

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property

County and State

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 100004438

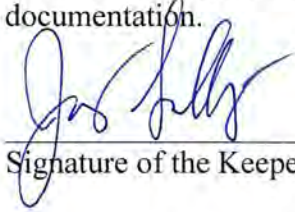
Date Listed: 9/27/2019

Property Name: Elmwood Cemetery, Historic Section

County: Conway

State: AR

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.



Signature of the Keeper

9. 30. 2019

Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 8: Period of Significance

The Period of Significance is hereby changed to 1861-1939

This period is better aligned with the areas of significance stated in the nomination.

The Arkansas State Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment.

DISTRIBUTION:

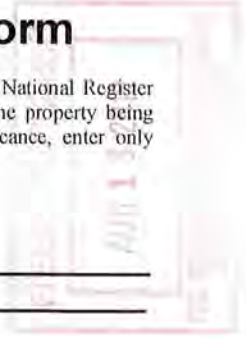
National Register property file

Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

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 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, Historic Section

Other names/site number: Site #CN0489

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: West of the AR 113 and West Church Street intersection

City or town: Morrilton State: AR County: Conway

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

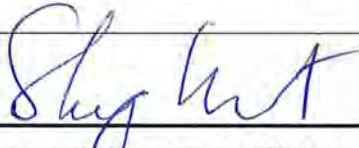
I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

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

	<u>7-15-19</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	
<u>Arkansas Historic Preservation Program</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

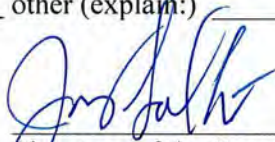
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4. National Park Service Certification

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

9.27.2019
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

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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

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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 is Conway County's largest cemetery. Its historic section, a portion of the cemetery consisting of about 22 acres,¹ is located at the northwest corner of the cemetery which lies at the intersection of Highway 113 and West Church Street at the western end of Morrilton, Arkansas. This section contains the cemetery's largest concentration of historic graves, approximately 976,² located within the larger boundaries of the cemetery, which totals about 56 acres, 20 of which are undeveloped. There are about 5,000 marked gravesites, 53 sealed crypts

¹ M. Brents, *A Guide to Elmwood Cemetery, Morrilton, Conway County, Arkansas, Second Edition*.

Copies of the following deeds which are recorded at Conway County Courthouse:

Book Z p. 269 October 18, 1881 10 acres purchased by Knights of Honor from I.L. Burrow

Book 5 p. 34 January 24, 1890 strip of land purchased by Knights of Honor from Orren Wallace

Book 30 p. 48 Oct. 6, 1919 22.52 acres purchased by Morrilton Cemetery Association from Knights of Honor Cemetery

Book 44 p. 509 4.3 acres August 8, 1934 4.3 acres purchased by Morrilton Cemetery Association from Lydia and S.K. Douglas

Book 47 p. 592 April 13, 1937 2.75 acres purchased by Morrilton Cemetery Association from L.T. Riggs

Book 61 p. 230 April 24, 1947 1/3 acres purchased by Morrilton Cemetery Association from Cleo Cheek

In Cemetery Files:

Quitclaim deed for 7.43 acres adjacent to the west and southwest side of the cemetery. Grantor: Tyson Poultry Co. 2001

Deed for total of 19.764 acres (to the west and east across highway 113). Grantor: Darrell Madding 2012

² M. Brents, *A Guide to Elmwood Cemetery, Morrilton, Conway County, Arkansas, Second Edition* and physical count conducted May 23 and May 28, 2018 by Ann Turney and Carolyn Eastham.

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in the cemetery's Community Mausoleum, and approximately 200 unmarked graves³ in the entire cemetery. The burials continued historically toward the east, and burials are still taking place in the cemetery. There is room for growth toward the south and west. The historic section contains many burials of early settlers and leaders and their families who were active in the development of Morrilton. Many of these people were first pioneers and residents of nearby Lewisburg which moved a mile away from that port town on the Arkansas River to Morrilton when the use of the river for transportation waned. The use of the river waned when the railroad hub was developed at Morrilton, which had recently become the Conway County seat in 1883.

Narrative Description

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Elmwood Cemetery is bounded on its north edge along Highway 113 by a wide low native rock wall which was, according to engraved tablets at entrances at the west and east ends of the wall, erected in 1952 by the Robert A. Dowdle Chapter 1304 of the United Daughters of the

³ M. Brents, *A Guide to Elmwood Cemetery, Morrilton, Conway County, Arkansas, Second Edition*.

⁴ M. Brents, *A Guide to Elmwood Cemetery, Morrilton, Conway County, Arkansas, Second Edition*.

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Confederacy. Elmwood Cemetery sweeps uphill southward from 113. Its graves rest on both flat and hilly surfaces, and the lawns of the graveyard are dotted with mature hardwoods including elms, pines, magnolias, and cedars. Plantings include nandinas, century plants, iris, evergreens and crape myrtles. There are undeveloped areas, or areas without burials, on the south and west sides. There are no boundary fences on the east, west or south sides of the cemetery. The cemetery is laid out in blocks separated by roads or driveways. Some of the roads are paved, some are of gravel, and some are simple grassy drives.

In a triangular area at the confluence of three driveways in the old western area sits a granite memorial erected in 1969 by the same UDC Chapter, listing its charter and current members. A large obelisk stands nearby in memory of WWI casualties placed by Luther Bradley Post No. 39 of the American Legion marked as “Unveiled May 30, 1929 by U.S. Senator Joe T. Robinson.” This area contains the cemetery’s flagpole.

Highway 113, the north border of the cemetery, was on the Original Butterfield Trail on the Memphis to Fort Smith Route.⁷ The land on which the cemetery lies is 3.5 miles from Point Remove Creek, at which confluence with the Arkansas River formed the beginning of the eastern border of the Cherokee lands in the Treaty of the Cherokee Agency of 1817. The Cherokee “old settlers” moved to Arkansas where land was offered to the Cherokees prior to their later relocation to Indian Territory in present-day Oklahoma. Less than a half-mile from Elmwood, there is a marker on the corner of Jackson and S. Cherokee streets that reads: “Conway County Cherokee Indian Boundary.”⁸

There is a large area on the south side of the cemetery which has few markers in sight. This is a potters’ field, according to Morrilton funeral directors’ knowledge. It is believed that in this area people were buried free of charge and that many rocks were there earlier to mark graves, but now have disappeared. Subsequent burials have not taken place there because of this belief.⁹

A special architectural feature of the cemetery (although outside of the Historic Section) is the **Community Mausoleum**, a small-scale, single-story structure constructed in 1920-21. The building was erected by the Southwestern Mausoleum Company of Little Rock¹⁰ and is located on the highest point of the cemetery, at the northwest side facing south, just east of the historic part of the cemetery at the intersection of two of the cemetery driveways.

Breakdown of Burials

The breakdown of burials in the Elmwood Cemetery, Historic Section, is as follows:

1861-1870 – 4
1871-1880 – 14

⁷ Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism.

⁸ Larry Taylor. “Cherokee Boundary Line.” *Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*. Found at: <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?entryID=6415>.

⁹ Harris.

¹⁰ Photocopies of Blueprints and Drawings for Community Mausoleum, Cecil Bryan Engineers “Dec. 17, 1919, Commission No. 156” in Elmwood files housed at Chamber of Commerce office, Morrilton, AR.

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1881-1890 – 74
1891-1900 – 126
1901-1910 – 136
1911-1920 – 154
1921-1930 – 92
1931-1940 – 124
1941-1950 – 135
1951-1960 – 82
1961-1970 – 97
1971-1980 – 122
1981-1990 – 180
1991-2000 – 147
2001-2010 – 119
2011-2018 – 57

There are also Twenty-two burials in the Historic Section that either have no date or are unmarked. The total number of burials in the Elmwood Cemetery, Historic Section, is 935 historic burials and 722 non-historic burials.

Markers

The historical tombstones are composed of slate, rock, marble, and granite. Some graves without markers can be identified only because of sunken areas that indicate graves. Only a few markers have signatures of the carver or manufacturer. Two stones (which) are signed “Morrillton (sic) Marble Company, Morrillton, Ark.” The marker of **Dr. George W. Taylor** (1824-1890) is signed “Melnotte, Humboldt” (Melnotte Marble Co. of Humboldt, Tennessee). The marker of **Baby Earl** (1936) is signed J.F. Fleming, and **Rev. J.W. Heagan’s** (1832- 1897) is signed “Morriss Bro’s., Memphis.” **Fannie Howard’s** (1872-1898) monument is signed “W.L. Funston, L. Rock.”

The grave markers in Elmwood’s historic section represent a wide variety of styles with classic symbols. The iconography and detailed carvings found on the historic tombstones represent many popular late-nineteenth and early-twentieth-century motifs such as clasped hands, fingers pointing up and down (3),¹¹ carvings of animals and children, and many examples of the open gate (18).¹² Many variations on the popular Victorian funerary symbols of drapery (13) and urns,¹³ books (15),¹⁴ angels (10),¹⁵ doves (10),¹⁶ and flowers¹⁷ can be seen on monuments of members of the families of **Irving, Clifton, Earl, Burton, Ward, Richard, Brooke and Hannaford.**

¹¹ Kiester, *Stories in Stone*, 108.

¹² Kiester, *Stories in Stone*, 116.

¹³ Kiester, *Stories in Stone*, 137-38.

¹⁴ Kiester, *Stories in Stone*, 112-13.

¹⁵ Kiester, *Stories in Stone*, 170-71.

¹⁶ Kiester, *Stories in Stone*, 79.

¹⁷ Kiester, *Stories in Stone*, 41-45.

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Included in the cemetery are examples of popular marker styles through the decades. The Egyptian Revival style (popular in the first half of the 1800s)¹⁸ is represented in the form of several obelisk-shaped monuments, some of which are marked **Moose, Perrie, Gordon and Burrow**. The tallest monument in the cemetery is that of **Ella Howard Moose** (1874-1926), wife of **James Sayle Moose** (1874-1953).¹⁹ It is an obelisk about 40 feet tall, on a square plinth. The decoration is a narrow frieze border about four feet above the base below a wider border of carved flowers. The obelisk is one of the “most pervasive of all the revival forms” of cemetery art. There is hardly a cemetery founded in the 1840s and 1850s without some form of Egyptian influence in the public buildings, gates, tomb art, etc. Obelisks were considered tasteful, with pure uplifting lines, associated with ancient greatness and patriotism, and they were able to be used in relatively small spaces. Also, and, perhaps most importantly, obelisks were less costly than large and elaborate sculpted monuments.²⁰

The simple architectural elements of the Classic Revival style markers are represented in the cemetery by fine examples of die, base and cap stones marked **W.A.C. Sayle** (1835-1896), who was a prominent physician in a pioneer family, and his first wife **Sophronia Howard Sayle** (1838-1874),²¹ **Rufus Edgar Echols** (1865-1913), and his wife **Effie Rainwater Echols**. Echols is listed as a furniture dealer and undertaker in 1890.²² These stones have pillars, pediments and flat tablets.

The tomb of **H.V. Crozier** (1848-1939) is a carved flat ledger style. **Crozier**, elected mayor of Morrilton in 1889, was a general merchant, served with the Hudson battery in the Confederate Army in Mississippi, Tennessee and Alabama. His business was in downtown Morrilton in a brick block of five buildings which he erected in 1889. He served on the board of Morrilton College and was active in the M.E. Church South.²³

The Victorian Gothic marker style, with ogee-style arches, circles and ball flowers can be seen in the architectural memorials of **Dr. Homer Cloud Rainwater** (1868-1903), a surgeon with the Pacific Railway²⁴ who was in a leading Morrilton family. The Rainwater family had a bank and mercantile business, a ginning company, a cotton compress, and with partners formed the Merchants Plant Food Company in North Little Rock.²⁵ Other markers of this style are that of **John Henry Coblentz** (1859-1894), son of **Benjamin C. Coblentz** (1827-1901), a lawyer and early pioneer from Lewisburg who served as mayor there 1873 to 1884²⁶ and **Mary Jane Greer Houston** (1862-1935).²⁷ The back of the Houston monument is engraved with Mary Jane’s name while the front has her husband **Marcellus Houston’s** (1858-1908) Woodmen of the World symbol as well as a large Masonic emblem.

¹⁸ Association for Gravestone Studies.

¹⁹ Conway County, 388.

²⁰ Association for Gravestone Studies.

²¹ Holm, *Nineteenth Century Mortuary Architectural Styles and Greenwood Cemetery*.

²² Conway County, 29.

²³ *Historical Reminiscences and Biographical Memoirs of Conway County, Arkansas*, 62.

²⁴ Rainwater Collection.

²⁵ Conway County, 421.

²⁶ *Historical Reminiscences and Biographical Memoirs of Conway County, Arkansas*, 55.

²⁷ Find A Grave <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/39854201/mary-jane-houston>.

