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	4. Owner of Property								
2	name Donald G. and Bennie Page								
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Ę	5. Loca	ation of	Legal Des	scription					
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7. Description

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Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance SUMMARY

The Carter-Jones House in Yellville, Marion County, is a two-story white frame house with an irregular plan. The current structure was produced in 1901 by a major remodelling of a much simpler house. The present appearance is that of a traditional farmhouse with a Queen-Anne-influenced wrap-around porch.

ELABORATION

The original rooms of the Carter-Jones House were constructed c. 1847. (The outline of the first rooms is visible underneath the house where the floor joists are logs that still have bark intact.) In 1901 the house was remodelled and greatly enlarged by the addition of an entry hall, a second story, and a wrap-around porch. The "body" of the house is traditional in style. It is covered in white weatherboard and the windows are double-hung, one-over-one sashes. The window trim is plain with only a minimal entablature above. There are cornerboards with capitals at each corner of the house.

The most distinguished feature of the Carter-Jones House is the wrap-around porch. The porch roof is supported by turned-posts with brackets and has lattice trim around the eaves. The porch as two gabled extensions, one on the southeast corner and another on the side which covers the well. The gable ends are covered in fishscale shingles. The gables of both the porch and house have ornamental bargeboards.

Also a product of the 1901 remodelling, a two-story bay window graces the west side. The front of the house has a two-story prow (the entry hall) which has a two-story porch. The upper level porch has the same lattice trim as the lower one, but has different brackets, and square, rather than turned, posts. The end gables of the upper porch are covered with stagger-butt shingles, while the gable of the prow has diamond shingles. On the rear there has been a two-story shed addition which is covered in novelty siding.

On the interior, the Carter-Jones House gives the impression that it was originally designed with a central-hall plan. However, the most impressive detailing is found in the entry hall, which was added in 1901. There is an elaborate open staircase immediately to the left when you enter. Both the stairway and entry hall have wainscotting. There are rather unique diamond-shaped windows on either side of the front door. The opening between the living room and dining room is decorated by Tuscan columns on pedestals. Most of the door and window surrounds have corner blocks. The woodwork in the formal living areas maintains a natural stained color.

8. Significance



Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

SUMMARY

The Carter-Jones House in Yellville is significant architecturally as an intact example of the type of house built by an affluent provincial Arkansas businessman at the turn of the century. It is also important for its representation of the lives of two of its occupants, Perry G. Carter and W. R. Jones, and their contributions to the growth and development of the area.

ELABORATION

Yellville, in Marion County, is a small town of just over a thousand people located in the Ozark Mountains in north central Arkansas. Originally a Shawnee Indian settlement, it was named the county seat in 1836. However, Yellville grew slowly and was not incorporated as a town until 1872. The advent of steamboat traffic on the nearby White River soon afterwards spurred limited investment in cotton growing, but geographic features of the region are not conducive to this type of agriculture and by the 1930's the last cottom gin in the area closed down. A brief spell as a mining region brought life into Yellville's economy from the 1890's through the World War I years, when areas near the Buffalo River were mined for zinc and lead. The town remains as it has always been, however, a small rural Arkansas community.

The Carter-Jones House conceals an original log structure built by John W. Methvin in 1847. Floor joists of unhewn timber underneath the present building indicate that this was most likely a central-hall or dogtrot house with a rear ell. No other features of the 1847 structure are evident in the appearance of the Carter-Jones House. Local legend has it that the original building served as a courthouse for Marion County for a time because the original courthouse was burned during the Civil War, although no positive documentation can be cited to support this claim. Methvin himself was killed in the Civil War and in 1874 the property was purchased from his descendants by Perry G. Carter.

Carter had come to Marion County from eastern Arkansas in 1869 and soon established himself as one of Yellville's leading citizens. He was one of those behind the move to incorporate the town, and served on its first elected council. He was elected Treasurer of Marion County in 1872. The street on which the house stands is named for Carter, and he was buried in the southwest corner of the lawn. Although his remains were transferred in 1955, Carter's gravestone remains as a part of the stone wall which surrounds the property.

In 1900 the Carter-Jones House was purchased by Carter's son-in-law, W. R. Jones. Jones was owner, editor, and publisher of the local newspaper, the <u>Mountain Echo</u> and was also involved in a variety of other commercial endeavors. He was active in the mining industry which flourished just after the turn of the century, was a partner in the bank in Yellville, and also owned "mercantiles" in several towns in Marion County: he was reputedly the largest taxpayer in the county by 1910. Jones was also active in state and local politics, serving in the Arkansas General Assembly from 1895-1896 and again from 1929-1930. He was instrumental in getting U.S. Highway 62, which runs through Yellville, established from Muskogee, Oklahoma to Paducah, Kentucky, and was also behind the movement to consolidate schools in order to provide better educational opportunities for Marion County children.

9. Major Bibliographical References

(See Continuation Sheet)

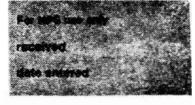
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2. State Historic	Preservation Of	fficer Certification		
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For NPS use only				
I hereby certify that this property is inc	cluded in the National Register			
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Keeper of the National Register				
Attest:		date		
Chief of Registration				
GPO 91				

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number

9

Page 1

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- "Serve as Presiding Officers at Convening General Assembly," Arkansas Gazette, January 11, 1927.
- "Site for War Orphans' Home Given by Marion County Man," <u>The Mountain Echo</u> (Yellville), January 28, 1926.
- "Mr. Jones Proposes Change in Highway Plans," The Mountain Echo, February 10, 1927.
- "Jones Column," The Mountain Echo, February 10, 1927.
- "Marion County, Arkansas, for the first 150 Years" by Marian Burnes, <u>1836 Arkansas 1986</u> <u>Reflections of our Past Baxter and Marion Counties</u>, copyright 1986 by Heritage Keepsakes, Inc.

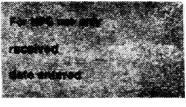
Personal memorabilia of W. R. Jones

Interview with Mrs. Marian Burnes, January 10, 1987.

Telephone interview with Mrs. Marydell Ward Watson (granddaughter of W. R. Jones and Idella Jones) January 18, 1987.

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet c litem number 8 Page 2

In 1901 Jones completed remodelling of the house he had purchased from his wife's family. The original four rooms became ten, fashionable details were added inside and out (see #7 Description), and the house became one of the most impressive in the area. In a region of predominantly small, traditional vernacular residences, few if any could equal the Carter-Jones House, which the <u>Mountain Echo</u> reported to be the "neatest and costliest in North Arkansas." It remains virtually unaltered as an example of the home of a small-town Arkansas family of substantial means, the only changes being in the upper story porch balustrade and very limited interior modernization. The house was owned by descendants of the Carter and Jones families until it was purchased by the present owners in 1981.



