

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

562949

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any 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.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Johnson, William Jasper, House

Other names/site number: Johnson House, MR0097

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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



2. Location

Street & number: North of the intersection of Lakeshore Road and Honeysuckle Avenue

City or town: Bull Shoals State: AR County: Marion

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

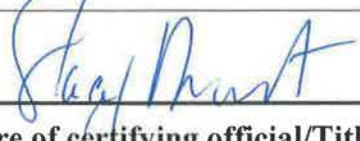
I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

 X A B X C D

 <hr/> Signature of certifying official/Title: <u>Arkansas Historic Preservation Program</u> State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	<hr/> Date <u>August 1, 2018</u>
<p>In my opinion, the property <u> </u> meets <u> </u> does not meet the National Register criteria.</p> <hr/> <p>Signature of commenting official: _____ Date _____</p> <hr/> <p>Title : _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____</p>	

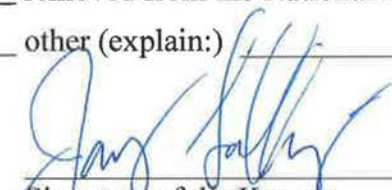
Johnson, William Jasper, House
Name of Property

Marion County, Arkansas
County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)


Signature of the Keeper

9-12-2018
Date of Action

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

Johnson, William Jasper, House
Name of Property

Marion County, Arkansas
County and State

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	_____	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>1</u>	_____	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register _____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

Johnson, William Jasper, House
Name of Property

Marion County, Arkansas
County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER: Wood-Framed, Single Pen House with Rear Ell

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Foundation: STONE, Walls: Wood,
weatherboard, roof: Metal: Aluminum.

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The William Jasper Johnson House, constructed in circa 1900, is an excellent example of a single pen type of Ozark vernacular house of Arkansas. This wood frame house is clad with clapboard and drop siding. The entire structure is L-shaped in plan, with two main interior rooms and one small storage room. The house was originally a single-pen house with gabled roof; however, the house received a historic rear addition sometime shortly after the construction of the original house. There is a rough-cut stone chimney on the western elevation of the house. The main façade of the house faces south and includes a front porch that shelters the entire front elevation. The main roof is a double-pitched, side gabled roof clad with corrugated metal sheets. The rear addition is topped by a separate, lower gable roof also clad in metal sheets. The entire house sits on stone foundation piers. Overall, the house is a very simple building without any significant ornamentation.

Narrative Description

The William Jasper Johnson House was built in circa 1900. The house is located just to the north of the intersection of Lakeshore Road and Honeysuckle Avenue in the community of Bull Shoals, Arkansas. This building can be broadly characterized as an example of the traditional

Johnson, William Jasper, House
Name of Property

Marion County, Arkansas
County and State

single-pen type of Ozark vernacular house as identified by Jean Sizemore in her study of Ozark vernacular houses from 1830 to 1930.¹ This L-shaped building has two main interior rooms as well a small storage room. The house was originally constructed as a single pen, one room, house with a tall gable roof. Shortly after its completion, the Johnson family added a rear “ell” to the house that includes one additional large room and a small storage room at the intersection of the ell and the main structure along the building’s east elevation. The front part of the house, which encompasses the original single pen, was the main living area of the house. The single room in this part of the house is rectangular in shape with a large stone hearth and chimney along the western wall of the room. The main lintel above the chimney opening is made of a single, impressively large piece of local stone. Under the porch roof, the front façade is clad in clapboard siding. The western portion of the original single pen structure is clad in shiplap siding while the rear addition and eastern side of the original single pen is clad in drop siding, also known as German, Dutch, novelty, or rustic siding. This siding has an upper coved section that fits into the bottom rabbet of the board above. The western exterior façade is dominated by a large rough-cut stone chimney constructed with large, visible mortar joints. The chimney extends above the ridge line of the main gable. The structure has three entries: the main entry is on the main, south-facing façade; another is on the east elevation; and the final one is on north elevation of the rear addition.

The front façade of the Johnson House faces south toward the intersection of Honeysuckle Avenue and Lakeshore Road. A simple porch along the entire front façade is topped by an extension of the gable roof. This shed roof is supported on four, small, square columns. The porch is reached by a set of simple stone steps. The porch shelters a tall central entry doorway that includes an inner wooden paneled door and an outer screen door with wooden muntins and ornamental scrollwork. The central doorway is flanked to each side by a single four-over-four, double-hung window. These two windows are also covered by later exterior screens in simple frames. The eastern window has been covered with plywood due to the loss of glass.

The western (side) façade of the Johnson House includes the large stone chimney as well as the western façade of the rear addition. This rear addition includes a pair of windows, set side-by-side, near the northern edge of this façade. These two windows are three-over-one, double-hung windows and are currently boarded up due to loss of glass panes. The rear addition also features exposed rafter tails under the roof line along the eastern and western facades.

The rear façade of the rear addition is covered in vertical drop siding. The eastern façade of the rear addition includes a single doorway, with an interior two-panel wooden door and an exterior wooden screen door. The northern façade of the small storage space that was added with the rear addition along the rear of the original single pen house includes a single square stationary window, currently covered with corrugated metal.

