

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Rumph Mortuary
other names/site number UN0545

2. Location

street & number 312 W. Oak not for publication
city or town El Dorado vicinity
state Arkansas code AR county Union code 139 zip code 71730

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination
request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic
Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set for in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets
does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant
 nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title [Signature] Date 3-29-17
State or Federal agency and bureau Dept. of Arkansas Heritage

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

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

4. National Park Service Certification

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

Signature of the Keeper [Signature] Date of Action 6-26-2017

Rumph Mortuary
Name of Property

Union County, AR
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	1	Total

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

N/A

Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

FUNERARY: Mortuary

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

FUNERARY: Mortuary

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19th AND 20th CENTURY REVIVALS: Late Gothic Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

walls Brick

roof Asphalt

other

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Levels of Significance (local, state, national)

Local

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1927

Significant Dates

1927

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked)

Cultural Affiliation (Complete if Criterion D is marked)

Architect/Builder

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: _____

Rumph Mortuary
Name of Property

Union Country, AR
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>15</u>	<u>531040</u>	<u>3675009</u>	3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Lot 53, Johnstens SubDivision, City of El Dorado, AR

Boundary Justification

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

The boundary of the Rumph Mortuary contains the resources historically associated with the building.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Sandra Taylor Smith, Preservation Consultant

organization El Dorado Historic District Commission date 1-12-17

street & number 204 North West Avenue telephone (870)863-4722

city or town El Dorado state AR zip code 71730

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name Perry Eddleman

street & number 312 W. Oak telephone (870)863-7161

city or town El Dorado state AR zip code 71730

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

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

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SUMMARY

The Rumph Mortuary building is located at 312 W. Oak Street near El Dorado's historic commercial district (NR 08-21-03). The building was designed and constructed featuring late Gothic Revival detailing in cast concrete. The Gothic Revival characteristics are most evident on the building's distinctive façade which focuses on the central entrance bay. The building is two-stories with a flat roof and rests on a cast-concrete foundation. Dark red brick covers the walls and is starkly contrasted by white cast-concrete details. An original rear (north façade) porte-cochere has been enclosed. A non-historic one-story garage/storage building is located on the rear portion of the lot.

Narrative Description

The Rumph Mortuary is located at 312 W. Oak Street a two-story, rectangular-shaped building located just west of the historic commercial area of El Dorado (El Dorado Commercial Historic District NR 0-21-03). The building is covered with a flat roof and features red brick walls with Gothic Revival style cast-concrete detailing. The Gothic Revival characteristics of the building are most evident on its distinctive south façade which focuses on the central entrance bay. The red brick exterior is sharply contrasted by cast-concrete trim. A cast-concrete water table wraps the building and a concrete band runs along the roof parapet wall. Double-hung four-over-one windows with cast-concrete surrounds are set on both first and second story levels in sets of pairs or single windows. A metal porte-cochere is located on the east and west elevations. A one-story porte-cochere on the north of the building has been enclosed.

Front/South Façade

The front or south facade of Rumph Mortuary features the most elaborate of the cast-concrete detailing on the building. A centered entry with wood double doors is set into a cast-concrete surround topped by a Gothic arch with a four-light transom. Above the entry is a bronze plaque reading "RUMPH". A band of cast concrete with decorative U-shaped ends forms a cornice for the entry. Cut-outs in the concrete on either side of the entry show the red brick walls. Windows on the first floor of the front feature a Gothic arch with stationary transom and are set in cast concrete with decorative quoins. Three pairs of double-hung windows are located on the second story of the front. Also set in cast concrete, these windows also feature two cast-concrete blocks on each side.

Along the front wall parapet which is banded in cast-concrete, rectangular blocks denote the three bays of the front of the building, imitating crenellation. The center bay of the upper wall is denoted by decorative vertical cast-concrete projections with pointed tops that extend above the roofline, creating an effect of towers.

Side/East Façade

The east façade of the Rumph Mortuary building is denoted by a projecting porte-cochere covering a single double-hung window and a set of wood-paneled double doors. Two sets of paired double-hung windows are located on the south end of the east façade. To the north of the porte-cochere are two sets of pairs of double-hung stained-glass windows with Gothic arch stained-glass transom windows. A single wood door is located north of the two sets of paired stained-glass windows. The second story of the east façade features two sets of

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paired double-hung windows over the first floor sets of double-hung windows. Five single double-hung windows span the remainder of the second story on the east.

