

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NR 6/4/08

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Stokes, Fremont, House  
other names/site number Site # JO0200

2. Location

street & number 319 Grandview Avenue  not for publication  
city or town Clarksville  vicinity  
state Arkansas code AR county Johnson code 071 zip code 72830

3. 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 for in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets   
does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  
 nationally  statewide  locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Carrie Matthews 3/31/08  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date  
Arkansas Historic Preservation Program  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. ( See Continuation sheet for additional comments.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date  
\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

- I hereby certify that the property is:
- entered in the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet
  - determined eligible for the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet
  - determined not eligible for the National Register.
  - removed from the National Register.
  - other, (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Stokes, Fremont, House  
Name of Property

Johnson County, Arkansas  
County and State

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

**Category of Property**  
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

**Number of Resources within Property**  
(Do not include previously listed resources in count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2		buildings
		sites
1	2	structures
	2	objects
3	4	Total

**Name of related multiple property listing**  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

**Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC/Secondary Structure

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC/Secondary Structure

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE

walls WOOD/Weatherboard

roof ASPHALT SHINGLE

other \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria  
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations  
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Levels of Significance (local, state, national)

LOCAL

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1908, c. 1910

Significant Dates

1908, c. 1910

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked)

Cultural Affiliation (Complete if Criterion D is marked)

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- Previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

Stokes, Fremont, House  
Name of Property

Johnson County, Arkansas  
County and State

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreeage of Property Approximately 2.5 acres

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>15</u>	<u>458012</u>	<u>3924838</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

3	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

See continuation sheet

**Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

**Boundary Justification**

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Sondra McKelvey; Edited by Van Zbinden, National Register Historian, AHPP

organization Arkansas Historic Preservation Program date 30 January 2008

street & number 323 Center Street, 1500 Tower Building telephone (501) 324-9880

city or town Little Rock state AR zip code 72205

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets**

**Maps**

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location
- A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

**Photographs**

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

**Additional items**

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

**Property Owner**

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Richard and Sondra McKelvey

street & number 319 Grandview telephone           

city or town Clarksville state AR zip code 72830

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listing. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.)

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P. O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20303.

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

## Summary

The Fremont Stokes House was built for Fremont Stokes, owner and manager of Scranton Anthracite Coal Company in Johnson County. The home is very similar in design to the Charles Thompson designed Davis House, at 212 Fulton in Clarksville, the McKennon House, at 115 Grandview, and the Dunlap House, at 101 Grandview, also in Clarksville.<sup>1</sup> The home is a grand example of an early Colonial Revival style home.

Sitting on a decorative concrete block foundation, the two and one-half story home features a three-quarter wrap-around porch and gabled entry. The original lap siding is extant and in good condition. Three prominent dormers adorn the roof and allow for wonderful views of Clarksville to the west. The home sits on a hill overlooking Clarksville with the western edge of the property dropping steeply to Spadra Creek.

## Elaboration

Situated near the highest point on the bluff east of Clarksville, the Fremont Stokes House is located at 319 Grandview Avenue. Originally named Bluff Avenue, Grandview Avenue is the home to several of Clarksville's finer early twentieth century homes. The home was built in 1908 and represents an era of transition from the very popular Queen Anne style to the Colonial Revival style of architecture. Early Colonial Revival homes were rarely historic copies of the colonial originals but instead were more often free form adaptations of that style. There are, therefore, several features of the home that could be considered as elements of either Queen Anne or Colonial Revival.

The home was designed with prominent dormers on the north, west, and south sides, as well as a cross gable on the north side, essentially creating the Queen Anne's lower cross gable. The home is slightly asymmetrical and it has a three-quarter, wrap-around porch more commonly seen in Queen Anne homes. It should be noted, though, that hipped roof dormers and asymmetry in late nineteenth century Colonial Revival homes is not uncommon. There are however some features that clearly mark this home as an early Colonial Revival.

The one-story, classical columns along the porch are indicative of the Colonial Revival style. Though the home has no dentil work and no lintels, the windows are accented by an understated entablature echoing the colonial styles.