¹ Jean Sizemore, *Ozark Vernacular Houses: A Study of Rural Homeplaces in the Arkansas Ozarks, 1830-1930*. New ed. edition. (Fayetteville: University of Arkansas Press, 1994), 45, 46, 50-53.

Johnson, William Jasper, House
Name of Property

Marion County, Arkansas
County and State

The eastern façade of the original portion of the house includes a central doorway with a four-panel wooden door that opens onto the side yard. The gable end of this façade is clad in simple weatherboard siding rather than the drop siding seen along the rest of this façade.

Interior

The interior of the main living room, along the front of the house, is clad in large vertical boards, including along all of the walls and the ceiling. There is also evidence of an early fabric ceiling treatment as well as several layers of wall-paper along the walls. The floor of the original section of the building is composed of narrow wooden floor boards covered with deteriorated linoleum. The interior of the rear addition has been partially stripped of its interior cladding, much of which seems to have been added sometime during the mid-20th century. The home never included interior plumbing or interior electrical service. There is evidence in a photograph from the 1940s that there was a stove of some sort installed in the rear addition. This stove has since been removed. According to family tradition, the Johnson family cooked outside and/or in the nearby log structure which was described by family members as the “summer kitchen”.

Outbuildings

Due to the history of family ownership of this property, the main house has been inherited on a separate parcel from the nearby outbuildings. At this time, only the main house is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. The two nearby outbuildings, including the “summer kitchen” and the “well house” are not included in this nomination but are closely associated with the Johnson family farmstead.

To the northeast of the main house is a log structure with a partially enclosed front porch that was described by family members as the “summer kitchen” for the property. This building may be a remnant of an early farmstead on the site before the arrival of the Johnson family. A large opening along the western edge of the house denotes a lost fireplace and chimney. The building is of square log construction with wooden scraps and mud daubing in between the logs. The structure is topped by a metal sheet clad gable roof. The roof also includes evidence of an outlet for an interior wood stove. At some point, double-hung wooden windows were added to the log structure. A main doorway for the log structure is located under a corner porch along the southern façade while a smaller secondary door is located along the eastern façade. The interior, although in an advanced state of deterioration, shows evidence of the use of newspapers and magazine pages added as an interior wall decoration and/or covering in the 1920s. The floor also shows evidence of early 20th century linoleum and painted floor cloths. The interior ceiling of this building also appears to exhibit blackening associated with the use of the building as a location for heating or cooking fires.

Directly to the east of the main house is a small wooden framed well house clad in horizontal board siding and topped by a simple metal sheet clad gable roof. Several yards to the east of the house site is a dilapidated barn structure that may have also been associated with the Johnson homestead, but is also located on a separately owned parcel of land.

Johnson, William Jasper, House
Name of Property

Marion County, Arkansas
County and State

Integrity

There have been no major non-historic alterations to the exterior of the house. A rear addition has been added, but that occurred in the early twentieth century. Also, it appears the flooring of the front porch has been replaced, but it was replaced in a similar style to the original porch. Early photographs of the property show wire fence supported by wooden posts surrounding the property. This fence was removed at some point after 1980.

Johnson, William Jasper, House
Name of Property

Marion County, Arkansas
County and State

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.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Johnson, William Jasper, House
Name of Property

Marion County, Arkansas
County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Exploration/Settlement

Architecture

Period of Significance

c. 1900 – c. 1920

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Johnson, William Jasper, House
Name of Property

Marion County, Arkansas
County and State

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The William Jasper Johnson house is recommended eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion A**, with **local significance**, for its association with early settlement of Newton Flat, the precursor to the present-day community of Bull Shoals. The house is also being nominated under **Criterion C**, with **local significance**, as an example of a single pen type of Ozark vernacular house of Arkansas. The period of significance for the house is circa 1900 and its boundaries are the current plot of land associated with the house. The period of significance for the property, from c. 1900 to c. 1920, encompasses the likely construction of the original house and the rear addition as well as the early development of the Newton Flat community prior to the selection of the area as a possible dam site.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

The Johnson Family and Newton Flat

The William Jasper Johnson house is located in present day Bull Shoals, Arkansas; however, that was not the original name of the surrounding settlement. In 1867, Abraham and Nancy Farmer Newton settled in the flats above Jimmie Creek, in present day Marion County, Arkansas. This creek bed is now located under Bull Shoals Lake to the west of the community of Bull Shoals. Abraham and Nancy Newton were both originally from Missouri and married in 1854 in Cole County, Missouri. In the 1850 census, Abraham is listed as an 18-year old blacksmith, but by 1860 he is described as a 28-year old farmer with a wife (Nancy) and four children.² Local oral histories indicated that the Newton family reached the White River during the spring floods and were prevented from traveling farther west. Abraham decided to settle in the Jimmie Creek Township probably because of the availability of rich farmland. In 1870, the Newton family welcomed a daughter, Malissa “Belle” Isabelle Newton and in 1872, they had a son, Abraham O. Newton. The senior Abraham operated a farm and was very active in the local government in the area. Soon, the local community that developed in the area became known as Newton Flat after Abraham and his family.³

In 1874, Abraham Newton was elected the Justice of the Peace for the surrounding Township, a very important political position in rural Arkansas communities.⁴ The position of Justice of the

² Nancy Bishop, *Bishop_Bischoff Research: The Descendants of Jacob and Katherine (Elkins) Bishop*. (Willshire, Ohio: N. Bishop, 2010), 12-13.