Rear/North Façade

The north facade of the two-story building is covered in red brick and contains a former door, and three double-hung four-over-four windows. A one-story addition, formerly a porte-cochere, is covered by a flat roof with a shed roof projection on its north end. The porte-cochere has been enclosed with artificial horizontal siding on the east and west sides and brick on the north side. Two single-pane windows are located on the west side of the addition. The east side contains a set of double wood-paneled doors. Under the north shed-roof projection, are three eight-light stationary windows in the upper wall.

Side/West Façade

The west façade of the Rumph Mortuary building has a projecting metal porte-cochere covering a single wood and glass door and a pair of double-hung windows. Two additional sets of paired double-hung windows are located to the north of the porte-cochere on the west façade. A small double-hung window to the south of the porte-cochere and a set of paired-double hung windows are also located on the first floor of the west elevation. A single double-hung stairwell window is located on the first floor of the west façade between the first and second stories.

Windows on the second story of the west façade consist of a pair of double-hung windows on the north and south ends of the west with three single double-hung windows spaced evenly between.

Ancillary Structure (non-contributing)

A non-historic ancillary building is located on the rear (north) of the property. A portion of the building on the west end is open to the south and is used as a garage. The enclosed portion of the building is used for storage.

Interior

Interior of the main level features a center hall which leads to the chapel. The chapel has an arched ceiling with wood beams and Gothic-style wood ornament. Three sets of paired stained-glass, double-hung windows with Gothic style arches are located on the north wall of the chapel. An original metal chandelier provides light for the chapel. Two sets of paired stained-glass windows with Gothic-arched transom are located on the east wall of the chapel.

INTEGRITY

The Rumph Mortuary building has excellent integrity from the time of its construction in 1927. The largest changes to the building include the replacement of original east and west elevation porte-cocheres with metal porte-cocheres and the enclosure of a rear (north façade) porte-cochere. The Rumph Mortuary building still exhibits its original twentieth-century Gothic Revival commercial design and remains one of few buildings in

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downtown El Dorado constructed in the 1920s with Gothic Revival design detail. The Rumph Mortuary building continues to be used for its original purpose.

The setting around the Rumph Mortuary reflects the time of its construction. The Rumph Mortuary building retains its sense of time and place in the history of El Dorado.

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SUMMARY

The Rumph Mortuary building is located at 312 W. Oak Street in downtown El Dorado, Arkansas. Built in 1927, the two-story red brick building is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places with **local significance** under **Criterion C** as an excellent example of the use of Gothic Revival style detailing on a commercial building.

ELABORATION

El Dorado serves as the county seat for Union County, Arkansas. The first county seat was Ecore Fabre a French trading post at the site of the present-day city of Camden in Ouachita County on the eastern shore of the Ouachita River. The county seat was moved in 1837 to Scarborough's Landing, downriver and on the west bank of the Ouachita River.¹ The relocation was in response to the pending proposal to establish a new county that would become Ouachita County with land taken from the northeastern part of Union County.

Silas Scarborough, along with William Young and John Lawrence, were some of the earliest settlers and leaders in Union County. They lived and farmed along the western bank of the Ouachita River before and during the 1830s.² For his neighbors and his own use, Scarborough developed one of the best landing sites on the Ouachita River between Camden, Arkansas, and Louisiana.

One of the first merchants to settle in Union County was entrepreneur Matthew E. Rainey. While crossing the county in search of business opportunities, his wagon broke down on a ridge less than twelve miles southeast of Scarborough's Landing. Rainey opened a temporary store, selling his goods from the back of the disabled wagon. He quickly realized that the scattered farmers and trappers in the area were eager to purchase his stock of supplies. He filed a claim on the surrounding one-hundred and sixty acres, and ordered more goods.³

A small community gathered around Matthew Rainey's store, relying on supplies transported up the Ouachita River to Scarborough's Landing then hauled in wagons over a rough frontier trail. Scarborough's Landing was renamed Champagnolle.⁴ It was still the county seat for Union County, but it never had a post office or much infrastructure because of the uninhabitable conditions created by constant flooding and mosquitoes. However, the well-positioned river port became a primary point-of-entry for early settlers venturing into Union County during the 1830s and 40s.

¹ Johnson, Ben. "Union County", *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*. Online article at <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?search=1&entryID=812>.

