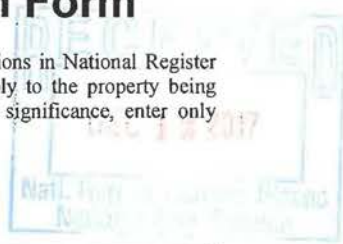


National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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: Elmwood Cemetery

Other names/site number: Poor Farm Cemetery, Site #SB1595

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: Southwest of the Zero Street and South 24th Street intersection

City or town: Fort Smith State: Arkansas County: Sebastian

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

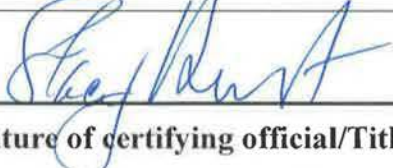
I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

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 C D

 Signature of certifying official/Title: <u>Arkansas Historic Preservation Program</u>	<u>10-25-17</u> Date
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

In my opinion, the property <u> </u> meets <u> </u> does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

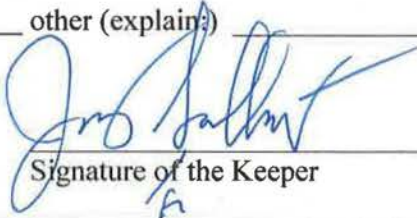
Elmwood Cemetery
Name of Property

Sebastian County, Arkansas
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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

1-26-2018
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

Elmwood Cemetery
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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
_____	_____	buildings
<u>1</u>	_____	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.)

FUNERARY/cemetery

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

FUNERARY/cemetery

Elmwood Cemetery
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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

NO STYLE

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: STONE

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

Elmwood Cemetery, which contains several hundred graves, is located southwest of the South 24th Street and Zero Street intersection approximately four miles south-southeast of downtown Fort Smith in Sebastian County, Arkansas. The large cemetery is located in an area of suburban housing developments and commercial properties. The cemetery is an open field with only seven grave markers. Remnants of two roads, one oriented east-west near the north edge of the cemetery, and one oriented north-south near the east edge of the cemetery, are also visible.

Narrative Description

Elmwood Cemetery is located approximately four miles south-southeast of downtown Fort Smith in Sebastian County, Arkansas. It is located southwest of the South 24th Street and Zero Street intersection in the area of suburban residential development and commercial development. The cemetery contains seven markers comprised of a mixture of granite and fieldstone markers, all of which are located in the northeast part of the cemetery.

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The entire cemetery is an open field without any kind of gates or fence. However, remnants of two roads, one oriented east-west near the north edge of the cemetery, and one oriented north-south near the east edge of the cemetery, are also visible. A drainage ditch located in the southwestern part of the cemetery was constructed c.1990, and necessitated the removal of 70 graves which were re-interred in the southeast section of Oak Cemetery on South Greenwood Avenue.

Although the exact number of burials is unknown, the cemetery contains hundreds of graves, spanning the period of 1891-1948, and all of the burials are considered to be historic for the purposes of the nomination. A breakdown of the burials by decade is as follows:

1890-1900:	386
1901-1910:	264
1911-1920:	122
1921-1930:	80
1931-1940:	86
1941-1950:	16

The marked graves in the cemetery are:

- 1) E. M. Darden – 1939 – The grave is crudely carved into a slab of stone and there is also a stone marker as well without writing on it. A flat fieldstone is also on the grave.
- 2) Julia Pridgin – January 7, 1907-September 9, 1958 – The grave is a commercially produced upright marble marker. On the top it reads “Asleep in Jesus.” On the front, in addition to the name and birth and death dates, it also reads “My Darling Wife” at the top of the front and it also has a flower and leaves on the top.
- 3) Buffie Chapple – March 20, 1938-December 3, 1944 – The grave has an upright marble marker with the name and birth and death dates crudely carved into it.
- 4) Charles James Fain – September 10, 1924-December 24, 1934 – The upright marble marker has a rounded top to it. The name and birth and death dates are surrounded by a single-line border, and underneath the border it reads “Gone but not forgotten.” Above the border is a twig with four flowers and seven leaves on it.
- 5) Unknown grave with a stone marker matching the one on the E. M. Darden grave. A flat fieldstone also marks the grave.
- 6) W. E. Moder – Died March 2, 1900 – The upright and base marble marker has a decorative top. Underneath the name and death date it indicates that Moder was 18 years old.
- 7) Ethel, daughter of J. M. & T. A. Allen – October 21, 1896-September 2, 1900 – The upright marble marker has a dove on the top of the front. This grave also has a foot stone that reads “E. A.”

