316

# 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.

RECEIVED 2280
APR 22 2016
Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

**1. Name of Property**

Historic name: O. D. Gunn Trade and Sale Barn

Other names/site number: Gunn Mule Barn, CE0237

Name of related multiple property listing:

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

**2. Location**

Street & number: 10 Anna Street

City or town: Quitman State: AR County: Cleburne

Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐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**

4-1-16

**Signature of certifying official/Title:** **Date**

**Arkansas Historic Preservation Program**

**State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

**Signature of commenting official:** **Date**

**Title :** **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register Automatic

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

6.7.2016
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 ☐

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

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | | buildings |
| | | sites |
| | | structures |
| | | objects |
| 1 | | Total |

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register _____

**6. Function or Use**
**Historic Functions**
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Agriculture/Subsistence: Animal Facility
Commerce/Trade: Specialty Store

**Current Functions**
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Vacant/Not In Use

## 7. Description

**Architectural Classification**
(Enter categories from instructions.)
___Other: Vernacular_

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: ____Foundation: Concrete
_____Walls: Wood: Weatherboard; Metal
_____Roof: Metal: Tin

**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 O. D. Gunn Trade and Sale Barn is a transverse frame barn clad in thin metal sheeting over horizontal boards. The barn was built by the Gunn family for their commercial mule and horse business in downtown Quitman, Arkansas, in c. 1910. The barn is an important example of the mule trade in Arkansas and its impact on local agricultural communities. The O. D. Gunn Trade and Sale Barn continues to be a central landmark in the local community due to its historic influence, size and bright red color.

## Narrative Description

### Elaboration

The O. D. Gunn Trade Barn is located in the historic commercial area of the small community of Quitman, Arkansas, at the southwest corner of the intersection of Anna Street and Main Street. The barn is situated only a block from the main road through the community of Quitman, now known as Highway 25 and Heber Springs Road West. The barn was used primarily for the sale and trade of mules and to a lesser extent, horses. The mule and horse barn is a wood-framed structure, with a horizontal wood-board exterior covered in metal sheeting. The majority of the exterior of the barn is clad in thin metal sheets incised with a common-bond brick pattern. All of the exterior metal cladding has been painted red since its construction in c. 1910. The entire structure sits on a poured concrete floor and foundation. The oldest section of foundation, under the interior corner office space at the northeast corner of the structure, includes metal reinforcement. In a damaged section at the northeast corner of the structure, a visible metal piece within the foundation appears to be scrap metal, possibly recycled wagon wheel rims.

The barn is topped by a gabled monitor that runs the entire length of the structure from the north façade to the south facade. The open sides of the monitor roof are framed with wood and covered with webbed wire, commonly referred to as "chicken wire." The lower sections of roof are composed of shed roofs that slope downward toward the long east and west facades. All of the roof planes are clad in metal sheeting. The eaves of the roof planes extend slightly on all facades. The east and west facades include extended rafter tails under the extended eaves on both the monitor and the lower shed roofs. A single brick chimney pierces the roof plane in the northeast corner of the structure. Two types of wooden windows are seen throughout the structure. The corner office spaces feature six-over-one, double-hung wooden windows. The rest of the structure includes rough framed window openings, covered with metal webbed screening, with horizontal wooden window bars located between the side framing boards of each opening.

### North (Front) Façade

The front façade of the O. D. Gunn Trade and Sale Barn includes large, heavy timber, decorative brackets under the eaves of the monitor roof and the side shed roofs. Three brackets are located under the monitor section's eaves and two brackets are located along the lower eaves on the shed roof sections to either side. A large sliding set of double barn doors is anchored to a top mounted metal track system at the center of this façade. Above the barn door is a single, tall window opening that has been covered with a clear, hard plastic. To the east of the barn door is a wood-framed entry with a clear glass panel inset in the top half of the wooden door. This door serves as an exterior entrance for the small, corner office space on the interior. To the far eastern side of the front façade is a six-over-one, double-hung wooden window. The top section of the façade is emblazoned with two, painted, black and white circular emblems of a mule head to the east of the tall window opening and a horse head to the west, as well as the following text above the high window opening: "O. D. GUNN TRADE & SALE BARN."