² Polston, Mike. "Champagnolle (Union County)", *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*. Online article at <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?search=1&entryID=6891&media=print> p. 1.

³ West, Elliott, Introduction. *The WPA guide to 1930s Arkansas*. Lawrence, KS: University Press of Kansas, 1987 reprint of 1941 publication. p. 137.

⁴ Polston, Mike. "Champagnolle (Union County)", *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*. Online article at <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?search=1&entryID=6891&media=print>. p. 1.

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In August 1843, a county commission was selected to recommend a site for a more centrally located county seat, out of the Ouachita River floodplain. They chose the highest point in Union County, which lay within Matthew Rainey's original 160-acre land claim.⁵ Rainey seized the opportunity. He donated his land claim, for the financing, development, and construction of a new city, but kept a well-positioned four-acre tract for himself. El Dorado was named, established, and platted by late 1843, with forty-nine lots laid out in a grid pattern around a commercial core town square. The Union County seat was officially moved from Scarborough's Landing to El Dorado where the county's first courthouse was built in 1844 at a cost of two-hundred dollars.⁶

A progressive city from the beginning, within two years El Dorado allocated \$1,200.00 for the construction of a new courthouse. Two churches and a private school were established and a federal post office opened. The newspaper, *The Union*, began publishing in 1849⁷. The new town was in an ideal location for trade and commerce. It was close to the Ouachita River, a halfway point on the east-west trail from Arkansas Post on the Mississippi River to Texarkana and on the new stagecoach line operating between Little Rock and Monroe, Louisiana. El Dorado continued to grow into the early 1860s.

No Civil War battles were fought in Union County, yet El Dorado was slow to recover from the effects of the conflict on its economy.⁸ After the war, the county began to export more of its agricultural products, including corn, peas, beans, sweet potatoes and its rich lumber resources of yellow pine and other hardwoods. Products and commodities flowed into El Dorado then out to the Ouachita River over the same road that had once carried supplies into the growing town.⁹

The Texas and St. Louis Railroad reached El Dorado from the south in 1891.¹⁰ The rail company continued laying tracks north, across the Ouachita River, the Arkansas River and onto Paragould, Arkansas, where it intersected with two other established railroads with lines to St. Louis. The route was designed primarily to access and transport cotton to St. Louis from the cotton-belt regions of Arkansas and Texas. For Union County, the railroad meant new easily accessible markets for its vast timber resources and for El Dorado, the railroad brought two decades of steady business expansion and dramatic growth. The town's population doubled then quadrupled by 1910. As the timber resources were slowly depleted, El Dorado's growth reversed, losing residents by 1920.¹¹

⁵ Johnson, Ben. "Union County", *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*. Online article at <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?search=1&entryID=812>. p. 3.

⁶ Johnson, Ben. "The History of El Dorado", Southern Arkansas University. p. 1.

⁷ West, Elliott, Introduction. *The WPA guide to 1930s Arkansas*. Lawrence, KS: University Press of Kansas, 1987 reprint of 1941 publication. p. 138.

⁸ Johnson, Ben. "Union County", *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*. Online article at <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?search=1&entryID=812>. p. 4.

⁹ Johnson, Ben. "The History of El Dorado", Southern Arkansas University. p. 1.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* p. 2.

¹¹ Johnson, Ben. "Union County", *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*. Online article at <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?search=1&entryID=812>. p. 1.

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One year later, El Dorado and most of southeast Arkansas began a dramatic and rapid building and population boom. On January 10, 1921, two miles northeast of El Dorado, oil and gas burst out the top of Bussey Well Number One. The first of many wells to come had tapped into a vast reservoir of oil and natural gas that lay in pockets 2,200 feet underground¹². News of the oil gusher quickly rippled across the country. Within just a few months two-hundred and seventy-five producing wells surrounded El Dorado. Its population mushroomed, reaching an estimated high of 30,000.¹³

The once small, but successful timber/railroad town within two years added fifty-nine oil companies, twenty-two oil production companies, and thirteen oil distributors and refiners.¹⁴ By 1922, El Dorado had twenty-two trains arriving and departing daily.¹⁵ City leaders scrambled to deal with the onslaught of new businesses and residents, trying to meet their needs and demands. Utilizing the sudden influx of oil-related tax revenues, the city developed water, sewer, electrical grid, paved streets as more of Matthew Rainey's original one-hundred and sixty acres was sub-divided and developed.