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Also present in the cemetery are examples of Rustic style gravestones, popular in the mid-nineteenth century, and made in images of nature by carving the surface of stone (at least 10) and the use of *faux bois* technique. Some examples exist in the **A. E. Paulman** (1881-1899),²⁸ **E. B. Henry** (1848-1891),²⁹ **J. J. Chamness** (1879-1899),³⁰ and **Miranda Scarborough** (1821-1903) memorials.³¹

The most abundant examples of the Rustic style are those of Woodmen of the World gravestones. Woodmen of the World was a nonprofit benefit society and fraternal organization founded in 1890. An enduring physical legacy of the organization is distinctive headstones which were provided to members, many in the shape of tree stumps, logs, or trees (called treestones). Many of these contain symbols such as doves, olive branches, axes, beetles and wedges which symbolized Woodmen workmanship and progress of culture. Some markers are simple smooth classical styles embellished with the round seal of the Woodmen. This program was abandoned in the late 1920s.³² Elmwood contains at least 44 Woodmen of the World markers.

At least 30 markers are embellished with various versions of the Masonic and Eastern Star symbols.³³

Iconography³⁴

Draped Urns – A draped urn is one of the most common nineteenth-century funerary symbols.

The drape is often a reverential accessory or is a symbol of the veil between earth and the heavens. The urn was a decorative device in the nineteenth century.

Shells – Shells on a grave marker usually symbolize a pilgrimage or journey. The scallop shell also symbolizes baptism, especially the Baptism of Christ. Also, since the shell may contain a pearl, it can also symbolize good luck and prosperity.

Stars – The use of a star or a group of stars lighting the heavens symbolizes divine guidance. A single star usually represents the Star of the East while a group of twelve stars represents the Twelve Apostles or the Twelve Tribes of Israel.

Gate – The use of a gate on a tombstone symbolizes the passage from one realm to the next. Gates are always central in depictions of the Last Judgment, and Christ is often seen going through gates between the damned and the righteous.

Crosses – The Latin Cross is the type of cross that is most associated with Christianity.

Doves – The dove is one of the most often seen animal symbols in a cemetery, and it is often holding an olive branch, which refers to the dove that was sent out by Noah. The dove also can symbolize purity and peace.

²⁸ Find A Grave <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/45347980/albert-elmo-paulman>.

²⁹ https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/45543877/eugene-b_-henry.

³⁰ https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/36108873/jessie-c_-chamness.

³¹ <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/16246572/miranda-eliza-scarborough>.

³² Kiestler, *Stories in Stone*, 188-190.

³³ Schmidt, 178.

³⁴ Information on iconography in the cemetery is from Keister, Douglas. *Stories in Stone, A Field Guide to Cemetery Symbolism and Iconography*. MJF Books, 2004.

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Roses – In Christianity, the red rose has come to symbolize martyrdom while the white rose has come to symbolize purity. Roses often are found on the graves of women, especially in Victorian-era cemeteries.

Lambs – Lambs often mark the graves of children, especially infants, and symbolize innocence. Lambs are also one of the most frequently used symbols for Christ, since he is sometimes referred to as the Lamb of God.

Books – Books that are closed usually symbolize a completed life, since the last chapter of a life ends in a cemetery. A closed book can also symbolize virginity, secrecy, and mystery. An open book, on the other hand, can be compared to a human heart with its feelings and thoughts open to the world and God. Any book can also represent the Bible.

Clasped Hands – Hands that are clasped together usually symbolize matrimony and one often is masculine and the other is often feminine. If the sleeves are gender neutral, then the hands symbolize either a heavenly welcome or an earthly farewell.

Ferns – Ferns on a gravestone often symbolize humility, sincerity, and frankness.

Lilies of the Valley – Lilies of the Valley are of particular note on funerary art since the Lily of the Valley is one of the first flowers to bloom in spring. The flower symbolizes innocence, purity, and virginity as well as the “surrender to God’s will and grace.”

Single Hand – Since it was forbidden to depict God in early Christian art, a single hand or arm was allowed, since the Bible has several references to the hand or arm of God. As a result, God’s presence is often illustrated by a single hand emerging from clouds. The hand sometimes has three fingers representing the Trinity or is shown holding a flower or a broken chain.

Ivy – Ivy often symbolizes immortality since it is always green, even in less than ideal conditions. Since ivy clings to something for support, it also symbolizes attachment, friendship, and undying affection. Ivy also sometimes symbolizes the Trinity due to the fact that it has three leaves.

Fraternal Organizations

The Historic Section of Elmwood Cemetery also has gravestones that represent fraternal organizations, notably the Masons and the Woodmen of the World.

Woodmen of the World (WOW) – Most gravestones associated with the Woodmen of the World are usually known as “Treestones” or “tree-stump tombstones” and resemble sections of trees, although this was not always the case. Gravestones for the Woodmen of the World also incorporate several other symbols. As noted in Douglas Keister’s book, *Stories in Stone: A Field Guide to Cemetery Symbolism and Iconography*:

Many of the symbols were formalized at the Woodmen Sovereign Camp in 1899, when the tree stump was officially adopted to symbolize equality and commonwealth. On tombstones there are usually the Latin words *Dum Tacet Clamet*, roughly translated as “Though Silent, He Speaks,” or in popular language as “Gone But Not Forgotten.” Also embossed on the tombstone are usually a dove with an olive branch (peace) and an ax, beetle, and wedge, which...symbolize workmanship and progress of culture.

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Although the Historic Section of Elmwood Cemetery has at least one WOW gravestone that is not a treestone, most of the cemetery's WOW gravestones are examples of the treestone type of marker.

Masons – The most common identifying feature on gravestones of Masons are the square and compass. Inside the square and compass is a letter “G” which some sources indicate stands for Geometry and other sources indicate stands for God. The use of the square and compass represents the interaction between mind and matter and also refers to the “progression from the material to the intellectual to the spiritual.” Some Masonic gravestones also use the all-seeing eye, which is often accompanied by rays of light, and it is an ancient symbol for God.

Military Veterans Markers

There are four examples of the Southern Cross of Honor in Elmwood. These are military decorations honoring the officers, noncommissioned officers, and privates for their valor in the armed forces of the Confederate States of America during the American Civil War. They were formally approved by the Congress of the Confederate States on October 13, 1862, and they were originally intended to be on par with the Union Army's Medal of Honor. It is usually atop a metal rod and placed in the ground at the Confederate soldier's grave. They were often placed on Confederate graves by local chapters of Sons of Confederate Veterans.³⁵ The crosses of **James Miles Moose** and **G.W. Howard** remain. Others who have had crosses in the past but are missing now are: **W.S. Hanna**, **William Scarborough**, **A.C. Wells**, **Jesse McLean** (1842-1924), and **Anderson Gordon**. Older guide books note the presence of these crosses which are now gone.³⁶

Several government-issue Civil War markers exist but some of those veterans have non-military markers. About 335 veterans' gravestones throughout the entire cemetery are marked with military data.³⁷

Enclosures

Several of the plots in the Elmwood Cemetery, Historic Section, are surrounded by coping that is either concrete or marble. Much of the coping is flat on top, but some of it has finials at either the corners or at evenly-spaced intervals along its length. The finials are a mixture of round or square shapes with different shapes on top. Some of the coping also has the family name embossed in it.

Integrity

Elmwood Cemetery, Historic Section, retains a high level of integrity regarding all seven qualities: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The location, design, and setting of the cemetery have remained unchanged even as it has expanded

³⁵ JMU Libraries Special Collections, Carrier Library, James Madison University.

³⁶ M. Brents, *A Guide to Elmwood Cemetery, Morrilton, Conway County, Arkansas, Second Edition*.

³⁷ M. Brents, *A Guide to Elmwood Cemetery, Morrilton, Conway County, Arkansas, Second Edition*.

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over the years. The materials and workmanship used in creating the funerary art during the period of significance is still very much in evidence today. Even with the addition of modern funerary art, the feeling and viewshed of an historic cemetery is uninterrupted. The historic funerary art outnumbers the modern art in the historic portion of the cemetery. Despite its age, the cemetery is in excellent condition and is well maintained. The cemetery has been fortunate that it has not suffered any major damage due to vandalism.

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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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT
ART

Elmwood Cemetery, Historic Section
Name of Property

Conway County, Arkansas
County and State

Period of Significance

1861-1969

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 Elmwood Cemetery, Historic Section, located in Morrilton, Conway County, Arkansas, reflects the outstanding examples of funerary art from the late-nineteenth and twentieth centuries in Morrilton and Conway County. Many of the city's leading citizens from its earliest era are buried here, making Elmwood Cemetery, Historic Section, historically significant to the community both for its leading citizens and also for the artistic expressions that they left even after death. People from all walks of life are interred within the Historic Section. The markers in the cemetery also express the activities that area residents once took part in, such as the Masons or Woodmen of the World, since the fraternal organization logos decorate several of the

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cemetery's monuments. In addition, the monuments in the cemetery, besides displaying popular funerary art of the period, also illustrate the work of several Arkansas and regional monument makers, such as W.L. Funston and Tunnah of Little Rock and Dardanelle; the Morrilton Marble Company of Morrilton, and Monahan & Viquesney of Little Rock. The Elmwood Cemetery, Historic Section, is locally significant and is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places with **local significance** under **Criterion C** for its display of funerary art during the Period of Significance, 1861 - 1969.

The Elmwood Cemetery, Historic Section, is also significant for containing graves of some of the area's earliest families. As a group, the men and women buried in the cemetery are representative of the intrepid settlers who, through much hardship and difficulty, helped to establish Morrilton and Conway County. As a result, the Elmwood Cemetery, Historic Section, is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion A** with **local significance** as the final resting place of early Morrilton and Conway County settlers.

The cemetery's Historic Section is also eligible for nomination under **Criteria Consideration D: Cemeteries**.

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

HISTORY OF THE PROPERTY

It is not known exactly when the cemetery was established. The oldest deed found is dated October 18, 1881, which describes a sale of land sold by Isham L. Burrow and his wife Elizabeth, to Morningstar Lodge³⁸ of the Knights of Honor fraternal organization. The deeded plot is a 10-acre parcel which matches part of the land which is now in the old section of the cemetery. This original section is now referred to as the "Old Part" or "West End," and this section is home to historic burial sites. The Knights of Honor was a fraternal organization formed in 1873. It was one of the more successful fraternal benefit groups and by 1898 it had over 90,000 members. By 1916 the organization disbanded because of rising insurance benefit costs. In 1919 the Knights of Honor sold 22.52 acres from their cemetery to the Morrilton Cemetery Association.³⁹ Through the years more land was added. The most recent addition was the acquisition in 2012, of almost 20 acres of land adjacent to the west and across Highway 113 for future possible expansion.⁴⁰

The earliest dated monument is that of **Annie Laura Moose** (1860-1861), a child of **James Miles Moose** (1827-1892), a Confederate veteran, farmer, landowner, and early town pioneer and leader, and his wife **Sophia E. Stockton Moose** (1833-1891) in the upper west section.⁴¹

³⁸ Deed, Conway County Courthouse Book Z p. 269 October 18, 1881.

³⁹ Schmidt 178.

⁴⁰ Deed in files: 2012 20 acres grantor Darrell Madding.

⁴¹ Conway County, 389.

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James and Sophia Moose moved from nearby Lewisburg to Morrilton in 1866 where they raised their family in the old Markham Tavern which they had moved from Lewisburg to Morrilton's Green Street.⁴² Annie Laura is memorialized along with other family members on a tall obelisk-shaped stone at the western edge of the cemetery's historic area. Markham Tavern had served as a relay station on the Butterfield Stage Route between Little Rock and Fort Smith.⁴³ The building still exists today.

An earlier dated monument in the Cemetery is that of **Margara Houston Howard** (1809-1846) who was the wife of **Benjamin Franklin Howard** (1808-1865), who came to the region in 1828 as one of the earliest settlers.⁴⁴ However, Margara was originally interred in Lewisburg Cemetery and was moved to Elmwood in 1927.⁴⁵ Rixena Aurera Sophronia Howard, Benjamin Howard's daughter, married **Dr. W.A.C. Sayle**,⁴⁶ a significant community leader. The Howards' daughter **Sarah Howard**, was the second wife of **Col. Handsel Wesley Burrow**. She and her husband are memorialized by a beautiful obelisk monument.⁴⁷

The original older section in the upper west and northwest sections along Highway 113 as well as in some of the southwest sections contain graves of early settlers in Lewisburg and Morrilton, many of whom served in the Confederate army, and who were leaders in early community development such as **Burrow, Crozier, Mitchell, Earl, Scroggin, and Strait**.⁴⁸

Historic Context

The town of Lewisburg, an old port town a mile south of present-day Morrilton was named for Stephen D. Lewis who had made a settlement and a small store to trade with the Indians in 1825 at the mouth of Point Remove Creek where it flows into the Arkansas River. About 1830 he moved downriver to the present site of Lewisburg and gave his name to the town.⁴⁹ There was a post office established at "Pecanery" in 1825, named for the vast pecan forest in the area. George Ellis Bentley was the first postmaster there, appointed November 21, 1825.⁵⁰ A tract of his land on the river was selected as the first seat of new newly established Conway County.⁵¹ Some of Bentley's descendants who are buried Elmwood include **Oliver T. Bentley** (1854-1918), who served as County Judge 1894-1896 and 1898-1900, and **Oliver Kirby Bentley** (1894-1948) a 2nd Lieutenant, Cavalry, WW I.⁵²

The name was changed to Point Remove in 1831 which in time yielded to the growth of Lewisburg, one of the thriving communities along the Arkansas River.⁵³ About 1830 Lewis

⁴² Conway County, 388.