### East (Side) Façade

The east façade of the O. D. Gunn Trade and Sale Barn includes eleven window openings. This includes two, six-over-one, double-hung wooden windows at the northern edge of this facade. To the south of these two large windows are nine rough-framed window openings, grouped in sets of three. This façade is also clad in thin, brick-patterned metal sheets, painted red.

### South (Rear) Façade

The rear façade also includes a double barn door hanging off of a wide metal track, echoing the doors on the front façade. Three rough window openings are equally spaced to either side of the barn doors. A tall window opening is centered above the barn door, covered in clear, hard plastic. The bottom section of the rear façade is covered in the brick-patterned metal sheeting seen on the other facades. The top section of the rear facade, directly under the monitor and side shed roofs, is clad in common corrugated-metal sheeting.

### West (Side) Façade

The west façade of the mule barn includes nine rough-framed window openings, grouped in sets of three. These windows sets are located toward the center of the façade. The rest of the façade is clad in the thin, brick-patterned metal sheeting seen on the other facades.

### Interior

The interior of the barn features exposed framing members along the roof and walls. The interior area is divided into a corner office space, a secure storage room and open stalls for animals. The northeast corner office space is divided into two rooms, with the larger room featuring an elevated chimney designed for use with a metal stove. The office space includes an entryway separate from the large barn doors at either end of the structure. The secure storage space is located in the northwest corner of the structure and includes a full height, horizontal board wall along its southern edge and a partial height horizontal board wall along its eastern edge. The remaining interior is open and was used as stalls for animals and includes three long, wooden hay troughs with shallow bins above. The wooden stalls are all composed of rough, circular sawn boards. The interior walls, structural members and roof decking all shows evidence of white-washing.

### Integrity

A few reinforcing support members have been inserted on the interior to maintain the structural integrity of the building. The interior stall spaces, which originally included dirt floors, have been covered with poured concrete. The scored concrete of the central aisle is original. Modern electrical wiring has been installed on the interior; however, much of the original knob and tube wiring has been retained. The barn doors on the structure are all original. A small section of the original interior open animal stalls have been enclosed with scrap wood to create a storage space.

The rest of the animal storage space is intact and in its original condition. The interior corner office and secure storage room are also original to the structure. A historic photos of the structure, from prior to the mid-1940s, shows the large white text, white trim, and dark color of the structure are historically accurate. The structure was repainted within the last few years, using the surviving lettering and colors of the exterior and historic photos as guides to faithfully restore the exterior appearance of the barn. A seam, which is subtly visible in the materials of the barn, towards the rear of the structure may indicate an early addition to the barn. However, all of the material, framing, foundations and construction techniques seem to point to one building campaign, possibly completed in two sections.

## 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.)

- [x] 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.
- [x] 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

**Areas of Significance**
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Commerce
Agriculture
Architecture

**Period of Significance**
c. 1910

**Significant Dates**

**Significant Person**
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

**Cultural Affiliation**

**Architect/Builder**

**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 O. D. Gunn Trade and Sale Barn, built by the Gunn Family in the central historic business area of Quitman, Arkansas, has been a landmark since its construction in the early 20th century. The barn is an important remnant of the early agricultural and commercial traditions of the surrounding area. The O. D. Gunn Trade and Sale Barn is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion A** for its association with the historic use of livestock in early 20th century agricultural production with **local significance**. This property is also being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion C** as an exceptionally intact example of a transverse frame barn built as a commercial livestock barn during the early 20th century, also with **local significance**.