Integrity

Overall, Elmwood Cemetery retains good integrity. Today, eight historic grave markers exist in the cemetery. Although there are indications that at least some of the graves during the 1890s were marked with “head boards,” it is not known how many were marked or how long the

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practice was carried out. The largest change to the cemetery involves its setting, which has had a lot of development in its vicinity. However, the cemetery itself remains open, and there is also open space remaining to the south of the cemetery. The other change to the cemetery was the construction of the drainage ditch in the southeastern part of the cemetery, which involved the removal of 70 burials in the cemetery.

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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

Elmwood Cemetery
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Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance
1891-1948

Significant Dates
N/A

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

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

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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 Elmwood Cemetery, also known as the Poor Farm Cemetery, is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places with **local significance** under **Criterion A** for its association with the Sebastian County Poor Farm and Sebastian County's efforts to provide aid to the poor and destitute in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It is also being nominated under **Criteria Consideration D: Cemeteries**.

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

HISTORY OF THE PROPERTY

The first recorded white settlement in Sebastian County occurred with the establishment of the Fort Smith military post in 1817. Captain John Rogers is the first white settler recorded on the site of Fort Smith, having arrived shortly after the end of the War of 1812.¹ Although settlement in the Fort Smith area occurred in the early nineteenth century, settlement in other parts of the county did not occur until later in the 1800s. The creation of Sebastian County was approved by the General Assembly on January 10, 1851, and when the County Commissioners met at Jenny Lind in May 1851, they decided to locate the county seat on forty acres of land donated by Rueben Coker. They also decided to name the new seat of justice Greenwood.²

Though Sebastian County had been created by an act of the Arkansas General Assembly and signed by Governor John Seldon Roane on January 10, 1851, the permanent site of the county seat remained in contention both before and after the Civil War. The first courthouse, located near the geographical center of the county at Greenwood, was constructed in 1856-57 and was a two-story wood frame structure (prior to this, court was held in private residences). The county seat was moved to Fort Smith the following year, and returned to Greenwood two years later by majority vote of the county residents. In 1861, a compromise was reached by which the county would be divided into two judicial districts, with dual county seats located at both Greenwood and Fort Smith. This situation was reversed again in 1864, with Fort Smith again serving as the sole county seat, and restored again one year later. This exact sequence of events occurred again in 1868 and 1871, respectively, and was finally put to rest by the Constitutional Convention of 1874 which inserted into the new constitution a provision stipulating the division of the county into two judicial districts, with separate county courts, separate revenue, and separate fiscal responsibility for the operation and maintenance of the individual courts within each district.³

¹ *History of Benton, Washington, Carroll, Madison, Crawford, Franklin, and Sebastian Counties, Arkansas*, pp. 688-689.

² *History of Benton, Washington, Carroll, Madison, Crawford, Franklin, and Sebastian Counties, Arkansas*, pp. 696-698.

³ Story, Kenneth. "Sebastian County Courthouse/Ft. Smith City Hall, Fort Smith, Sebastian County, Arkansas." National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. From the files of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, 1993.

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The origins of Fort Smith date back to the 1810s when Major William C. Bradford, Major Stephen H. Long and 82 riflemen set out from St. Louis to set up the fort. Although Bradford was taken ill at Arkansas Post, Long sailed up the Arkansas River and established the fort just before Christmas in 1817. Most of the garrison was moved west to Fort Gibson in 1824, but in the meantime, a few families settled in the vicinity of the fort. By 1829, a post office was established and John Rogers was the first postmaster.⁴

By 1842, when Fort Smith was incorporated by the State general assembly, the settlement had a population of almost 500 people. Throughout the nineteenth century, Fort Smith continued to grow, reaching a population of 964 in 1850. During the 1850s, the general assembly rechartered the community and a push was made to construct the Little Rock-Fort Smith highway. Transportation improved in Fort Smith in the late 1800s when the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad reached Fort Smith in 1879. In the early 1880s the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas Railroad also reached Fort Smith, and the increased railroad transportation helped to spur on coal mining in the area. Factory development in Fort Smith increased in the first years of the twentieth century after several natural gas wells were drilled just south of the city in 1901.⁵

By the 1930s, Fort Smith continued to be an important city in the region. It was reported that:

Although Fort Smith is the trading center of a large agricultural area, its principal income is from factories that normally employ about 5,000 workers and manufacture furniture, glass products, overalls, tents, scissors, brick, bedsprings, and other articles. Two smelters out Midland Boulevard refine zinc mined in southwest Missouri. Nearer downtown on the same thoroughfare are two glass factories, one producing flat glass and the other specializing in lamp chimneys, bottles, and similar small blown articles. Seven furniture factories, the largest group in Arkansas, line Factory Drive, reached from downtown by turning west on North I Street from North Second Street. Here workmen turn out furniture for every room in the average house.⁶

Even though Fort Smith was prosperous during the late nineteenth century and the first part of the twentieth century, not everyone shared in the prosperity. By the 1880s, Sebastian County had mechanisms in place to care for the county's poor. Although the county did not have a poor farm, the *History of Benton, Washington, Carroll, Madison, Crawford, Franklin, and Sebastian Counties, Arkansas* indicated that:

⁴ West, Elliott. *The WPA Guide to 1930s Arkansas*. Lawrence, KS: University Press of Kansas, 1987 reprint of 1941 publication, p. 144.

⁵ West, Elliott. *The WPA Guide to 1930s Arkansas*. Lawrence, KS: University Press of Kansas, 1987 reprint of 1941 publication, pp. 145-147.

⁶ West, Elliott. *The WPA Guide to 1930s Arkansas*. Lawrence, KS: University Press of Kansas, 1987 reprint of 1941 publication, pp. 147-148.

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The county of Sebastian has never purchased a farm and fitted it up as a “poor farm” or asylum for her dependent poor, yet the poor have been cared for. At present the county court appoints a commission, which provides for the support of the paupers by contracts with individuals, who care for them at a stipulated price; and upon the order of this commission the county clerk draws his warrant upon the county treasurer for the necessary funds.⁷

The aiding of a pauper by another person in the community was not unheard of prior to the establishment of poorhouses. Many areas provided “outdoor relief” to paupers that was normally administered by an Overseer of the Poor, who was often a local elected official. Usually a budget of tax money was set aside to help the poor by providing food, clothing, or even medical treatment, when family members, friends, or church congregations could not provide enough aid. However, other methods of supporting the poor were sometimes employed, including contracting with a person in the community to care for a group of paupers or auctioning off the poor, which allowed the lowest bidder to use the pauper’s labor for free for a specified period of time in exchange for food, clothing, housing and healthcare.⁸

By the second half of the nineteenth century, the poorhouse system came to the United States from England, and poorhouses were built with great optimism. It was hoped that they would be cheaper and more efficient, and also aid in the reformation of paupers to eliminate the bad habits and character defects that many people assumed were the causes of their poverty. Although this was not always the case, the poorhouse system was an improvement over previous methods used to aid the poor.⁹

Even though many places saw poorhouses as the answer to the problems of aiding the poor, apparently not all counties in Arkansas had poorhouses by the early twentieth century. A special report on paupers in almshouses done by the Department of Commerce and Labor, Bureau of the Census, gave an outline of the laws governing poor relief in each state, and said about Arkansas that:

Every county must relieve its own poor. Sheriffs, coroners, constables, and justices of the peace shall give information to their respective county courts of the poor and the county court has the duty of providing for such persons. If satisfied that the applicants are paupers the county court shall order their commitment to the poorhouse, there to remain until discharged by an order of the court. County courts have the power to establish poorhouses, and when completed the court shall let them out annually to the lowest responsible bidder under bond for the faithful care of the inmates. In counties without poorhouses, the court may let the care of the

⁷ *History of Benton, Washington, Carroll, Madison, Crawford, Franklin, and Sebastian Counties, Arkansas*, p. 701.

⁸ “History of 19th Century American Poorhouses.” Found at: www.poorhousestory.com/history.htm.