<sup>1</sup> The Davis House (JO0029, NR 82000854), the McKennon House (JO0028, NR 82000856), and the Dunlap House (JO0027, NR 82000855) were listed on the National Register of Historic Places as part of the Charles L. Thompson Design Collection TR on 22 December 1982.



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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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The home sits on a continuous, decorative, concrete block foundation with a full basement. It has a slight L-shape with a projection toward the north with a cross gable intersecting a hipped roof. The roof is asphalt shingle and there is one original, interior brick chimney and one exterior chimney which is a modern addition. The windows are predominately double-hung, one-over-one windows with multi-paned ribbon windows in the dormers. An additional feature of this home is the oval window. Stationary oval windows are located on the north, west, and south sides of the home. This oval shape is reflected in the front door glazing and the entry sidelights.

Contributing resources to the home are a one-story barn and carriage house and a parking structure on the west side of Grandview Avenue. Non-contributing resources to the home are a two-car garage, the water-well, which still works and is housed in a gazebo, a grape arbor, rebuilt with decorative concrete classical columns after a 1980 tornado, and a wrought iron and decorative concrete column fence.

### West Façade/Front

The front of the home reflects the symmetry of the colonial styles and is fenestrated by two, one-over-one windows on the second floor and two, one-over-one windows on the first floor. A second floor stationary, oval window is centered along the front of the home. The main entrance is centered on the home and though it lacks a fanlight, it has a multi-paned transom with decorative lead work and oval sidelights. Understated to some degree, the entablature of the front entrance is unpainted oak with wide cornice, frieze, and pilasters.

This west side is topped by a hipped roof dormer fenestrated by a ribbon window of three sections. Left and right are ten-over-one windows flanking a large, twenty-one-over-one window. Interrupting the strongly vertical façade is the one story porch. The porch runs across the full front of the home and along one half of the north and south facades. A grand pediment was added to the porch entry.

### South Façade/Side

The south elevation is marked by three distinct bays. The western bay is fenestrated similarly to the west façade with one, one-over-one window on the second floor and one stationary, oval, single-pane window. One, one-over-one window on the first floor brings light to the living room on the interior. Approximately fifteen feet of the eastern end of the porch was enclosed to provide additional living space. This enclosure is sided with lap siding that matches the home and fenestrated with single-pane ribbon windows.

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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The middle bay of the southern side is the back-half of the box so-to-speak. Fenestrated with two, one-over-one windows on the second floor and two, one-over-one windows on the first, this bay is anchored by a two-story pilaster with classical Roman detailing. Both the western and middle bays make up the main box of the home, which is ultimately a variation on the American Foursquare. Both bays are topped with a hipped roof dormer placed slightly off center from the home and fenestrated with three double-hung windows of the same proportion and style matching the western dormer.

A third bay is evident on the southern elevation. This is the southern exposure of the home's two rear sleeping porches. Both porches have been enclosed. The top is fenestrated with double-hung, one-over-one windows and the bottom is fenestrated with full height, side-by-side, single-pane windows.

### East Façade/Back

Since a very symmetrical façade, the rear of the home is now broken into three separate bays. Each corner features two-story pilasters. The southern bay of the elevation was once the first and second floor sleeping porches. These sleeping porches have been enclosed and are fenestrated with double-hung, one-over-one windows on the top and the bottom is fenestrated with full height, side-by-side, single-pane windows. The first floor sleeping porch was extended to north approximately twenty feet. This addition was sided with lap siding matching the original siding exquisitely.

A brick exterior chimney was added with the addition of two fireplaces on the interior of the home. One fireplace was added by the current owner to the extended first floor sleeping porch and one to the home's informal living space. The northern bay of the rear of the home is fenestrated with double-hung, one-over-one windows.

### North Façade/Side

This side of the house, like the southern side, has two bays. The eastern bay projects from the home approximately ten feet giving the home a slightly L-shape and the suggestion of asymmetry. This symmetrical Colonial Revival form echoes the Queen Anne form and was more common in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The projection is fenestrated by three windows in a ribbon form; two, narrow, double-hung, one-over-one windows flank a larger double-hung, one-over-one window. Each corner of this projection is capped with the two-story classical-style pilaster. This projection is topped with a cross gable on hip roof.