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

## Elaboration

The community of Quitman is located at the intersection of Arkansas highways 356 and 25 in the southwest corner of Cleburne County, Arkansas. The area around the community of Quitman was first settled by immigrants from the southeastern United States in the late 1820s.[1] Originally known as Red River Mission, under the direction of A. L. Kavanaugh and Rev. John Harell, the surrounding community was mostly comprised of Methodists.[2] The production of the area remained predominantly agriculturally focused throughout the 19th century. The post office, which was established in 1848, became a gathering point for much of the area. During the Civil War, many of the area's families sent men to serve in the Confederate Army.[3] In 1868, W. W. Garner, a local businessman and large property owner, started to divide his property into lots and started to sell these lots to new arrivals.[4] In 1871, Quitman College was chartered and provided an advanced education for students and adults from the larger north-central Arkansas area. Eventually, the college was supported by the Methodist Church before it was disbanded due to

[1] Evalena Berry, "Cleburne County," *Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*, Central Arkansas Library System, 1 February 2016, http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?entryID=756.
[2] "Quitman's History Dates to Civil War," *Cleburne County Times*: Heber Springs, Arkansas, Special Edition, 2 September 1981, p 18D.
[3] *Ibid.*
[4] Annie Witt, "A History of Quitman." Research Paper, 1954. Provided by Cyndi Kerr, Mayor of Quitman.

the economic instability of the area during the depression of the 1890s.[5] The college's structures were then used by the local school district until their destruction in a fire in 1932.

The town of Quitman was formally incorporated in March of 1875 as a community in the large county of Van Buren.[6] Shortly after the founding of Quitman, the issue of travel time to the county seat of Clinton and the increase in local population made the creation of a new county desirable. Cleburne County was created by the Arkansas legislature in January of 1883 from parts of Van Buren, White and Independence counties.[7]

Although areas in Cleburne County benefited from railroad traffic and the tourism boom of the early 20th century, Quitman remained an isolated community, due mainly to the bypass of the town by the Missouri and North Arkansas Railroad.[8] During its heyday at the end of the 19th century, Quitman was home to a large hotel, a large school, a neighborhood of two story homes, and several blocks of businesses including a bank, a drug store, a Masonic lodge, and a carding factory. The carding factory, which processed cotton through a mechanical process that would disentangle, clean and intermix cotton fibers to produce a product suitable for spinning, was active until the 1920s in Quitman. Much of Quitman's business district and major businesses were all established and or built between 1870 and the early decades of the 20th century, clearly the heyday for the community.[9] After the Depression years during the 1930s and early 1940s, the town of Quitman, as with the rest of the county, began a gradual decline in prosperity and population through the 1970s. The economy of the community continued to rely on agriculture, transitioning to livestock rather than the early cotton and corn crops.[10]

## The Gunn Family

Nathaniel Hezekiah Gunn was born in Arkansas on August 20, 1851.[11] He lived with his parents in central Arkansas until the 1870s, when he moved to Greenbrier to work as a blacksmith after marrying Elizabeth Jackson in 1875.[12] In 1886, a son, Offie Dorris Gunn, was born to the couple. In 1888, Elizabeth Gunn passed away due to typhoid fever.[13] Nathaniel Gunn remarried in 1891 to Laura Lavenia Vance and together they moved to Quitman in 1896. In total, the N. H. Gunn family would have at least six children. In 1902, O. D. Gunn married Annie Beatrice

[5] Nicola Davis Bivens, "Quitman Male and Female College," *Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*, Central Arkansas Library System, 1 February 2016. http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?entryID=6320.
[6] Although this date is locally accepted, according to other accounts of the town's history, the articles of incorporation for the town were not filed until May 25, 1881, with the Arkansas Secretary of State. "Chapter III," (Manuscript) Unknown Author, Provided by Cyndi Kerr, Mayor of Quitman.
[7] Berry, "Cleburne County," *Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*.
[8] "Quitman's History Dates to Civil War." *Cleburne County Times,* 1981.
[9] *Ibid*.
[10] Berry, "Cleburne County," *Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*.
[11] Nathaniel Hezekiah Gunn gravesite, Quitman Cemetery, Quitman, Arkansas.
[12] United States Census, 1880.
[13] Carl J. Barger, *Cleburne County and Its People: Volume I*, Bloomington, IN: AuthorHouse, 2008. pp 276-277.

Middleton at age 16 and started farming near Greenbrier.[14] In 1907, Nathaniel Gunn passed away and was buried in the Quitman Cemetery.

