tree, growing at the base of the rock wall. These cedar trees may begin to become a threat to the structural integrity of the wall as they grow.

Overall the vegetation contributes to the integrity of the landscape in location, design, setting, feeling, and association but further research might reveal more details about the historic vegetation around the residence such as the location of the family gardens and what plants Mrs. Yarborough would have planted.

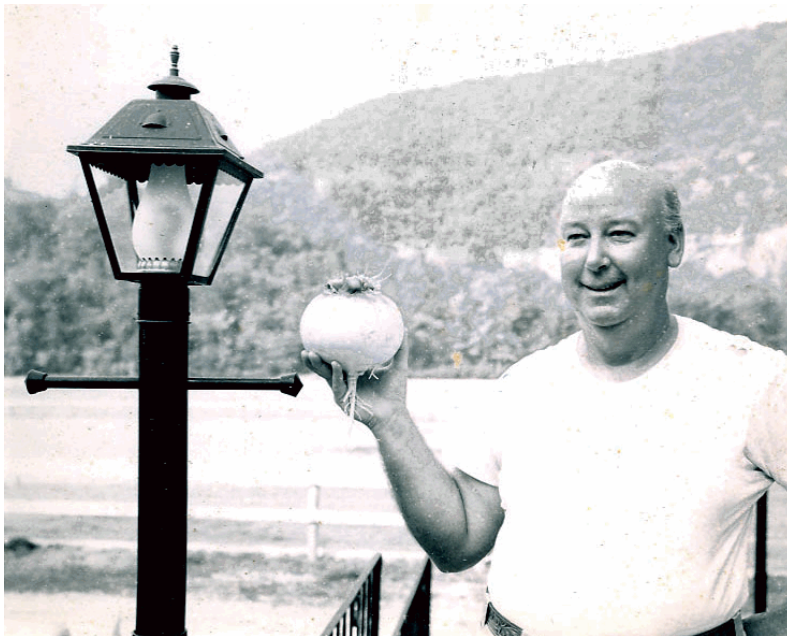
Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Photo dated 1969 showing the landscape around the main residence (Yarborough family archives)



Volunteer cedar trees at the base of the rock wall in front of the main residence (NPS, 2009).



P.W. Yarborough holding a turnip grown in the family garden (Yarborough family archives).



Iris planted in the top of the rock wall (NPS, 2009).

Circulation

Adapted from the NR nomination, sec 1, pg.11-12

Development of the circulation system at the Valley Y Ranch became important for the growth of the ranch. It allowed for an ease of access which assisted with expansion of the operation thus making it the unique horse ranch for which it has become significant.

Main Entrance Gate: Circa 1968-1969

The Main Entrance Gate is located at the turn-off from SH 74 at the beginning of the Access Road to the Valley Y Ranch. It is a simple stone wall design that mimics the style of the other structures on the ranch. It is comprised of two 5 1/2 foot high bent wing walls on either side of the road. They are constructed out of coursed native stone masonry and are approximately 35 feet in length that guide the traveler into the Access Road. The wing walls are joined by a wooden roof structure situated on a timber and frame substructure. The original structure most likely had a wood shake roof, which sometime in the past was replaced by the current sheet metal roofing. The main entrance gate is extant and in good condition contributing to the integrity of the circulation at the ranch.

Access Road: Circa 1968-1969

Improved access to the property became a crucial component fostering further development of the ranch. Yarborough first worked to improve the dirt trail into the property from State Highway 74 to be a passable dirt road. By 1963, it was still very rugged and there was no entrance gate but it was sufficient for the transportation of horses, supplies, and building materials into and out of the property. The present day Access Road was designed and built by Yarborough. It took more than a year until completion of the 1.4-mile road was able to provide primary access to the site. The design involved creating a gentle uniform grade that had steady rate of descent down a 50% incline by means of three banked switchback curves. The road extended from the top of his property; an elevation of 1558 feet at the Main Entrance Gate. The sweeping curves and switchbacks descend 500 feet to the valley below. The improvement of this Access Road allowed for further development of the ranch in both movement of supplies and for facilitating access for tourists.

Currently, the Access Road is used for primary access of the site.

The road required Yarborough to cut and fill many areas and install culverts at drain crossings so that vehicles could negotiate it to the ranch below. The road provides dramatic views of to Valley Y Ranch as the visitor descended to the valley floor. The construction of this road finally allowed the Yarborough to ship and receive horses and other livestock freely, and to deliver building supplies for the construction of the ranch structures.

Like all the developments on the ranch, P.W. Yarborough closely supervised and participated in practically every decision regarding the alignment and execution of the Access Road.

