National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Ozark National Scenic Riverways
Missouri

Cardinal Acres

Cultural Landscape Inventory

September 2013

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Cover Image: Jackson/NPS 2013

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory Overview:

CLI General Information

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) is a database containing information on the historically significant landscapes within the National Park System. This evaluated inventory identifies and documents each landscape's location, size, physical development, condition, landscape characteristics as character-defining features, as well as other valuable information useful to park management. Cultural landscapes become approved inventory records when all required data fields are entered, the park superintendent concurs with the information, and the landscape is determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places through a consultation process or is otherwise managed as a cultural resource through a public planning process.

The CLI, like the List of Classified Structures (LCS), assists the National Park Service (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 (2001), 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 responds to NPS strategic plan accomplishments. Two goals are associated with the CLI: 1) increasing the number of certified cultural landscapes (1b2B) servicewide; and 2) bringing certified cultural landscapes into good condition (1a7). The CLI is maintained by the Park Historic Structures and Cultural Landscapes Program, WASO, and is the official source of cultural landscape information servicewide.

Implementation of the CLI is coordinated and approved at the regional level. Each region annually updates a strategic plan that prioritizes work based on a variety of park and regional needs that include planning and construction projects or associated compliance requirements that lack cultural landscape documentation. When the inventory unit record is complete and concurrence with the findings is obtained from the superintendent and the State Historic Preservation Office, the regional CLI coordinator certifies the record and transmits it to the national CLI Coordinator for approval. Only records approved by the national CLI coordinator are included in the CLI for official reporting purposes.

Relationship between the CLI and a Cultural Landscape Report (CLR)

The CLI and the CLR are related efforts in the sense that both document the history, significance, and integrity of park cultural landscapes. However, the scope of the CLI is limited by the need to achieve concurrence with the park superintendent, and resolve eligibility questions when a National Register nomination does not exist, or when an existing nomination inadequately addresses the eligibility of landscape characteristics. Ideally, a park's CLI work (which many include multiple inventory units) precedes a CLR because the baseline information in the CLI not only assists with priority setting when more than one CLR is needed it also assists with determining more accurate scopes of work for the CLR effort.

The CLR is the primary treatment document for significant park landscapes. It therefore requires a more in depth level of research and documentation, both to evaluate the historic and the existing condition of the landscape and to recommend a preservation treatment strategy that meets the Secretary of Interior's Standards for the treatment of historic properties.

The scope of work for a CLR, when the CLI has not been done, should include production of the CLI record. Depending on its age and scope, existing CLR's are considered the primary source for the history, statement of significance, and descriptions of contributing resources that are necessary to complete a CLI record.

Chapter 1: Inventory Unit Summary & Site Plan

Inventory Unit Description

Cardinal Acres is located within Ozark National Scenic Riverways, in Texas County, Missouri. The 5.4 acre cultural landscape is situated along the south bank of the Jacks Fork River in an area known as Buck Hollow. A gravel road turns east off of Missouri Route 17 immediately south of the Jacks Fork Bridge to a parking area and river access point, from which a single lane drive continues east about 50 meters through the Cardinal Acres site. This road is gated and inaccessible to vehicles due to encroaching vegetation and fallen trees. It is initially paved, then turns to gravel before fading into grass near the first cabin. The cabin sites follow a linear arrangement along a narrow terrace above the river.

Historically, Cardinal Acres consisted of a group of at least seven recreational cabins and additional outbuildings constructed during the 1920s and 1930s. The cabins were arranged along a low rise at the base of a ridge with river frontage. Presumably, it was a commercial summer rental operation throughout the period of private ownership. Most of the structures were razed between 1966 and 1969, prior to federal acquisition. The property was retained for private use under a term estate until 1991. Despite initial plans to develop the property for ranger housing units, it has since been left in a state of benign neglect. As of 2013, two cabins and two privies remain standing, though all four are in extremely poor and unstable condition. A pumphouse that stood up through at least 2006 has since collapsed. Although the majority of structures are no longer extant, building foundations, retaining walls, roadbeds, and walkways remain sufficiently intact to impart the historic form and function of the cultural landscape.

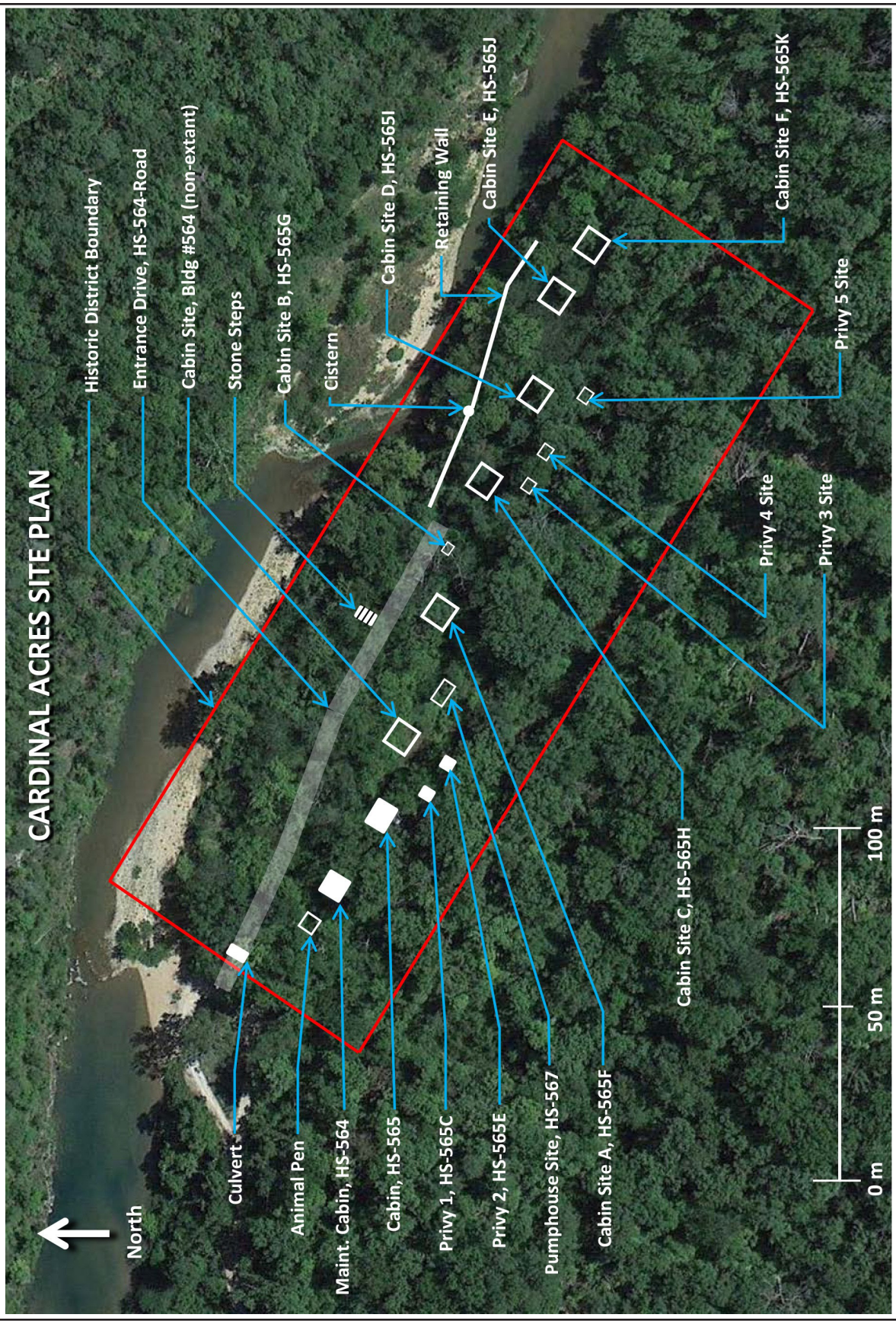
Cardinal Acres is a representative example of a common type of recreational development constructed in the Current River region during the early twentieth century. It is eligible for listing on the National Register at a local level of significance under criteria A and D. It has a period of significance that spans from 1921 through 1969, covering its development and operation under private ownership. It is illustrative of the recreational development along the Jack's Fork River and has good potential to yield important historical information.