In 1910, Offie "O. D." Gunn, at the age of 24, was working as a stock dealer on his own account.[15] This new career as a stock dealer coincides with the possible construction date of the O. D. Gunn Trade & Sale Barn in downtown Quitman. By 1915, O. D. Gunn and his brother Elisha had won a contract to supply materials for a new jail in Quitman. O. D. Gunn was becoming well known in the community as a horse and mule dealer and his large red barn in the center of town was a local landmark. The pasture to the south of the structure was also used for grazing and holding pens for large numbers of mules and other animals that the Gunn family offered for sale.[16] According to local oral tradition, the present Gunn Trade & Sale Barn is the second barn on the property. An earlier barn, possibly built by Nathan Gunn burned c. 1900 and was replaced with the current structure on the site. Offie "O. D." Gunn would continue to run the barn and stock business until his death in 1941. After the death of O. D. Gunn, his son Fred Gunn took over the family livestock business.[17] During World War II, Fred Gunn was called to active service and served in an engineering battalion in France. After World War II, Fred Gunn returned to Quitman, but found that the local horse and mule trade had changed dramatically. Mules were no longer in high demand and quality mules were becoming scarce as breeders were going out of business.[18] Fred Gunn transitioned the Gunn family business to sell Massey-Ferguson farm equipment, creating the Gunn Equipment Company. He did continue to work with mules for several years and used the barn for several years after World War II.[19] Eventually, the barn served as a storage building for farm equipment until the property was given to the City of Quitman in 2014.

**Mules in Arkansas**

A mule is produced by mating a male donkey, or jackass, with a female horse, or mare. The offspring, which is almost always sterile, exhibits the strength of the horse with the surefootedness, stamina and long productive life of the donkey. The first prominent supporter of the mule in the United States as a useful and economical draft animal was the first President, George Washington.[20] Washington was known to have imported Spanish donkeys in order to create well-bred mules for use on his farm. He also commented on the "great strength of mules, on their longevity, hardiness, and cheap support which gives them a preference over horses that is scarcely imagined."[21]

[14] *Ibid.*
[15] United States Census, 1910.
[16] Barger, *Cleburne County and Its People: Volume I*, pp 276-277.
[17] Barger, *Cleburne County and Its People: Volume I*, p 279.
[18] *Ibid.*
[19] *Ibid.*
[20] Charles Reagan Wilson and William Ferris, editors, *Encyclopedia of Southern Culture*, Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1989. p 511.
[21] *Ibid.*

Although widespread national use of the mule in the United States was not seen until after the development of large breeding farms in Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri; by 1850, there were at least 12,000 head in the state of Arkansas.[22] By 1860, there were over 57,000 animals in Arkansas, representing five percent of the national total number of mules.[23] For the southern cotton farmer, mules made it possible for independent landowners, tenant famers or sharecroppers to plant, till the soil and haul the crop to the gin in a reasonable time while still turning a profit.[24] A good pair of matched mules was so important in the life of a farm that they were often seen as status symbols.[25]

During the Civil War, staggering numbers of mules were used, with as many as one mule for every two soldiers in General Sherman's forces alone, totaling over 38,000 animals.[26] By some reckonings, more than a million mules died during the course of the war. After the war, especially in Arkansas, the number of mules increased dramatically alongside the increase in cleared land for agricultural production. Some mules were even bought in Arkansas and shipped to international destinations, as seen in reports from *The Jacksonian* newspaper printed in Heber Springs in 1900: "Fifteen car-loads of mules have been shipped from Eureka Springs for South Africa within the past two months" and "A car-load of mules was shipped from Lamar last week for South Africa."[27]

During the first quarter of the 20th century, mules were essential to the agricultural economy of the south, with over 4.5 million mules in the greater southern region by 1925.[28] At the highest point of mule use in Arkansas during the 1920s and 1930s, over 360,000 animals were thought to have been in Arkansas performing agricultural work such as pulling up stumps, breaking ground, tilling soil, hauling lumber and firewood and serving as transportation, including their use in pulling streetcars across the state.[29] The O. D. Gunn Trade & Sale Barn, with its focus on providing mules to the local community, provided an essential service that helped to underpin the economic viability of the surrounding area by providing new livestock to local farmers. The sterile nature of mules also meant that a supply of new animals was constantly required to replace animals at the end of their useful lives.

