

1314

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



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

1. Name of Property

historic name Linwood Mausoleum

other names/site number GE0270

2. Location

street & number SE Corner of the intersection of West Kingshighway and Linwood Drive ☐ not for publication

city or town Paragould ☐ vicinity

state Arkansas code AR county Greene code 055 zip code 72450

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Cathy Morris
Signature of certifying official/Title

12/08/06
Date

Arkansas Historic Preservation Program

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

☒ entered in the National Register.

☐ See continuation sheet

☐ determined eligible for the National Register.

☐ See continuation sheet

☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.

☐ removed from the National Register.

☐ other, (explain:) _____

for
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Edson H. Beall

1-29-07

Linwood Mausoleum
Name of Property

Greene County, Arkansas
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☐ private
☒ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

FUNERARY/cemetery

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

FUNERARY/cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY
REVIVALS/ Classical Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE/Limestone
walls STONE/Limestone

roof METAL/Copper
other Interior: STONE/Marble

Narrative Description

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

SUMMARY

The Linwood Mausoleum of Paragould, Greene, Arkansas, was built in 1920 on the highest elevation of the city's Linwood Cemetery by the Southwestern Mausoleum Company of Little Rock, Arkansas, at a published cost of \$30,000. The flat roof and perfect symmetry of the single-story rectangular limestone mausoleum, combined with its monumentality, smooth surfaces, and sparing application of ornamentation make it an excellent example of the Classical Revival architectural tradition common for such buildings during the late 19th and early 20th century throughout the United States.

ELABORATION

The mausoleum, reposing on the highest point in Linwood Cemetery, on Block 21 of Lot 3, is designed in the Classical Revival style. The single-story building is rectangular in form, covered in a flat roof with parapet. Rectangular stained glass windows fenestrate all four elevations, with the windows on the north (front) and south (rear) elevations being the more detailed windows of the building. The exterior walls of the Linwood Mausoleum are faced with smooth limestone block, while the interior walls are veneered in grey-veined white marble.

Classical Revival detailing is seen in the north façade, with its shallow entry porch supported by a pair of Doric columns; the use of decorative urns at the entry; the semi-circular fanlight above the double, copper-clad front doors; and the simple entablature. Another Classical Revival design element are the horizontally and vertically aligned and symmetrical windows that fenestrate the entire structure.

Front/ North Façade

The northern, or front, façade is dominated by a centered shallow entry porch which equals the structure in height. The semi-circular porch roof is supported by a pair of Doric columns, each set on a shallow square plinth. There are four wide, shallow steps leading to the door; these are flanked by concrete pedestals the depth of the steps. On these pedestals are shallow urns.

A large rectangular window is centered immediately over the double copper-clad front doors, and the typical Classical Revival semi-circular fanlight elaboration is effected by the dominant design of the window's stained glass. The window's detailed figure features an Aladdin-style lamp within a palm-leaf wreath beneath which are crossed palm boughs. The dominant colors are golds and greens. The less detailed stained glass design that enhances the leaded panes on each of the double doors features a small torch bourn on a tall, narrow shaft; each torch is adorned by a gold ribbon bow and long streamers.

The walls of the entire structure are dominated by smooth surfaces. Beginning at the ground is a narrow concrete base; above and perpendicular to the base is the water table. The walls are composed of cast

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 2

concrete blocks faced with light buff-colored Bedford limestone, its name derived from its place of origin, the county seat of Lawrence County, Indiana. Each block is two feet, six inches in width, 12 inches in height, and eight inches in depth. The architrave has three divisions, the center being significantly wider than the other two. The wide frieze is perfectly plain. The entablature is comprised of a plain, narrow cornice projecting at a right angle to the building; it begins above the columns that flank the front door, extends around the entire structure, and is adorned only by a narrow line of dentils. Above the entablature is a parapet almost two feet tall.

Side/ East Façade

The walls of the eastern, southern, and western elevations are identical in construction materials to the northern elevation. Both the eastern and western elevations are fenestrated by a single pair of centered identical narrow stained glass windows.