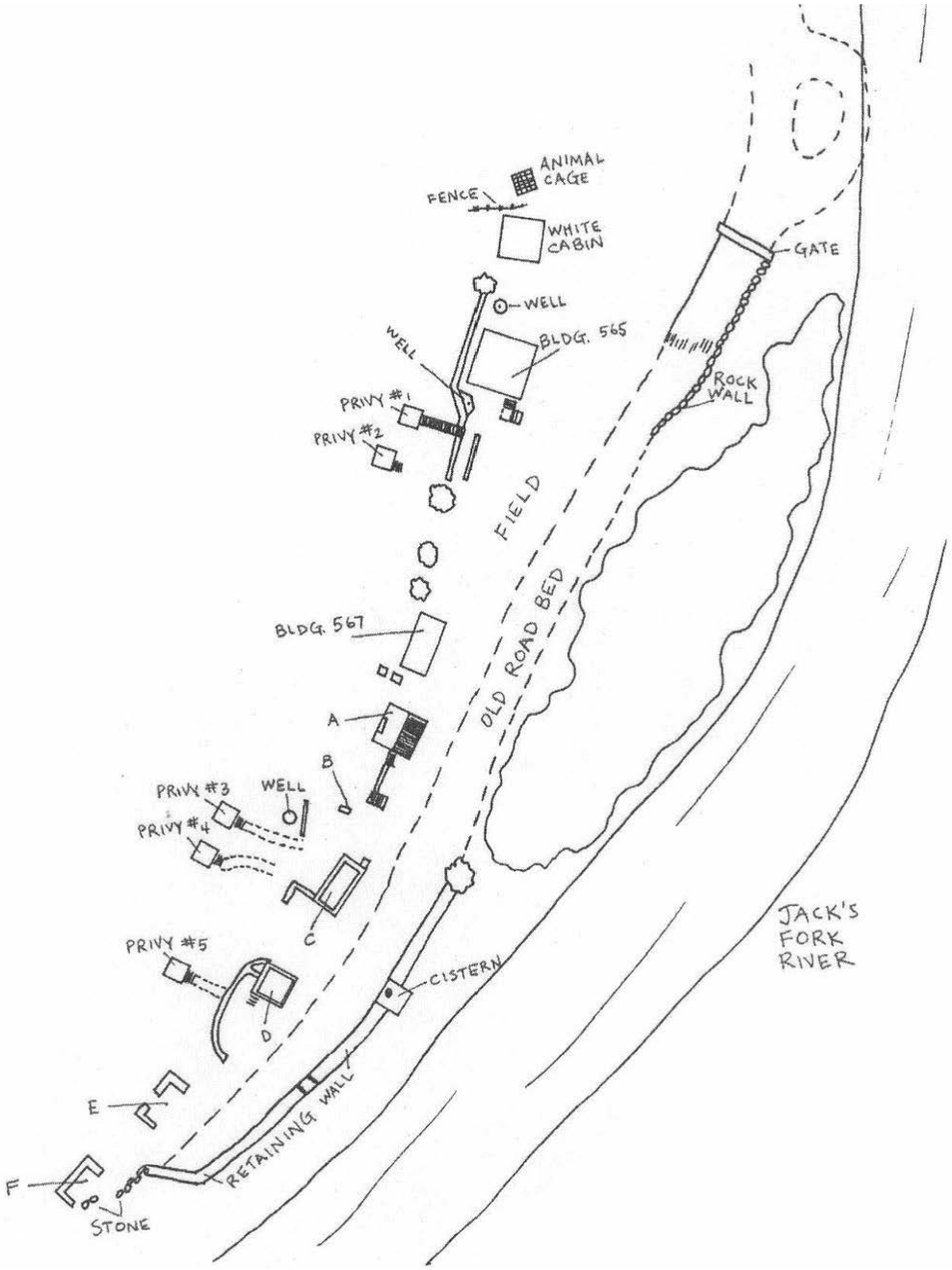
Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name:	Cardinal Acres
Property Level:	Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	975626

Park Information

Park Name and Alpha Code:	Ozark National Scenic Riverways OZAR
Park Organization Code:	6640
Park Administrative Unit:	Ozark National Scenic Riverways


CARDINAL ACRES SITE PLAN
North
Historic District Boundary
Entrance Drive, HS-564-Road
Cabin Site, Bldg #564 (non-extant)
Stone Steps
Cabin Site B, HS-565G
Cistern
Cabin Site D, HS-565I
Retaining Wall
Cabin Site E, HS-565J
Cabin Site F, HS-565K
Privy 5 Site
Privy 4 Site
Privy 3 Site
Culvert
Animal Pen
Maint. Cabin, HS-564
Cabin, HS-565
Privy 1, HS-565C
Privy 2, HS-565E
Pumphouse Site, HS-567
Cabin Site A, HS-565F
Cabin Site C, HS-565H
0 m
50 m
100 m



Site plan sketch for Cardinal Acres (Thomason 2004, 165).

Chapter 2: Concurrence Status

Inventory Status:

Complete

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative

In October 2010 and April 2013, MWRO landscape historian Dan Jackson conducted field surveys of the Cardinal Acres landscape. He completed initial research and data entry in August 2013 and submitted the report for park review. Concurrence from the park and Missouri SHPO was provided in September 2013.

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence: Yes

National Register Concurrence: Eligible SHPO Consensus Determination

National Register Concurrence Narrative:

Cardinal Acres received a consensus determination of eligibility from the Missouri SHPO on July 2, 2004, following an evaluation completed as part of the "Theme Identification, Context Studies, and Property Evaluations" study completed for Ozark National Scenic Riverways by Thomason & Associates.

Chapter 3: Geographic Information and Location Map

State & County:

State: Missouri

County: Texas

Size (Acres): 5.4

Boundary Description:

Beginning at the gate to the entrance drive, proceed northeast at a heading of 40 degrees for 54 meters to the bank of the Jacks Fork River. Then proceed southeast at a heading of 123 degrees for 260 meters. Then proceed southwest at a heading of 220 degrees for 92 meters. Then proceed northwest at a heading of 303 degrees for 260 meters. Then proceed northeast at a heading of 40 degrees for 38 meters back to the starting point at the entrance gate.

Boundary UTMs

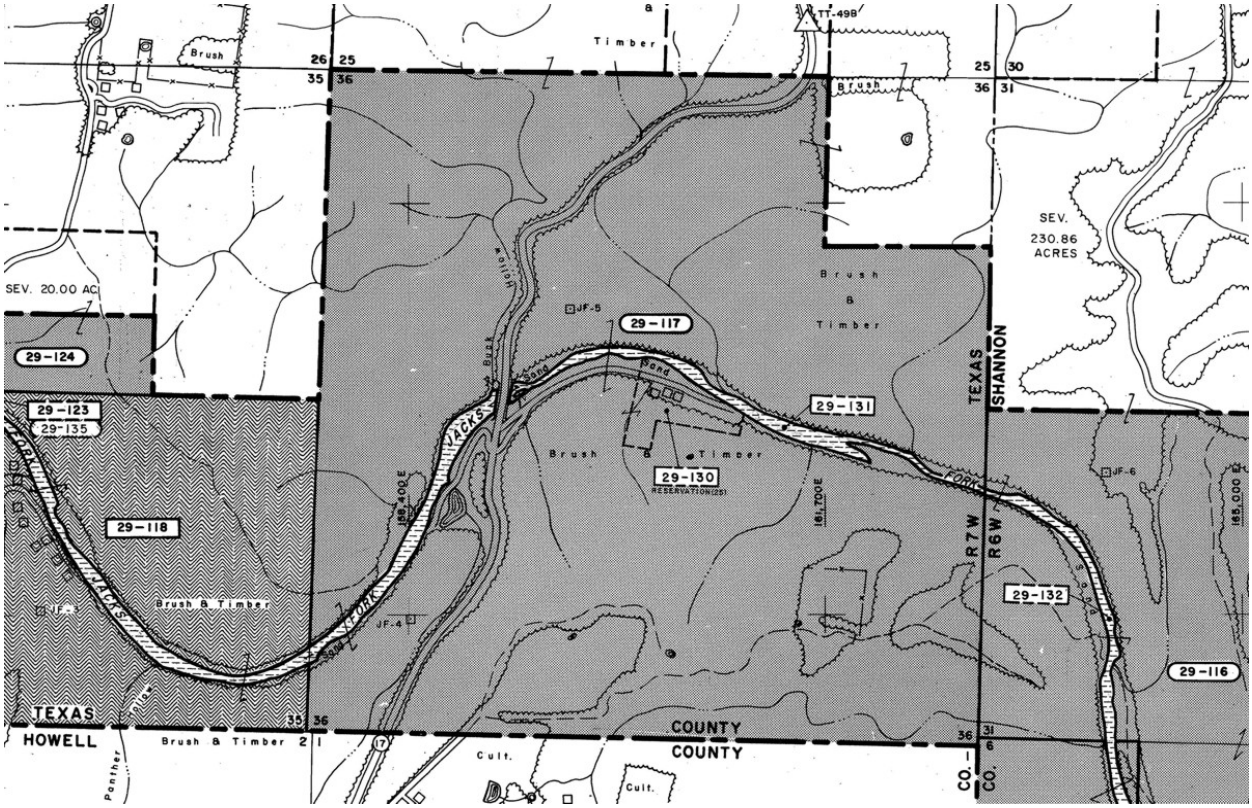
Source: GPS - Uncorrected

Point Type: Area

Datum: NAD 83

North Corner	**Zone: 15**	**Easting: 618,790**	**Northing: 4,102,052**
East Corner	**Zone: 15**	**Easting: 619,004**	**Northing: 4,101,915**
South Corner	**Zone: 15**	**Easting: 618,953**	**Northing: 4,101,841**
West Corner	**Zone: 15**	**Easting: 618,734**	**Northing: 4,101,983**

Location Map



Detail of NPS tract map shows the location of Cardinal Acres, which occupies much of Tract 29-130 (NPS 1974).

Regional Context

Type of Context: Cultural

The following passage has been adapted from "Theme Identification, Context Studies, and Property Evaluations: Ozark National Scenic Riverways" by Thomason and Associates, 2004, pages 149-150.