## The O. D. Gunn Trade & Sale Barn

The O. D. Gunn Trade and Sale Barn is a local variation on the transverse frame barn, also known as a feeder barn or horse barn. Traditionally, the transverse frame barn is a wood-frame barn with exterior wood cladding and wagon, or large sliding barn doors, located centrally on

[22] Tom Dillard, "Mule-headed mules?" *Arkansas Democrat-Gazette: Northwest Edition*. Editorial. 5 July 2009. p 58.
[23] *Ibid.*
[24] *Ibid.*
[25] *Ibid.*
[26] *Ibid.*
[27] *The Jacksonian*, January 25, 1900. These mules were most likely destined to be used by British troops during the Boer War, which raged in southern Africa from 1899 until 1902.
[28] Wilson, *Encyclopedia of Southern Culture*, p 512.
[29] Tom Dillard, "Mules carried the day,." *Arkansas Democrat-Gazette: Northwest Edition*. Editorial. 28 June 2009. p 62.

either gable end.[30] Internally, the barn is composed of a central aisle with bays of space used for various purposes along either side of the aisle. The side aisles of the barn could be used for various purposes including livestock stalls, work spaces, and fodder or crop storage, all while being optimally accessible by the open central aisle. This frame barn form was made possible by the relatively new availability of plentiful, commercially milled lumber in the mid-19th century.[31] The transverse frame barn is possibly a late American evolution of German barn building traditions carried to the Midwest and south by German immigrants.[32] This form of barn spread throughout the Midwest, south, and west during the late 19th century due to its utility as a mixed use barn form. The transverse frame barn continued to be popular across the county, especially in the west, well into the 20th century.[33]

The O. D. Gunn Trade and Sale Barn, as a commercial structure, was designed and built to afford maximum utility. The corner office space allowed O. D. Gunn and his son Fred Gunn to work in the same structure where they would show and sell their livestock. The open bays, where livestock of any size could be accommodated, still allowed for easy viewing and movement of both animals and customers. The barn's location, along the edge of the contemporary business district, also allowed for the use of adjacent pastures for grazing and the storage of additional animals while still retaining maximum visibility within the business area of the Quitman community. Also, the large barn doors in the gable ends of the barn allow for the easy passage of livestock from the barn and from the rear pastures on the property through the barn.

The rough nature of the internal finishes of the building, the simple wood framing and unfinished wood troughs, trays, and dividers remain in the same condition as they were original installed. The interior also shows evidence of early whitewashing, most likely with a traditional slaked lime and chalk combination. Although most rural barns would not have been painted on the interior, the use of whitewash was more common and was most likely a result of the commercial nature of the barn. The form of the barn is also designed to react to the overall warm climate of the area, with a monitor that allows for the movement of hot air up and out of the structure, promoting fresh air to flow into the lower window openings.

The barn was used for the commercial sale of livestock until the decade after World War II. The barn was later used for farm equipment and feed storage until the structure was donated to the City of Quitman. During the last several decades, a few internal framing members were replaced due to age and deterioration. After the city gained ownership of the building, they installed a poured-concrete floor over the dirt stall floors, in line with the original central concrete aisle, for easier accessibility. The building has also been wired with more modern electrical wiring. This

[30] Allen G. Noble and Hubert G. H. Wilhelm, editors, *Barns of the Midwest*. Athens: Ohio University Press, 1995. p 74.
[31] "Transverse Frame Barn," History Colorado: Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver, CO, http://www.historycolorado.org/oahp/transverse-frame-barn.
[32] Noble, *Barns of the Midwest*, p 74.
[33] "Transverse Frame Barn," History Colorado: Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver, CO, http://www.historycolorado.org/oahp/transverse-frame-barn.

barn continues to be a central landmark in the local community due to its historic influence, size and bright red color.