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The western bay of this elevation is the larger of the two bays and features the one story porch. The porch's shed roof is supported by classical columns connected with an elaborate balustrade. The porch gently curves around the northwest corner of the home. The bay is fenestrated by two oval windows on the second floor. These two oval windows contain the original stained glass. The second floor also features one one-over-one window. On the first floor there is one window, another of the oval stationary windows. This, like the others on this side, contains the original stained glass.

### Carriage House and Barn

The carriage house and barn is toward the south and east from the home. A one-story, board-and-batten structure it is of frame construction on a brick foundation. There is one carriage door in the northern quarter of the western façade. To the east of the carriage door is a standard door and a double-hung, four-over-four window. On the southern quarter of the western façade is a full-height carriage door. Both the northern and southern elevations of the carriage house are fenestrated by one, centrally-located, double-hung, one-over-one window. The rear, or eastern elevation, of the carriage house features one standard door and one, double-hung one-over-one window in the northern quarter. The remainder features a series of three stalls with a shed roof for feeding and protecting horses turned-out in the pasture to the east.

### Parking Structure

On the west side of Grandview Avenue directly across from the driveway of the home is a large parking area. This area is approximately twelve feet deep and twenty feet wide. The hill drops steeply to Spadra Creek at this point and the retaining wall on the downhill side is approximately fifteen feet tall. Sitting on a foundation of cut stone, the wall is topped by a decorative concrete block wall about three feet high. Being a man of prominent wealth, Fremont Stokes was able to acquire one of the first automobiles purchased in Clarksville. Being a concerned parent, Stokes built the level area and wall, in the early 1910s, to prevent his son from backing the car off the hill.

### Garage

The garage is a detached, two-car garage. It sits directly to the east of the home. It is a noncontributing resource to the home as it was built by the current home owners in the 1980s. However, it was built using a similar full-faced decorative concrete block as the home. The home owners were able to procure an antique block machine and pattern plate as well as amassing a large collection of blocks from destroyed buildings. The garage is sided in lap siding and painted match the home. The roof of the garage is a wooden deck accessed from the first floor of the home.



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The property is surrounded by two fences. A decorative iron fence originally surrounded the home on all sides. The iron fence in the front of the home was lost in a tornado in 1980. A steel fence with decorative concrete block gateposts was rebuilt as a replacement.

### Integrity

The house is much as it was when built. The interior features raised panel oak doors with an inset dentil work carving on all the panel edges. Each of the interior doorways features a transom window for ventilation. The front door enters into a large central hall with a grand staircase rising to bedrooms on the second floor. The staircase is made completely of oak and features highly ornate carvings in the balusters and along the paneling.

Several changes have been made to the home over the years: the enclosure of fifteen feet of porch in the 1960s on the south side of the home, the enclosure and addition to the sleeping porches on the east side of the home in the 1970s, the addition of an exterior chimney and garage in the 1980s, and the installation of two skylights to the roof of the home. None of these however detract from the home's integrity. The enclosure of the porch echoes the projection on the north side of the home and in some ways enhances the symmetry of the home. The remaining changes are on the rear of the home and not easily viewed from the street. In each case the changes were made using similar materials and similar construction matching or exceeding original workmanship. Overall the home retains very good integrity.

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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### Summary

The Fremont Stokes House being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places with **local significance** under **Criterion C** as a good example of a Colonial Revival home in Clarksville, Arkansas.

### Elaboration

Clarksville, the county seat of Johnson County, was incorporated in 1848. Four miles up Spadra Creek from the Arkansas River, Clarksville sits at the foot of the Ozark Mountain range, and much of the county is now in the Ozark National Forest.