The Cardinal Acres property was developed during an era when outdoor recreation and tourism replaced the lumber industry as the region's driving economic force. The tourism industry gradually evolved in the Current River valley during the early twentieth century out of a need for economic development and a growing interest in the region's scenic beauty. After 1900, the lumber industry began to fade as the natural forests were gradually depleted. Most of the large corporate lumber operations had left the region by 1920. Smaller companies continued to operate in the region into the 1930s, but the quality timber was largely gone. The departure of the lumber companies resulted in high unemployment, an exhausted landscape, and a declining economy. Various agricultural ventures, such as the production of fruit and the raising of sheep, were widely promoted but failed to develop. As no profitable industry arose to replace lumbering, many state and local leaders turned to tourism as a means of stimulating the economy.

The initial phase of modern recreation activity began on the Current and Jacks Fork Rivers in the late 1800s as many urban businessmen from outlying areas formed exclusive hunting and fishing clubs. Members were largely executives of railroad and lumber corporations and used the newly constructed railroad lines and lumber trams to access the remote area. These clubs built a number of clubhouses and cabins along the banks of the rivers.

The second trend in recreation was the promotion of the region's scenic beauty. As automobile use increased and area roads improved, tourists came to the region for vacations and weekend getaways. Local and state political leaders helped to promote the region and during the 1920s established three large state parks along the Current and Jacks Fork Rivers. During the 1930s, federal government assistance helped to bring many improvements to the parks through the work of the Civilian Conservation Corps.

As a move toward conservation and preservation of the area's natural resources developed in the 1930s and 1940s, the region became a favored destination for vacationers and tourists. In addition to the parks, a number of private resorts and cabins were established along the rivers. Tourism became a leading industry and many locals earned income from selling goods, building boats, or providing guided tours to visitors. Conservation efforts led to the formation of the Mark Twain National Forest in Missouri in the 1930s, which further stimulated preservation of the region's natural resources. While many sought to preserve the natural habitat, others supported the development of hydroelectric dams on the riverways. Debate ensued for many years until government officials resolved to preserve the Current and Jacks Fork Rivers as a natural free flowing stream. In 1964, the National Park Service formed the Ozark National Scenic Riverways along the shores of the Current and Jacks Fork Rivers. The establishment of the park enabled the continued existence of remnant landscapes, such as Cardinal Acres, that otherwise would have likely been lost to modern development.

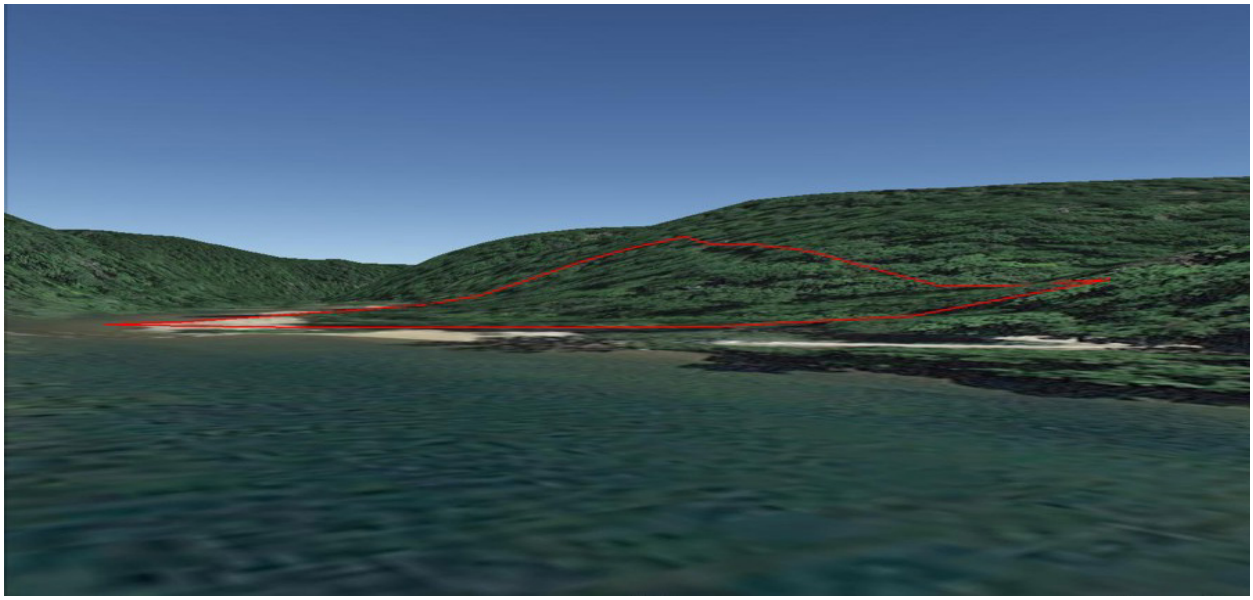
Regional Context

Type of Context: Physiographic

The Ozark upland stands as a "hilly island" from 500 to 2,000 feet above the plains between the Appalachian and Rocky Mountains. It spans approximately 60,000 square miles in four states: Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Kansas. As a geological region, the Ozarks evolved from a series of at least three crustal uplifts from between 100 million and 1 million years ago. The climate of the region is quite variable. Average winter temperatures fall around 35 degrees Fahrenheit and summer temperatures average in the high 70s. However, extreme highs and lows occur often. Storms and tornadoes are common throughout the area, and the region's average precipitation of about 45 inches is mostly rain. Flash floods induced by heavy rains can cause water levels of rivers and streams to rise and fall quickly.

The Current and Jacks Fork rivers flow through a particularly rugged region of southeastern Missouri known as the Courtois Hills. The landscape is characterized by steep slopes and narrow valleys, thick forests, and meandering waterways. Sharp ridges rise between 500 and 700 feet above the valley floors, creating a maze of deep narrow valleys. The forested ridges primarily consist of oak, with a spattering of hickory and pine. Topsoil is dominated by chert, a flinty, hard rock. Below are layers of dolomite and limestone. Numerous karst features such as springs, caves, and sinkholes, are common features throughout the area.

The Jacks Fork River, along which Cardinal Acres is located, is the major tributary of the Current River. It flows 46.4 miles in a generally eastern direction from its headwaters in Texas County to the confluence with the Current River near the town of Eminence in Shannon County.



Google Earth generated topographic representation of the Jacks Fork River valley at Buck Hollow. The Cardinal Acres landscape is bounded by the red lines visible on the hillside. Perspective is from across the river to the northwest

Regional Context

Type of Context: Political

The westernmost extent of Ozark National Scenic Riverways, known as Buck Hollow, reaches into the southeastern corner of Texas County along the Jacks Fork River valley. The nearest population center, however, is the town of Mountain View, located about 5.5 miles to the southwest in neighboring Howell County. Both Texas and Howell counties are highly rural, characterized by forests, farmland, and a dispersion of small towns.

Management Unit: Jacks Fork District

Tract: 29-130, 29-117

Chapter 4: Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category:	May Be Preserved and Maintained
Management Category Date	07/23/2013

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

Although Cardinal Acres meets National Register criteria, the advanced deterioration of the majority of landscape features prevents qualification for a higher management category. The park maintains Cardinal Acres as a discovery site, allowing structures to deteriorate through benign neglect.

NPS Legal Interest:

Type of Interest:	Fee Simple

Public Access

Type of Access:	Unrestricted

Chapter 5: National Register Information

Existing National Register Status

National Register Landscape Documentation:

SHPO Documented

National Register Eligibility

National Register Concurrence:	Eligible SHPO Consensus Determination
Contributing/Individual:	Individual
National Register Classification:	District
Significance Level:	Local
Significance Criteria:	A Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history D Has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history
Period of Significance:	1921 - 1969
Area of Significance:	Entertainment Recreation

Statement of Significance:

Cardinal Acres is significant at a local level under Criterion A as an illustrative example of the recreational development along the Jacks Fork River, and under Criterion D for its potential to yield further information on the historic context of recreation within the region. The period of significance begins in 1921 when Charles and Willie Whitbeck purchased the property and began development. It ends in 1969, the year that Cardinal Acres was sold to the government for inclusion in Ozark National Scenic Riverways. The majority of recreational cabins were razed between 1966 and 1969.

"Recreation and tourism evolved in the Current River valley during the early twentieth century out of a need for economic development and a growing interest in the region's scenic beauty and natural resources. As automobile use increased and area roads improved, tourists came to the region for vacations and weekend getaways. Local and state political leaders helped to promote the region and during the 1920s established three large state parks along the Current and Jacks Fork Rivers. Hunting, fishing, and camping were common tourist activities. Float trips were especially popular and provided income to many area residents who served as guides or built johnboats for tourists. Local businesses also took advantage of tourist dollars by selling basic provisions, fishing and hunting gear, and camping supplies. The recreation and tourism industries became important components of the local economy during this era as the once dominant lumber industry was quickly fading" (Douglas 2004, 5).

"As the region became a popular tourist destination, a number of individuals constructed private vacation cabins or dwellings for recreational purposes along the banks of the Current and Jacks Fork rivers during the early twentieth century. Most seasonal recreation dwellings were built in close proximity to the rivers for easy access and scenic views. These were generally small, functional buildings with limited utilities that were used on a seasonal basis. Clusters of cabins built close to one another on a property were also common. These typically belonged to a group of associated families or were owned by an individual who rented the facilities" (Douglas 2004, 6).