**Statement of Significance**

The O. D. Gunn Trade and Sale Barn has been a landmark in the community of Quitman since its construction in the early 20th century. The barn is an important remnant of the early agricultural and commercial traditions of the surrounding area. The O. D. Gunn Trade and Sale Barn is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion A** for its association with the historic use of livestock in early 20th century agricultural production with **local significance**. This property is also being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion C** as an exceptionally intact example of a transverse frame barn built as a commercial livestock barn during the early 20th century, also with **local significance**. The period of significance for the O. D. Gunn Trade and Sale Barn corresponds to its probable date of construction in c. 1910.

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Barger, Carl J.. *Cleburne County and Its People: Volume I*. Bloomington, IN; AuthorHouse, 2008.

Berry, Evalena. "Cleburne County." *Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*. Central Arkansas Library System. 1 February 2016. http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?entryID=756.

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Noble, Allen G. and Hubert G. H. Wilhelm, editors. *Barns of the Midwest*. Athens: Ohio University Press, 1995.

Noble, Allen G. and Rickard K. Cleek. *The Old Barn Book: A Field Guide to North American Barns & Other Farm Structures.* New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 1995.

"Quitman's History Dates to Civil War." *Cleburne County Times*: Heber Springs, Arkansas. Special Edition. 2 September 1981. p 18D.

"Transverse Frame Barn." History Colorado: Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver, CO. http://www.historycolorado.org/oahp/transverse-frame-barn.

United States Census, 1870, 1880, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930 & 1940.

Wilson, Charles Reagan and William Ferris, editors. *Encyclopedia of Southern Culture.* Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1989.

Witt, Annie. "A History of Quitman." Research Paper. 1954. Provided by Cyndi Kerr, Mayor of Quitman.

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**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:**
_X__ State Historic Preservation Office
____ Other State agency
____ Federal agency
____ Local government
____ University
____ Other
Name of repository: _____

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** _CE0237_____

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**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** _>1_____

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:

**Or**
**UTM References**
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

[ ] NAD 1927 or [X] NAD 1983

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Zone: 15 S | Easting: 571200 | Northing: 3915803 |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

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

Block 0007, Lot 001 in the incorporated town of Quitman, Cleburne County, Arkansas.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

This boundary includes all of the property historically associated with the O. D. Gunn Trade and Sale Barn.

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: __Callie Williams, National Register Historian_____
organization: __Arkansas Historic Preservation Program_____
street & number: _323 Center Street, Suite 1500, Tower Building_____
city or town: Little Rock_____ state: __AR_____ zip code: _72201_____
e-mail_calliew@arkansasheritage.org
telephone: __501-324-9880_____
date:___February 1, 2016_____

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**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: O. D. Gunn Trade and Sale Barn

City or Vicinity: Quitman

County: Cleburne State: Arkansas

Photographer: Callie Williams

Date Photographed: October 6, 2015

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

1 of 9: Front (North) elevation of the O. D. Gunn Trade & Sale Barn, camera facing South.

2 of 9: Front (North) elevation and side (East) elevation of the O. D. Gunn Trade & Sale Barn, camera facing southwest.

3 of 9: Side (East) elevation of the O. D. Gunn Trade & Sale Barn, camera facing West.

4 of 9: Side (East) elevation of the O. D. Gunn Trade & Sale Barn, camera facing West.

5 of 9: Rear (South) elevation and side (East) elevation of the O. D. Gunn Trade & Sale Barn, camera facing Northwest.

6 of 9: Side (West) elevation of the O. D. Gunn Trade & Sale Barn, camera facing East.

7 of 9: Interior detail of the O. D. Gunn Trade & Sale Barn, camera facing Southwest.

8 of 9: Interior detail of the O. D. Gunn Trade & Sale Barn, camera facing Northwest.

9 of 9: Interior detail of the internal roof structure of the O. D. Gunn Trade & Sale Barn, camera facing up.