³ Although some sources present the name of the town as Newton’s Flats, there is very little information on the community recorded in printed county or local histories.

⁴ Robert Edward Harper, *The History of Bull Shoals: The Best Little Town by a Dam Site*. (Bull Shoals, Ark.: Bull Shoals Historical Society, 2000), 30.

Johnson, William Jasper, House
Name of Property

Marion County, Arkansas
County and State

Peace became a prominent power in local politics after Reconstruction in Arkansas, when the state held another constitutional convention to limit the powers of the state government and rest power back to the counties.⁵ The newly created constitution was based on “a county-based system for determining the number of representatives for most elective offices. County courts, consisting of an elected judge and an elected justice of the peace, had exclusive jurisdiction in local matters. These justices also had original jurisdiction in contract disputes, suits to recover personal property, and misdemeanor cases.”⁶ The election of Abraham Newton as the local Justice of the Peace showed his prominence in the local community.



William Jasper Johnson House with Ms. Belle Newton Johnson in the side yard,
c. 1940, photo courtesy of Ms. Jennie Johnson

In March 1887, William Jasper Johnson (b. 1863 - d. 1947), a local landowner in Marion County married Belle Newton (b. 1870 – d. 1958), Abraham Newton’s daughter.⁷ The couple originally lived in Baxter County, but moved to Newton Flat in 1888 after the birth of the first of their

⁵ Judith Kilpatrick and Samantha Fields, “Law,” *Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*, Central Arkansas Library System, updated 25 August 2017, www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net, Accessed 1 June 2018.

⁶ Kilpatrick and Fields, “Law,” *Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*.

⁷ Marriage License, W. J. Johnson and M.M.I. Newton, March 18, 1887; “Belle Johnson,” ArkansasGravestone.org, Accessed August 25, 2017.

<http://arkansasgravestones.org/view.php?id=323573>; and “William Jasper Johnson,” Arkansas Gravestone.org, Accessed August 25, 2017. <http://arkansasgravestones.org/view.php?id=323602>.

Johnson, William Jasper, House
Name of Property

Marion County, Arkansas
County and State

seven children.⁸ On June 11th, 1897, Johnson received a homestead grant, which contained the property now associated with the Johnson House, from the United States government. This grant included 160 acres in Newton Flat. Johnson and his wife constructed the William Jasper Johnson House sometime after getting the grant, with the house possibly complete by 1900. Johnson family tradition states that the William Johnson House was located “a short distance from the site where...the Newtons, first settled, and for whom the Newton Flat community was named.”⁹ Much like his father-in-law, William Jasper Johnson was active in local politics. He served as Justice of the Peace several times from 1894 through 1916.¹⁰ Local residents still recall stories of William Johnson performing weddings and holding court under the Oak tree located near the house.¹¹ Also, as evidenced by the outbuildings and the typical pattern of Ozark farming settlement, the Johnson House was a main centerpiece of a farm complex.

The Development of Bull Shoals

During the early twentieth century, several companies had explored developing hydroelectric power in north Arkansas.¹² In 1940, the US Army Corps of Engineers developed a plan to construct a dam at Newton Flat for flood control, power production, and “other beneficial purposes” which included recreational development. However, because of World War II, the Corps of Engineers focused their efforts on Norfolk Dam to the southeast. It was not until 1947 that the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers began work on the dam in Newton Flat.¹³ Soon after the dam was created, a powerhouse and generators were constructed. The project was dedicated by President Harry S. Truman in July of 1952. The creation of the dam and the resulting Bull Shoals Lake immediately affected the local economy, with tourists flocking to the recreational areas that were developed around the lake. In the area in 1940, there were only 13 businesses that provided guests overnight accommodations. By 1970, there were 300 businesses that provided overnight accommodations in the area, an increase of over 2000 percent.¹⁴ Although the dam and lake created recreational and economic opportunities for the area, the lake did inundate several valleys in the region, erasing any evidence of many early settlement sites in the area. The Johnson House is a surviving remnant of this early settlement history, connected to well-known and influential members of the local community, Mr. William Jasper Johnson and his wife Belle (Newton) Johnson.

During the planning for the nearby dam and lake, Charles S. Woods Sr., a real estate developer, realized that the Newton Flat community would soon be valuable lake-front property. With the

⁸ “Rites in Tulsa for County Native,” *Mountain Echo*, April 24, 1969.

⁹ “Rites in Tulsa for County Native,” *Mountain Echo*, April 24, 1969.