⁴³ Honors.uca.edu.

⁴⁴ Conway County, 10.

⁴⁵ M. E. Brents.

⁴⁶ Find A Grave.

⁴⁷ Find A Grave.

⁴⁸ *Historical Reminiscences and Biographical Memoirs of Conway County, Arkansas.*

⁴⁹ *Historical Reminiscences*, 35.

⁵⁰ DAR, 29-30.

⁵¹ Conway County, 247.

⁵² Find A Grave <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/36104053/oliver-kirby-bentley>.

⁵³ DAR, 29-30.

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moved down the river to the site of what became the town of Lewisburg. He established a trading post and called it Lewisburg⁵⁴

Lewisburg was not only a river port but also a stagecoach stop and a part of the Indian removal along the Trail of Tears.⁵⁵ The first ferry at Lewisburg at the important Arkansas River crossing was established about 1848. In 1866, it fell into the possession of **A. C. Wells** (1830-1892), and later in 1890 to **W. P. Wells** (1861-1910) and **John Ward** (1833-1894).⁵⁶ The Lewisburg ferry was used until 1920, when the bridge across the Arkansas River was built. The place was the site of a skirmish during the Civil War. The community suffered its demise when the construction of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railway through Conway County bypassed the town in 1875 and built its train stop in Morrilton. The track reached the place where Morrilton would be developed in 1871. Lewisburg residents gradually moved to Morrilton until about 1880, when Lewisburg was abandoned. Morrilton became the seat of Conway County in 1883.⁵⁷ The Depot was built in 1910 and it was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on September 13, 1977.

Conway County was formed on October 20, 1825, from portions of Pulaski County, and was named for Henry Wharton Conway, who was the territorial delegate to the U.S. Congress. It took in present-day Conway, Faulkner, and Perry counties. The first provisional seat of justice was Cadron settlement, which in the early 1800s referred to thirty to forty white families that were scattered along the Arkansas River in the vicinity of Cadron Creek and the Arkansas River, about five miles west of Conway in Faulkner County. Then the county seat was moved in 1827 to Harrisburg in the Harrisburg-Portland bottom areas, and then to Lewisburg in 1831 where it remained until 1850. After an election in 1848, the county seat was moved to Springfield in 1850. After several disasters (tornado and fire) with the courthouse there, the seat was again moved in 1873 back to Lewisburg. Another election was held in 1873 and after a promise from Morrilton leaders to construct a courthouse, the county seat was permanently moved to Morrilton in 1883.⁵⁸

Money was raised for the building of the County Courthouse by, among others, S.F. Speer whose first wife **Mattie (1855-1893)** is buried in Elmwood, **Dr. W. A. C. Sayle** (1835-1896), and **William M. Clifton** (1830-1904), Commissioners and Appointees.⁵⁹ The Courthouse was built in 1883-84 on the corner of Moose and Church streets on land purchased from **Capt. J.T. Hannaford** (1839-1912) and **William Irving** (1845-1920).⁶⁰ The present-day Conway County Courthouse is located at same site as the original structure which burned in 1927. A replacement

⁵⁴ Aaron W. Rogers. "Morrilton (Conway County)." *Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*. Found at: <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?entryID=857>.

⁵⁵ River Valley & Ozark.

⁵⁶ <http://files.usgwarchives.net/ar/conway/history/goodspeeds.txt>, p. 31.

⁵⁷ Aaron W. Rogers. "Morrilton (Conway County)." *Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*. Found at: www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?entryID=857.

⁵⁸ *Historical Reminiscences*, 13.

⁵⁹ *Historical Reminiscences*, 14.

⁶⁰ *Historical Reminiscences*, 14.

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courthouse was built on the same site in 1929. This structure was built to a design by Arkansas architect Frank W. Gibb and was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1989.⁶¹

As the Civil War approached there was strong loyalty to the Federal Government when Dr. S.J. Stallings (buried in Lewisburg Bay Cemetery)⁶² was elected Delegate to the State Convention in 1861 with the expectation that he would vote against secession. Although Stallings did so, the sentiment in the county changed and when the secession convention was recalled in May 1861, he was obligated to vote with the majority for secession. Stallings's second wife **Eliza Jane Watson (1833-1893)**⁶³ and two of his children **James Robert Stallings (1856-1931)**⁶⁴ and **Samuel Jane Stallings Matthews (1866-1899)**⁶⁵ are buried in Elmwood along with many family members. The Stallings family took an active role in church, civic, agricultural and social activities in Conway County for four generations.⁶⁶

During the war the population of Conway County was around 3,000. Nine hundred men from the county served in the war and no more than two hundred returned. Several local Confederate regiments were raised, and one early local company raised by Robert W. Harper in 1861 numbered 123. Of these, no more than 20 ever returned and 78 were killed. Of these returnees, some became county and town leaders.⁶⁷ Elmwood Cemetery is home to graves of many of these town founders and early leaders, some of whom had lived in Old Lewisburg on the river before the occupants shifted. At least 31 Confederate veterans and two Union soldiers are buried in Elmwood.⁶⁸

Included in the petitioners to incorporate the town in 1879 were **Carl Meier (1845-1917)**, **Dr. R. J. Adams (1850-1921)**, **William M. Clifton**, **James Miles Moose (1827-1892)**, **J. T. Hannaford**, **E. H. Morrill (1845-1888)**, **J. L. Moose (1803-1887)**, and **J. H. McClung (1854-1919)**,⁶⁹ all of whom are buried in the cemetery.

The town was incorporated in 1880 and the first mayor was **Dr. R. J. Adams (1850-1921)**, a physician and surgeon born in Lewisburg in 1850 who practiced medicine in Lewisburg and Morrilton.⁷⁰ His wife **Lydia Ann Gordon (1856-1891)** is memorialized by a fine obelisk near Dr. Adams's grave.⁷¹ Early mayors of Lewisburg buried in Elmwood are: **E.O. Hamon (1856-1920)**, **W.L. Wood (1850-1936)**, and **S. C. Wilkerson (1845-1916)**. **Hamon** organized the Pilot Printing company in 1889, which produced the largest newspaper at the time in the state,⁷² *The*

⁶¹ Pearl Sayles. "Conway County Courthouse." *Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*. Found at: <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?entryID=7665>.

⁶² Find A Grave. <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/35238097/samuel-james-stallings>.

⁶³ Find A Grave. <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/36047967/eliza-jane-stallings>.

⁶⁴ Find A Grave. <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/36048418/james-robert-stallings>.

⁶⁵ Find A Grave. <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/36043013/samuel-jane-matthews>.

⁶⁶ Conway County, 459.

⁶⁷ *Historical Reminiscences*, 15.

⁶⁸ Eastham, Physical Count and Hewett.

⁶⁹ Morrilton History - Geneology Trails <https://genealogytrails.com/ark/conway/morrilton.htm>.

⁷⁰ *Historical Reminiscences*, 41.

⁷¹ Find A Grave. <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/37329117/lydia-ann-adams>.

⁷² *Historical Reminiscences*, 20.

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Pilot, which later became the *Headlight* run by Robert W. Leigh.⁷³ Leigh's son **William Wrather Leigh** (1878-1886) is buried in Elmwood's historic section.⁷⁴ There is a photo of a portrait of Robert W. Leigh in an early account of the area.⁷⁵

The town was named Morrilton in honor of **Edward Henry Morrill** (1845-1888), an early merchant, druggist and landowner in Lewisburg and then in Morrilton.⁷⁶ When the town was incorporated in 1880 **Morrill** was elected Alderman.⁷⁷ The property on which the town of Morrilton was built belonged originally to **Mr. Morrill**,⁷⁸ and **James Miles Moose** (1827-1892), a Civil War veteran who had served as guide for General Marmaduke and enlisted in Captain Sleeper's Regiment, Mounted Infantry, CSA.⁷⁹ Division Street of the city was the dividing line between what was the Morrill and Moose farms. Mr. Morrill and Mr. Moose donated property for the rail line through what would become Morrilton.⁸⁰ When the train was up and running people soon moved from Lewisburg to be nearer the train and the town formed and grew. According to legend, the first Station Master, Capt. J.W. Boot, flipped a coin to see for whom the town would be named, Moose or Morrill, and Mr. Morrill won the toss.⁸¹ Streets in the town are named for the Moose and Morrill families. There is now a marker on the Depot Museum building in recognition of Mr. Morrill's donation of land for the railroad.⁸²

Morrill Family

Edward H. Morrill's brother was **George Hall Morrill** (1836-1912). They were sons of Ephraim J. Morrill, a Massachusetts native who settled in Lewisburg about 1841. Ephraim Morrill served as County Clerk 1846-52.⁸³ **George Morrill** and his wife were among the first residents of Morrilton, and their daughter **Julia** (1874-1936) is described as the first child born in the town.⁸⁴ Julia's memorial formerly had a United Daughters of the Confederacy symbol, which is now missing.⁸⁵ Descendant members of the Morrill family are buried together on the northwest side of the cemetery near the rock wall, although Edward H.'s wife and children are buried in Texas.⁸⁶

Moose and Howard Families

In the Moose family were included prominent leaders in Conway County. David Mussgenung (later changed to Moose) emigrated from Germany in 1751 to Philadelphia.⁸⁷ His grandson

⁷³ *History of the Arkansas River Valley in the 1800's*, 41-42.

⁷⁴ M. Brents, *A Guide to Elmwood Cemetery, Morrilton, Conway County, Arkansas, Second Edition*, 70.

⁷⁵ *History of the Arkansas River Valley in the 1800's*, 65.

⁷⁶ Conway County Geneological Association, 162.

⁷⁷ *Historical Reminiscences and Biographical Memoirs of Conway County, Arkansas*, 34.

⁷⁸ DAR, 17.

⁷⁹ Conway County, 389.

⁸⁰ Conway County Geneological Association, 163.

⁸¹ Silva <https://arkansaspreservation.worldsecuritesystems.com/LiteratureRetrieve.aspx?ID=133981>. p. 3.

⁸² Conway County Geneological Association, 163.

⁸³ DAR, 17.

⁸⁴ *Historical Reminiscences*, 33.

⁸⁵ M. Brents, *A Guide to Elmwood Cemetery, Morrilton, Conway County, Arkansas, Second Edition*, 88.

⁸⁶ Conway County Geneological Association, 163, and Find A Grave.

<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/109922355/lavinia-morrill>.

⁸⁷ Conway County, 389.

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John Lewis Moose (1803-1887) moved to Lewisburg in 1838. One of his sons was **James Miles Moose** (1827-1892), a farmer and town founder who moved to Morrilton from Lewisburg. **James Miles** served as a guide for General Marmaduke, then enlisted in Captain Sleeper's Company, Third Arkansas Regiment in the Confederate Army. In 1866 he purchased the old Markham Tavern in Lewisburg, had it moved to Green Street in Morrilton, and enlarged and enhanced it to use as a home.⁸⁸ The home was in the Moose family for many years, and today, the home at 711 E. Green Street, belongs to Judge Bart and Janna Virden. The home was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on October 22, 1974.

A son of James M. Moose was **Hon. William Lewis Moose** (1857-1915), who was with the firm Moose & Reid, and served as Attorney General of the State of Arkansas 1913-1915 (his death). An eminent lawyer for 30 years, William Moose also served as State Senator for the 26th District, and was the 1897 President of the State Senate. Circuit Judge Moose graduated in law from Vanderbilt University in 1879. He was elected Arkansas State Senator in 1895, reelected in 1897, and elected Attorney General of the state of Arkansas in 1912. He was reelected to this post in 1914.⁸⁹ He died in office the following year. According to his obituary, he was buried in the Knights of Honor Cemetery with honorary pallbearers including Governor Hays and members of the Supreme Court bench, his law partner, Carroll Armstrong, and the obituary also mentioned that his funeral cortege was "the longest ever seen in Morrilton, with over 75 automobiles and many carriages and buggies."⁹⁰

Judge Moose's son, **James Sayle Moose** (1874-1953), was an alderman, mayor, real estate dealer, tax consultant, Rotarian, Methodist Sunday School superintendent, farm overseer and President of People's Bank and Trust.⁹¹ He was married to **Ella Howard** (1874-1946) daughter of **George Walker Howard** (1843-1878), and granddaughter of **Margara Houston Howard** and **Benjamin Franklin Howard** (1808-1865).⁹² **Ella Howard Moose** is memorialized by a towering 40-foot tall obelisk which is seen high over the cemetery.

Benjamin Franklin Howard (1808-1865) came to Conway County from Tennessee in 1828. He was a native of North Carolina, married in Arkansas to **Margara**, daughter of John Houston, who came to Conway County as early as 1820. These families were among the earliest settlers. In 1871 **Howard** bought a tract of five acres and erected a home in Lewisburg.⁹³ He served as sheriff of Conway County in 1833-1834.⁹⁴

At the time of his death **James Sayle Moose** had just returned, at age 78, from a trip to Syria where visited his son, Ambassador James Sayle Moose, Jr., who was serving there at the U.S.

⁸⁸ Conway County, 389.

⁸⁹ The May Hope Moose Papers (MC 721) Special Collections.

<https://libraries.uark.edu/specialcollections/findingaids/ead/transform.asp?xml=mc721>.