⁹ *Ibid.*

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poor to the lowest responsible bidder. The county is not liable for the support of any pauper who refuses to accept county aid in the manner provided above. The county court may cause the employment of each able-bodied pauper on work for the county.¹⁰

Although Sebastian County had a system in place to aid the poor by the late 1880s, it was not long before a poor farm was established in the county. In November of 1890, the *Fort Smith Elevator* reported that:

Last Wednesday afternoon the commissioners appointed by Judge Blythe to purchase a farm to be used for the support of paupers completed their negotiations for the purchase of the place owned by Mrs. G. C. Falconer, four miles south of this city. The farm contains about 120 acres, and has good buildings. The price is \$8,000, of which \$1,500 is paid down, the remainder in one, two, and three years.¹¹

Within a year, many improvements had been carried out to the poor farm, including the establishment of the cemetery. The first known burial in the cemetery was S. B. Williams who died on January 18, 1891, at the age of 80. By October 1891, the *Fort Smith Elevator* reported:

The county poor farm, which was purchased with the appropriation made by the last Quorum court, has been much improved during the year. A good crop was raised and has been placed in the barn. About 1000 bushels of corn besides grass, fodder, peas, beans and 10,000 pounds of meat have been raised, which will lessen the expenses for another year. A potter's field has been laid off on the farm and head boards set up. All the work about the farm has been done by the county prisoners. The pauper business, so the Judge says, is one that prospers always, and is the most knotted question with which the court has to deal. Appropriations were made at the last October term of this court as follows: For the purpose of purchasing a farm for the support and maintenance of the paupers of the district, \$5,000 to be paid in installments. For the support of paupers \$4,000. For making improvements on the pauper farm, \$1,000.¹²

Even though the poor farm cemetery was located at the farm "four miles south of this city," there apparently was another farm east of downtown. The Fort Smith city directory for 1890 indicated

¹⁰ Department of Commerce and Labor, Bureau of the Census. *Special Reports: Paupers in Almshouse, 1904*. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1906. (Excerpts found at: www.poorhousestory.com)

¹¹ Clark, Sue McLaughlin. *Steep Hill and Jewish Cemeteries, Sebastian County, Arkansas: With Some Abandoned Cemeteries*. Privately printed, 1998, p. 20.

¹² Clark, Sue McLaughlin. *Steep Hill and Jewish Cemeteries, Sebastian County, Arkansas: With Some Abandoned Cemeteries*. Privately printed, 1998, p. 20.

Elmwood Cemetery

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that the poor house and hospital was located two miles out on Catholic Avenue Road (Grand Avenue) and that Dr. W. B. Stroup was in charge. The city directories for 1914 and 1916 list the County Hospital as being at the southwest corner of Grand Avenue and Waldron and in 1951 it was at Grand and 54th.¹³

It is not known how long the cemetery was used for burials by the poor farm, but it is known that it was at least used up through the late 1940s. Charles Kramer, age two weeks, was buried in the cemetery on December 18, 1948. In 1990, the City of Fort Smith disinterred 70 graves for the construction of the drainage ditch in the southwest portion of the site. The graves were relocated to the southeast section of Oak Cemetery on South Greenwood Avenue and the graves were marked with wooden stakes. Today, however, the Elmwood Cemetery is the last surviving element from the Sebastian County Poor Farm, and a rare reminder of the county's efforts to provide assistance to the poor during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROPERTY

The poor farm system was an important part of the social fabric in several Arkansas counties during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. As county residents fell on hard times, the poor farm was often one of the only places that residents could turn to for assistance. As a result, it was an important place for many residents. The fact that the poor farm also existed for over 50 years meant that it was an important facility in Sebastian County for a significant length of time.

With respect to the Sebastian County poor farm, it was home to whites and blacks as well as young and old residents. At least three "Unknown Negros" were buried in Elmwood Cemetery, one in 1909, 1913, and 1914. The cemetery is also the resting place of several infants, including at least one set of twins, those of Bettie Rouse who were buried on November 26, 1900. The oldest known person buried in the cemetery is Jailey Edmonds, who died at the age of 100 on March 6, 1895.

As with most of the poor farms in Arkansas, the cemetery at the Sebastian County Poor Farm is the last surviving vestige of the farm, which is also the case in Benton County (National Register listed May 20, 2008), Carroll County (National Register listed May 24, 2006), Cleburne County (National Register listed September 28, 2005), and Clay County (National Register listed March 22, 2005). All of the buildings at this location, as well as the location east of downtown, no longer exist.

As the last remaining part of the poor farm in Sebastian County, the Elmwood Cemetery, also known as the Poor Farm Cemetery, is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places with **local significance** under **Criterion A** for its association with the Sebastian County Poor Farm and Sebastian County's efforts to provide aid to the poor and destitute in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It is also being nominated under **Criteria Consideration D: Cemeteries**.

¹³ Clark, Sue McLaughlin. *Steep Hill and Jewish Cemeteries, Sebastian County, Arkansas: With Some Abandoned Cemeteries*. Privately printed, 1998, p. 20.