¹⁰ Family records have copies of certification of appointment as Justice of the Peace for Johnson from in 1894, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, and 1916. Personal files of Jennie L. Johnson, Trustee, Johnson Family Trust.

¹¹ Personal files of Jennie L. Johnson, Trustee, Johnson Family Trust.

¹² Scott Branyan, “Bull Shoals Dam and Lake,” *Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*, Central Arkansas Library System, updated 25 May 2017, www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net, Accessed 1 June 2018.

¹³ *Ibid.*

¹⁴ *Ibid.*

Johnson, William Jasper, House
Name of Property

Marion County, Arkansas
County and State

help of local investors, Woods formed a real estate company and started buying up local farms. With the help of his son, Woods soon subdivided his property in over 2000 lots, created a new street plan for what they hoped would develop into a large resort community. The new town plat for what would become Bull Shoals was filed at the local courthouse in 1946. In early 1948, after several campaigns to promote the potential of the new community, Woods had sold about 20 percent of his lots; before any streets had been paved, or electric or sewer service had been constructed.¹⁵ This was even before the dam and lake were completed. The community of Bull Shoals was officially incorporated as a town in November of 1953, effectively supplanting the previous informal community of Newton Flat. Today, only the local Newton Flat cemetery still retains the community's early name. In 1957, Woods passed away, leaving the town without its original visionary.¹⁶



William Jasper Johnson House with unidentified man,
c. 1970, photo courtesy of Ms. Jennie Johnson

While the town of Bull Shoals grew, the Johnson house remained stable while the town grew up around the property. Belle Johnson and her husband continued to live in the house until their deaths during the mid-20th century. Local history books indicated that Belle was beloved in the

¹⁵ Earl Berry, *History of Marion County*. (Yellville, Ark: Historic Genealogical Society of Marion County Arkansas, 2002), 356-357.

¹⁶ Berry, *History of Marion County*, 357.

Johnson, William Jasper, House
Name of Property

Marion County, Arkansas
County and State

community, where the town's citizens referred her to as "Aunty Belle," and the "Belle of Newton Flat," and family members called her "Granny John."¹⁷ Citizens also remember that Belle Johnson was very active in the upkeep of the house. She "worked daily, continuously and tirelessly on her homeplace (sic). She even kept the yard carefully swept using a straight broom to keep the leaves and debris out. Everyone remembers her flowerbeds; she must have loved tending them."¹⁸ Interestingly, Belle never allowed electricity into the home, and utilized the fireplace for heating and a detached kitchen and possibly a stove in the rear portion of the house for cooking.¹⁹ After the death of Belle Johnson, the home continued to be owned by descendants of the Johnson family. The home has never been lived in full time since the deaths of William and Belle Johnson.



Ms. Belle Newton Johnson sitting in front of the stone fireplace inside the Johnson House, c. 1940, photo courtesy of Ms. Jennie Johnson.

Ozark Vernacular House of Arkansas

The William Jasper Johnson House is an example of a single pen type of Ozark vernacular house of Arkansas. Vernacular architecture is usually defined as buildings or structures that are not

¹⁷ Harper, *The History of Bull Shoals: The Best Little Town by a Dam Site*, 31-33.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*