⁹⁰ Newspapers. <https://www.newspapers.com/image/138395032/?terms=william%2Blewis%2Bmoose%2Bbobituary>.

⁹¹ "Morrilton Headlight."

⁹² Conway County, 10.

⁹³ Conway County, 10.

⁹⁴ Conway County Sheriff – History.

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Embassy.⁹⁵ Moose, Jr., a diplomat who served in Greece, Iraq, Iran, and as Ambassador to Syria and Sudan, retired in 1962.⁹⁶

Judge William Lewis Moose's associate was his daughter, **Virginia Darden Moose** (1891-1940), who received her BA from Hendrix College in Conway, Arkansas, and her MA from Vanderbilt University. She attended the University of Chicago and was a 1921 honor graduate from Arkansas Law School and was admitted to the bar the same year. The only woman in her class, she was Senior Class President, and as a junior she had co-founded Alpha Delta Epsilon Women's Legal Fraternity and served as its first president. After graduation Moose served as Assistant Attorney General of the State of Arkansas under Attorney General J.S. Utley in 1921-25, and was later chief deputy clerk of the United States Court for the Eastern District of Arkansas. A member of the Arkansas Bar Association beginning in 1922, she served as its vice-president for the 6th Judicial District in 1936. In 1938 she founded and became the first president of the Arkansas Association of Women Lawyers and was also a trustee of Hendrix College.⁹⁷

A descendent of the Moose pioneers, **Mary Elizabeth Massey** (1915-1974) was the daughter of **Charles L. Massey** (1890-1974) and **Mary McClung Massey** (1893-1916). **Mary McClung Massey** was the daughter of **Mary Tennessee Moose McClung Clifton** (1829-1893), the daughter of **John Lewis Moose**, (1802-1888)⁹⁸ whose name is on the oldest marker in the cemetery, and sister of **James Miles Moose** (1827-1892) petitioner to incorporate the town of Morrilton.⁹⁹

Mary Elizabeth Massey was a distinguished Civil War historian who was a professor at Winthrop College in South Carolina. Born in Morrilton to Charles L. Massey and Mary McClung Massey, she was the first Distinguished Alumna at Hendrix College.

She published works on women during the Civil War, one reprinted by The University of South Carolina Press, *Ersatz in the Confederacy - Shortages and Substitutes on the Southern Homefront*. During her time on the Winthrop College (South Carolina) history faculty 1950-1975, she served as department chair and taught immensely popular classes on the Civil War. The ordinary people of the South were a particular interest of Dr. Massey, partly because they had been so neglected by historians. One of her findings was that shortages cut across economic and social barriers and had a leveling influence among the people.

Mary Elizabeth graduated from Hendrix in 1937 at the top of her class. There followed several years teaching history in a small town high school while saving her money for graduate school. In 1939 she was accepted at the University of North Carolina, the most prestigious university in the South for anyone studying southern history. There was no fellowship offer or money for female graduate students. Barbara L. Bellows, in her introduction to the new edition of *Ersatz in*

⁹⁵ "Morrilton Headlight."

⁹⁶ J. S. Moose. <https://libraries.uark.edu/specialcollections/findingaids/ead/transform.asp?xml=mc1031>.

⁹⁷ Ross, 880, Vol 2.

⁹⁸ Find a Grave. <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/109797970/person/120074317839/facts>.

⁹⁹ <https://cityofmorrilton.com/about-morrilton/>.

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the Confederacy, tells the story that when Mary Elizabeth met Fletcher Green, UNC's Kenan Professor, she said, "I've heard you don't welcome women." Green replied, "It's not that we don't welcome them. It's just that we don't do anything for them." Apparently Green did something for Mary Elizabeth, for despite his earlier remark, she dedicated her first book to him. She received her master's degree in 1940.

Her money had run out so she went back to Arkansas and found a job as Director of the Hendrix College Training School, a school very similar to the Winthrop Training School she found when she came to Rock Hill in 1950. She still hoped to teach in a college and after two years found a position at Flora Macdonald Junior College in North Carolina. She saved her money toward working on her doctorate. Then, with so many men off to war, UNC changed its policy of not recognizing women and awarded her a fellowship to work on her Ph.D.

Though an outstanding student, she always knew that no large state university would hire her. Her first job was at Chesterton College in Maryland and then to Winthrop in 1950 where she remained the rest of her life. She was made chairman of the history department in 1960, and received the prestigious Guggenheim Fellowship in 1963.

Dr. Massey wrote two more books that were both scholarly and popular — *Refugee Life in the Confederacy* and *Bonnet Brigade*. In each she further dealt with the common people of uncommon courage. The last book looked at the role of women and argued that the Civil War changed the internal politics of the Confederacy and in all of her books she fought the stereotyped view that southern ladies were "clinging vines" and "pedestal-sitters." She felt that the Civil War caused women to become "more active, self-reliant, and resourceful."

Diabetic and ill, though never entirely losing her great sense of humor, Mary Elizabeth Massey could not thoroughly enjoy her final triumph - her election as president of the Southern Historical Association.¹⁰⁰

Anderson Gordon Family

Col. Anderson Gordon (1820-1893) was born in Tennessee and settled in Lewisburg in 1839. He was a planter, merchant, and loan officer in Lewisburg. He began his land ownership with forty acres obtained from the Pulaski County land patent office. He acquired many acres of land, a store, and 27 slaves.

Gordon raised a cavalry company in the summer of 1862 and officially mustered into Confederate service on June 14, and his unit became Company B of the Fourth Arkansas Cavalry. Gordon was promoted to major on May 28, 1863, and the regiment participated in the Action at Pine Bluff in Jefferson County on October 25, 1863. Gordon was wounded in the knee during the battle, an injury that would bother him for the remainder of his life.

¹⁰⁰ Information on Mary Elizabeth Massey found at:
https://digitalcommons.winthrop.edu/manuscriptcollection_findingaids/23/.

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Promoted to lieutenant colonel the day after the Action at Pine Bluff, he spent time in a hospital in Camden before rejoining the unit. Promoted to colonel on December 15, 1863, he took command of the regiment and led it during the Camden Expedition. Part of Brigadier General William Lewis Cabell's brigade, the regiment saw action at the engagement at Poison Spring. The brigade lost a total of six killed, thirty-five wounded, and seven missing. The regiment also participated in the Action at Marks' Mills, in which it lost four killed and nineteen wounded.

With a hand disabled from childhood, Gordon led a regiment in Indian Territory Campaigns and many others including on the side of Elisha Baxter in the Brooks-Baxter War in 1872. He served as a brigadier general in the Arkansas militia on the side of Elisha Baxter during the conflict, leading both white and black troops in the standoff, though he did not see any action in the conflict. His appointment in the militia at the rank of brigadier general was continued in the administration of Governor Augustus Garland.¹⁰¹

The regiment participated in Price's Raid into Missouri, and many members of the unit were captured at Mound City and Mine Creek, Kansas. Gordon avoided capture but was wounded in the arm during the campaign. The regiment did not see any more action during the war. After the conflict, Gordon once again returned to Conway County and resumed his mercantile business at Burrow, Rankin and Co. He served again as postmaster of Lewisburg from 1879 until its closure in 1882. He served as Justice of the Peace, Lewisburg postmaster, and two terms in the Arkansas State Legislature.¹⁰²

Gordon's son was **Dr. Franklin Gordon** (1853-1937) who practiced medicine in Conway County for 67 years. After finishing his education, he located in Lewisburg and started in his chosen profession in 1874. He was the last of the pioneers to desert the old town, as he did not move to Morrilton until 1904.¹⁰³ Dr. Gordon was briefly editor of *The Morrilton Dollar*, a newspaper founded in 1878.¹⁰⁴ His son **William T. Gordon** (1824-1899) served as County Treasurer 1882-84.¹⁰⁵ **William T. Gordon's** son **Bourland** (Buck "White Cloud") **Gordon** (1899-1968) was a painter of primitive works.¹⁰⁶ There is a large plot of Gordon family members in the cemetery, and all five siblings of **Bourland** are buried in Elmwood: **Isabella Riley Gordon Leigh** (1883-1972), **Ida Bryce Gordon Houston** (1886-1947), **Lydia Rebecca Gordon Houston** (1890-1978), **Charlotte B. Gordon** (1895-1975), **Marguerite Gordon Ashford** (1897-1970), and **John Brown Gordon** (1900-1968).¹⁰⁷

¹⁰¹ David Sesser. "Anderson Gordon." *Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*. Found at: <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?entryID=12450>.

¹⁰² Speer.

¹⁰³ Geneology Trails History Group.

¹⁰⁴ Historical Reminiscences, 19.

¹⁰⁵ Historical Reminiscences, 18.

¹⁰⁶ Worthpoint.

¹⁰⁷ Find A Grave. <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/37398625/bourland-gordon>.

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Burrow Family

H.W. (Hansel Wesley) Burrow (1830-1898) came to Arkansas from Tennessee in 1858. He was a prominent landowner and planter in Lewisburg.¹⁰⁸ A Civil War Veteran, he erected a beautiful large home called "Oak Grove," and had orchards with hundreds of acres of land in Conway and Yell counties. He was also involved in the mercantile business.¹⁰⁹ His second wife was **Sarah Elmira Howard** (1840-1905).¹¹⁰ There is an image of an engraving of H.W. Burrow's "Oak Grove home, near Morrilton" in an early account of the area.¹¹¹

Hansel Wesley Burrow's son **Charles Christmas Burrow** (1861-1926) was a merchant, cotton trader, planter, and President of the Little Rock Cotton Exchange.¹¹² His wife **Eugenia Moose Burrow** (1864-1944), was president of the Robert Dowdle branch of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, member of the Arkansas Pioneers, and daughter of **James Miles Moose**, one of the founders of Morrilton.¹¹³ **Charles C. Burrow** was a nephew of Rev. Isham L. Burrow, who taught at the Male and Female Academy in Lewisburg, and was founder of Central Collegiate Institute in Altus, which later became Hendrix College, and was moved to Conway in 1890.¹¹⁴ Charles Burrow also sold some of the original land for the cemetery to the Knights of Honor.¹¹⁵ Thirteen markers with the name Burrow are located in Elmwood Cemetery. Isham Burrow is buried in Altus, Arkansas.¹¹⁶

Merchants in Morrilton

The first business in town was **Robert Austin (R.A.) Irving's** (1851-1834) general store which opened in 1876. Irving came to Morrilton in 1873 from Scotland and served as a railway agent for the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railway. He and his brother William formed a private bank as the town's first banking institution. His obituary of December 5, 1920, describes him as President of the Bank of Morrilton. His daughter **Virginia Irving Moose** (1896-1976) married **George Howard Moose** (1897-1943).¹¹⁷

Captain J. T. Hannaford was an early city leader. In 1879 he led the signers of the petition to incorporate the town of Morrilton. He built a brick building in 1880, and in 1887 built the large two-story brick block on the corner of Railroad Avenue and Moose street, known as the Bank Building, the upper story of which was used as an opera-house. He erected his residence in 1881, and it was one of "the most beautiful among the many handsome residences of Morrilton" at the time. He had several businesses with various partners and under different firm names in Morrilton since the town was started, he being the second merchant in Morrilton. He served as Morrilton mayor in 1904.

¹⁰⁸ *Historical Reminiscences*, 45.

¹⁰⁹ *Historical Reminiscences*, 46.

¹¹⁰ Conway County, 270.

¹¹¹ *History of the Arkansas River Valley in the 1800's*, 63.

¹¹² Conway County, 271.

¹¹³ Conway County, 271.

¹¹⁴ Conway County, 270.

¹¹⁵ Deed in Cemetery Files Book Z p. 269 October 18, 1881 10 acres I.L. Burrow grantor to Morningstar Lodge Knights of Honor.

¹¹⁶ Find A Grave. www.findagrave.com/memorial/75366371/isham-lafayette-burrow.

¹¹⁷ Find A Grave. <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/47348733/virginia-moose>.