Front House Entrance Gate: Circa 1968

The Front House Entrance Gate consists of two 5-foot high native stone columns, measuring 3 by 3 foot square, that match the construction of the walls of the Main Entrance Gate. Two posts support a swinging five-rail, wooden, cross buck gate. Historically, the posts also supported an overhead plank tie. The gate served as the portal to the Headquarters Area and the working ranch. A large bell mounted on a post stood at the Front Entrance Gate, which visitors rang to announce their presence. The bell is no longer extant. The Front Entrance Gate, while still extant, is in poor condition and is overgrown with vegetation. This portion of the access road has been abandoned since the NPS assumed management responsibilities.

Use of the Historic Internal Road Network dates from the early agricultural activities on the site and extends to include the development of the Valley Y. Yarborough modified the network to satisfy the functions of the ranch. For the period of significance, the Historic Internal Road Network is considered to be the network that runs between the structures of the Headquarters Area. This internal network is intact and contributes to the integrity of the cultural landscape. The NPS maintains an internal road network that overlaps the historic network. In addition, the NPS road travels past the Pear Bottom Pasture area to the campground located outside the boundary of the cultural landscape. This portion of road is considered non-contributing but it does not have an adverse effect on the integrity of the cultural landscape.

Character-defining Features:

Valley Y Ranch at Steel Creek
Buffalo National River

Feature: Main Entrance Gate

Feature Identification Number: 136058

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Differentially Corrected	Point	NAD 83	15		

Feature: Access Road

Feature Identification Number: 136060

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Differentially Corrected	Line	NAD 83	15		

Feature: Front House Entrance Gate

Feature Identification Number: 136062

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Differentially Corrected	Point	NAD 83	15		

Feature: Historic Internal Road Network

Feature Identification Number: 136066

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Differentially Corrected					

Feature: NPS Roads not overlapping historic roads

Feature Identification Number: 136064

Type of Feature Contribution:

Non Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Main Entrance Gate dated 1970 (courtesy of the Yarborough family archives)



Aerial image looking south illustrating the Access Road into the valley (Google Earth, 2009).



Front House Entrance Gate dated 1969 (courtesy of the Yarborough family archives).



Current condition of the Front House Entrance Gate (NPS, 2009).



Historic Internal Road Network as it passes between the Main Stable and the Blacksmith Shop (NPS, 2009)



NPS noncontributing road through the site (NPS, 2009).

Constructed Water Features

Adapted from the NR nomination 2009, sec. 7, pg. 5

Spring House and "Wishing" Well 1954-1959 and Drainage Features: 1962-1969

The development of the water and drainage system for the Valley Y Ranch was begun in 1962 after a mudslide incident that almost destroyed the Rock House and nearly killed P.W. Yarborough and his wife Clara. Shortly after the work was completed on the buildings, on a very rainy night, the hillside to the rear of the house collapsed and slid; the guest house addition and the main part of the house were inundated with mud. To protect his family against a similar occurrence and to avert another mudslide, he built two detention ponds in the upper fields above the house. These ponds collected and slowed water runoff prior to it reaching the back of the house. In addition to detention ponds, Yarborough developed a drainage system that moved the water from the hillside to the west of the Rock House via a stone-lined, open channel system. P.W. also installed stone retaining walls behind the guesthouse and an intricate concrete gutter system to carry excess water away from the house. The ponds on the hillside are no longer extant, having been breached sometime in the past by the National Park Service.

In addition to the channel system around the house, Yarborough also created an elaborate water

system that served to drain excess water from the natural spring next to main house. Overflow from the nearby Spring House is directed into the gable-roofed covered ornamental "wishing" well located next to the house. There was a dipper hanging on the well for anyone who was thirsty. The base of this well is 4 feet in diameter and matches the stonework of the house. The gable roof over the well matches the historic wood shingles of the house. Currently, overflow from the well drains, via a pipe, into a pond located on the terrace below the well. It is believed that the well and one wall were later incorporated into this more organically designed pond that serves to collect water via two pvc pipes that appear out of the the stone wall above the pond. Overflow was directed and drained into the pool to continue its journey downhill and eastward via a vegetated swale. Flow is then directed, via a culvert, under the road to resurface below the Manager's House in the form of a stone-lined runnel that travels along the base of the hill between the Main Stable and the Manager's House, to empty into Steel Creek just before its convergence with the Buffalo River. It is believed that this more organic design was not constructed by Yarborough but done later by a volunteer to the park who was being housed on site. The walls and drainage features designed by Yarborough were of a more orthogonal orientation.

Yarborough also developed drainage features elsewhere to drain water from other parts of his property. For instance, on the west end of the Pear Bottom Pasture Area, an open channel moves water coming off the hillside into the pasture and drains it to the northwest into the Buffalo River.