In 1840 coal was discovered on the east bank of Spadra Creek—the first anthracite coal west of the Mississippi River. However, due to the difficulty of mining and transporting the coal, it was not mined to any advantage for several years. In 1872, the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad reached Clarksville. Due to economic hardships and the depression of 1873, Clarksville was, for many years, the end of the railroad line. As rail connections grew the mining industry began a real boom, as both miners and company men began to flood into Johnson County. By 1926, seventeen coal mines were in operation around Clarksville. Annual output was 400,000 tons and the seventeen mines had a monthly payroll of \$125,000.

Clarksville grew up around the courthouse square on the west bank of Spadra Creek. The bluff on the east of the creek was heavily forested with large oak trees. In 1895, a modern iron bridge was built over Spadra Creek to replace an old wooden covered bridge. This allowed for the East Hill, as it was commonly called, to be settled by Clarksville's prominent and prosperous citizens. The move by this group to the hill east of town was both superficial and practical. On the hill they could build grand homes implying the importance of their status and yet also avoid the regular flooding of the lower town. Among the first homes on what was then called Bluff Street, were those of R. D. Dunlap, wealthy farmer and merchant, and Dr. A. M. McKennon. Noted architect Charles Thompson of Little Rock designed both of these homes.<sup>2</sup>

In 1905 the Scranton Anthracite Coal Company opened a new mine in Johnson County, with Fremont Stokes as owner and operator. Stokes, born 1864 in Hazelton, Pennsylvania, worked with partners John Daley and G. K. Gearhart to commercially develop the relatively new coal fields of Johnson County. All three men were experts from the coal fields of Pennsylvania and moved to Clarksville from Scranton, Pennsylvania. Stokes and Daley bought twenty acres of land along the main line of the Missouri Pacific Railway; they laid a railroad spur and began sinking a shaft to mine the coal.

<sup>2</sup> The Dunlap Home (JO0027) and the McKennon House (JO0028) were both nominated to the National Register of Historic Places 22 December 1982.

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 2

Stokes and Daley plotted the town of Montana, six miles west of Spadra, and sold home lots to the company's miners. In four years the town had one hundred homes, a post office, a thirty-five room hotel, an Opera house, a dance hall, a skating rink, a general store, and a railroad depot. Growth of the Johnson County coal fields was quite large after 1890. In 1891 there were only four companies operating mines in the Johnson County coal fields. By 1921, the Scranton Anthracite Company was one of twenty mines operating in the Spadra Coal Field.

The Spadra Coal Field is actually comprised of anthracite, semi-bituminous, and bituminous coals. Semi-bituminous coal has a higher carbon content than true bituminous coals and less than anthracite. Anthracite coal's high carbon content makes it burn very cleanly and with a very high heat; making the coal highly desirable. The vein was originally discovered in the vicinity of Spadra along Spadra Creek. On the north side of the Arkansas River extending approximately four or eight miles, the vein varies from one hundred to several hundred feet below the surface and varies in thickness from a foot to four feet. There were various estimates of the extent of the field from 60,000 acres to over 100,000 acres.

Fremont Stokes built his home in 1908 on a tract of land purchased from J. M. Thompson for \$750.00. Stokes' tract of land was at the crest of the East Hill overlooking the city. Though it is unknown who Stokes hired as the architect, or builder, for the home it is believed that the home was designed by Charles Thompson. There are very distinct similarities between the McKennon House at 115 Grandview Avenue, the Davis House at 212 Fulton, and the Dunlap House at 101 Grandview Avenue. Each of the preceding homes were designed by Charles Thompson in the Colonial Revival style and of the asymmetric and full-width porch sub-types of the style. The Davis House and the McKennon House were built prior to the Fremont Stokes House in 1905 and 1907 respectively.

All three of the Charles Thompson designed homes, the McKennon House, the Davis House, and the Dunlap House, are American Foursquare homes that sit on decorative concrete block foundations. Both the Davis House and the McKennon House are full-width porch sub-types of the Colonial Revival style. The Davis House features a full-width front porch with a wrap around to the southern façade. The home features a dentil decoration along the porch eave and a full bay window on the first floor of the southern elevation. Unlike later homes of the Colonial Revival style, the Davis home features open rafters and a simple front door fixed off-center from the home. The hipped roof is accented by a dormer with Flemish gable and the porch features paired Tuscan columns, both unusual for Charles Thompson designs.