Elmwood Cemetery, Historic Section
Name of Property

Conway County, Arkansas
County and State

Captain Hannaford's military service was with the 17th Mississippi Regiment, Barksdale's Regiment in Lee's Army, which he entered in 1861 in Lexington, Mississippi. He was in the first battle of Manassas, and in some eighteen other regular battles including Clays' battle near Richmond, also in Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Harper's Ferry, and Sharpsburg. He was with Longstreet's Corps at Chattanooga, Petersburg, Gettysburg, and in the last battles around Richmond, surrendering with General Lee at Appomattox Courthouse. At the time of the surrender he had been advanced to the office of commissary of the regiment. He lost two brothers during the war, one at Chattanooga and the other at Belmont, Missouri. The Confederate cross of honor was one of his most prized possessions.¹¹⁸

Hannaford later built a hotel on Petit Jean Mountain.¹¹⁹ His first wife was **Juliet nee Dowdle Taylor Hannaford** (d. 1898) (a young widow).¹²⁰ In 1900 Captain Hannaford married his second wife **Emma Jeffcott Murray Sayle**, widow of **Dr. W.A.C. Sayle**.¹²¹

Emma M. Jeffcott Murray Sayle Hannaford (1847-1922) was instrumental in bringing an orphanage, the Arkansas Children's Home, to Morrilton in 1913. The orphanage had been founded in 1912 by Horace Gaines Pugh in Little Rock, and Emma Hannaford donated her 15-room Victorian home and thirty acres in Morrilton to be used as the children's home.¹²² The home was built by Hannaford's second husband, the late **Dr. W. A. C. Sayle**, who practiced medicine in Conway County for more than thirty years. During the first year of operation, 157 children were cared for in the Sayle-Hannaford Memorial Home.¹²³ In November 1916, retired Methodist minister, Dr. Orlando P. Christian, was named superintendent of the Arkansas Children's Home Society, and the institution relocated to Little Rock and later became today's Arkansas Children's Hospital. With facilities in Little Rock and Springdale, it is the only pediatric hospital in Arkansas, and is among the ten largest children's hospitals in the United States.¹²⁴

Mrs. Hannaford continued her philanthropy in bequests to Morrilton churches and the library as well as to her relatives. She left sums of money to nine relatives and friends as well as gifts of \$1,000 each to the Presbyterian Church, the Missionary Baptist Church and the Public Library in Morrilton. She left her home and 31 acres of land to the Arkansas State Synod of the Presbyterian Church, "the income for which was to be used for education of poor or indigent worthy students for the ministry of the Presbyterian Church."¹²⁵

¹¹⁸ Conway County Civil War Vets.

¹¹⁹ *Historical Reminiscences*, 72.

¹²⁰ Find A Grave. https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/16246737/juliet-e_-hannaford.

¹²¹ Newspapers. https://www.newspapers.com/clip/19485579/wedding_hannaford_sayles/.

¹²² Newspapers. https://www.newspapers.com/clip/19487033/hannaford_orphanage_donation/.

¹²³ Ginger Daril. "Arkansas Children's Hospital." *Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*. Found at: <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?entryID=2235>.

¹²⁴ Newspapers. https://www.newspapers.com/clip/19539420/orphanage_hannaford_1915/.

¹²⁵ Newspapers. https://www.newspapers.com/clip/18537358/mrs_it_emma_hannaford_philanthropy/.

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Conway County, Arkansas
County and State

Name of Property

Jesse Delemore Cargile (1873-1951) was a merchant for 21 years at Earl Brothers, then went into business for himself with D. Cargile & Co. He was a 50-year Mason, alderman, and steward at the Methodist Church for 40 years.¹²⁶

William M. Clifton (1830-1904) was a merchant at Clifton and McClung, and a farmer and landowner. He served as tax collector, Justice of the Peace, and County Sheriff, and was a C.S.A. veteran who served in many campaigns with Robert Harper's company. He "carried scars of seven bullet wounds" and two captures.¹²⁷ **Hugh V. Crozier** (1848-1939) was a merchant who served on the school board, as Morrilton Mayor, and on the Board of Morrilton College. Hugh enlisted at age 12 in 1863 in Hudson's Battery, Forrest Cavalry Corps in the early years of the Civil War, and later served in leadership in United Confederate Veterans. He operated stores in Lewisburg and Morrilton and erected a brick block of buildings housing five stores in Morrilton.¹²⁸

Eugene B. Henry (1848-1891) was a merchant of Lewisburg and later of Morrilton. His father, Thomas T. Henry is buried in Lewisburg Bay Cemetery,¹²⁹ was reared near Lewisburg and raised a company for the Confederate Army at the outbreak of the war, attaining the rank of Colonel. When Morrilton was incorporated in 1880 Henry was elected City Attorney.¹³⁰ *The Plebian* newspaper was started at Morrilton in 1878 by H. C. Warner, and edited by **Col. Henry**. In 1879, it was renamed *The Dollar*, with **J. H. Coblentz** as editor.¹³¹

Capt. J. W. Mitchell (1837-1930), was a bookkeeper for **J.T. Hannaford**, then opened Neal, Mitchell and Henry, but closed his store at the outbreak of the Civil War to join the Madison Rifles, 10th Infantry, Mississippi. After twelve months he reenlisted in Co. C. Quitman's Rifles in 15th Mississippi Regiment. He was made Sergeant Major of the Regiment and was commissioned Adjutant by the War Department, after which he commanded a camp at Meridian, Mississippi. Capt. Mitchell engaged in farming upon his return home, then reengaged in the mercantile business. He later had a successful career as a salesman for Peters Shoe Co. He was active in Confederate military reunions throughout the rest of his life.¹³² His son **Emmett Eugene Mitchell** (1867-1942), started E.E. Mitchell Hardware, and is the person who led the effort to build the Community Mausoleum located in Elmwood Cemetery. He was active in local community affairs, and was named President of the National Retail Hardware Association in 1915.¹³³ **E.E. Mitchell** and his son **E.E. Mitchell, Jr.**, (1895-1974), had a farming operation and continued the family hardware and furniture business which was in operation from 1889 until 1970.¹³⁴

¹²⁶ Conway County, 273.

¹²⁷ Guccione, 45.

¹²⁸ *Historical Reminiscences*, 62.

¹²⁹ Find A Grave. www.findagrave.com/memorial/35241624/thomas-t_-henry.

¹³⁰ *Historical Reminiscences*, 34.

¹³¹ Allsopp, 114.

¹³² Conway County, 171.

¹³³ Newspapers, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/166242491/?terms=e.e.%2Bmitchell>.

¹³⁴ Smith.

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John J. Scroggin (1861-1924) and his brother Oliver O. Scroggin moved from their farm in Solgohachia (Conway County) to Morrilton and opened the mercantile firm of Scroggin Bros. Scroggin was a cotton broker who entered the cotton oil business with the Morrilton Cotton Oil Mill, operating gins in all cotton centers of the state. In 1910 the brothers opened a cotton brokerage firm in Little Rock. **J.J. Scroggin** returned and became president of the First National Bank of Morrilton. He supervised the location in Morrilton of Harding College and organized the Scroggin Trust Company. He was president of the Morrilton Cotton Oil Mill, and was one of the owners of the American Cotton Oil Mill of Memphis. He also owned extensive farm land. **John** and Oliver Scroggin were sons of William Wilson Scroggin (1839-1904) who is buried in Scroggin Cemetery in Conway County, and who served in the Confederate Army in Col. Glenn's regiment of Arkansas Infantry.¹³⁵ Descendants of the Scroggin family still reside in the area.

Lemuel Sisson (1838-1912) came from Lewisburg where he owned a mercantile store on the river. He moved to Morrilton when the railroad came through and conducted business there. He owned buildings on Railroad and North Division streets as well as farmland. Lemuel did not serve during the Civil War because of a handicap; one leg was shorter than the other. He was, however, imprisoned by the northern Army as a suspected courier, carrying information to the Confederate Army.¹³⁶

A. C. Wells (1830-1912) was a Confederate veteran, half-owner of the Lewisburg Ferry on the Arkansas River from 1866, and put the first steamboat ferry into service there in 1882. He founded Wells Bros. general merchants, first in Lewisburg, in 1856. He suspended business during the war, then resumed there until 1880, when he and his son **Walter Wells** (1861-1910) went into business in Morrilton. In 1889 he constructed one of the town's early brick buildings for the firm A.C. Wells & Sons when his son **Thaddeus Wells** (1866-1935) joined the business.¹³⁷

Later merchants important to the town development included **William Cleo Cheek** (1901-1992). Cheek served as county and circuit clerk, county treasurer, and raised bonds for the City Park, County Fairs, and Chamber of Commerce. In addition, Cheek was an organizer of Morrilton Federal Savings and Loan, and a Director of First State Bank and Advisory Council for selection Morrilton as the site for the vocational school which is now University of Arkansas at Morrilton. Cleo was a son of George William Cheek, (1879-1960) who is buried in Atkins, Arkansas.

DeForest Newkirk (1899-1985) was a merchant who managed a J.C. Penney store which he opened in 1929. Active in numerous local charities and organizations, he was a recipient of the Boy Scouts Silver Beaver Award and a 35-year Rotarian, recipient of the Paul Harris Award, and was active in the Chamber of Commerce and church leadership.¹³⁸ His son, **Sgt. Ralph R. Newkirk**, U.S. Army, was killed in action in 1944 at the Battle of the Bulge under General Patton.¹³⁹ A marker was placed in Elmwood in his memory, although he is buried in St. Avold,

¹³⁵ Hewett.

¹³⁶ Reported Descendants of Thomas SISSON and Hannah PARKER of Virginia.

¹³⁷ *Historical Reminiscences*, 122.

¹³⁸ Conway County, 395.

¹³⁹ Conway County, 396.

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Name of Property

France.¹⁴⁰ His wife **Gladys Burch Newkirk** (1898-1980) was extremely active in civic works, among them PTA, Sunday school, Literary Coterie, DAR, and Red Cross, and working in a soup kitchen for needy citizens during the Great Depression. Her rescue of a youngster who had fallen into a well in the 1950s brought letters from all over the country.¹⁴¹

Farmers

P.I. Fiser (1854-1932) owned 1,200 acres and managed 2,500 more. His father was a wealthy farmer in Tennessee before the Civil War, lost all but his home to bushwhackers, continued to farm, but never regained his fortune. His son P.I. came to Arkansas to farm in Johnson County for Cazort Brothers, and came to Conway County in 1895 to build his successful farming operation. He was a merchant in old Lewisburg as well for a time.¹⁴² Many of his descendants were prominent in Morrilton leadership.

Cpl. Nathaniel E. Hawkins (1842-1903), a farmer, served in both the Confederate and Union Armies. At age 19 he mustered in to the Confederate Army in the First Arkansas Mounted Rifles Co. I in 1861 for 12 months, at Camp McIntosh near Neosho, Missouri. He was listed on a muster roll in 1862 as wounded in battle in Tennessee, then again in 1863, and after that he was listed as absent from the hospital and was AWOL. In 1864 he enrolled as a soldier with allegiance to the United States of America with the Arkansas Volunteers Co. B3 Arkansas Cavalry, was promoted to Corporal, and served there until the war's end.¹⁴³ His wife **Mary Frances Moses Hawkins** (1851-1918)¹⁴⁴ is also buried in Elmwood. **Thomas Jefferson Kissire** (1854-1928) was a Civil War veteran progressive and successful farmer, miller and ginner, who acquired and farmed much land.¹⁴⁵ He shares a tombstone with his wife **Martha C. Kissire** (1865-1951).

James L. Lucas (1843-1901) was a landowner, farmer, cotton weigher and steam mill and gin operator. He served as County Treasurer from 1882 until 1884. He served in Co. D. of the 17th Arkansas Infantry, CSA engaged at Corinth, Iuka, Champion Hill, was captured, paroled and exchanged, then went to Jenkins Ferry, Mark's Mill and Prairie D'Ane and was in Texas at the time of surrender. Upon his return he resumed his former occupations and became involved in real estate.¹⁴⁶

Riley Parker (1849-1922), a farmer, merchant and cotton buyer served for about eight years as a Justice of the Peace and at one time was Mayor of Plumerville. He was born in Georgia and served in a Georgia infantry regiment in the Confederate Army. He also served in one of the Seminole Wars.¹⁴⁷ Parker is interred in the Mausoleum. **Joshua Maratta** (1822-1902) served in the Civil War, and later was a carpenter who went into farming. He also served as County

¹⁴⁰ Find A Grave. <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/39299391/ralph-robert-newkirk>.

¹⁴¹ Conway County, 395.

¹⁴² Herndon, 695-6.

¹⁴³ Guccione, 161.

¹⁴⁴ Find A Grave. https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/48116478/mary-frances_moses-hawkins.

¹⁴⁵ *Historical Reminiscences*, 79.

¹⁴⁶ *Historical Reminiscences*, 83.

¹⁴⁷ *Historical Reminiscences*, 96.

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Surveyor from 1874 until 1876, administered estates, and owned and farmed much land in the river bottoms.¹⁴⁸

Marcus D. Shelby (1851-1908) had a large home near Morrilton¹⁴⁹ and served as county sheriff from 1888 until 1892¹⁵⁰ and was also active in state Democratic politics, serving as delegate to the Democratic convention in 1902.¹⁵¹

The clergyman **William Cummins Stout** (1823-1886) was the master of two large antebellum plantations at the foot of Petit Jean Mountain in Conway County and was the “first Arkansas man ordained to the priesthood of the Episcopal Church in Arkansas,” according to church records.

Rev. Stout was born in Tennessee and came with his parents to Fayetteville in 1830, where they farmed. While a young man working in a store near the Indian Territory line, Stout attended meetings conducted by Bishop Leonidas Polk and discerned a religious calling. Stout was educated at Kemper College in Missouri, Nashotah House in Wisconsin, and Virginia Seminary, and was ordained as a deacon in 1847.

Upon his return to Arkansas, he served at St. Paul’s in Fayetteville, which he established as a parish in 1848. On May 31, 1849, he was ordained a priest in Van Buren but shortly thereafter moved south for his health, working with groups in Camden and El Dorado that were preparing for organization of the church. In 1850, he moved to Marshall County, Mississippi, where he married Mary Elizabeth Jordan, the daughter of a successful planter and merchant; they had eight children.