The Spring House is a 10 x 10-foot native stone masonry structure with a flat roof and a concrete slab floor. It encloses a developed spring that comes out of the hill side and is impounded in a concrete tank equipped with electric pump and pressure system. The spring provides abundant water to the residence and to the ranch buildings located in the Headquarters Area. Water from the Spring House was also directly piped to various buildings on the property. Yarborough himself laid out the water system including plumbing, threading the pipes, and laying every foot of pipe to water the two houses, the barns and stables, paddocks, and fields.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Spring House

Feature Identification Number: 136074

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Differentially Corrected	Point	NAD 83	15	469,483	3,988,258

Feature: "Wishing" Well

Feature Identification Number: 136076

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Differentially Corrected	Point	NAD 83	15	469,479	3,988,265

Feature: Terraces, culvers, and gutters

Feature Identification Number: 136078

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Pond

Feature Identification Number: 136082

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

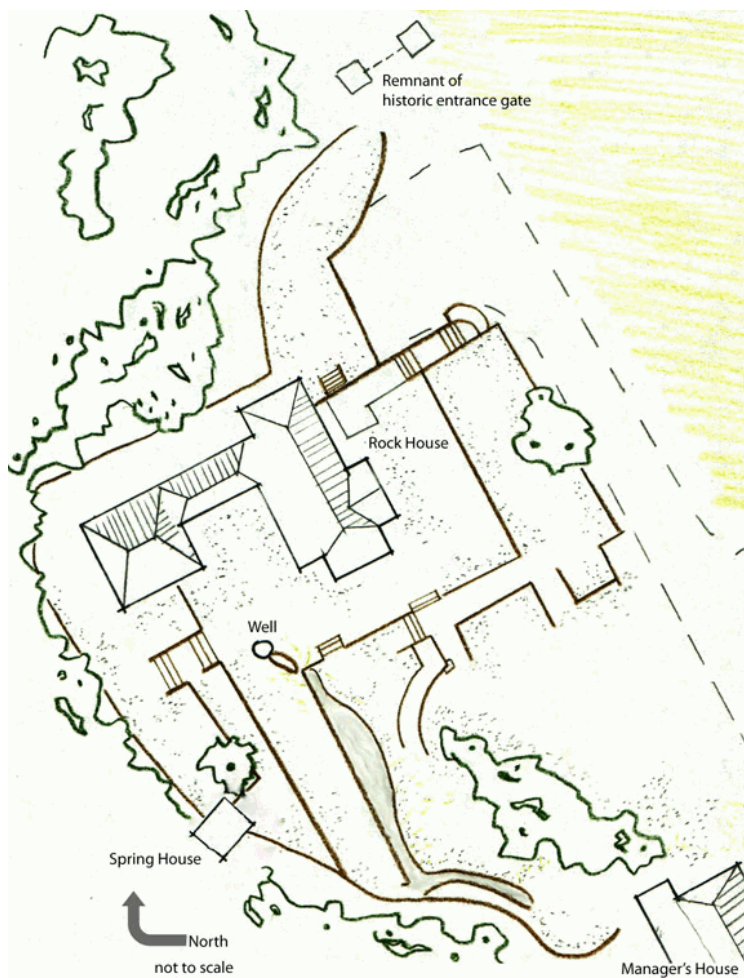
Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



View of the 'Wishing'Well, Spring House, and Terraces (NPS, 2007).



Pond located below the well as it drains into the culvert portion of the system (NPS, 2007).



Site plan illustrating the rock walls and drainage features around the Rock House (Gladstone for NPS, 2009).



Stone-lined culvert near the Manager's House looking back towards the Rock House (NPS, 2007).



Concrete gutter found around the Rock House (NPS, 2009).

Buildings and Structures

Adapted from the NR nomination, sec 7, pg. 1-11

Rock House and Guest House Addition 1954-1959

The Rock House is the main residential space on the ranch. It measures 2,373 sq. ft. and is constructed in a vernacular ranch-style. The house has three distinct areas. The first being the main living space (1,872 sq. ft.), which includes a living room, two bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen, den and utility room. The second area is the rear Guest House area (384 sq. ft.) and the third area is the cellar and storage area (117 sq. ft.).

The building's hip roof of framed 2" x 4" rafters was once covered with junior wood shake shingles, but today is covered with asphalt shingles, and some rolled asphalt over a rear porch. The cornices are box enclosed with extended rafter tails. The home's construction is a combination of solid masonry, concrete block faced masonry, in the cellar, and rough stone facing with coursed rubble native stone. The porches and breezeway appear to be concrete slab on grade.

The main floor has an entry door on the north side of the home that leads into a modest living room. To the west of the entry door is an exterior native rock chimney which opens onto the living room and is estimated to be approximately 20' high. The chimney occupies a broad and prominent location against the north façade and exemplifies the vernacular design vocabulary employed by P.W. Yarborough. The remainder of the northern wall is comprised of an overhanging exposed porch (20' x 6') supported by three 6" x 6" posts with brackets with vertical board and batten exterior sheathing with paired 1/1 double-hung windows.

A second doorway that leads into an enclosed breezeway of exposed stone and knotty pine paneling. The kitchen and utility room are located off the enclosed breezeway. The breezeway also leads to a cellar in the back of the house.