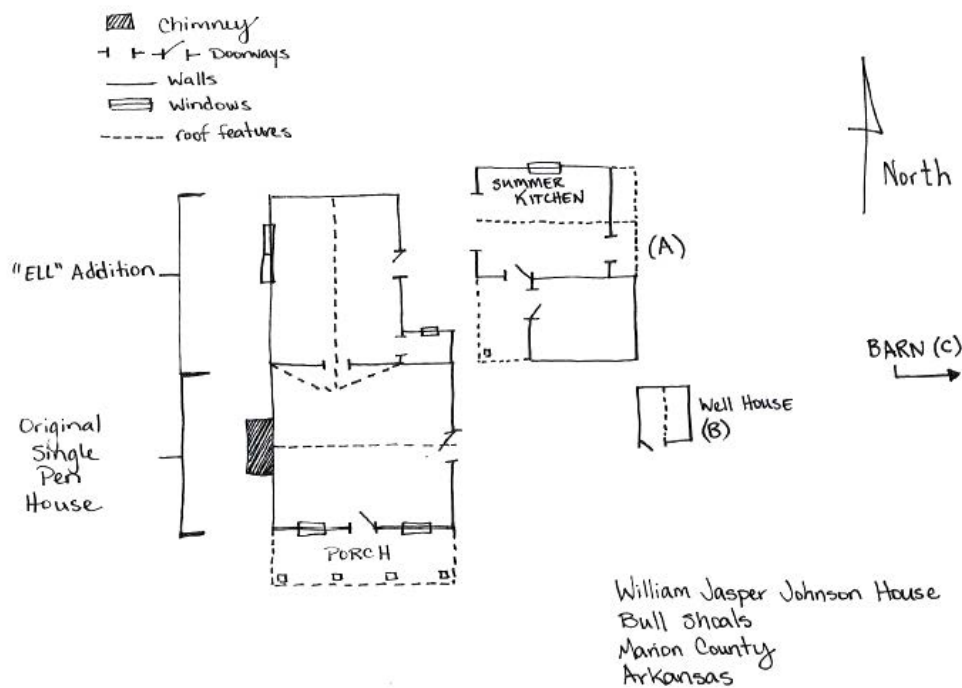
¹⁹ *Ibid.*

Johnson, William Jasper, House
Name of Property

Marion County, Arkansas
County and State

designed or built by professionals, but by average citizens. They usually do not have set plans, and are based on the folkways of the region and its inhabitants. Geographer Fred Kniffen, folklorist Henry Glassie, and several others: "have identified the Ozarks as belonging to the Upland South 'stream' of vernacular architecture, sharing several characteristics with buildings in the Appalachian region...[with] influences from the Middle Atlantic region encompassing parts of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and New Jersey."²⁰ Within the Ozark region, historian Jean Sizemore identified six major vernacular styles; including the single pen, the double pen, the saddlebag, the central hall cottage, the dogtrot, and the I-House.²¹

The single pen house is a one-room structure and is one of the most common forms of vernacular houses in the nation. It stems from either Scotch-Irish or German folk tradition, and is connected to the early colonial homes found along the eastern seaboard of what would become the United States. In many places the single pen house had design elements from the Tidewater or Middle Atlantic architectural tradition, including large porches and hipped roofs. Because of the small size of the single pen, they were often quickly expanded by the addition of a wing or room to the rear as soon as the family gained wealth or as the family continued to grow due to the birth of children.²²



Sketch Plan of the William Jasper Johnson House,
Files of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, Little Rock, Arkansas.

²⁰ Guy Lancaster, "Ozark Vernacular Architecture," *Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*, Central Arkansas Library System, updated 8 March 2016, www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net, Accessed 7 June 2018.

²¹ Sizemore, *Ozark Vernacular Houses*, 48

²² Sizemore, *Ozark Vernacular Houses*, 50-53.

Johnson, William Jasper, House
Name of Property

Marion County, Arkansas
County and State

The Johnson House is a typical example of a wood-framed single pen house that was soon expanded through the addition of a rear ell. Its stunning survival without large additions or even the introduction of interior plumbing or electrical service is unusual. Also, this property is one of only two known surviving properties, including the Newton Flat Cemetery, that are associated with the early settlement history of this area, prior to the building of the nearby dam and lake. The construction of the lake and dam flooded many of the original homestead sites around Newton Flats. This house served the Johnson family and their many children through the first half of the 20th century and now stands as an important surviving example of a disappearing early vernacular house type in the Ozark region as well as a reminder of the settlement of the region and the community of Newton Flat.

Statement of Significance

The William Jasper Johnson house is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion A**, with **local significance**, for its association with early settlement of Newton Flat, the precursor to the present day town of Bull Shoals. The property is also being nominated to the National Register under **Criterion C**, with **local significance**, as an example of a single pen type of Ozark vernacular house of Arkansas. The period of significance for the house is circa 1900 to circa 1920 and the boundaries of the property encompass the current plot of land associated with the house.

Johnson, William Jasper, House
Name of Property

Marion County, Arkansas
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

“Belle Johnson,” Arkansas Gravestone.org, Accessed August 25, 2017.
<http://arkansasgravestones.org/view.php?id=323573>

Bishop, Nancy. *Bishop_Bischoff Research: The Descendants of Jacob and Katherine (Elkins) Bishop*. [Willshire, Ohio]: N. Bishop, 2010.

Branyan, Scott. “Bull Shoals Dam and Lake.” *Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*. Central Arkansas Library System, updated 25 May 2017. Web.
www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net. accessed 1 June 2018.

Harper, Robert Edward. *The History of Bull Shoals: The Best Little Town by a Dam Site*. [Bull Shoals, Ark.]: Bull Shoals Historical Society, 2000

Kilpatrick, Judith, and Samantha Fields, “Law,” *Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*. Central Arkansas Library System, updated 25 August 2017. Web.
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Lancaster, Guy. “Ozark Vernacular Architecture.” *Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*. Central Arkansas Library System, updated 8 March 2016. Web.
www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net. Accessed 7 June 2018.

Marriage License, W. J. Johnson and M.M.I. Newton, March 18, 1887

McAlester, Virginia and Lee McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. [New York, NY]: Alfred A. Knopf, 1994.

“Norma Browning - View Obituary & Service Information.” *Norma Browning Obituary*. Accessed August 25, 2017. <http://www.kirbyandfamily.com/obituaries/Norma-Browning-4031/>.

“Rites in Tulsa for County Native,” *Mountain Echo*, April 24, 1969.

Sizemore, Jean. *Ozark Vernacular Houses: A Study of Rural Homeplaces in the Arkansas Ozarks, 1830-1930*. New ed. edition. [Fayetteville, AR]: University of Arkansas Press, 1994.

“William Jasper Johnson,” Arkansas Gravestone.org, Accessed August 25, 2017.
<http://arkansasgravestones.org/view.php?id=323602>.