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3

The McKennon House which was built in 1907, two years after the Davis House and one year before the Fremont Stokes House, features many of the same elements of the Davis house. The home is an American Foursquare with a hipped roof and the full-width porch extends across the front of the home. The porch design features a pedimented entry very similar, but more elaborate, to the pedimented entry on the Fremont Stokes House. Unusual to Charles Thompson designs was the oval window in the second story western façade of the McKennon House. The oval window on the second story western façade of the Fremont Stokes House is of very similar scale, design, and location to that of the McKennon House.

Like the Davis House, the McKennon House features a front elevation roof dormer unusual to Thompson designs. Thompson designed a gabled dormer with a Palladian window. With the McKennon House Thompson also added dormers in the side elevations, both of these dormers are arch-topped dormers reflecting this early period when the Colonial Revival style was freer and less historically accurate. The multiple dormers of the McKennon house can also be found in the Fremont Stokes House though with the later they are hipped roof dormers, more reflective of the shingle style than the arched roof dormer of the second empire style. The Fremont Stokes House, like the McKennon House, features a wide overhanging boxed eave and Classical pilasters at the corners.

The Dunlap House was built about 1910, after the Fremont Stokes House. It is interesting to note then the similarities between the two homes. On the Dunlap House the front porch is a three-quarter porch that wraps around to the southern façade of the home. The classical Roman columns and balustrade of the Fremont Stokes House porch are echoed in the porch of the Dunlap House. Like the Fremont Stokes House, the front door of the Dunlap House features a square multi-paned transom and oval sidelights on each side of a highly decorative, oak door with large, oval glazing.

Though the architect and the builder are unknown the Fremont Stokes House is strikingly similar to the Charles Thompson designed homes in Clarksville. The massing and detailing on the home reflect the prosperity and position of Fremont Stokes in the community. With its incorporation of so many of these Charles Thompson and early Colonial Revival elements, the home remains a good, elegant example of the early Colonial Revival style of architecture.

### Summary

The Fremont Stokes House being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places with **local significance** under **Criterion C** as a good example of a Colonial Revival home in Clarksville, Arkansas.

Stokes, Fremont, House  
Name of Property

Johnson County, Arkansas  
County and State

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

### Bibliography

Arkansas Cumberland College. *Arkansas Cumberland College, Bulletin No. 2* (Clarksville, AR: privately printed, 1921).

Goodspeed Publishing Company. *The Goodspeed Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Western Arkansas*. (Chicago: The Goodspeed Publishing Company, 1891. Reprint, Easley, SC: Southern Historical Press, 1978.)

Langford, Ella Malloy. *History of Johnson County, Arkansas: The First Hundred Years*. (N.P.: privately printed, 1921. Reprint, Clarksville, AR: Johnson County Historical Society, 1992).

McKennon, C. H. *Iron Men: A Saga of the Deputy of the United States Marshals who Rode the Indian Territory*. (Garden City, NY: Doubleday & Co., 1967).

Mickel, Lillian. *History of Johnson County, Volume IV*. (Clarksville, AR: Johnson County Historical Society, 1985).



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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 1

### Verbal Boundary of Description

Part of the SW  $\frac{1}{4}$  NE  $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 5, Township 9 North, Range 23 West described as follows:  
Beginning at a point South 24 degrees West 732 feet from a stone which stands 300 feet West of the center of the Northeast Quarter of Section 5, Township 9 North, Range 23 West: Thence South 24 degrees West 192 feet; thence South 66 degrees East 300 feet; thence North 24 degrees West 192 feet; thence North 66 degrees West 300 feet, to the point of beginning.

Also, located directly in front of the residence and property a 319 Grandview, and from thence running North 66 degrees West down the bluff approximately 200 feet to the centerline of Spadra Creek; same being all of the property between the North and South lot lines described above, from the West side of Grandview Avenue (aka Bluff Street), to Spadra Creek.

### Boundary Justification

The boundary encompasses all of the land historically associated with the Fremont Stokes House.





