The west wall of the main house exhibits no decorative elements and is comprised solely of coursed rubble native stone construction. The exterior wall eventually dives into the hillside and the nearby retaining wall. The retaining wall on the west side protects this portion of the residence from potential inundation by a hill slide. There is also a concrete gutter system along the base of the retaining wall to assist with water diversion away from the building.

On the south wall, or rear of the building, there is a 14' x 24' screened porch with concrete slab floor. It has a built-in native stone planter retaining wall. A covered concrete breezeway at the rear connects the main house with the cellar and the rear guesthouse.

The modern home was completed sometime prior to 1959, and was supposedly one of the first all-electric homes in Newton County. The Yarboroughs moved into the Rock House as soon as the main living quarters were completed. While the Rock House was still under construction, Yarborough, together with local help, started work on the guest and/or bunkhouse addition.

To the front and southeast of the residence, Yarborough constructed a system of native stone retaining walls that support multi-level terraces each containing a modest lawn. At the road level, a 7' retaining wall defines the automobile parking area. The stone walls serve to frame the domestic landscape of the main residence while the multi-level terraces assist in slowing water runoff and allowing for the appearance of a maintained lawn on what would have been a wooded hill-side slope. Yarborough constructed steps to facilitate movement between the levels of the terraces. In several spots, these steps have been filled in with dirt and are now grass ramps. This may have been done to help with the maintenance and mowing of the terraces. While the integrity is somewhat impaired because of the loss of these stairs, the terraces and the stone walls around the Rock House continue to contribute to the significance of the cultural landscape.

Guest House Addition

The guest addition is situated at the rear of the main house and is closest to the slope of the hill. Stone retaining walls protect the addition on two sides from any potential hill slide.

The Guest House addition has a hip roof with exposed rafters with an interior, native stone chimney for a central wood-burning fireplace. The exterior of the building is comprised of concrete block construction with a coursed rubble native stone veneer that matches the main residence. The south wall contains a simple wood entry door without any windows. The east wall has a triple 1/1 double-hung window and paired smaller single-pane windows for the bathroom located at the rear of the addition.

Manager's House 1970

The Manager's House is a double-wide three bedroom mobile home that measures 1,200 sq. ft and was moved on to the Valley Y Ranch in 1970. The modular home was installed on the property by P.W. Yarborough and modified to blend in with the other ranch buildings. Extensive coursed rubble stone retaining walls were built along the south wall to retain the hill behind the building. Porches along the north, south, and west walls were added to the mobile home and are supported by 6" x 6" posts with simple brackets of the same size that match the other buildings on the Valley Y Ranch.

The Manager's House has a gabled roof with 2" x 4" conventional rafters and, historically, was roofed with junior shake wood shingles, but today is covered with asphalt shingles. The mobile home's walls are constructed of conventional 2" x 4" studs and its exterior is board and batten siding. Originally, there was a long series of steps that descended from the entry on the north wall down to the Historic Internal Road Network but they are no longer extant.

Main Stable 1963-1970

The Main Stable is a two-story vernacular structure with an intersecting gable with several

shed roofs and intersecting hip roofs off the second story. There are 20 stalls in the East Wing and the central part of the stable and 18 stalls in the adjoining West Wing. The Main Stable's roof covering was originally wood shingles on the west and southern exposures of the central gable roof with the balance of the roofs being corrugated galvanized metal. The cornices of the building are open exposed rafters. At an unknown date, all of the Main Stable's roofs were re-shingled with asphalt shingles. Several ornamental ventilating cupolas that reflect the gable end roof of the building punctuate the ridge roofline above the driveway and along the ridge of the West Wing. The roof framing is comprised of 2" x 4" rafters and 4" x 8" rafters with exposed ceiling joists below the two-story portion of the building. The walls of the building, and the ventilating cupolas were constructed of conventional 2" x 4" studs framing and exterior walls were sheathed with board and batten siding.

The Main Stable houses the main stalls and office facilities for the Valley Y Ranch headquarters. The original portion was constructed between 1963 and 1969 and includes the main building with stalls and the second story living quarters and office with a veranda. The west wing of the building was part of the original structure and contains the stalls, walkways, and an open shed. The east wing of the building includes more stalls and walkways, and was probably constructed in 1970. The orientation of the second story barn office fosters a strong axial and visual connection along the original main driveway and front entrance to the Headquarters Area. This relationship of the structures organized along a primary axis encourages cohesiveness within the Headquarters Area.

The main driveway terminates at the entrance to the 24' long breezeway which serves as the first floor of the main stable. The entrance has heavy sliding stanchion type doors. There are tack and utility rooms to the right of the entrance. Once inside the breezeway, there are several horse stalls with sliding doors on each side.

The second story, above the breezeway, was the office and living quarters from where the Yarboroughs could see who was coming and going through the Front Entrance Gate as well as observe general operations around the Main Stable from the 6 foot wide veranda. The veranda is supported by 6" x 6" bracketed posts with shaped concrete piers.