Elmwood Cemetery
Name of Property

Sebastian County, Arkansas
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Department of Commerce and Labor, Bureau of the Census. *Special Reports: Paupers in Almshouse, 1904*. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1906. (Excerpts found at: www.poorhousestory.com)

“History of 19th Century American Poorhouses.” Found at: www.poorhousestory.com/history.htm.

History of Benton, Washington, Carroll, Madison, Crawford, Franklin, and Sebastian Counties, Arkansas. Chicago: The Goodspeed Publishing Co., 1889.

Clark, Sue McLaughlin. *Steep Hill and Jewish Cemeteries, Sebastian County, Arkansas: With Some Abandoned Cemeteries*. Privately printed, 1998.

Story, Kenneth. “Sebastian County Courthouse/Ft. Smith City Hall, Fort Smith, Sebastian County, Arkansas.” National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. From the files of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, 1993.

West, Elliott. *The WPA Guide to 1930s Arkansas*. Lawrence, KS: University Press of Kansas, 1987 reprint of 1941 publication.

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

Elmwood Cemetery
Name of Property

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Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): SB1595

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Approximately 5 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

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 NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 15 | Easting: 371708 | Northing: 3910265 |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

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

A portion of parcel #12355-0001-00000-00, more specifically described as:

Beginning at UTM point 15 371595E 3910310N, proceed easterly along the southern edge of Zero Street for 550 feet to UTM point 15 371763E 3910302N, thence proceed southerly perpendicular to Zero Street for 335 feet to UTM point 15 371763E 3910199N, thence proceed westerly parallel to Zero Street for 135 feet to UTM point 15 371725E 3910201N, thence proceed southerly perpendicular to Zero Street for 175 feet to UTM point 15 371721E 3910153 at the north side of the drainage ditch, thence proceed northwesterly along the north side of the drainage ditch for 580 feet to UTM point 15 371590E 3910276N, thence proceed northerly perpendicular to Zero Street for 120 feet to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

This boundary contains all of the land associated with the Elmwood Cemetery.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Ralph S. Wilcox, National Register & Survey Coordinator
organization: Arkansas Historic Preservation Program
street & number: 1100 North Street
city or town: Little Rock state: AR zip code: 72201
e-mail: ralph.wilcox@arkansas.gov
telephone: (501) 324-9787
date: August 14, 2017

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.)

Elmwood Cemetery
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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: Elmwood Cemetery

City or Vicinity: Fort Smith

County: Sebastian

State: Arkansas

Photographer: Ralph S. Wilcox

Date Photographed: May 16, 2017

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

1 of 12. View of the cemetery, looking southwest from the east side.

2 of 12. View of the cemetery, looking northwest from the east side.

3 of 12. View of the grave of E. M. Darden.

4 of 12. View of the grave of Julia Pridgin.

5 of 12. View of the grave of Buffie Chapple.

6 of 12. View of the grave of Charles James Fain.

7 of 12. View of an unknown marked grave.

8 of 12. View of the grave of W. E. Moder.

9 of 12. View of the grave of Ethel Allen.

10 of 12. View of the cemetery, looking southeast from the north side.

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11 of 12. View of the cemetery, looking southwest from the west side.

12 of 12. View of the cemetery, looking east from the west side.

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.