In the mid-1850s, Stout went to Conway and Perry counties and bought a thousand acres along both sides of the Arkansas River near Petit Jean Mountain. The Stouts built Hawkstone Plantation on the south bank and Fairfields Plantation on the north, ultimately owning perhaps 5,000 acres. Rev. Stout was assigned as acting rector of Christ Church in Little Rock. The family lived at Hawkstone Plantation, which featured a chapel in which Stout conducted services for the area’s Episcopalians, including the plantation’s slaves. The Stouts also maintained a home in Little Rock, where Reverend Stout continued his duties at Christ Church, splitting his time among Hawkstone, the capital, and various congregations around the state.

When the Civil War broke out in 1861, the Stouts stored 766 bales of cotton and 39,000 pounds of cottonseed and planted corn, wheat, oats, and tobacco. In early 1863, guerrillas, claiming the authority of the Confederacy, confiscated 42 bales of the stored cotton. Later that year, Stout took most of the family’s slaves and fled to Texas for the duration of the war, leaving his wife and children at their Little Rock home. Shortly thereafter, the Fiftieth Illinois Infantry arrived at nearby Lewisburg and seized both plantations. Union soldiers subsequently bivouacked there, killing livestock, appropriating tobacco and cotton, and destroying machinery and buildings.

¹⁴⁸ *Historical Reminiscences*, 91.

¹⁴⁹ *History of the Arkansas River Valley in the 1800’s*, 61.

¹⁵⁰ Conway County Sheriff – History.

¹⁵¹ Newspapers. <https://www.newspapers.com/image/149786384/?terms=m.d.%2Bshelby>.

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Following the Stouts' return to their ruined plantations, they set to work rebuilding. In 1868, Stout sailed to British Honduras to assess the environment for settlement, as other well-to-do former citizens of the Confederacy did at the time. Unimpressed, he came back to Hawkstone.

He began a newspaper, *The Weekly State*, in 1874 in Lewisburg, which moved to Morrilton in 1878, briefly became the *Clipper* and then the *Headlight*, in which form it exists today. Stout continued to serve Episcopal communities as a preacher throughout the central Arkansas River Valley for the rest of his life. He played an active part in the establishment of an Episcopal diocese in Arkansas and held various diocesan-level offices.

Some of his activities included:

- member of the Board of Visitors of the Arkansas Industrial University, now the University of Arkansas (UA) in Fayetteville
- state manager in preparation for the United States Centennial celebration
- contributor to the Smithsonian Institution and other scientific enterprises by providing Arkansas specimens of reptiles, amphibians, mammals, and Indian artifacts
- author of scholarly articles for the *Arkansas Gazette*, including series on "The French in Arkansas" and "Mound-builders of Arkansas."

Hawkstone had a steamboat landing and ferry, stores, a lumber mill, and a post office, with Stout as postmaster. By 1886, Hawkstone had become a bustling little community at the foot of Petit Jean Mountain. Stout died on December 9, 1886, but his name lives on in the landscape in Stout's Point, on the east end of Petit Jean Mountain overlooking the former location of Hawkstone, and Stout's Gap, a break in the southern Petit Jean bluff line. The Episcopal Diocese of Arkansas holds title to both places, which form a part of the church's Camp Mitchell.¹⁵²

His wife, Mary Elizabeth Jordan Stout of Mississippi,¹⁵³ formed Morrilton's Pathfinder Club in 1898 and was its first president. Under her leadership, prominent women of the community joined together to form an organization devoted to promoting culture and education among the town's residents. One of their primary objectives was the formation of a lending library. In 1915, a Carnegie grant was approved, and a new public library at Morrilton was constructed.¹⁵⁴ Mary Stout died in 1922 and is buried in Glenwood Cemetery in Washington, D.C., along with their daughter Irene Stout Lane.¹⁵⁵ Their sons **William Jordan Stout (1852-1883)** and **Arthur Polk Stout (1858-1883)** are buried in Elmwood alongside Rev. Stout.

¹⁵² Donald Higgins. "William C. Stout." *Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*. Found at: <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?entryID=6300>.

¹⁵³ *Historical Reminiscences*, 103.

¹⁵⁴ Conway County Library.

¹⁵⁵ Find A Grave. <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/175604440/mary-elizabeth-stout> and personal visit by Carolyn Eastham, 2018.

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Lawyers

Carroll Armstrong (1844-1918), at one time a partner of **Judge William L. Moose**, was a highly regarded attorney and Civil War Veteran attaining the rank of Captain, having served in the Arkansas Cavalry in **Captain Anderson Gordon's** Regiment, Co. B. He was a member of the Knights of Honor,¹⁵⁶ the original owner of the cemetery. He practiced law at Lewisburg and was admitted to the State Supreme Court and Federal Court. He was active in Democratic politics at the state leadership level.¹⁵⁷ He was active in Confederate Veterans affairs.¹⁵⁸

Benjamin C. Coblentz (1827-1901), lawyer of German descent, came to Morrilton from Maryland in 1871, lived in Little Rock, Lewisburg, and then Morrilton. He served as mayor of Lewisburg several times¹⁵⁹ and as county sheriff.¹⁶⁰

Captain William S. Hanna (1837-1899), a prominent and successful lawyer, first studied medicine until joining Company K, 10th Arkansas Infantry (The Springfield Sharpshooters) where he served as Captain and Major¹⁶¹ in the Confederate Army. He raised and served as officer in several companies, was in the Missouri with General Price and surrendered with General Jackson in Jacksonport in May 1865. He returned to practice medicine then law, and in 1874 was elected to the Constitutional Convention, then to the State Senate twice, later serving as its presiding officer.¹⁶² He was at the Battle of Prairie Grove in 1862.¹⁶³

Hon. Eugene B. Henry (1848-1891), attorney at law, was admitted to the bar in 1875, and worked in property law and insurance. In 1889 he formed the law partnership of Henry & Brewer. He was a Civil War veteran who was captured and was a prisoner of war at the war's end. He returned to Conway County and at the time of the Brooks-Baxter War he commanded a battalion of troops from Pope, Faulkner and Conway counties.¹⁶⁴ He was a representative in the House and in 1884 was a presidential elector for his Congressional District.¹⁶⁵

William Powhatan Strait (1870-1941) was a lawyer with the firm of Moose, Reid & Strait, and served as State Representative, Mayor and Prosecuting Attorney.¹⁶⁶ His son **Audrey Strait** (1892-1972) was a lawyer at Reid & Strait who served as State Representative, City Recorder, Alderman, Mayor, Prosecuting Attorney and Circuit Judge.¹⁶⁷

¹⁵⁶ Newspapers. https://www.newspapers.com/clip/17593253/17_feb_1898_daily_arkansas_gazette/.

¹⁵⁷ Newspapers. <https://www.newspapers.com/image/149782824/?terms=carroll%2Barmstrong>.

¹⁵⁸ Newspapers. https://www.newspapers.com/clip/26795342/confederate_reunion_1901/.

¹⁵⁹ Historical Reminiscences, 55.

¹⁶⁰ Conway County Sheriff - History <http://www.conwaycountysheriff.org/history.html>, and Conway County Sheriff, 5.

¹⁶¹ Gerdes. <http://www.couchgenweb.com/civilwar/10think.html>.

¹⁶² *Historical Reminiscences*, 71

¹⁶³ Civil War Battle Unit Details. www.nps.gov/civilwar/search-battle-units-detail.htm?battleUnitCode=CAR0028RI.

¹⁶⁴ *Historical Reminiscences*, 75.

¹⁶⁵ Newspapers. <https://www.newspapers.com/image/273399230/?terms=e.b.%2Bhenry%2Belector>.

¹⁶⁶ Conway County, 466.

¹⁶⁷ Conway County, 465.

Elmwood Cemetery, Historic Section
Name of Property

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County and State

Physicians and Druggists

The first drugstore in Morrilton was opened in 1873 by **Dr. John W. Earl** (1816-1880), who served as a surgeon in the Civil War and as an instructor of surgery in Philadelphia. **Robert D. Earl** (1862-1942), his son, was a mule dealer and money lender who ran Earl Brothers & Co., the largest general store in Conway County from 1880. He also was a cotton buyer and Ford Motor Company dealer.

Dr. W. A. C. Sayle (1835-1865) practiced medicine in Morrilton for over thirty years. In 1879 he built the first brick building in the county. He was also a farmer, and had a drug business, Sayle, Metzger and Co. He joined the Confederate forces in 1861 in Col. McIntosh's command and as assistant surgeon Ark. 2nd Mounted Rifles, and as Assistant Surgeon, General's Staff, until after the fall of Vicksburg, when he spent nine months at home. He then joined Col. Hill's regiment and served there until the war's end. He was very active in lodge activities. Sayle was a director of the Bank of Morrilton, organized in 1887. His second wife was Emma Jeffcott Murray.¹⁶⁸

Dr. William M. Scarborough (1839-1911), a successful and prominent druggist of Morrilton, from South Carolina, studied at the University of Nashville medical school, enlisted in Confederate Army, Company "Columbia Grays," participating in all the engagements of General Lee's Army during the Virginia Campaign. He was Assistant Surgeon in the 14th South Carolina Regiment, returned home to South Carolina, then came to Lewisburg, Arkansas, and opened a drugstore. He then moved to Morrilton where he again opened a drugstore in a building he constructed.¹⁶⁹

Samuel C. Wilkerson (1845-1916) was a successful druggist who served in the Confederate Army Co. A 9th Tenn. Infantry, General Cheatham's Brigade. According to one account:

At age 15 he left school and enlisted as a soldier for the cause of the Confederacy in Company A of the Ninth Tennessee Infantry General Cheatham's Brigade and fought gallantly at Shiloh, Perryville, Kentucky, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Dalton, Resaca, New Hope Church, Kennesaw Mountain, several engagements around Atlanta, Jonesboro, North Carolina and at the celebrated and bloody battle of Franklin, Tennessee, where he received two severe wounds in his right foot and leg, necessitating its amputation. He was captured on the field of battle and held a prisoner at Nashville, Tennessee, until the war's end. He was the youngest man in his regiment. After losing his leg he was captured, imprisoned, and subsequently wounded eight times. After the war he attended school about ten months, and remained on the farm until January 1870, when he went to Memphis and

¹⁶⁸ *Historical Reminiscences*, 111.

¹⁶⁹ *Historical Reminiscences*, 115.

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clerked in a drug store a few months. He then went to Augusta, Arkansas, where he and a brother were engaged in the drug business till [sic.] 1880, when he moved to Morrilton where he continued in his successful drug business and built a double brick business block in town.¹⁷⁰

Saddle Merchants Breeden and Wood

Wood and Love Families

Lindsey O. Breeden (b.1810), father of **Pompey Ott Breeden** (1836-1889) referenced elsewhere, and **William L. Wood** (1850-1936) both moved their successful saddlery stores to Morrilton from Lewisburg when the town shifted.

W. L. Wood established Wood Saddlery and Leather Shop on Broadway north of the train station. The Woods had lived in Lewisburg. **W.L. Wood** was a cotton farmer as well as a merchant. Wood had two children, **Lee C.** (1875-1945) and **Bertha** (1877-1965). **Bertha** married **Edgar Earle Love** (1871-1919), a cotton buyer and real estate broker, in 1901. They had two sons, **William Earle Love** (1907-1987) and **Charles Allen Love** (1915-1993).¹⁷¹ **Bertha Wood Love** was a prominent civic leader supporting the Red Cross and the Arkansas River Basin Program. She served as president of the Pathfinders Club at the time the city received the Carnegie Foundation grant for its library.¹⁷²

Before the turn of the century Wood bought 40 acres of land north of the railroad which had been part of a cotton farm which he developed into 50-foot front lots and was declared The Wood Addition to the City of Morrilton. In 1905 **William L. Wood** and his son, **Lee C. Wood**, began building two large houses on Morrill Street. The W. L. Wood House, located at 709 North Morrill Street, is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.¹⁷³

The Woods and Loves owned Love Supply Company, a General Motors dealership, and operated farms in Conway, Lonoke, and Jefferson counties. They were in business together until 1977. **William Earle Love** was also a banker, active civic leader, and an elder in the Presbyterian Church. Earle and Marion Love had one daughter, Virginia Love, and a son **William Earle Love, Jr.**, (1942-1991) who was part owner and manager of Sound Craft Systems, Inc., on Petit Jean Mountain. **Earle, Jr.**, was active in the Presbyterian Church, like his parents and grandmother, and he served as a director of the Federal Reserve Bank in St Louis. He was also on the Arkansas State Board of Education.¹⁷⁴

¹⁷⁰ *Historical Reminiscences*, 127.

¹⁷¹ Find A Grave. <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/35558192/edgar-earle-love>.

¹⁷² National Register nomination for the W.L. Wood House. Found at: www.arkansaspreservation.com/National-Register-Listings/PDF/CN0328.nr.pdf.

¹⁷³ National Register nomination for the W.L. Wood House. Found at: www.arkansaspreservation.com/National-Register-Listings/PDF/CN0328.nr.pdf.

¹⁷⁴ http://articles.orlandosentinel.com/1991-06-03/news/9106030302_1_arkansas-education-plane-crash-kills-education-chief.