The east wing of the Main Stable is a gable ended addition that is comprised of a series of stalls with a six foot covered concrete walkway that was supported by 6" x 6" bracketed posts anchored in shaped concrete piers. The stalls are 12 deep, dirt floored, and opened into a corral area fenced to the south. At the west end of the stalls is a walkway that crosses the building and leads to the adjacent paddocks located to the north.

The west wing is also a gable-ended addition to the Main Stable that is comprised of a series of enclosed stalls with sliding doors. There is a six-foot covered concrete walkway leading into the west wing that is supported by 6" x 6" bracketed posts anchored in shaped concrete piers. The west end of the wing was also used as a foaling quarters. The foaling stalls are larger than the other stalls, and located closest to the house for ease of access between them and the house. The quarters at the end of the foaling stalls served as a sleeping area with a bathroom and a window that looked out onto the stalls to monitor the horses in foal throughout the night.

Blacksmith Shop 1964

The Blacksmith Shop is one of the older buildings on the Valley Y Ranch. This utilitarian building measures 9' x 14' and has 552 square feet of space that includes 126 sq. ft. of open space. The interior is unfinished with exposed studs and rafters.

The roof of the Blacksmith Shop is of a gable type reminiscent of a saltbox design with open exposed rafters for cornices. The framed building has vertical board and batten sheathing that sits on a cemented stone stem wall with a concrete and stone foundation.

Garage 1972

The 2,260 sq. ft. garage was the newest addition to the Valley Y Ranch, and replaced an old hay barn that stood on the property when P.W. Yarborough purchased it in 1954. The four-stall utilitarian garage is a gable end building with 2" x 4" rafters, which had wood shingles on its southern exposure and corrugated galvanized metal roofing on its northern exposure. Sometime in the past, the roof was re-shingled with asphalt shingles. The walls are conventional framed 2" x 4" with vertical board and batten siding, and the stem walls and foundation are poured concrete.

The westernmost bay was used to keep the Yarborough automobile and had a concrete slab floor. The other central three bays were for ranch pickups and had dirt floors. The east side open shed area was used as a loading dock, and has a concrete slab floor.

The north wall was an open shed area supported by raised and shaped concrete bases and 6" x 6" posts with wood brackets to keep the building from having contact with the ground.

Machine Shop 1964

The Machine Shop is a gable-ended, utilitarian, 1,120 sq. ft. building and is also one of the older buildings on the Valley Y Ranch. The building was used for heavy shop work, vehicle repairs, etc. A central feature of the interior of the building was a heavy "I" beam that extended from gable end to gable end and was supported by steel pipe posts bolted to concrete piers. This beam was served as a hoist track. The roof of the building was historically and is currently corrugated galvanized metal with exposed 2" x 4" rafters. The framing for the building is conventional 2" x 4" studs with vertical board and batten siding. The building has poured concrete stem walls and foundation. The main entrance to the building has three overhead garage doors that open onto the Historic Internal Road Network for the property.

Tractor Shed 1969

The Tractor Shed is a gabled-ended vernacular, wood-framed, utilitarian building. This 600 sq.

ft. building has a corrugated galvanized metal roof, and open 2" x 4" rafters. The walls are conventional 2" x 4" stud framing with board and batten siding, and the building has poured concrete stem walls and foundations. The entire south wall is comprised of five open stalls with dirt floors that were used to store ranch equipment and is a typical, utilitarian ranch shed.

These 8 buildings comprise the structures of the Headquarters Area and, collectively, they contribute to the integrity of the cultural landscape.

Comfort Station 1997

This non-contributing building was built circa 1997 by the National Park Service in the area where the Arena and Sales Building had been located. This gable-ended building contains both men and women's restrooms. The roof has asphalt shingles with skylights on the western and eastern slopes. The walls are sheathed with batten and board siding and the building has un-coursed ashlar stone finished stem walls. There are also timber steps that lead northeastward down to the canoe launching area. Though somewhat sympathetic in appearance to other buildings on the Valley Y Ranch, the Comfort Station is a non-contributing building to the integrity of the cultural landscape of the ranch.

Horse Camping and/or Parking Areas Date: 1999

In 1999, the National Park Service constructed a Horse Camping and Parking Area with fire rings, picnic tables, water to the sites, and hardened pull-in pads. This horse camp has 14 sites approximately 30 feet apart with 4 freeze-proof fire hydrants and a manure trailer on the southeast end of the camp. In March 2002, the National Park Service constructed a fee area at the base of the historical Access Road to the Valley Y Ranch. While horse camping could be considered a compatible activity to the Valley Y Ranch, the actual Horse Camping and Parking Area at the bottom of the Access Road is the first thing seen on approach to the ranch and is considered non-contributing to the integrity of the cultural landscape. The fee area, while necessary for the management of the site, is a non-contributing feature to the Valley Y Ranch. The camping and parking areas are also non-contributing features to the Valley Y Ranch. In addition, there is a Horse Parking Area near the junction of Steel Creek and Buffalo River, located to the east of the Comfort Station that is also non-contributing.