Johnson, William Jasper, House
Name of Property

Marion County, Arkansas
County and State

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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): MR0097

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property >1 acre

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Johnson, William Jasper, House
Name of Property

Marion County, Arkansas
County and State

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | | |
|----|------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| A. | Zone: 15 S | Easting: 537862 | Northing: 4026742 |
| B. | Zone: 15 S | Easting: 537852 | Northing: 4026743 |
| C. | Zone: 15 S | Easting: 537852 | Northing: 4026708 |
| D. | Zone: 15 S | Easting: 537863 | Northing: 4026708 |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Starting at a point (A) with UTM coordinates Zone 15, Easting 537862, Northing 4026742 and then West to a point (B) with coordinates Zone 15, Easting 537852, Northing 4026743 and then South to a point (C) with coordinates Zone 15, Easting 537852, Northing 4026708 and then East to a point (D) with coordinates Zone 15, Easting 537863, Northing 4026708 and then North back to the starting point at (A). This delineated property is within the larger property noted as being the West ½ of the Southwest ¼ of the Southwest ¼ of Section 9, Township 20 North, Range 15 West, South of the White River in Marion County, Arkansas.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

This boundary includes the property immediately adjacent to the William Jasper Johnson House and includes a portion of the original Johnson family farmyard and homestead.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Edward Salo, PhD and Pushpita Eshika
organization: Arkansas State University

name/title: Callie Williams, National Register Historian (Edited By)
organization: Department of Arkansas Heritage, Arkansas Historic Preservation Program
street & number: 1100 North Street
city or town: Little Rock state: Arkansas zip code: 72201
e-mail callie.williams@arkansas.gov
telephone: 501.324.9789
date: June 1, 2018

Johnson, William Jasper, House
Name of Property

Marion County, Arkansas
County and State

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: William Jasper Johnson House

City or Vicinity: Bull Shoals

County: Marion

State: Arkansas

Photographer: Callie Williams

Date Photographed: 1 May 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photo 1 of 14: Front (south) façade of the William Jasper Johnson House, including the nearby large Oak tree that shades the property, camera facing north.

Photo 2 of 14: detail of the front (south) façade of the William Jasper Johnson House, including the nearby large Oak tree that shades the property, camera facing north.

Johnson, William Jasper, House
Name of Property

Marion County, Arkansas
County and State

Photo 3 of 14: Side (west) façade of the William Jasper Johnson House, including the stone chimney, camera facing southeast.

Photo 4 of 14: Side (west) façade and rear (north) facade of the William Jasper Johnson House, including a view of the nearby log “summer kitchen” building, camera facing southeast.

Photo 5 of 14: Rear (north) façade and part of the side (east) façade of the William Jasper Johnson House, camera facing south.

Photo 6 of 14: Detail of the side (east) façade of the William Jasper Johnson House, camera facing south.

Photo 7 of 14: Detail of the side (east) façade and the rear facing roof of the William Jasper Johnson House, camera facing south.

Photo 8 of 14: Detail of the front porch of the William Jasper Johnson House, camera facing northeast.

Photo 9 of 14: View of the nearby wood-framed well house, located to the east of the house, camera facing northwest.

Photo 10 of 14: Detail of the stone steps adjacent to the front porch of the William Jasper Johnson House, camera facing northwest.

Photo 11 of 14: Detail of stone pier foundations of the William Jasper Johnson House, camera facing northwest.

Photo 12 of 14: Detail of the interior stone fireplace in the main living space of the William Jasper Johnson House, camera facing northwest.

Photo 13 of 14: Detail of the main living space of the William Jasper Johnson House, camera facing northeast.

Photo 14 of 14: Detail of a double-hung, wooden window from the interior of the William Jasper Johnson House, camera facing southwest.

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 listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

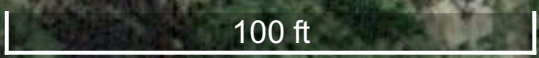
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

William Jasper Johnson House

Bull Shoals, Marion County, Arkansas

UTM
NAD 1983

- A. Zone: 15 S Easting: 537862 Northing: 4026742
- B. Zone: 15 S Easting: 537852 Northing: 4026743
- C. Zone: 15 S Easting: 537852 Northing: 4026708
- D. Zone: 15 S Easting: 537863 Northing: 4026708