|-----342 feet-----|

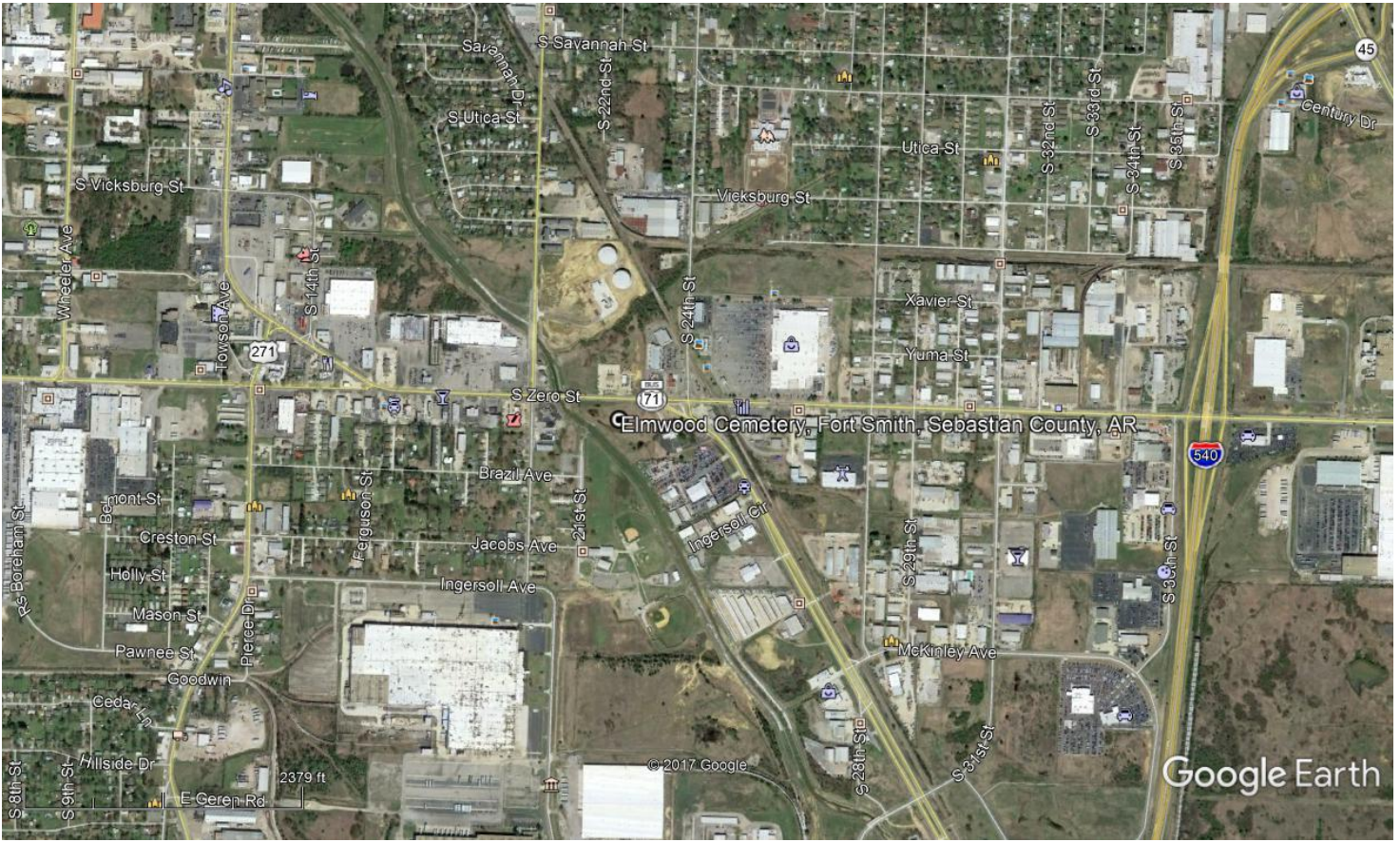
Elmwood Cemetery

Fort Smith, Sebastian County, Arkansas

UTM 15 371708E 3910265N



North



|-----2379 feet-----|

Elmwood Cemetery

Fort Smith, Sebastian County, Arkansas

UTM 15 371708E 3910265N



North







EMANDEN
1939



Asleep in Jesus

My Darling
JULIA PRIDGEMAN
JAN 7 1952 | SEPT 9 1978







CHARLES JAMES
FAIN
SEPT. 10, 1924
DEC. 24, 1934

Gone, but not forgotten





1918

MACE











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: 12/12/2017 Date of Pending List: Date of 16th Day: Date of 45th Day: 1/26/2018 Date of Weekly List:

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 1/26/2018 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.



THE DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS
HERITAGE

Asa Hutchinson
Governor

Stacy Hurst
Director

September 29, 2017

Ms. Maggie Rice, Sr. Planner
City of Fort Smith
623 Garrison Avenue
Stephens Bldg., Rm. 331
Ft. Smith, AR 72901

Re: Elmwood Cemetery – Fort Smith, Sebastian County

Dear Ms. Rice:

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, December 6th, 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,

Scott Kaufman
Director

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

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THE DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS
HERITAGE

Asa Hutchinson
Governor

Stacy Hurst
Director

December 6, 2017



J. Paul Loether, Deputy 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: Elmwood Cemetery – Fort Smith, Sebastian 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 Elmwood Cemetery 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



1100 North Street
Little Rock, AR 72201

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

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info@arkansaspreservation.org

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SH:rsw

Enclosure