A Canoe Launching Area was constructed in 2001 by the National Park Service in the vicinity of the Comfort Station and the Horse Parking Area. This feature, while minimally obtrusive and necessary for recreation, is considered non-contributing to the integrity of the cultural landscape.

Character-defining Features:

Feature:	Rock House and Guest Addition
Feature Identification Number:	136098
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing

Valley Y Ranch at Steel Creek
Buffalo National River

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Differentially Corrected	Point	NAD 83	15	469,487	3,988,262

Feature: Manager's House

Feature Identification Number: 136100

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Differentially Corrected	Point	NAD 83	15		

Feature: Main Stable

Feature Identification Number: 136102

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Differentially Corrected	Point	NAD 83	15	469,534	3,988,241

Feature: Blacksmith Shop

Feature Identification Number: 136104

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Differentially Corrected	Point	NAD 83	15	469,519	3,988,253

Feature: Garage

Feature Identification Number: 136106

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

<u>Feature UTM Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
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Valley Y Ranch at Steel Creek
Buffalo National River

GPS-Differentially Corrected Point NAD 83 15 469,556 3,988,260

Feature: Machine Shop

Feature Identification Number: 136108

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
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GPS-Differentially Corrected Point NAD 83 15 469,506 3,988,266

Feature: Tractor Shed

Feature Identification Number: 136114

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature UTM Source	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
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GPS-Differentially Corrected Point NAD 83 15 469,550 3,988,270

Feature: Comfort Station

Feature Identification Number: 136112

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Horse Camping

Feature Identification Number: 136116

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Parking Areas

Feature Identification Number: 136118

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Canoe Launch

Feature Identification Number: 136120

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Rock House at the Valley Y Ranch. The Guest Addition is not visible (NPS, 2009).



Two-story section of the Main Stable (NPS, 2009)



East wing of the Main Stable (NPS, 2009).



The Blacksmith Shop (NPS, 2009).



The Machine Shed (NPS, 2009).



The Tractor Shed (NPS, 2009).

Views and Vistas

One of the main features that attracted P.W. Yarborough to this site along the river was the view of the Bee Bluff and the valley that lay below it.

Important views occurred naturally but many were constructed by the arrangement of buildings within the Headquarters Area. These views were designed to maximize the impact of the scenery as well as assist in monitoring the daily operations of the ranch. The ranch was carefully sited so that all activities were conducted with the backdrop of the scenery of the river valley and framed by the bluffs beyond. The Rock House is oriented with views towards the Front Entrance Gate and outwards to the Internal Historic Road Network that serves as the primary circulation between the important buildings on the ranch. From the porch of the Rock House, there are views of the horse pastures as well as to the dramatic scenery of Buffalo River and Bee Bluff beyond.

Similar views exist between the Manager's House and the Internal Historic Road Network and between the 2nd story veranda of the Main Stable towards the Front Entrance Gate and towards the Internal Historic Road Network. These views were important for the scenic qualities and the functional operations of the ranch and are extant today.

The Access Road was a carefully constructed and designed to offer views that were revealed in the switchbacks and curves. To enhance scenic views on the approach to the ranch, Yarborough cleared woodland on either side of road to maximize the impact as visitors

descended into the valley. The views along the Access Road and the drama of the ranch as it would have been revealed below are no longer intact due to succession of vegetation. The final stretch of the original Access Road to the Front Gate has been abandoned; as a result, views to the ranch on descent are no longer extant. Some of these historic views could be restored with vegetation management. Clearing of downed vegetation around the Front Gate would restore some integrity to the view at the former entrance to the ranch.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



View from the Manager's House (NPS, 2009).



View to the bluff (NPS, 2009).



View at the base of the Access Road. The historic road would have continued straight beyond the Park Service sign visible in this image at the base of the hill. The view of the ranch is obscured by vegetation (NPS, 2009).

Small Scale Features

Small scale details collectively add to the setting of the cultural landscape. These elements provide detail and diversity to a site. At the Valley Y Ranch, many of these details reflect the functional nature of the ranch as well as the domestic environment of the ranch house.

Access to the front door of the Rock House is via a concrete stair and walk. Along the rock wall that lines this main walk are metal lampposts and an ornate iron handrail. The sidewalk leads to a 6' x 13' concrete porch covered by a hip roof extension supported by two 6" x 6" posts with simple brackets of the same size. The lampposts and handrail are decorative objects which lend a domestic sensibility to the rough vernacular of the rock walls and surrounding wooded landscape. These features are intact today and contribute to the cultural landscape.