Charles Benjamin Rumph arrived in El Dorado shortly after the discovery of oil in the area. He established a furniture and undertaking business in 1921, moving his business from Warren, Arkansas. Rumph operated his first furniture and undertaking business for eighteen years in Fordyce, Arkansas after attending the Little Rock Training School for two years.¹⁶

Born in Ouachita County, Arkansas on December 4, 1880, Charles was one of six children of Dr. John B. Rumph, a well-known and successful local physician. Dr. John B. Rumph later became a member of the Arkansas General Assembly under the administration of Governor Augustus Garland.¹⁷

Rumph moved to El Dorado in 1921 at the very beginning of the city's largest building and population boom. His business flourished along with the city and in 1927 he began construction of the Rumph Mortuary Building at 312 W. Oak Street. With a construction cost of \$55,000, it was considered to be one of the finest of its type in Arkansas at the time.

The Rumph Mortuary exhibits several characteristics of the Gothic Revival style, and represents a rare commercial example of the style. For example, the flat roof of the building is sheltered by a castellated

¹² Franks, Kenny A. and Paul F. Lambert. *Early Louisiana and Arkansas Oil, A Photographic History 1901-1946*. College Station, Texas: Texas A&M University Press, 1982. p. 108.

¹³ Deane, Ernie. "El Dorado Builds Back to Size of Boom Days", *Arkansas Gazette*, Sunday, Oct. 12, 1958. p. 1A.

¹⁴ Johnson, Ben. "Union County", *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*. Online article at <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?search=1&entryID=812>. p. 2.

¹⁵ Mason, Richard H. "The Boom! An Interpretive Essay," *South Arkansas Historical Journal*, El Dorado, Arkansas: South Arkansas Historical Society, Volume 7, Fall 2007. p. 26.

¹⁶ "Charles Benjamin Rumph", *Arkansas and Its People: A History 1541-1930, Volume 3*, American Historical Society, Inc. New York, 1930.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*

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parapet. The windows on the front of the building, and in the side chapel, exhibit the Gothic arch shape that was common to the style. In addition, the front entry also exhibits the Gothic arch, and the windows and entrance on the front façade are also highlighted by the cast-concrete detailing that approximates stone.¹⁸

Charles Benjamin Rumph continued to operate the Rumph Mortuary until his death in 1947. The building continues its original use as a mortuary.

SIGNIFICANCE

At the time the Rumph Mortuary building was constructed in 1927, El Dorado was growing west from the original commercial core (El Dorado Commercial Historic District NR 08-21-03). The area in the blocks to the west was experiencing rapid growth. The El Dorado Municipal Building (NR 05-14-91) was constructed in 1927 in the block south of Rumph Mortuary, and across the street to the west the Spanish Revival/Mediterranean style J. H. Williams House (NR 09-12-02) was constructed in 1925-26. Like these adjacent buildings, the Rumph Mortuary building retains its historic sense of time and place in the development of El Dorado. The Rumph Mortuary building is located at 312 W. Oak Street in downtown El Dorado, Arkansas. Built in 1927, the two-story red brick building is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places with **local significance** under **Criterion C** as an excellent example of the use of Gothic Revival style detailing on a commercial building.

¹⁸ McAlester, Virginia & Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc, 1984, p. 197.

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Polston, Mike. "Champagnolle (Union County)", *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*. Online article at <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?search=1&entryID=6891&media=print>.

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Additional Documentation

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: Rumph Mortuary

City or Vicinity: El Dorado

County: Union State: Arkansas

Photographer: Sandra Taylor Smith

Date Photographed: 3-21-14

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

- 1 of 13: Front (South) Elevation, View looking North.
- 2 of 13: Detail of Front Entrance South Elevation, View looking North.
- 3 of 13: West elevation, View looking North.
- 4 of 13: West elevation, View looking South.
- 5 of 13: North and South Elevations, View looking Southeast.
- 6 of 13: North Elevation, View looking Southwest.
- 7 of 13: East and South Elevations, View looking Southwest.
- 8 of 13: East and South Elevations, View looking Southwest.
- 9 of 13: East Elevation, View looking West.
- 10 of 13: Interior Main First Floor Hallway, View looking North.
- 11 of 13: Interior Chapel, View looking Northwest.
- 12 of 13: Ancillary Building, View looking North.
- 13 of 13: Ancillary Building, View looking Northwest.