William Jasper Johnson House

Bull Shoals, Marion County, Arkansas

UTM

NAD 1983

A. Zone: 15 S Easting: 537862 Northing: 4026742

B. Zone: 15 S Easting: 537852 Northing: 4026743

C. Zone: 15 S Easting: 537852 Northing: 4026708

D. Zone: 15 S Easting: 537863 Northing: 4026708



Lakeshore Rd

Honeysuckle Ave

Central Blvd

Google Earth

© 2018 Google

300 ft

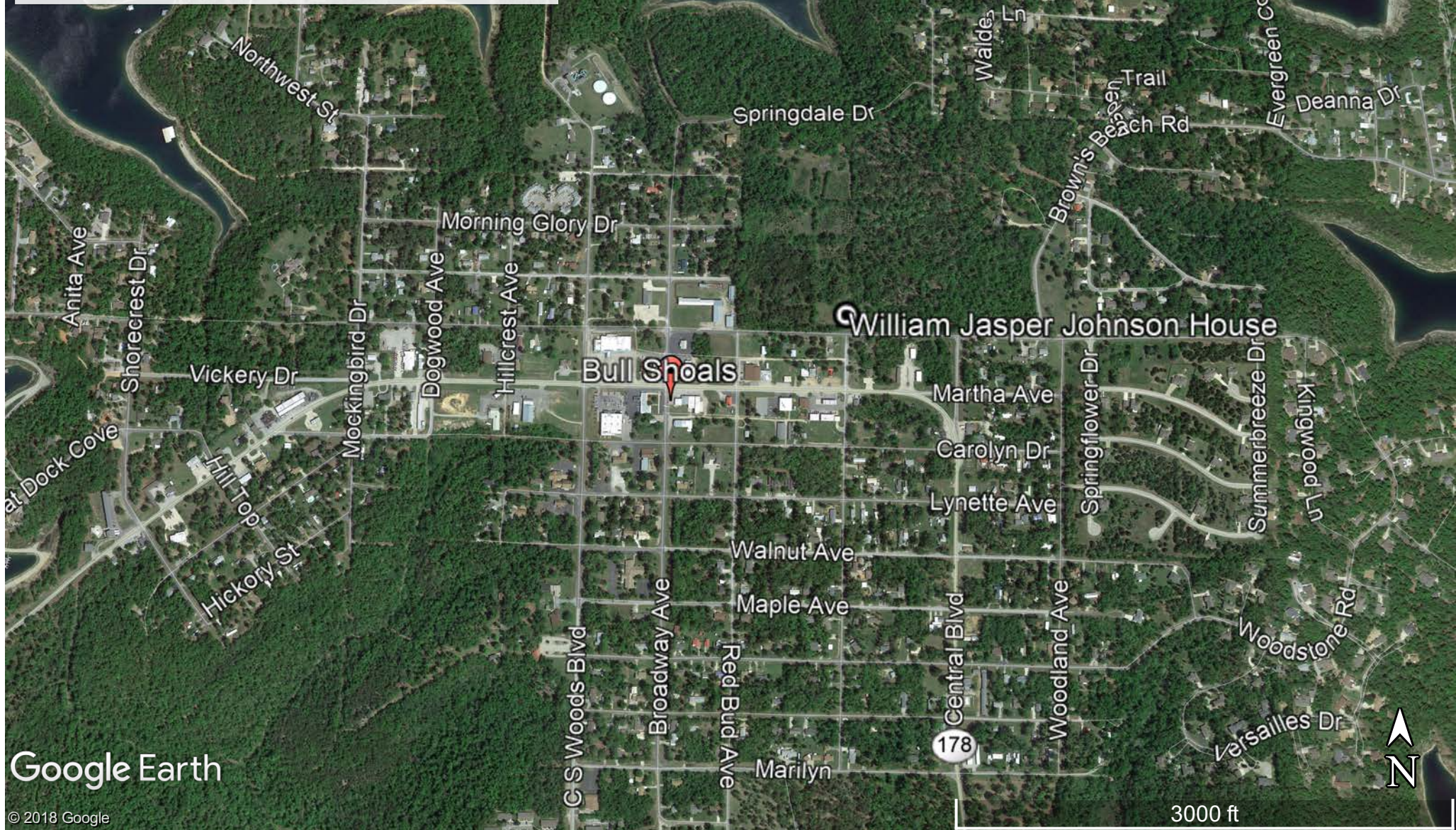


William Jasper Johnson House

Bull Shoals, Marion County, Arkansas

UTM
NAD 1983

Zone: 15 S
Easting: 537860
Northing: 4026738



Google Earth

© 2018 Google

3000 ft

























Handwritten graffiti on the mantel: 哥 心 碎 了 弟





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 8/6/2018 Date of Pending List: 8/27/2018 Date of 16th Day: 9/11/2018 Date of 45th Day: 9/20/2018 Date of Weekly List:

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 9/12/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria:

Reviewer Jim Gabbert Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2275 Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.

City of Bull Shoals

P.O. Box 390 - 706 C.S. Woods Blvd. - Bull Shoals, AR 72619
email: bullshoalscityhall@suddenlinkmail.com - website: www.cityofbullshoals.org
(870) 445-4775 - Fax (870) 445-4948



State Review Board
Arkansas Historic Preservation Program Committee
1100 North Street
Little Rock, AR 72201

To Whom It May Concern;

I have been asked by Ms Jennie Haven Johnson, on behalf of the Johnson Family Trust, to write a letter of support for their application to have "the Johnson House – Marion County" listed on the National Register of Historic Places. I am happy to do so.

This property predates the creation of the City of Bull Shoals by almost 70 years. Indeed, the name of the area prior to incorporation as Bull Shoals (Newton Flat) was derived from the founders who constructed this farmstead. It has served as a civic center for the region from the 1860's to comparatively recent times. Through recognition and preservation of this property, the modern-day community of Bull Shoals will be able to retain a significant visible link to its origins and history.