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Other Pioneer Citizens

Another citizen who moved from Lewisburg to Morrilton was **Jesse Gray** (1832-1916), who had owned and operated Gray's Landing on the Arkansas River. He came from Tennessee with his family who had purchased land in Lewisburg, a large farm which eventually fell into the river when it changed course. Never educated, he was a prosperous pioneer businessman of "considerable force of character" who died with an estate of more than \$7,000, a business and two residences.¹⁷⁵ He was a Confederate soldier in Company B, Gordon's Regiment, Arkansas Cavalry, having enlisted in 1862 and served for four years. His monument is newer, placed by his daughter.¹⁷⁶

Pompey Ott Breeden's (1836-1889) grave was moved from Lewisburg to Elmwood. Breeden served with the Arkansas 2nd Mounted Rifles, Co. B, in the Confederate Army. Breeden was active in the Militia Wars of 1868-69 at Reconstruction. His letters and papers are included in the papers of Ambassador James S. Moose, Jr., at the University of Arkansas Libraries Special Collections.¹⁷⁷

Military Veterans

Millard Richardson (1915-1982) served in WWII and received the *Croix du Guerre Belgium* (War Cross).¹⁷⁸ The World War II *Croix de Guerre* was established on July 20, 1940, by the Belgian government in exile, given in recognition of war time efforts in Belgium. It was awarded to American servicemen in the Belgian Army's Order of the Day, 1946.¹⁷⁹ He served as Circuit Clerk in Conway County for many years.¹⁸⁰

Richard L. Cobb was born in Tennessee in 1833. He served with the Third Arkansas Cavalry, 2nd Co. E, Co. I., attaining rank of Corporal, CSA. He lived for most of his life in Morrilton, where he died in 1911.¹⁸¹ He is buried in Elmwood Cemetery in Morrilton beneath a memorial with a Confederate emblem. It is possible he also served in the Union Army, according to *Union Soldiers Buried in Arkansas*, but he has a Confederate cross on his marker.¹⁸² He was active in Confederate Veterans' affairs.¹⁸³ **Hiram Nations** (1844-1877) Co. K Crofferd's Regt. CSA. This inscription of his service is on a non-historic marker,¹⁸⁴ and there is also a government-issued historic Confederate marker for Nations in Sandtown Cemetery in Conway County.¹⁸⁵

After the Civil War, a Conway County event which took place in 1889, and in which several Morrilton residents were involved, is the murder of John Clayton. John Middleton Clayton was

¹⁷⁵ *Southwestern Reporter*, 510.

¹⁷⁶ Find A Grave. www.findagrave.com/memorial/36039712/jesse-gray.

¹⁷⁷ Moose.

¹⁷⁸ Find A Grave. <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/45593993/millard-a-richardson>.

¹⁷⁹ History of U.S. Army Post Companies in World War II.

¹⁸⁰ Newspapers. <https://www.newspapers.com/image/412379094/?terms=millard%2Brichardson>.

¹⁸¹ Find A Grave. <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/5233518/richard-lafayette-cobb>.

¹⁸² Knight.

¹⁸³ Newspapers. https://www.newspapers.com/clip/26795342/confederate_reunion_1901/.

¹⁸⁴ Find A Grave. <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/50788073/hiram-alexander-nations>.

¹⁸⁵ Find A Grave. <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/177152727/hiram-alexander-nations>.

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a Union officer, Reconstruction official, county sheriff, and Republican Party activist. His life in Arkansas illustrates the contentious politics in the state and the South of this time, and his politically inspired murder may have made him more famous in death than in life.

John Clayton of Pennsylvania served in the Civil War with the Army of the Potomac in the eastern United States. In 1867, he moved to Arkansas with his family and managed the plantation owned by older brother, Powell Clayton.

In 1871, Clayton was elected as representative for Jefferson County and served in the Arkansas Senate. He became involved in the Brooks-Baxter War in 1874, in which Joseph Brooks and Elisha Baxter both claimed the governor's office. Clayton raised troops in Jefferson County and marched them to Little Rock (Pulaski County) to fight Baxter's supporters. Clayton remained one of Brooks' staunchest supporters to the end of the conflict, when President U. S. Grant restored Baxter to the governor's office.

Clayton remained involved in politics in the years after Reconstruction. With the support of black Republican voters, he became sheriff of Jefferson County in 1876 and was reelected five times. In 1888, he ran as a Republican candidate for the U.S. Congress against incumbent Democrat Clifton R. Breckinridge, who represented Arkansas's second district. Clayton lost the election by a narrow margin of 846 votes out of over 34,000 votes cast. This election was known as one of the most fraudulent in Arkansas history. In a case in Conway County, four white masked men stormed into a predominately black voting precinct and stole, at gunpoint, the ballot box that contained a large majority of Clayton votes. Losing under such circumstances, Clayton contested the election. He went to Plumerville (Conway County), to investigate the stolen election. On the evening of January 29, 1889, someone shot through the window of the boardinghouse where he was staying, killing him instantly.

The press in Arkansas and the nation condemned Clayton's murder as a vile political crime. Despite a \$5,000 reward, an investigation by Pinkerton detectives, and a study by the U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Elections, no murderer was found.¹⁸⁶

Democratic Congressman **Carroll Armstrong** represented Congressman Breckinridge, who lost the election.¹⁸⁷ **Oliver T. Bentley** negotiated with **Harry Coblentz**, former Republican county sheriff to settle the election by giving Clayton stolen votes in exchange for dropping Federal indictments. On the night this deal fell through due to Bentley's rescinding, Clayton was murdered.

Eleanor Wood Moose, wife of Amb. James Sayle Moose, wrote an account of the event based on 1920s interviews of people participants in the event, declared that Clayton's killing ended the carpetbaggers' domination of Conway County.¹⁸⁸

¹⁸⁶ Kenneth C. Barnes. "John Middleton Clayton." *Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*. Found at: <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?entryID=1620>.

¹⁸⁷ Barnes, 76.

¹⁸⁸ Barnes, 122.

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Morrilton Mayors

Twenty-two mayors of Morrilton who are buried at Elmwood. Their names and the years they were sworn in are: **R. J. Adams** 1880; **H.A. Nations** 1880; **H.V. Crozier** 1889; **W. S. Hanna** circa 1890; **T. A. Dowdle** 1894; **J. O. Alston** 1897; **John Patton** 1900; **W. P. Strait** 1903; **J. T. Hannaford** 1904; **O. T. Bentley** 1910; **Calvin Sellers** 1920; **Audrey Strait** 1923; **Edward Gordon Sr.** 1924; **James S. Moose** 1926; **Audrey Strait** 1927; **Earnest L. Rankin** 1934; **R. A. Baird** 1938; **J. W. Johnston** 1944; **Garland Davis** 1950; **S. R. McKinley** 1951; **Charles Bridewell**, 1952; **Gerald Laux** 1979.¹⁸⁹

Stone Masons and Artists Represented in Elmwood Cemetery

Some of the stones in the Historic Section of Elmwood Cemetery are signed by stone masons from around Arkansas. Most of the signed stones are by carvers from Little Rock, specifically W. L. Funston and Monahan & Viquesney. However, other locations in the state are represented, including Dardanelle with Tunnah & Funston and Morrilton with the Morrilton Marble Company. Interestingly, Tunnah & Funston are better known to Little Rock, and it is unknown what activities they engaged in in Dardanelle.

Virtually nothing is known about the Morrilton Marble Company other than they were in business during the late 1880s. The gravestone for the Turner family, which was carved by the Morrilton Marble Company, was likely completed in 1889 after Harriett Turner's death.

The earliest stone carver known in Little Rock is James Tunnah. Tunnah arrived in Little Rock about 1851 after arriving at New Orleans in 1848. Tunnah immigrated from Dumferline, Scotland, where he was born in 1817 and he brought the knowledge of stone cutting and carving with him to Little Rock. Once in Little Rock he and his partner Joseph Clark founded Joseph Clark & Company with an office and yard at 402 and 404 West Markham Street. It is assumed that Tunnah also worked as a stone mason constructing foundations and buildings as was common for stone carvers in the antebellum period. Tunnah married Helen McPherson Clark in 1853, and he died in Little Rock, October 9, 1882.¹⁹⁰

Renton Tunnah succeeded his father in the stone carving business in 1882. Renton was born on March 16, 1864, and was trained by his father in stone cutting after school. Renton was a dedicated member of the Knights of Pythias and in that organization found a new calling. After assuming half ownership of the marble company, Renton operated the company for only a decade when he sold, in approximately 1896, to Edward Monahan and Julius A. Viquesney. Renton, a member of Damon Lodge, No. 3 of the Knights of Pythias, then began publishing the *Pythian Advocate* and took a job as bookkeeper for the Pulaski Gaslight Company.¹⁹¹

Edward Monahan and Julius Viquesney purchased Tunnah's marble operation about 1896. Like many masons and stone cutters of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century they both

¹⁸⁹ City of Morrilton. <http://www.cityofmorrilton.com/aboutus/mayor>.

¹⁹⁰ Goodspeed, 512, and *Arkansas Gazette*, October 10, 1882.

¹⁹¹ *Ibid.*

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moved a great deal. Monahan arrived in Little Rock about 1886 and began working for William Funston. Likewise Julius Viquesney came to Little Rock and found a job with William Funston about the same period. Viquesney, the elder statesman, likely provided a good bit of guidance to Monahan during the operation of Monahan & Viquesney.

Julius Almerond Viquesney emigrated from France to Virginia in approximately 1848. It is unknown who taught Viquesney the art of stone carving. We do know however that he considered himself a stone cutter when he moved to Hendricks County, Indiana. Viquesney served as a musician in Company C of the 70th Indiana Infantry during the Civil War and returned to Indiana after discharge. Following work, Viquesney moved about Indiana then went to Webster City, Iowa, before arriving in Little Rock. He did not stay in Little Rock long before selling his share of Monahan & Viquesney to Richard C. Steinert and moving to Kansas City, Missouri. Viquesney died July 3, 1912, at the U. S. National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers in Leavenworth, Kansas.

William L. Funston seemingly appears in Little Rock as if out of a fog. He was born in Ohio in approximately 1842. By 1880, he is living in Little Rock and in the stone cutting business. Funston quickly established himself under the name of W. L. Funston with a large yard and shop at 605 and 607 Main Street. Soon he opened a larger marble yard in conjunction with the Main Street yard at 400 Markham Street and by 1895 had a mill at 1100 to 1124 East 2nd Street.

Funston lost control of the company to his son William P. Funston about 1900, apparently in a divorce case. After working for a time as a laborer in a marble yard, Funston moved to Fort Smith and then to Ada, Oklahoma, where he continued stone carving; never again owning his own company.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROPERTY

The Elmwood Cemetery, Historic Section, located in Morrilton, Conway County, Arkansas, reflects the outstanding examples of funerary art from the late-nineteenth and twentieth centuries in Morrilton and Conway County. Many of the city's leading citizens from its earliest era are buried here, making Elmwood Cemetery, Historic Section, historically significant to the community both for its leading citizens and also for the artistic expressions that they left even after death. People from all walks of life are interred within the Historic Section. The markers in the cemetery also express the activities that area residents once took part in, such as the Masons or Woodmen of the World, since the fraternal organization logos decorate several of the cemetery's monuments. In addition, the monuments in the cemetery, besides displaying popular funerary art of the period, also illustrate the work of several Arkansas and regional monument makers, such as W.L. Funston and Tunnah of Little Rock and Dardanelle; the Morrilton Marble Company of Morrilton, and Monahan & Viquesney of Little Rock. The Elmwood Cemetery, Historic Section, is locally significant and is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places with **local significance** under **Criterion C** for its display of funerary art during the Period of Significance, 1861 - 1969.

The Elmwood Cemetery, Historic Section, also contains graves for some of the area's earliest families. As a group, the men and women buried in the cemetery are representative of the

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intrepid settlers who, through much hardship and difficulty, helped to establish Morrilton and Conway County. As a result, the Elmwood Cemetery, Historic Section, is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion A** with **local significance** as the final resting place of early Morrilton and Conway County settlers.

The cemetery's Historic Section is also eligible for nomination under **Criteria Consideration D: Cemeteries**.

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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:

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

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): CN0489

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Approximately 22 acres.