**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.

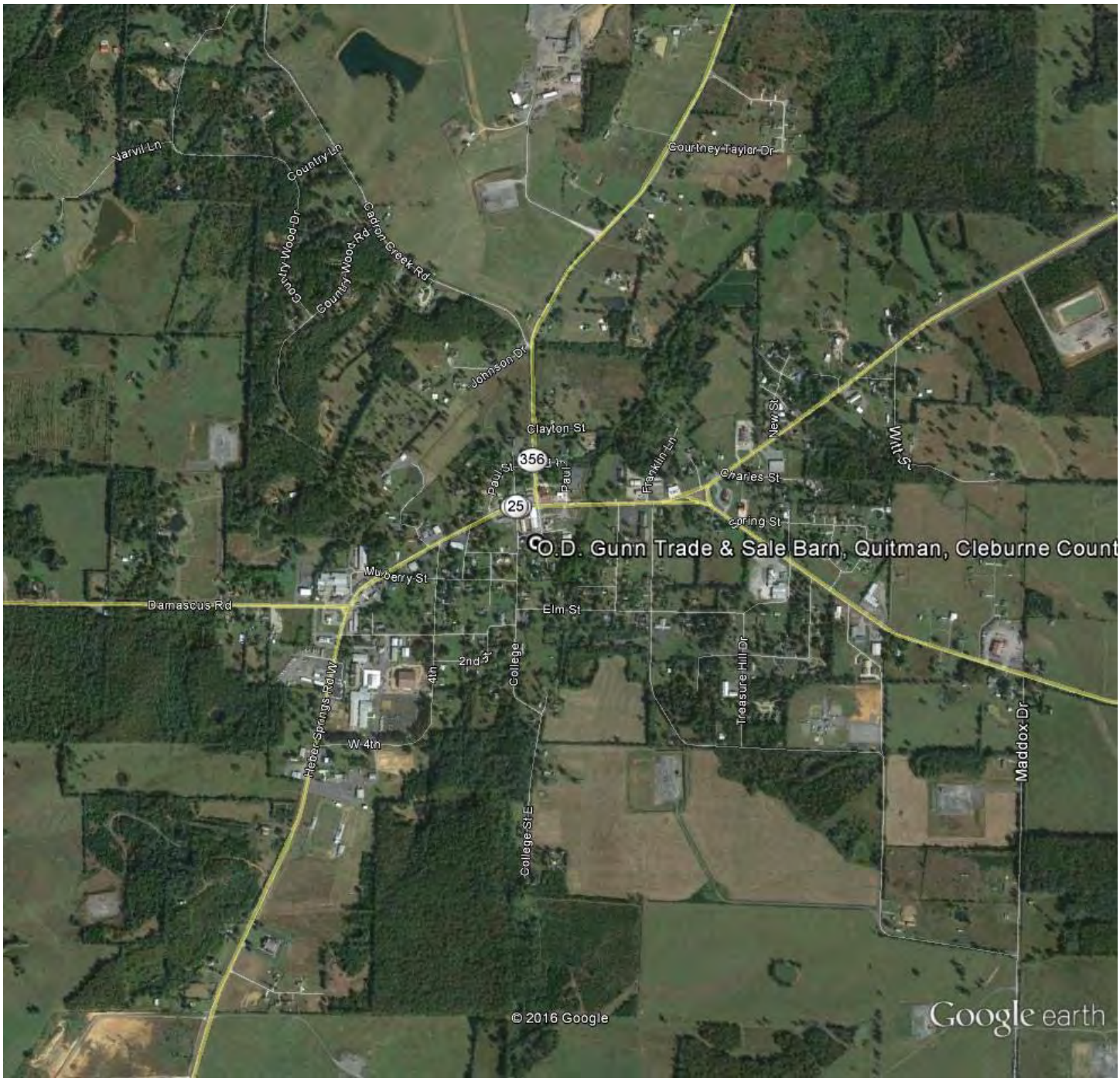
O. D. Gunn Trade & Sale Barn, Quitman, Cleburne County, Arkansas

UTM

NAD1983

Zone: 15 S Easting: 571200 Northing: 3915803

O. D. Gunn Trade & Sale Barn, Quitman, Cleburne County, Arkansas



UTM

NAD1983

Zone: 15 S Easting: 571200 Northing: 3915803

O.D.GUNN
TRADE & SALE
BARN
Gunn Barn
Farmer's Market
Open Saturdays 8am - 12pm

GUNN
TRADE & SALE
BARN