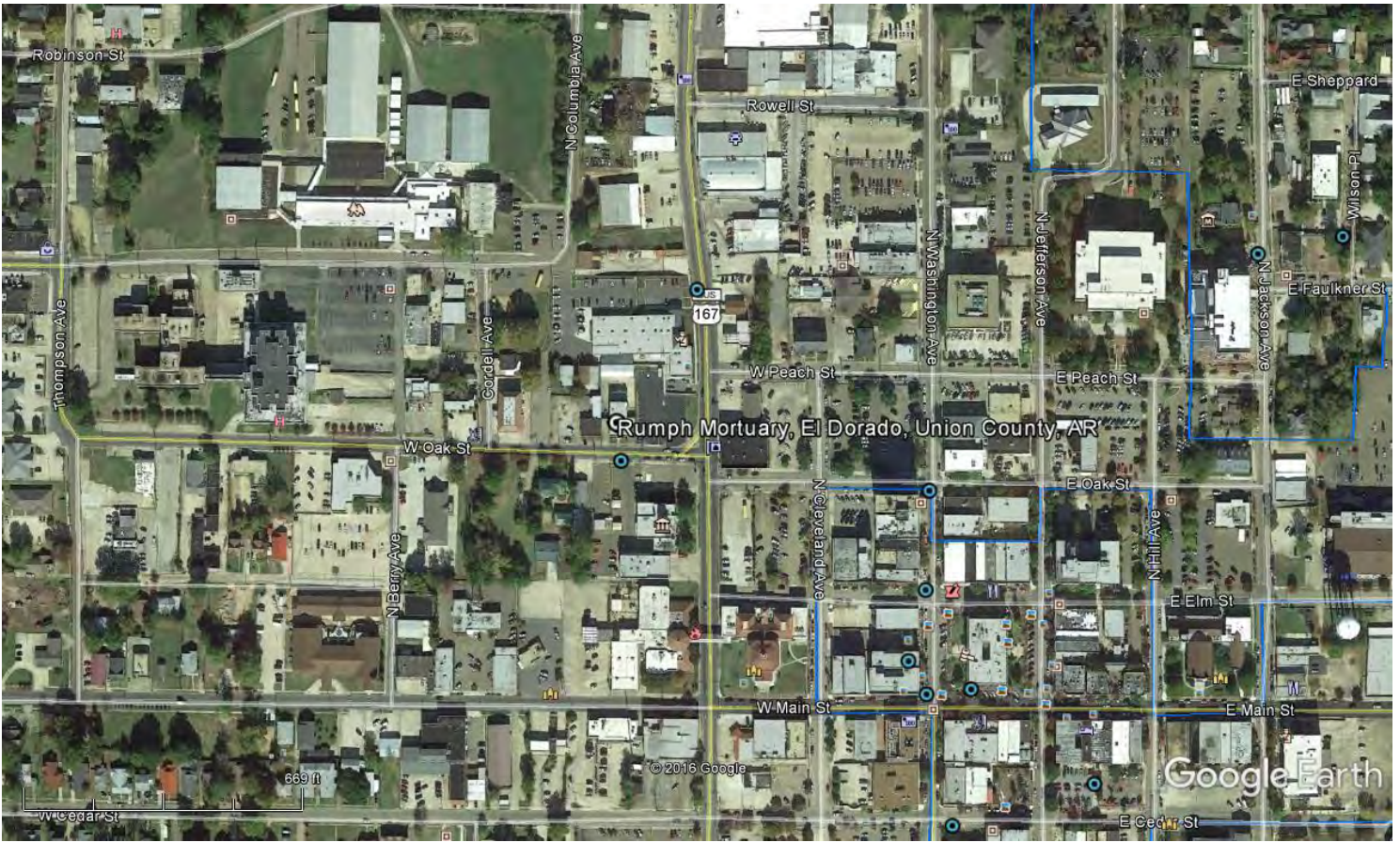
|-----96 feet-----|

Rumph Mortuary
El Dorado, Union County, Arkansas

15 531040E 3675009N



North



|-----669 feet-----|

Rumph Mortuary
El Dorado, Union County, Arkansas

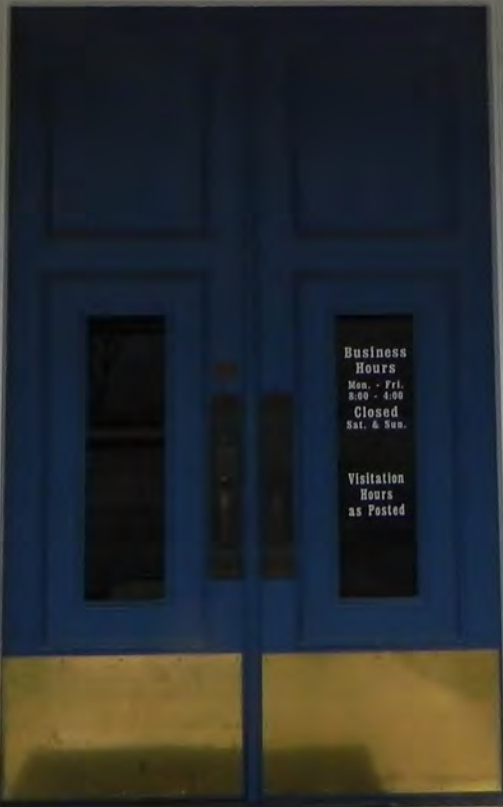
15 531040E 3675009N



North



RUMPH



Business
Hours
Mon. - Fri.
8:00 - 4:00
Closed
Sat. & Sun.

Visitation
Hours
as Posted





14

14

14



PERRY'S



FRANZ

PERRY'S

















UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: Rumph Mortuary

Multiple Name: _____

State & County: ARKANSAS, Union

Date Received: 5/12/2017 Date of Pending List: _____ Date of 16th Day: _____ Date of 45th Day: 6/26/2017 Date of Weekly List: _____

Reference number: SG100001237

Nominator: State

Reason For Review:

X Accept Return Reject 6/26/2017 Date

Abstract/Summary: Good local example of Jacobean, or Collegiate Gothic style.

Comments: _____

Recommendation/ Criteria: Accept / C

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.



THE DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS
HERITAGE

Asa Hutchinson
Governor

Stacy Hurst
Director

February 2, 2017

Ms. Elizabeth Eggleston, Director
El Dorado Historic District Commission
122 Georgia Street
El Dorado, AR 71730

Re: Rumph Mortuary – El Dorado, Union County

Dear Ms. Eggleston:

We are pleased to inform you that the above referenced property will be considered by the State Review Board of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, an agency of the Department of Arkansas Heritage, for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The National Register of Historic Places is the federal government's official list of historic properties worthy of the preservation. Listing in the National Register of Historic Places provides recognition and assists in preserving our nation's heritage.

Listing of this property provides recognition of the community's historic importance and assures protective review of the federal projects that might adversely affect the character of the historic property.