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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: 521430 | Northing: 3890309 |
| 2. Zone: 15 | Easting: 521623 | Northing: 3890296 |
| 3. Zone: 15 | Easting: 521618 | Northing: 3890101 |
| 4. Zone: 15 | Easting: 521415 | Northing: 3890120 |

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

All of Sections 1 and 2 of Elmwood Cemetery, more specifically including Sections 1A, 1B, 1C, 1D, 1E, 1F, and Sections 2A, 2B, 2C, 2D, 2E, and 2F, and the UDC Section. Beginning at UTM Point 15/521430/3890309, proceed easterly for 645 feet to UTM Point 15/521623/3890296, thence proceed southerly for 630 feet to UTM Point 15/521618/3890101, thence proceed westerly for 665 feet to UTM Point 15/521415/3890120, thence proceed northerly for 620 feet to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

This boundary encompasses all of the land associated with the Historic Section of Elmwood Cemetery.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Carolyn Eastham, edited by 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: April 8, 2019

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: Elmwood Cemetery, Historic Section

City or Vicinity: Morrilton

County: Conway County

State: Arkansas

Elmwood Cemetery, Historic Section
Name of Property

Conway County, Arkansas
County and State

Photographer: Travis Ratermann

Date Photographed: May 10, 2018

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

- 1 of 33 . View of the cemetery to the southwest from the eastern edge of the Historic Section. (3)
- 2 of 33 . View of “treestones” at the Corkill family plot, looking west. (6)
- 3 of 33 . View of the Turner monument by Morrilton Marble Company, looking west. (7)
- 4 of 33 . View of one of the Earl family monuments, looking east. (9)
- 5 of 33 . View of the Earl family monuments, looking northwest. (11)
- 6 of 33 . View of the Fanny Howard monument, looking west. (14)
- 7 of 33 . View of the Rainwater monument, looking northeast. (17)
- 8 of 33 . View of the entrance coping of the Rainwater plot, looking northwest. (20)
- 9 of 33 . View of the cemetery to the west from the center of the Historic Section. (21)
- 10 of 33 . View of the cemetery to the southeast from the center of the Historic Section. (24)
- 11 of 33 . View of part of the cemetery, looking northwest. (27)
- 12 of 33 . View of the Irving monument, looking northwest. (30)
- 13 of 33 . View of the coping of the Irving plot, looking northwest. (32)
- 14 of 33 . View of a child’s monument, looking west. (33)
- 15 of 33 . View of the cemetery to the northwest from the center of the Historic Section. (35)
- 16 of 33 . View of Woodmen of the World “treestones” for Frank M. Bell and Lillie Bell Stansbury, looking northwest. (36)
- 17 of 33 . View of the Burrow family plot, looking west. (37)

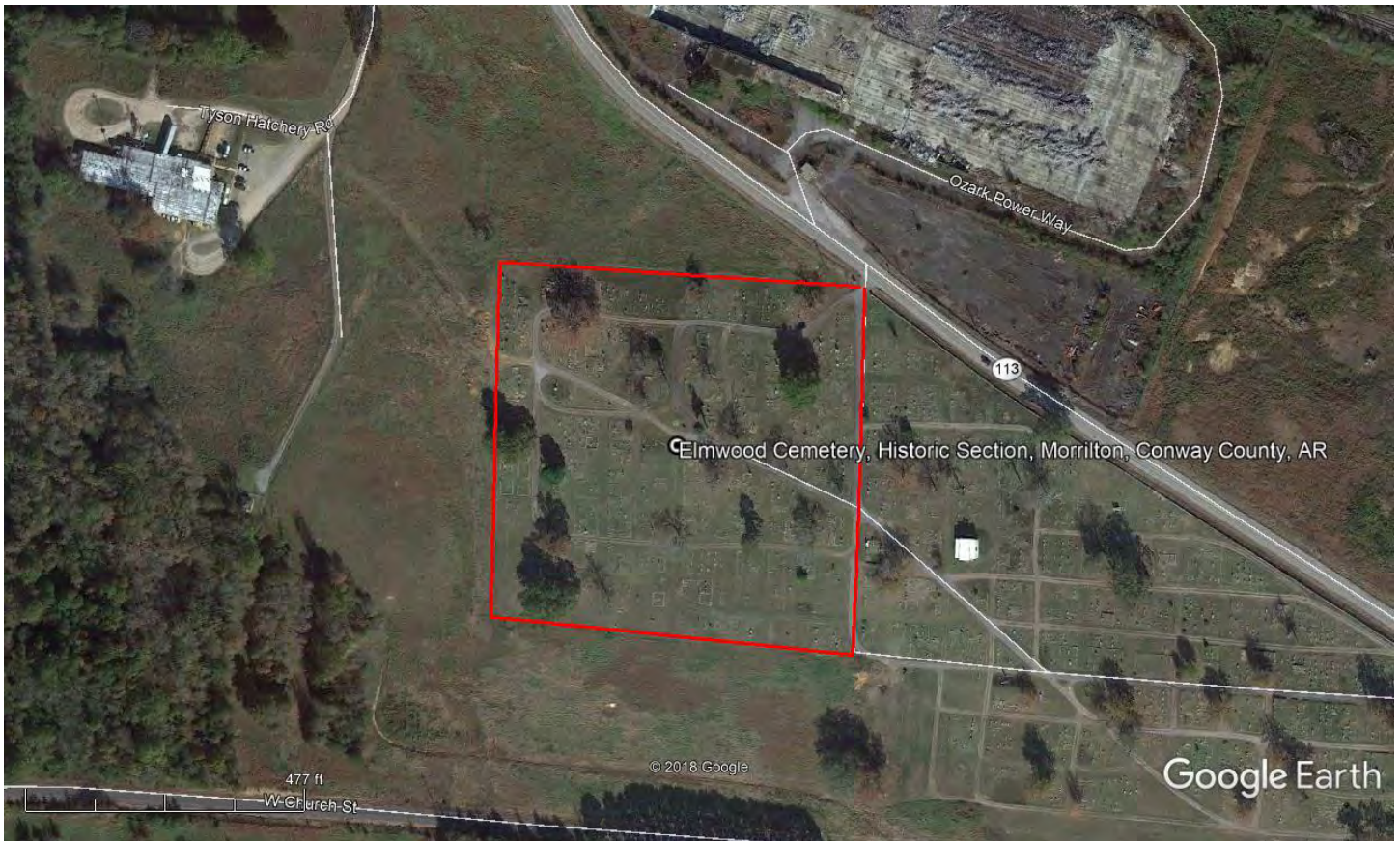
Elmwood Cemetery, Historic Section
Name of Property

Conway County, Arkansas
County and State

- 18 of 33 . View of the John Henry Coblentz monument, looking southwest. (38)
- 19 of 33 . View of the Heagen and Meyers monuments, looking west. (40)
- 20 of 33 . View of the Robert Lee Speer monument, looking northeast. (44)
- 21 of 33 . View of the Parker monument, looking southeast. (48)
- 22 of 33 . View of the Cunningham and Wells monuments, looking east. (52)
- 23 of 33 . Detail view of the Lela Wells monument, looking northeast. (53)
- 24 of 33 . Detail view of the Blanche Wells monument, looking east. (59)
- 25 of 33 . View of the I. Osborne monument, looking southeast. (63)
- 26 of 33 . View of the cemetery to the northwest from the eastern edge of the Historic Section. (66)
- 27 of 33 . View of the Lauder monument, looking west. (71)
- 28 of 33 . View of the Echols monument, looking east. (77)
- 29 of 33 . View of the Sula Cargile monument, looking west. (83)
- 30 of 33 . View of the cemetery to the southwest from the center of the Historic Section. (88)
- 31 of 33 . View of the cemetery to the northwest from the eastern edge of the Historic Section. (90)
- 32 of 33 . View of the cemetery to the northwest from the western half of the Historic Section. (91)
- 33 of 33 . View of the cemetery to the west from the eastern side of the Historic Section. (93)

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.



|-----477 feet-----|

Elmwood Cemetery, Historic Section
Morrilton, Conway County, Arkansas

UTMs:

- 1) 15 521430E 3890309N
- 2) 15 521623E 3890101N
- 3) 15 521618E 3890101N
- 4) 15 521415E 3890120N

↑
North



|-----1827 feet-----|

Elmwood Cemetery, Historic Section
Morrilton, Conway County, Arkansas

UTMs:

- 1) 15 521430E 3890309N
- 2) 15 521623E 3890101N
- 3) 15 521618E 3890101N
- 4) 15 521415E 3890120N

↑
North

Elmwood Cemetery, Morrilton, Conway County, Arkansas

----- = National Register Boundary
1→ = Photo Number and Location

↑
North



© 2018 Google

Google Earth

243 ft







WOODMENC
IN MEMORIAM
JOHN
GORKILL
BORN
JUNE 17, 1848
DIED
FEB. 23, 1914

COWAN

COWAN

ESTER MARSH





IN MEMORY
OF
MY WIFE
HARRIET, NEE
STRINGFELLOW.
BORN
Dec. 20, 1820
DIED
June 25, 1889
Many will rise up and
bless her name.

D. McNEILL.

TURNER.

BROWN
DEPT. 11, 1954
2, 1962
DEPT. 9, 1964



DR. JOHN W. EARL
BORN OCT. 7 1816
DIED NOV. 18 1880
- And -
MARTHA G. POPE
HIS WIFE
BORN MAR. 20 1822
DIED JULY 22 1895

EARL

GUSINGER

MARY STALLINGS
WILKINSON
BORN 1812
DIED 1870

CHARLES R. EARL
JULY 4, 1860 — JULY 2, 1928
SWAN STEWART
HIS WIFE
AUG. 29, 1872 DEC. 17, 1950
EARL

JOHN STEWART

MAXWELL

CUTSINGER

[Blank gravestone]



FANNIE HOWARD,

BORN

Nov. 2, 1872,

DIED

Sept. 4, 1898.

"UNTIL THE DAY BREAK"

HOWARD



MARGARETT TINNIN
RAINWATER
1839 1931
Nov. 15 Aug. 12

RAINWATER



PEARL MCGRAW
B. 1874
D. 1948







CROZIER

FLORAL CARVING

DOWDLE

EVYON

RUSSELL

GRAVESTONE WITH CARVED DESIGN

TIERED GRAVESTONE WITH DECORATIVE TOP



IN MEMORY OF
WILLIAM IRVING
YOUNGEST SON OF
WILLIAM & MARY
IRVING
WHO FELL ASLEEP
FEBRUARY 12, 1892.
(1871-1892)

IN MEMORY OF
WILLIAM IRVING
BORN
JAN. 12, 1845
DIED
DEC. 4, 1920

IRVING



IRVING











JOHN HENRY
COBLENZ
BORN
NOV. 3, 1859
DIED DEC. 8, 1894

EARTH HAS NO SORROW
THAT HEAVEN CANNOT HEAL





WALTER LEE
MAY 18 1851
DIED FEBRUARY 18 1901
AGE 49 YEARS



THE WOODMEN OF THE WORLD
PERFECT THE WOODMEN OF THE WORLD
DUM TACET CLAMAT

PATRICK PARKER
BORN
FEB. 1. 1847
DIED
NOV. 22. 1897

A precious one from us has gone
A voice we loved is stilled
A place is vacant in our home
That never can be filled

PARKER

J. L. CUNNINGHAM
BORN MARCH 2, 1833
DIED MARCH 11, 1910.
MARTHA JANE
BORN SEPT. 11, 1853
DIED MAR. 21, 1940.
CUNNINGHAM

GARL
BORN
MAR. 23, 1884
DIED
AUG. 27, 1906.
SON OF E. G. L. & N. J.
GUNNINGHAM

WELLS

WELLS
WALTER WELLS
1891-1910



IN LOVING MEMORY OF
LELA
WIFE OF
W.P. WELLS
NEE. CUMMINGS
BORN
APRIL 14, 1874
DIED
NOV. 18, 1898.

WELLS



BLANCHE
DAUGHTER OF
MR. & MRS. WELLS
BORN
AUG. 14, 1896
DIED
NOV. 3, 1898



OSBORNE
BORN
DIED

DAD

DAD







R. E. ECHOLS
1865-1913
EFFIE RAINWATER
HIS WIFE
1873-1924

ECHOLS

Berna Brents
CLAY
July 26, 1864
April 27, 1999

BENTLEY
LIVER T. BENTLEY
1854-1918
DIE KIRBY BENTLEY
1861-1937

SCOTT

PARKER

SULA
CARGILE

BORN

July 7, 1903

DIED

July 28, 1967

CARGILE









UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: Elmwood Cemetery Historic Section

Multiple Name: _____

State & County: ARKANSAS, Conway

Date Received: 8/13/2019 Date of Pending List: 9/13/2019 Date of 16th Day: 9/30/2019 Date of 45th Day: 9/27/2019 Date of Weekly List: _____

Reference number: SG100004438

Nominator: SHPO

Reason For Review:

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal | <input type="checkbox"/> PDIL | <input type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Photo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Waiver | <input type="checkbox"/> National | <input type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission | <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource | <input type="checkbox"/> Period |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other | <input type="checkbox"/> TCP | <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> CLG | |

Accept Return Reject 9/27/2019 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments: Automatic Listing

No substantive issues; minor technical issue resolved with SLR

Recommendation/ Criteria: Accept / A & C

Reviewer Jim Gabbert Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2275 Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : **Yes**

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

May 24, 2019

Sherry Montgomery, City Clerk/Treasurer
City of Morrilton
119 N. Division Street
Morrilton, AR 72110



Re: Elmwood Cemetery, Historic Section – Morrilton, Conway County

Dear Ms. Montgomery:

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, August 7, 2019 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, Travis Ratermann, or Mason Toms at (501) 324-9880.

Sincerely,


Scott Kaufman
Director

Arkansas Arts Council

Arkansas Historic
Preservation Program

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

info@arkansaspreservation.org
www.arkansaspreservation.com



THE DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS
HERITAGE

Asa Hutchinson
Governor

Stacy Hurst
Director

August 7, 2019



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

RE: Elmwood Cemetery, Historic Section – Morrilton, Conway
County, Arkansas

Dear Ms. Beasley:

We are enclosing for your review the above-referenced nomination. The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the Elmwood Cemetery, Historic Section, 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

Arkansas Arts Council

Arkansas Historic
Preservation Program

Arkansas Natural
Heritage Commission

Arkansas State Archives

Delta Cultural Center

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