Located on the south bank of the Jacks Fork River in Texas County, Cardinal Acres was a collection of recreational river cabins built between the early 1920s and the early 1940s. The 1946 and 1968 USGS quad maps both show nine buildings at the site. The cabin sites are arranged in a linear fashion along a narrow terrace overlooking the Jacks Fork River. There are currently two frame cabins, two privies, and the foundations of at least six additional dwellings, three additional privies, and outbuildings. Other contributing site features include retaining walls, routes of circulation (to include an entrance drive, footpaths, and stairways), and various small scale features.

The recreational theme of summer homes along the river is significant in the history and development of the Ozarks region. Most recreational cabins within the Ozark National Scenic Riverways have either been razed or are privately owned. Cardinal Acres is the largest complex of cabins and cabin ruins owned by the federal government within Ozark National Scenic Riverways. Cardinal Acres offers a potential to yield additional historical information about recreational activities in the region through future archeological investigations and continued research.

Chapter 6: Chronology and Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type: Vernacular

Current and Historic Use/Function:

Primary Historic Function: Outdoor Recreation - Other

Primary Current Use: Abandoned/Unmaintained

Current and Historic Names:

Name:	Type of Name:
Cardinal Acres	Both Current And Historic

Physical History:

1921 - Present
The property at Cardinal Acres was purchased by Willie Whitbeck in 1921. She and her husband, Charles Whitbeck, then developed the property during the 1920s and 1930s. According to documents at the Texas County library, the Whitbecks were originally from New York, though little else is known about them. Current evidence indicates that Cardinal Acres included seven residential cabins, a storage shed, a maintenance shed, and at least five privies. A 1968 USGS quad map, derived from 1966 aerial photographs, identified nine primary structures. It is currently unknown if the Whitbecks themselves ever occupied a residence at Cardinal Acres, whether on a permanent or seasonal basis. In 1941, Willie Whitbeck, by then a widow, sold the property to the Beckman family. It was later owned by Vernon C. Campbell, "who owned several hundred acres in the surrounding area and operated a nearby lime quarry" (Thomason 2004, 162).

On October 15, 1969, Campbell sold 600 acres to the federal government for $83,000. As part of the deal he also reserved the six acres containing Cardinal Acres as a term use and occupancy estate, which was dated to expire in 1994. A series of photographs from National Park Service (NPS) property files were taken in the late 1960s, probably immediately prior to acquisition. Although the majority of cabins had been razed between 1966 and 1969, these photographs show that at least three cabins remained standing, as well as the pumphouse and two privies. While two of the cabins in the photographs – the brown cabin and the smaller white cabin – are still extant, the third is not. The missing building was similar in style and design to the brown cabin, although of larger proportions and painted white. It was located between the brown cabin and the pumphouse. By 1974, the Cardinal Acres term estate was identified by the NPS as belonging to Friends of the Jacks Fork, Ltd. (OZAR Tract Map, Segment 29). The nature of Vernon Campbell's association with this group is unclear.

For the duration of the term estate, from 1969 to 1991 (it was ended three years early), the property appears to have been maintained with few changes. There were six intact buildings – a 37' x 19' white recreational cabin (known as the main residence), a 23' x 20' brown recreational cabin, a 16' x 17' white maintenance cabin, two privies, and a pumphouse. Available utilities included electricity, gas, and telephone service. There was, however, no indoor plumbing. The pumphouse was over a sealed well and included a 500 gallon water storage tank (OZAR Building Files 1991).

In 1981, the park completed a development concept plan for Buck Hollow. It projected that upon the 1994 expiration of the term estate, Cardinal Acres would become the residence for a proposed Jacks Fork subdistrict ranger. The Buck Hollow area had suffered from increasing levels of vandalism and littering, leading park management to believe an increased law enforcement presence was needed. However, accommodating housing quarters would necessitate improvements such as a 16' x 35' addition to the main residence, the removal of other buildings, and the development of an improved water well (OZAR GMP/DCP 1981, 90).

In 1991, the holder of the term estate transferred the Cardinal Acres property to the park, three years before the 25 year term was due to expire. No indication is given as to why it ended prematurely. On April 27, 1991 Jacks Fork Sub District Ranger James Bockman met with Richard Norburg, a resident of St. Louis and apparent holder of the term estate. Norburg turned over keys, provided written documentation of the well, and disconnected the utility services. He also indicated that Bill Echols, of the Mountain View area, had been the property caretaker (Bockman 1991).

A December 5, 1991 letter from park superintendent Arthur Sullivan to the Midwest Regional Director stated that the park still intended to rehabilitate the structures at Cardinal Acres for housing. Both residential cabins were to be used as quarters, while the maintenance cabin would be adapted to house a fire truck (Sullivan 1991). That same year, maintenance inventoried the property and assigned building numbers. The white residential cabin became Building 564, the brown residential cabin became Building 565, the white maintenance cabin became Building 566, and the pumphouse became Building 567.

Following 1991, the exact chain of events over the next few years is in question. At some point, however, Building 564 was removed. In 1993 or 1994, the Cardinal Acres buildings and ruins were documented by Sherda Williams and Dena Sanford for the List of Classified Structures (LCS). Sanford's field notes included a physical description of Building 564. Interestingly, photographs taken for the LCS dated to 1984 include every structure except for Building 564. LCS files from that period also include three undated images that show only the foundation of Building 564 left standing. Sections of the foundation walls appear to be scorched, indicating the cabin was burned down – whether deliberately or accidentally. Mark Miller, a member of the park's maintenance staff, affirmed that the building was upgraded to support housing and then used as the Buck Hollow Ranger Station into the late 1990s. According to Miller, the fire was started by an individual (never caught) who broke in and stole a computer and files. The park later razed the foundation, essentially removing all traces of the structure. There are surviving job order requests from 1993 related to Building 565 and Building 567. The brown residential cabin was to be renovated with full plumbing and a new electrical system. The old pumphouse was to be removed and replaced with a new one. There is no indication if Building 564 was already gone at this point. It may be that related job order requests have since been lost or were never written. There are also no existing 1993 job order requests for the maintenance cabin, Building 566. However, the extant remnants of a modern sewage line and an upgraded electrical system support Mark Miller's recollection that at least certain improvements were completed.

Many of the specifics regarding the removal of Building 564 remain unclear, but this action appears to have catalyzed a change in park plans for Cardinal Acres. Housing development at the site stopped before additional proposed changes were made to the remaining structures. Following the complete removal of Building 564, no other identifiable improvements to the landscape appear to have occurred during the early to mid 1990s. At that point, Cardinal Acres was abandoned. It has since been left in a state of benign neglect, with the remaining buildings moldering and formerly open grounds giving way to a succession of brush and trees.

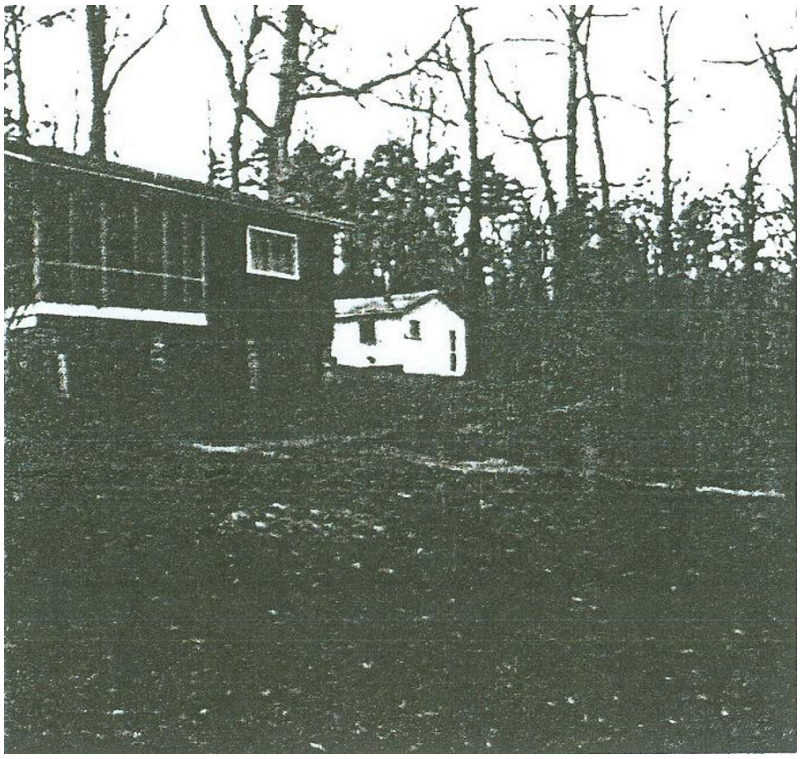
In 2004, Cardinal Acres was surveyed and evaluated by preservation planning firm Thomason & Associates (under contract with the MWRO) as part of a broad historic theme context study that included a majority of Ozark National Scenic Riverways' historic properties. The study, which determined Cardinal Acres to be eligible for the National Register, provided the first comprehensive inventory of the property's contributing features and a rudimentary history of ownership and development. However, due to a lack of available information, the authors did not realize three cabins survived into the early 1990s. Only aware that a white cabin (Building 566 – the maintenance cabin) and a brown cabin (Building 565) remained, the authors misread administrative references to Building 564 (also a white cabin), believing they pertained to the white maintenance cabin. This, in turn, led to a misidentification in the List of Classified Structure (LCS). It designated the maintenance cabin as HS-564, when it should have been HS-566. The oversight also resulted in a miscount of the total number of buildings known to have stood in the historic landscape. As it is now understood, there were seven recreational cabins, one maintenance cabin, one pumphouse, and five privies, for a total of 14 buildings. This is not intended to be considered the final count, as future surveys may uncover more.