Listing in the National Register does not mean that limitations will be placed on the property by the federal government. Public visitation rights are not required of property owners. The federal government will not attach covenants to the property or seek to acquire it.

We have enclosed a copy of the National Register nomination for your review. If you have any comments on the proposed nomination, please submit a letter with your comments, concerns, or concurrence to the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program at least 24 hours prior to the date of the State Review Board meeting.

You are invited to attend the State Review Board meeting at which the nomination will be considered. The board will begin meeting at 10:00 a.m. on Wednesday, April 5, 2017 at the Department of Arkansas Heritage headquarters at 1100 North Street in Little Rock.

If you have any questions regarding the State Review Board meeting feel free to call Ralph Wilcox, Callie Williams or Travis Ratermann at (501) 324-9880.

Sincerely,

Ralph Wilcox
National Register & Survey Coordinator

Arkansas Arts Council

Arkansas Natural
Heritage Commission

Arkansas State Archives

Delta Cultural Center

Historic Arkansas Museum

Mosaic Templars
Cultural Center

Old State House Museum



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

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April 5, 2017



J. Paul Loether, Deputy Keeper and Chief
National Register and National Historic Landmark Programs
National Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye St. NW, 8th Fl.
Washington D.C. 20005

RE: Rumph Mortuary – El Dorado, Union County, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Loether:

We are enclosing for your review the above-referenced nomination. The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the Rumph Mortuary 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 Ralph S. Wilcox of my staff at (501) 324-9787. Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,

Stacy Hurst
State Historic Preservation Officer

SH:rsw

Enclosure