Historically, wooden fencing was used to define the paddock areas. Beginning at the Front Entrance Gate, extensive three-rail fencing ran in front of the Main Dwelling and into the

Headquarters Area. The fencing's height, board width, spacing of the boards, and board profiles were typical of post and rail ranch fencing. The layout of the historical paddocks has been reconfigured by the NPS and is no longer evident. A small pasture area below the Rock House is enclosed by the traditional three-rail fencing. The location of this pasture is not historic to the ranch. The pastures are currently used by two NPS horses that are housed in the stables and used throughout the park by law enforcement rangers. New pastures have been defined for NPS use and most are constructed with non-historic wire and metal fencing. One large field is currently situated between the Main Stable and the river. While the use of the field is consistent with historical uses, the materials used for the fencing and the configuration of the paddocks are not. Despite this change in materials and configuration, the current pastures contribute to the cultural landscape because of consistency of use. However, integrity is lost in terms of conveying the function and importance of smaller, separate paddock areas that would have assisted with the daily operations of the horse ranch. A post and rail fenced area behind the Main Stable is consistent with historic materials and location but may be a truncated version of the historic paddock that had extended up into the hillside. The extant fenced area runs parallel to the base of the hill while the hill beyond, which had once been part of the historic paddock, is now completely reforested.

A non-contributing small-scale feature is the Radio Antenna which was placed by the NPS at an unknown date. The antenna is located in the field northwest of the garage and was used for communication purposes.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Metal lampposts and ornate iron handrail

Feature Identification Number: 136122

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Concrete sidewalk and stairs

Feature Identification Number: 136124

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wooden fencing

Feature Identification Number: 136126

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wire and metal fencing

Feature Identification Number: 136128

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Fenced paddocks at the Valley Y dated 1969 (Yarborough family archives).



Current fence conditions at the ranch (NPS, 2009).



Current fencing located behind the Main Stable (NPS, 2009).



Sue Yarborough in front of the Rock House circa 1969. Note the lamppost and iron rail (Yarborough family archives).



Current condition of the concrete walk and stairs (NPS, 2009).

Land Use

Adapted from the National Register Nomination 2009, sec. 7, pg. 7 and 12.

The historical activities of the Valley Y Ranch have left significant alterations on the landscape. Much of the effects of these activities persist on the landscape today and contribute to the high integrity of the cultural landscape.

Significant land use activities began when P.W. began modifying the vegetation and topography of the property along Buffalo River to prevent erosion and to give the river more room during flood season. Brush was cleared from the riverbank using bulldozers and new pastureland was opened up for grazing. Steel Creek was unaltered other than for clearing a right-of-way for the electric line to the property. Since the NPS assumed management responsibilities, riparian areas have been slowly restored and there is decreasing evidence of the historical clearing that occurred along the approximate 50 foot buffer next to the river.

Yarborough's soil conservation work included clearing slopes and establishing them in permanent grass for pasture and protecting the timber from being harvested. He also built ponds and terraces to eliminate run-off and erosion around the main residence and he filled cuts and contoured fields down to the water's edge so that, with heavy run-off, the river would have sufficient room to flood without doing damage to the property.

In addition to contouring the land to control the movement of water in the valley, Yarborough also designed and constructed the paddocks and fields that were used in the daily operations of the ranch. The main paddock area was constructed in 1959 and was a system of pens and corrals attached to the Main Stable. It was accessible from the east wing and stalls of the stable. The area had an estimated 1,000 linear feet of fence surrounding it. This was where the majority of the activities of the horse ranch took place. In the later years of operation, Yarborough also built a track (no longer extant) and a round work or stallion pen (also no longer extant).

Many of the pastures and fields around the property date from before Yarborough purchased the property. The fields were continually modified and added to until the NPS assumed responsibility in 1974. When P.W. Yarborough acquired his property, the Headquarters Area, Headquarters Bottom Area, and the Pear Bottom Area were already cleared for agricultural land use and pastureland.

Over time, Yarborough conducted extensive land leveling, sloping and filling to create the unique utilitarian pastures for the ranch. On the 13-acre Headquarters Site Area, the Yarboroughs created a nearly level to moderately sloping pasture down toward Buffalo River and Steel Creek. This area contained the majority of the Valley Y Ranch's buildings and was planted in fescue. The 10-acre Headquarters Bottom Area was north of the Headquarters Area and ran down to a gravel beach along Buffalo River. It included a large paddock (no longer extant) and was planted in Bermuda grass.

Another horse pasture developed by the Yarboroughs was located in an area historically referred to as the Pear Bottom Area. This pasture lay west of the Headquarters Bottom Area and along the Buffalo River. At one time, the 23-acre Pear Bottom pasture sloped down to a gravel beach along the Buffalo River. The Pear Bottom pasture also included a high terrace and its approximate location was beneath the final hairpin turn of the Access Road. The Pear Bottom Area was also planted in fescue.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Fields and Pastures

Feature Identification Number: 136138

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Restored riparian buffer

Feature Identification Number: 136140

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Clearing along the Buffalo River (Yarborough family archives, 1969).