Chronology

Year	Event	Annotation
1921	Purchased/Sold	Willie A. Whitbeck, wife of Charles Whitbeck, purchased the Cardinal Acres property in 1921 (Thomason 2004, 162).
1921-1935	Developed	Throughout the 1920s and into the 1930s, Charles Whitbeck, the husband of Willie Whitbeck, developed the Cardinal Acres property (Thomason 2004, 162).
1941	Purchased/Sold	In 1941, Willie Whitbeck sold the Cardinal Acres property to the Beckham Family. At an unspecified date, the Beckhams later transferred the property to Vernon Campbell (Thomason 2004, 162).
1964	Established	In 1964, the U.S. Congress passed legislation for the establishment of Ozark National Scenic Riverways.
1966-1969	Destroyed	Between 1966 and 1969, the majority of recreational cabin and outbuildings were removed.
1969	Purchased/Sold	In 1969, Vernon Campbell sold 600 acres to the federal government, but "reserved the six acres containing Cardinal Acres as a use and occupancy estate" (Thomason 2004, 162).
1981	Planned	Through a 1981 Development Concept Plan, tentative plans were developed to upgrade Cardinal Acres to accommodate park housing in 1994.
1991	Land Transfer	In 1991, a non profit organization known as "Friends of the Jacks Fork, Ltd.," which had earlier acquired the six acres containing Cardinal Acres, donated the estate to the federal government (Thomason 2004, 162).
1991-1993	Developed	Between 1991 and 1993, utilities were upgraded and other improvements completed to facilitate park housing.
1993-2003	Destroyed At an unspecified date likely circa 1994 Building 564 burned down and the foundation was razed.	At an unspecified date - likely circa 1994 - Building 564 burned down and the foundation was razed.

Circa 1969 photograph from property files; Building 564 is in the left foreground, with Building 565 near the center of the frame (MWRO Archives).

Circa 1969 photograph from property files; person identified as former private owner, standing at the front gate to the entrance drive (MWRO Archives).



Circa 1969 photograph from property files; Building 565 (HS 565) in the foreground, Building 566 (HS 564) in the background (MWRO Archives).

Circa 1969 photograph from property files; view of the pumphouse (HS 567) (MWRO Archives).

1991 view of Building 564 (OZAR Building Files).

1991 view of Building 565 (OZAR Building Files).

1991 view of Building 566 (OZAR Building Files).

1991 view of Building 567 (OZAR Building Files).

Circa 1994 image shows the foundation of Building 564 following a likely incident of arson. This foundation was later razed (MWRO LCS Archives).

The pumphouse still stood as late as 2006 (MWRO CLI/LCS Files 2006).

Chapter 7: Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity

Summary:

LANDSCAPE INTEGRITY
Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its historic identity or the extent to which a property evokes its appearance during a particular historic period, usually the period of significance. The National Register of Historic Places recognizes seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Aspects of integrity deemed most important for evaluation are based on a property's significance under National Register criteria. Retention of these aspects is essential for a property to convey its significance, though not all seven aspects of integrity need to be present to convey a sense of past time and place. Collectively, these aspects help foster an understanding of the landscape's historic character and cultural importance.

LOCATION
Location refers to the place where the cultural landscape was constructed or where the historic event occurred. The locations of Cardinal Acres' extant structures and other contributing features remain unchanged from the period of significance.
Evaluation: Retains location

DESIGN
Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a cultural landscape. The Cardinal Acres site plan retains its historic form. The topography of the narrow Jacks Fork River valley provided both constraints and opportunities. The complex is laid out in a linear fashion, so that each cabin was afforded a riverfront view. Cabin sites were spaced approximately 20 feet apart along a narrow terrace elevated just above the 100 year flood plain. The cohesiveness of the landscape is emphasized through the entrance drive that passes in front of every cabin site, and a small network of connecting footpaths and retaining walls. Steps down a bank access a lower, grassy terrace that appears to have once been open and park like. It is likely this provided cabin guests with a common recreational space. Due to the relative permanence of the building foundations, retaining walls, steps and walkways, the essential design of the landscape remains intact.
Evaluation: Retains design

SETTING
The aspect of setting refers to the physical environment of a property, or how the site is situated and its relationship to surrounding features and spaces. Cardinal Acres was built along the banks of the Jacks Fork River to capitalize on the scenic qualities and recreational opportunities of the river valley. Aerial photography from 1966 has shown that historically, the Cardinal Acres site was as isolated as it today. Because it was within a 600 acre tract of private property, there were no other developments nearby. The 600 acres then came under ownership of the park, ensuring that it would remain largely undeveloped. Although the landscape of Cardinal Acres itself has lost much of its historic character, the larger natural setting remains intact.
Evaluation: Retains setting

MATERIALS
Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during the historic period. All types of construction materials and other landscape features are included under this aspect of integrity. All that remains of the majority of buildings are the foundations. These structures were removed in the late 1960s, while the remaining buildings were utilized and at least intermittently occupied into the 1980s. The sites of removed cabins appear to retain little in the way of deposited materials beyond the foundations. However, the west end of the property, which contains the cluster of buildings that remained in use, exhibits evidence of building materials, interior furnishings, and relict infrastructure associated with a sewage system and electrical power lines. There are additional small scale features such remnant wire fencing, cistern caps, and water pumps. However, much of the remaining materials – in particular the building components – are ephemeral and rapidly deteriorating.
Evaluation: Diminished materials

WORKMANSHIP
Workmanship refers to the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular period. With the exception of two cabins, two privies, and a collapsed pumphouse, none of the cabin sites retain structural components beyond foundations, fireplaces, and chimneys. An idea of their appearance can only be inferred from the extant buildings. However, the two remaining cabins have estimated construction dates up to 14 years later than the earliest cabins. Styles, methods, and materials of construction could easily have evolved over that period of time. The poured concrete and stone construction materials that are common to all cabin sites, as well as the walkways and retaining walls that join the complex together, do indicate that there was a common construction method throughout the landscape. However, much of the physical evidence is absent.
Evaluation: Diminished workmanship

FEELING
Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular time period. All structures and former structures are various states of ruin that are often heavily obscured by vegetation. The landscape does not readily express the historic scene of summer recreational cabin in a well manicured setting with open views to the river.
Evaluation: Diminished feeling

ASSOCIATION
Association refers to the direct link between the historic event and the cultural landscape. The Cardinal Acres landscape, despite years of neglect and ruin, has benefitted from the lack of any subsequent layers of development or active removal of structures by the park service. Most existing structural elements are associated with activities dating to the period of significance.
Evaluation: Retains association

INTEGRITY OF THE PROPERTY AS A WHOLE
The historic district retains integrity in location, design, setting, and association. The materials, workmanship, and feeling are diminished. According to National Register guidelines, a property either does or does not retain its overall integrity, and does or does not convey its significance. Although encroaching vegetation and structural decline have negatively impacted its historical integrity, overall the landscape retains historic associations to the 1921-1969 period of significance.

Landscape Characteristic: Buildings and Structures

Only four buildings at Cardinal Acres remain standing. However, there is a substantial complex of enduring structural ruins that include foundations, fireplaces, entrance steps, and retaining walls. Cabins were generally sited between 15 and 30 feet apart. All structures are considered contributing, as they date to the period of significance with estimated construction dates ranging from 1921 to 1935.

The Residential Cabin (HS-565), also known as Building 565, is a one story, frame structure with a gable asphalt shingle roof, a stone pier and poured concrete foundation, and an interior concrete chimney. The exterior walls feature a vertical log veneer, except for the rear elevation which has a board and batten siding. On the northeast corner of the house is an inset porch enclosed with screen panels. A frame screen door leads to the porch. Leading from the porch to the interior of the dwelling are two single light, three panel glass and wood doors. Leading to the porch are poured concrete steps. On the east elevation is a secondary entrance with a single light glass and wood paneled door with an exterior screen door. Windows in the dwelling are original four light sliding glass and wood design. The interior of the dwelling is divided into three rooms and has one fireplace with a simple wood mantel. Interior doors are five panel wood designs and the dwelling has linoleum flooring and paneled walls. During a site visit in October 2010, it was first observed that a large tree had fallen across the southwest corner of the cabin, caving in a portion of the roof and damaging the walls. Deterioration has since accelerated, with every structural component but the foundation in poor condition.

The Maintenance Cabin (HS-564), also known as Building 566, is a one story, 20’ x 20’ frame building with a board and batten exterior that is painted white. It has a poured concrete foundation, a gable asphalt shingle roof with exposed rafter tails, and a metal flue. There are eight window openings; most are four light glass and hinged on the interior. The cabin has one entrance on the north elevation that features a six panel wood door. The interior is undivided space and contains a sink and cabinet. The wood components of the structure are in poor condition.