In short, the City Council and I fully support recognition of this property on the National Register. We are confident that the State Review Board will concur with this decision in its meeting 10:00 a.m. August 1, 2018.

Best Regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "David L. Nixon". The signature is written in a cursive style.

David L. Nixon

Mayor



STATE OF ARKANSAS

House of Representatives

REPRESENTATIVE

Jack Fortner
343 MC 4016
Yellville, Arkansas 72687-9030

870-656-7664 Business
jack.fortner@arkansashouse.org

DISTRICT 99

Counties:

Part Baxter
Part Boone
Part Marion
Part Searcy

COMMITTEES

Public Transportation
Motor Vehicle and Highways
Subcommittee

Agriculture, Forestry and Economic
Development
Vice Chairperson, Agriculture,
Forestry and Natural Resources
Subcommittee

Joint Performance Review

June 20, 2018

Ms. Callie Williams
National Register Historian
1100 North Street
Little Rock, AR 72201

Dear Ms. Williams:

This is a letter of support for the Old Johnson House in Bull Shoals, AR. I understand that you are considering placing this home on the National Register of Historic Places. I wholeheartedly endorse that action. The house and the family that built it were early settlers in this area, and the house has tremendous historical value.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jack Fortner".

Jack Fortner
State Representative
District 99

State of Arkansas
COUNTY OF MARION

TERRY C. OTT - COUNTY JUDGE

P.O. Box 545
105 S. Berry St.
Yellville, Arkansas 72687

870-449-6231
Fax: 870-449-4369
mcjudge@yellville.net



July 18, 2018

Arkansas Historic Preservation Program
1100 North Street
Little Rock, AR 72201

RE: Johnson House—Bull Shoals, Marion County

Director Scott Kaufman,

We are greatly appreciative for your consideration of perhaps designating the Johnson House in Bull Shoals to the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program.

The history of this family is well known and respected by all the citizens of Marion County. This family and their heritage have been a part of Marion County for many years.

Marion County would be proud and grateful for this recognition. The recognition would be good for the City of Bull Shoals and Marion County alike.

Thanks again for all your considerations in this nomination for the Johnson House.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Terry C. Ott".

Terry C. Ott
Marion County Judge

SCOTT FLIPPO

SENATOR
17TH DISTRICT
OFFICE: 870-421-3420
scott.flippo@senate.ar.gov

POST OFFICE BOX 705
BULL SHOALS, ARKANSAS 72619



THE SENATE
STATE OF ARKANSAS

VICE-CHAIR
JOINT ENERGY

MEMBER
CITY, COUNTY AND LOCAL AFFAIRS
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
JOINT BUDGET
PUBLIC HEALTH, WELFARE AND LABOR
RULES, RESOLUTIONS AND MEMORIALS

July 18, 2018

Ms. Callie Williams, National Register Historian
Arkansas Historic Preservation Program
1100 North Street
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201

Dear Ms. Williams:

It is my sincere pleasure to submit this letter on behalf of the Old Johnson House as it is nominated for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. I understand the building's nomination has been scheduled for review, and I am writing to express my support for its candidacy.

Securing our historic structures is an important component of preserving our state's history. The Old Johnson House, built circa 1900, was established by William Jasper Johnson and his wife, Isabelle Newton Johnson. As some of the area's earliest settlers, the Johnsons and Newtons played a key role in the development of what would eventually become Bull Shoals.

Respectfully, I would ask those with the power to do so to give the Old Johnson House's nomination every consideration. Thank you for your time and attention in this matter. If I can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Scott Flippo".

Scott Flippo
State Senator
District 17

SF:lag



THE DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS
HERITAGE

Asa Hutchinson
Governor

Stacy Hurst
Director



August 1, 2018

Joy Beasley, Keeper and Chief
National Register and National Historic Landmark Programs
National Register of Historic Places
1849 C Street., NW
Mail Stop 7228
Washington D.C. 20240

Arkansas Arts Council

Arkansas Natural
Heritage Commission

Arkansas State Archives

Delta Cultural Center

Historic Arkansas Museum

Mosaic Templars
Cultural Center

Old State House Museum

RE: William Jasper Johnson House – Bull Shoals, Marion
County, Arkansas

Dear Ms. Beasley:

We are enclosing for your review the above-referenced nomination. The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the William Jasper Johnson House to the National Register of Historic Places. The Arkansas Historic Preservation Program has complied with all applicable nominating procedures and notification requirements in the nomination process.

If you need further information, please call Callie Williams of my staff at (501) 324-9789. Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,

Stacy Hurst
State Historic Preservation Officer

SH:clw

Enclosure



ARKANSAS HISTORIC
PRESERVATION PROGRAM



1100 North Street
Little Rock, AR 72201

(501) 324-9880
fax: (501) 324-9184
tdd: 711

e-mail:

info@arkansaspreservation.org

website:

www.arkansaspreservation.com