Fields and pastures owned by P.W. Yarborough along the Buffalo River. From the land appraisal document written for the National Park Service dated 1974 (MWRO archives).

Natural Systems and Features

Natural systems and features that influenced the historic land use are dominated primarily by the fluvial geomorphology of the Buffalo River along with the hydrology and ecology fostered by this dynamic river ecosystem. The combination of natural systems and features contributes to the setting and feeling of the cultural landscape at the Valley Y Ranch.

The following was excerpted from the Final Environmental Statement for the Proposed Master Plan, 1975, pages 38-55:

Fluvial geomorphology - The Buffalo River flows from northwest Arkansas southward to

where it joins the White River to the east. It remains the longest unobstructed river in Arkansas. The river is located at the southern boundary of the Ozark Mountains in the Boston Mountains range on the edge of the Arkansas River valley. With elevations ranging from 600 ft above sea level at the river level to 2500 ft at the highest elevation found in the more western portion of the park. The river meanders between steep bluffs created from the predominant geology of limestone and sandstone. The action of ground water on limestone and sandstone created a unique karst topography which allowed for caves to form and groundwater to come to the surface in the form of seeps and springs. The presence of these springs allows for at least seasonal access to water. While the topography and steep slopes limit direct access to the river in many places. At the Valley Y Ranch, the action of the river formed the dramatic setting of the valley nestled against the Bee Bluff that attracted P.W. Yarborough to the site in the first place.

Hydrology – The Buffalo River and the tributary streams that feed into it are the most recognizable hydrologic features of the region. The river, historically, provided water for the plants, animals, and humans settling along the river corridor and to those seeking economic land uses such as timber, farming, and mining. In more recent history, the river provides a means of recreation supporting fishing, boating, and swimming as it is one of the longest, unobstructed rivers in Arkansas. The Valley Y Ranch is sited so that there is easy access to the river as well as to the seeps and springs that surface from the hillside. The spring coming out of the hillside allowed for a year round water supply to all the structures of the ranch.

Ecology – Plants of the area are characterized by their prevalence in upland conditions such as six species of oak and three species of hickory, as well as red maple and winged elm versus river bottom conditions hosting most commonly sweetgum, sycamore, willow, and birch. Microclimates generated by topography and orientation foster plant communities unique to the region. Animals are abundant in this ecosystem in both variety and number and include fox, beaver, rabbits, white tail deer, bobcat, coyote, and skunk. Elk have been reintroduced to the region and are thriving perhaps due to the absence of predators such as mountain lion, red wolf, and timber wolf which have been lost to the region. Also extinct to the area are the bison for which the river is named. Beaver, otter, mink, and muskrat are found along the river bottom. Migratory birds are seen in the fall and spring. Game fish found in the river are small and largemouth bass, walleye, catfish, bluegills, and perch.

The historic presence of these varied conditions that have attracted the diversity of life in the area has also contributed the idyllic setting that made the Valley Y an attractive spot for this unique ranch.

Condition

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 04/03/2009

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

While many of the later structures have been removed since the NPS assumed management of the site and there is some intrusion of recreational infrastructure, the core of the historic ranch is retained and, overall, the cultural landscape is able to convey the conditions of a working horse ranch.

Impacts

Type of Impact: Inappropriate Maintenance

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description: Historically appropriate materials and techniques should be employed for all repairs and for regular maintenance on the site.

Type of Impact: Vegetation/Invasive Plants

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description: Volunteer plants and trees should be removed before it becomes established especially around the domestic landscape of the Rock House.

Treatment

Treatment

Approved Treatment: Undetermined

Approved Treatment Completed: No

Bibliography and Supplemental Information

Bibliography

Citation Author: Prepared for the National Park Service by Anthony Godfrey, Ph.D., Architectural Historian.

Citation Title: National Register of Historic Places Registration Form for The Valley Y Ranch at the Buffalo National River.

Year of Publication: 2009

Citation Publisher: N/A

Citation Type: Both Graphic and Narrative

Citation Location: MWRO archives

Citation Author: National Park Service.

Citation Title: Final Environmental Statement for the Proposed Master Plan.

Year of Publication: 1975

Citation Publisher: National Park Service

Citation Type: Both Graphic and Narrative

Citation Location: MWRO archives

Citation Author: Sears, R. Howard and Martin W. Joyce.

Citation Title: 1974 Appraisal: Buffalo National River Project tracts 21-102, 21-103, and 21-104.

Year of Publication: 1974

Citation Publisher: National Park Service

Source Name: Other

Citation Type: Both Graphic and Narrative

Citation Location: MWRO archives

Supplemental Information

Title: Determination of Eligibility for the Valley Y Ranch at Steel Creek.

Description: From the Arkansas SHPO dated 4/23/2008.