Privy #1 (HS-565C) has a vertical board siding exterior and doors, a shed roof of asphalt shingles, and a stone and poured concrete foundation. The privy is a two holer and has square window openings covered with screens on the side and rear elevations.

Privy #2 (HS-565E) is approximately 20 feet east of the first privy and is of identical construction. It features vertical board siding exterior and doors, a shed roof of asphalt shingles, and a stone and poured concrete foundation. The privy is a two holer and has square window openings covered with screens on the side and rear elevations.

The Pumphouse Ruin (HS-567), located approximately 50 yards east of HS 565, is the collapsed remnants of a frame building that was constructed circa 1930. The structure, which functioned as a pumphouse and storage shed, formerly featured a vertical board exterior, a stone and poured concrete foundation, and rolled asphalt roofing. The foundation remains intact.

House Site A (HS-565F) consists of a 20’ x 20’ stone and concrete mortar foundation. Another 15’ long foundation, possibly that of a porch, extends to the north. At the rear of the house site are the crumbling remains of a stone chimney and fireplace, approximately 5 ½’ tall.

House Site B (HS-565G) consists of a poured concrete and stone chimney/fireplace that is approximately 7’ in height. No house foundations are visible except for two stone corners next to seven poured concrete steps to the north of the chimney.

House Site C (HS-565H) consists of a 15’ x 10’stone and poured concrete foundation. There is part of a poured concrete slab and various foundation stones at the site.

House Site D (HS-565I) consists of an 11' x 7'stone and concrete foundation. To the rear of the foundation is a retaining wall made of stone that leads east and parallel to the north retaining wall. It becomes poured concrete after about twenty feet, then becomes stone again and curves north and stops about ten feet from the north wall.

House Site E (HS-565J) consists of a raised poured concrete foundation that extends for about 14 feet to a break (possibly a doorway) of about 2 feet and then continues on for another 4 feet. Corners on both ends of the foundation turn north and then end. A northern retaining wall ends near the front of House Site E and turns south for about twenty feet then a stone lined walkway continues east from this point to House Site F.

House Site F (HS-565K) is similar to House Site E. It features a raised concrete foundation that runs about 15 feet and turns north at the corners and then disappears. There are some stones scattered about north of the foundation line and portions of stone piers lie several yards to the north.

The sites of Privy #3 and Privy #4 are to the rear of House Site C. Up the hill to the southeast are the remains of Privy #3. Accessed by a stone lined path, it features two poured concrete steps and a 4' x 4'stone foundation. The Privy #4 foundation is approximately 20 feet east of this one. It also has two poured concrete steps, a poured concrete and stone foundation, and a stone lined path.

The site of Privy #5 is located behind House Site D. A stone lined path to the rear of the house site foundation leads south up the hill to the 4' x 4'stone and concrete privy foundation. Two poured concrete steps lead to the privy.

Character-Defining Features

Feature: Cardinal Acres Residential Cabin

Contributing? Yes

LCS Structure Name: Cardinal Acres Cabin 3

LCS ID Number 373062

LCS Historic Structure Number: HS-565

Locational Data:

UTM Source: GPS Uncorrected

Point Type: Point

Datum: NAD 83

Zone: 15 Easting: 618,820 Northing: 4,101,965

Cardinal Acres Building 565 (HS-565), northeast elevation (Jackson/NPS 2010).

Feature: Cardinal Acres Maintenance Cabin

Contributing? Yes

LCS Structure Name: Cardinal Acres Cabin 1

LCS ID Number 101460

LCS Historic Structure Number: HS-564

Locational Data:

UTM Source: GPS Uncorrected

Point Type: Point

Datum: NAD 83

Zone: 15 Easting: 618,786 Northing: 4,101,974

Cardinal Acres Building 566 (HS-564), north elevation (Jackson/NPS 2013).

Feature:	Cardinal Acres Privy #1
Contributing?	Yes
LCS Structure Name:	Cardinal Acres Privy #1
LCS ID Number	373113
LCS Historic Structure Number:	HS-565C

Locational Data:

UTM Source: GPS Uncorrected

Point Type: Point

Datum: NAD 83

Zone: 15 Easting: 618,816 Northing: 4,101,957

Cardinal Acres Privy #1 (HS-565C), northeast elevation (Jackson/NPS 2010).

Feature: Cardinal Acres Privy #2

Contributing? Yes

LCS Structure Name: Cardinal Acres Privy #2

LCS ID Number 373129

LCS Historic Structure Number: HS-565E

Locational Data:

UTM Source: GPS Uncorrected

Point Type: Point

Datum: NAD 83

Zone: 15 Easting: 618,822 Northing: 4,101,949

Cardinal Acres Privy #2 (HS-565E), northwest elevation (Jackson/NPS 2010).

Feature:	Cardinal Acres Pumphouse Ruin
Contributing?	Yes
LCS Structure Name:	Cardinal Acres Pumphouse Ruin
LCS ID Number	373157
LCS Historic Structure Number:	HS-567

Locational Data:

UTM Source: GPS Uncorrected

Point Type: Point

Datum: NAD 83

Zone: 15 Easting: 618,841 Northing: 4,101,940

Cardinal Acres Pumphouse Ruin (HS-567), northwest elevation (Jackson/NPS 2013).

Feature: Cardinal Acres House Site A

Contributing? Yes

LCS Structure Name: Cardinal Acres House Site A

LCS ID Number 373248

LCS Historic Structure Number: HS-565F

Locational Data:

UTM Source: GPS Uncorrected

Point Type: Point

Datum: NAD 83

Zone: 15 Easting: 618,855 Northing: 4,101,943

Cardinal Acres House Site A (HS-565F), northwest elevation (Jackson/NPS 2013).

Feature:	Cardinal Acres House Site B
Contributing?	Yes
LCS Structure Name:	Cardinal Acres House Site B
LCS ID Number	373278
LCS Historic Structure Number:	HS-565G

Locational Data:

UTM Source: GPS Uncorrected

Point Type: Point

Datum: NAD 83

Zone: 15 Easting: 618,879 Northing: 4,101,951

Cardinal Acres House Site B (HS-565G), southwest elevation (Jackson/NPS 2010).

Feature: Cardinal Acres House Site C

Contributing? Yes

LCS Structure Name: Cardinal Acres House Site C

LCS ID Number 373278

LCS Historic Structure Number: HS-565H

Locational Data:

UTM Source: GPS Uncorrected

Point Type: Point

Datum: NAD 83

Zone: 15 Easting: 618,916 Northing: 4,101,939

House Site C (HS-565H) (MWRO LCS/CLI Files 2006).

Feature: Cardinal Acres House Site D

Contributing? Yes

LCS Structure Name: Cardinal Acres House Site D

LCS ID Number 373306

LCS Historic Structure Number: HS-565I

Locational Data:

UTM Source: GPS Uncorrected

Point Type: Point

Datum: NAD 83

Zone: 15 Easting: 618,926 Northing: 4,101,931

House Site D (HS-565I), view from the east (Jackson/NPS 2013).

Feature: Cardinal Acres House Site E

Contributing? Yes

LCS Structure Name: Cardinal Acres House Site E

LCS ID Number 373312

LCS Historic Structure Number: HS-565J

Locational Data:

UTM Source: GPS Uncorrected

Point Type: Point

Datum: NAD 83

Zone: 15 Easting: 618,959 Northing: 4,101,923

House Site E (HS-565J), view from the west (Jackson/NPS 2013).

Feature:	Cardinal Acres House Site F
Contributing?	Yes
LCS Structure Name:	Cardinal Acres House Site F
LCS ID Number	373319
LCS Historic Structure Number:	HS-565K

Locational Data:

UTM Source: GPS Uncorrected

Point Type: Point

Datum: NAD 83

Zone: 15 Easting: 618,971 Northing: 4,101,910

House Site F (HS-565K), eastern facing view (Jackson/NPS 2013).

Landscape Characteristic: Circulation

Cardinal Acres is accessed by a gated entrance drive (HS 564 Road) that leads east from the Jacks Fork River landing at Buck Hollow. The single lane drive, which is initially paved, crosses a small concrete pad bridge and goes up a short incline to the Cardinal Acres complex. East of the bridge, the roadbed turns to gravel and then becomes grassy after passing the maintenance cabin. The drive extends about 250 meters in length, essentially spanning the distance of the Cardinal Acres development from west to east and passing to the front of every cabin site. Through much of the landscape, the road is bounded on the north edge by a concrete retaining wall.

Circulation between the cabins was facilitated by a number of footpaths, many of which feature pavement, retaining walls, and stone edging. Several of the structural sites feature poured concrete steps that lead up embankments to entranceways. A series of paved walkway segments are set into the embankments to the rear of the cabin sites. They provided access between cabins, to privy locations, and several water taps.

As the riverfront would have been a focal point for visitors, access is accommodated by a flight of stone steps that descends the grade on the north side of the entrance drive to the lower grassy terrace along the river. Although this area is now overgrown, it once likely provided a pastoral setting for outdoor recreation.

Character-Defining Features

Feature: Cardinal Acres Entrance Drive

Contributing? Yes

LCS Structure Name: Cardinal Acres Entrance Drive

LCS ID Number 101468

LCS Historic Structure Number: HS-564-Road

Locational Data:

UTM Source: GPS Uncorrected

Point Type: Point

Datum: NAD 83

Zone: 15 Easting: 618,782 Northing: 4,101,997

Cardinal Acres Entrance Drive (HS-564-Road) (Jackson/NPS 2013).

Feature:	Cardinal Acres Walkways and Steps
Contributing?	Yes

Footpath between cabin areas delineated by poured concrete retaining walls and edging (Jackson/NPS 2013).

Stone steps down to the lower terrace along the river bank (Jackson/NPS 2013).

Steps to the front of House Site B (Jackson/NPS 2013).

Worn path along the lower terrace (Jackson/NPS 2013).

Landscape Characteristic: Small Scale Features

A variety of small scale features are found in the Cardinal Acres landscape, the majority of which are dated to the period of significance.

A structure (HS-565A) that may alternately be termed a bridge or culvert spans the point where the entrance drive crosses a small creek near the mouth of a ravine that opens from the hillside. It consists of a short concrete deck covered with asphalt paving and supported by stone abutments.

Immediately west of Building 566 is a wood post and wire fence that follows a north south direction. Approximately 30 feet west of the house are the remains of a 7' x 5' animal pen of wood posts and wire fencing material. Although the animal pen was determined to be noncontributing in the 2004 property evaluation, at this time there is not enough documentation to determine whether or not this feature contributes to the cultural landscape.

Just west of Building 565 is a broken pump set in a 5' x 3' poured concrete slab. To the rear of the building is a stone retaining wall approximately two feet in height. The wall runs the width of the house and has partially collapsed. Just east of the dwelling at the end of the stone wall is a concrete cistern, which is now covered with wire mesh, and a metal pump. East of this is a concrete retaining wall approximately one foot in height. This wall continues for approximately 30 feet. About six feet north of this wall are what appear to be the remains of a concrete walkway. Concrete steps lined with stone break the wall approximately six feet east of the cistern and lead up the hill via a walkway and steps to Privy #1.

Retaining walls reoccur throughout the landscape. The largest runs along the north side of the entrance drive. It is mostly constructed of poured concrete put also features sections of stone. A section of the wall spans about 100 meters toward the eastern end of the property, becoming more substantial as the grade of slope steepens. The wall varies in height from about 1 ½ feet to 3 feet. Between House Sites C and D, there is a concrete cistern at the wall. It is about 3' x 4' and has a round hole with a metal pipe in the center. A second round hole filled with mud and earth is about 10" in diameter. To the north, on the uphill side of the cabin sites, is a series of low retaining walls

To the rear of the Pumphouse Ruin (HS-567) is a square concrete cistern that measures about two feet square. Also behind the pumphouse ruin, set into the hillside, is a concrete basin.

Approximately 20' east of House Site B and to the rear is a 2' x 3' stone and concrete well with a small open pipe protruding from the ground. A stone wall extends to either side and is about three feet in height with a square stone column at the end. A line of stones runs in front of the well and appears to have been a walkway. This path, which also connects to privy sites, continues east and then curves north down the hill toward House Site C.

There are some nonhistoric features that date to the 1990s, when the park was developing Cardinal Acres for housing. At the entrance to the property is a metal gate that was installed by the National Park Service. An image dated to circa 1969 shows that a gate was historically in place, but very different in appearance. There are also visible remnants of the sewage line and upgraded electrical system installed by park maintenance. The cumulative impact of the modern noncontributing small scale features is extremely minimal.

Character-Defining Features

Feature: Cardinal Acres Retaining Walls

Contributing? Yes

LCS Structure Name: Cardinal Acres Retaining Walls

LCS ID Number 374677

LCS Historic Structure Number: HS-567A

Locational Data:

UTM Source: GPS Uncorrected

Point Type: Point

Datum: NAD 83

Zone: 15 Easting: 618,968 Northing: 4,101,929

Stone retaining wall above the river on the east end of the property (Jackson/NPS 2013).

Poured concrete retaining wall between the entrance drive and river (Jackson/NPS 2013).

Retaining wall holds the embankment to the rear of Cabin 3 (HS-565) (Jackson/NPS 2011).

Feature: Cardinal Acres Cisterns

Contributing? Yes

LCS Structure Name: Cardinal Acres Cisterns

LCS ID Number 373454

LCS Historic Structure Number: HS-565L

Locational Data:

UTM Source: GPS Uncorrected

Point Type: Point

Datum: NAD 83

Zone: 15 Easting: 618,814 Northing: 4,101,965

Cistern and retaining wall (Jackson/NPS 2013).

Cistern and pump next to Cabin 3 (Jackson/NPS 2013).

Feature: Cardinal Acres Animal Pen

Contributing? Undetermined

Locational Data:

UTM Source: GPS Uncorrected

Point Type: Point

Datum: NAD 83

Zone: 15 Easting: 618,771 Northing: 4,101,974

Animal Pen, east elevation (Jackson/NPS 2010).

Feature: Cardinal Acres Entrance Road Bridge

Contributing? Yes

Locational Data:

UTM Source: GPS Uncorrected

Point Type: Point

Datum: NAD 83

Zone: 15 Easting: 618,814 Northing: 4,101,965

Cardinal Acres Culvert (HS-565A), viewed from the south (Jackson/NPS 2013).

Landscape Characteristic: Views and Vistas

Cardinal Acres is sited along a characteristically scenic stretch of the Jacks Fork River. Along the opposite, north shore of the river, weathered dolomite bluffs rise steeply to ridges covered in a mixture of evergreen and deciduous foliage. The cabins, following a linear arrangement along a slightly elevated terrace overlooking the river, would have offered occupants fairly unobstructed views of the valley. This quality, which would have been one of the primary points of attraction, is now difficult to discern. The formerly open spaces of the landscape are now so dense with brush and trees that features at a distance of ten feet can be difficult to see, let alone a view of the river. What has been lost is perhaps best understood by standing at the adjacent Buck Hollow landing, which is kept open by the park service. Here, one is afforded an open and expansive view of the natural beauty of the river valley – much as guests would have once seen from the cabin porches at Cardinal Acres.

Character-Defining Features

Feature: Views of Jacks Fork River

Contributing? Yes

Locational Data:

UTM Source: GPS Uncorrected

Point Type: Point

Datum: NAD 83

Zone: 15 Easting: 618,790 Northing: 4,102,037

Scenic view of the Jacks Fork River, facing northwest (Jackson/NPS 2011).

View from the porch of the residential cabin overlooking the Jacks Fork River. The once expansive view is now obscured by dense foliage (Jackson/NPS 2013).

Landscape Characteristic: Natural Systems and Features

The Jacks Fork River is of singular importance to the siting and orientation of the landscape. The river, flanked by sheer bluffs along its north banks, provided a scenic focal point and source of recreation to the occupants of Cardinal Acres. Within the valley, the site occupies a rocky, rugged terrain that is typical of the Ozarks. The particular location proved advantageous for a small scale development as it provided a band of moderately level ground wide enough to support a complex of structures and high enough to be above the flood plain.

Character-Defining Features

Feature: Jacks Fork River

Contributing? Yes

Locational Data:

UTM Source: GPS Uncorrected

Point Type: Point

Datum: NAD 83

Zone: 15 Easting: 618,863 Northing: 4,102,022

The Jacks Fork River near Cardinal Acres (Jackson/NPS 2013).

The entrance road bridge crosses over a stream near the opening of a narrow ravine (Jackson/NPS 2013).

Rocky outcrops accentuate the rugged character of the landscape (Jackson/NPS 2013).

Landscape Characteristic: Vegetation

The historic Cardinal Acres landscape – based on available historic photographs and current vegetation patterns – was park like, with open grassy areas interspersed by groves of trees and ornamental plantings. Beds of daffodils and irises still grow along retaining walls, walkways, and cabin sites. Yucca is found growing near the maintenance cabin. Successional forest growth has overtaken nearly all of the formerly open spaces. A proliferation of deadfall, brushy undergrowth, and thick stands of saplings make it challenging to both navigate through and read the landscape.

Character-Defining Features

Feature: Ornamental Vegetation

Contributing? Yes

Locational Data:

UTM Source: GPS Uncorrected

Point Type: Point

Datum: NAD 83

Zone: 15 Easting: 618,822 Northing: 4,101,954

An ornamental bed of daffodils (Jackson/NPS 2013).

Irises planted along a retaining wall continue to flourish (Jackson/NPS 2013).

A yucca plant in front of HS 564 (Jackson/NPS 2013).

Formerly open areas are now in early stages of forest succession; the density of foliage and ground cover obscures much of the extant landscape (Jackson/NPS 2013).

Chapter 8: Condition and Treatment

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 07/23/2013

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

Cardinal Acres shows clear evidence of deterioration by natural forces, primarily represented by the encroachment of vegetation that disrupts patterns of circulation, obscures fields of visibility, and damages foundations with root systems. Some degree of corrective action is needed within three to five years to prevent further harm to its cultural values. Allowing standing structures to continue to molder will not adversely impact the integrity of the cultural landscape, as its primary value is archeological. However, a vegetation treatment plan is needed to ensure structural, spatial, and interpretive qualities are regained and kept intact. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the landscape characteristics will cause Cardinal Acres to degrade to a poor condition.

Approved Treatment Document Explanatory Narrative:

An approved treatment of the cultural landscape remains undetermined. The 1981 General Management Plan for Ozark National Scenic Riverways identified Cardinal Acres as the future quarters for a Buck Hollow subdistrict ranger, pending the 1994 expiration of a term estate. However, by the 1990s, the park either did not have the money needed for renovations otherwise changed plans. Whatever the driving decision, Cardinal Acres was effectively abandoned and left in a state of benign neglect. Future treatment options will be determined by park management.

Bibliography and Supplemental Information

Bibliography

Biddle Douglas, Teresa. “Cardinal Acres Determination of Eligibility Form,” Thomason & Associates. 2004.

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Howard, William. “Cardinal Acres Maintenance Records and Notes, 1991 1992,” National Park Service (unpublished). 1992.

Jackson, Dan. “Cardinal Acres Site Visit Photographs from 10/2010 and 04/2013,” National Park Service. 2013.

National Park Service. Ozark National Scenic Riverways General Management Plan and Development Concept Plan, National Park Service. 1981.

National Park Service, Division of Land Acquisition. “Ozark National Scenic Riverways Tract Map, Segment 29,” National Park Service. 1974.

Sanford, Dena, and Sherda Williams. “LCS Field Notes and Photographs from 1993 1994 Site Visits,” National Park Service (unpublished). 1994.

Sullivan, Arthur L. “Letter from OZAR Superintendent to MWRO Regional Director, Re.: Establish Government Housing Buck Hollow, 12/05/1991,” National Park Service (unpublished). 1991.

Thomason and Associates. Theme Identification, Context Studies, and Property Evaluations: Ozark National Scenic Riverways, National Park Service. 2004.

Supplemental Information

Determination of Eligibility
Ozark National Scenic Riverways

Name of Property: Cardinal Acres **Tract Number:** 29-130
Additional Names: OZAR Site #97

Location: Southern bank of the Jacks Fork River, east of its juncture with Highway 17

County: Texas

This DOE Evaluates:	**Yes**	**No**	**N/A**
Structure(s)	**X**		
Landscape(s)	**X**		
Archaeology		**X**	

Eligibility Determination: Eligible

State/Federal Agency Certification:
As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this [ ]nomination [ ]request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR 60. In my opinion the property [X]meets [ ]does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant [ ]nationally [ ]statewide [X]locally.

Mark A Miles 07/02/04
State Historic Preservation Officer Date

MDNR - SHPO
State Agency

National Park Service Certification:
In my opinion, the property, including all contributing structures and contributing tangible and intangible landscape features, [X]meets [ ]does not meet the National Register criteria.

Joel R Poe 8/19/04
Superintendent, Ozarks National Scenic Riverways Date

8/19/2004 SHPO Consensus DOE.

VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL: NO HARD COPY TO FOLLOW

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
OZARK NATIONAL SCENIC RIVERWAYS
404 Watercress Drive
P.O. Box 490
Van Buren, Missouri 63965-0490

H3023 (MWR/CR-HAL)

September 10, 2013

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Midwest Regional Office

From: Superintendent, Ozark National Scenic Riverways

Subject: Cardinal Acres Cultural Landscapes Inventory

This memorandum serves as general concurrence provided to the Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) for Cardinal Acres. Park staff reviewed the CLI document and we concur with the general findings. It accurately reflects the current condition of "Fair" and the management category of "May Be Preserved and Maintained." We feel that the appropriate Integrated Management Resources Applications (IRMA) category for this document is "reference viewable to public."

We understand that the information in the CLI and LCS databases can be amended by contacting the CLI coordinator and requesting an update. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call Chief of Resource Management Eric Daniels at 573-323-4868.

/s/ William N. Black

9/10/2013 Park Concurrence.

STATE OF MISSOURI

Jeremiah W. (Jay) Nixon, Governor • Sara Parker Pauley, Director

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

www.dnr.mo.gov

September 17, 2013

William Harlow, Chief
Historic Architecture & Landscapes
National Park Service – Midwest Region
601 Riverfront Drive
Omaha, Nebraska 68102-4226

Re: Cardinal Acres, Ozark National Scenic Riverways (NPS) Texas County, Missouri

Dear Mr. Harlow:

Thank you for submitting information on the above referenced project for our review pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (P.L. 89-665, as amended) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's regulation 36 CFR Part 800, which requires identification and evaluation of cultural resources.

We have reviewed the Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) for Cardinal Acres at the Ozark National Scenic Riverways. Based on the updated information presented, we concur that thorough and adequate research has been conducted. We also concur with your determination that Cardinal Acres is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and D, as an example of recreational development along the Jack's Fork River, with good potential to yield important historic information. Finally, we concur that the management of this property may best be accomplished by implementation of a vegetative treatment plan for the cultural landscape.

Please be advised that, should project plans change, information documenting the revisions should be submitted to this office for further review. In the event that cultural materials are encountered during project activities, all construction should be halted, and this office notified as soon as possible in order to determine the appropriate course of action.

If you have any questions, please write Judith Deel at State Historic Preservation Office, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65102 or call 573/751-7862. Please be sure to include the SHPO Log Number (**014-TX-13**) on all future correspondence or inquiries relating to this project.

Sincerely,

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

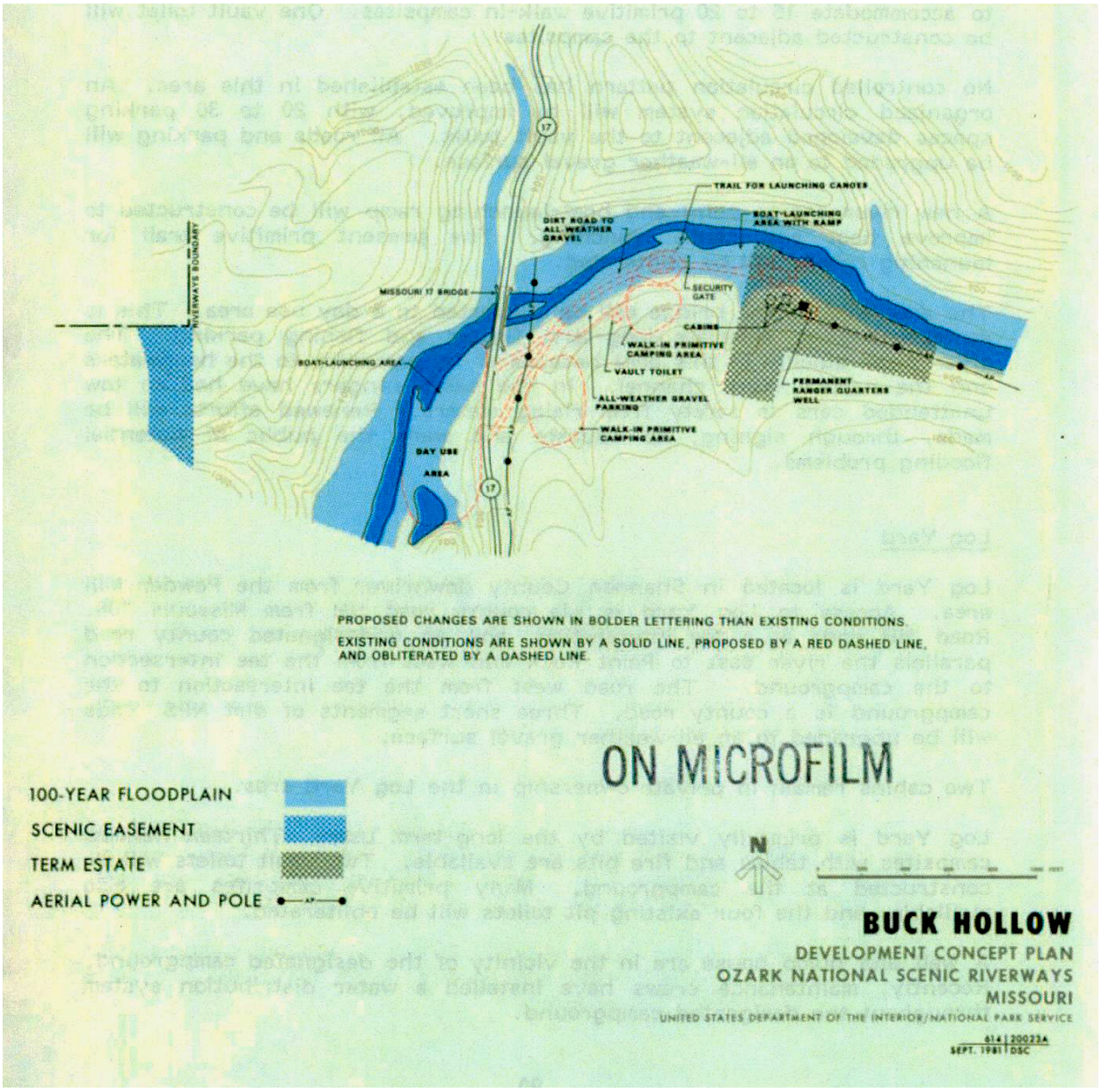
Mark A. Miles
Director and Deputy State
Historic Preservation Officer

MAM:jd

c Dan Jackson, NPS/Omaha

Recycled Paper

9/17/2013 SHPO Concurrence and Consensus DOE.



Buck Hollow Development Concept Plan (OZAR GMP/DCP 1981, 89).