Rear/ South Façade

The southern elevation offers the only deviations from the walls of the other elevations. The first distinction is that the central one-third of this elevation projects five feet from the surface of the remaining walls, giving the impression of the structure having eastern and western wings. The second difference is that there is no parapet above the wings, although otherwise the walls of the rear or southern elevation are identical to the others. In addition, there are two exterior copper downspouts attached to the walls of each "wing."

The projecting one-third of the southern or rear elevation is fenestrated by a grouping of three centered stained glass windows. The central window is more than twice the width of the flanking openings, which are more than one foot in width. There is a parapet above the wall of the projection.

Side/ West Façade

The western elevation is fenestrated by a single pair of centered identical narrow stained glass windows, as with the eastern elevation.

INTERIOR

The interior of the Linwood Mausoleum is cruciform in shape. With the exception of the sand-finish painted plaster ceiling, the interior is gray-veined white marble. The height of the eastern and western wings is 13 feet; the central section, comprised of the northern and southern wings, is 18 feet at the peak and 17 feet, 6 inches at the sides. In the center of the interior is a two-foot square marble pedestal, which is three feet high. Each of the 170 crypts in the Linwood Mausoleum measures 83" in length, 28" in width, and 23 ½" in height.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

There are five crypts on either wall of the northern or front section. These reach floor to ceiling, as do the crypts of the other sections. Each crypt is adorned by two functional copper rings. In this front section are the crypts of Virginia Kaut White and her husband Ed White, Jr.

The eastern and western wings are visually identical in every respect and each holds 70 crypts. The crypts of Joe (J. M.) Beard, Sam Lipscomb, R. W. Meriwether, J. Harry McPherson, and the notorious Frank Nash, his sisters and his parents repose in the western wing. Each wing is adorned by two centered narrow stained-glass windows. The green palm-leaf wreath design over the mausoleum's entrance is repeated in each window; these wreaths embrace a gold cruciform cross. The remaining leaded panes are plain rectangles of pale gold stained glass.

Two six-inch steps lead to the raised floor of the rear or southern section of the mausoleum. The floor of this section is eight feet in depth and 11 feet in width. Like the northern section, the southern section holds ten crypts, five on either wall. The stained-glass border of this wing's three windows continues from each window to the adjacent window or windows. The small central design suggests a marble urn containing an arrangement of flowers. At the top of the central window, the green palm-leaf wreath design of the structure's other windows is repeated. The dominant colors of these three windows are gold, pale blue, white, and brown. Although the overall image appears unaffected, upon close inspection it is evident that these windows have sustained limited damage or deterioration, the cause of which is unknown.

INTEGRITY

The Linwood Mausoleum is absolutely original; no changes have been made. The property exhibits excellent integrity of location, remaining at its original site in the Linwood Cemetery, which is in Paragould, Greene County, Arkansas. The mausoleum's location also provides the property integrity of setting, feeling, and association. Showing no signs of deterioration, the heavy stone masonry structure displays outstanding integrity of design. Its continued high degree of structural integrity is proof of its workmanship, and the only original material that has been compromised is the breakage of a few pieces of the stained glass window in the southern elevation.

8. Statement of Significance**Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Levels of Significance (local, state, national)

LOCAL

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1920-1957

Significant Dates

1920-1957

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation (Complete if Criterion D is marked)

N/A

Architect/Builder

Southwest Mausoleum Company, Little Rock, AR

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References**Bibliography**

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering
Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Paragould City Clerk's Office, Donna Knight, Chair

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1

SUMMARY

The Linwood Mausoleum of Paragould, Arkansas, was constructed in 1920 by the Southwestern Mausoleum Company of Little Rock for a group of local private citizens of prominence and affluence. Ownership was later conveyed to the city, and it is the only mausoleum in Arkansas owned by a city. Its heavy stone masonry construction and Classical Revival style are rare in northeast Arkansas. The only other public structures in the city in the Classical idiom are the sanctuary of the First Baptist Church on North Third Street and the National Bank of Commerce at 200 South Pruett Street, which now houses professional offices. Because of its status as an outstanding and unaltered example of the Classical Revival style, it is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Place under **Criterion C** with **local significance**. The mausoleum is also eligible under **Criteria Consideration D** as a cemetery.

ELABORATION

Town and County History

Greene County, Arkansas, had its origin in the home of early pioneer Benjamin Crowley, after whom Crowley's Ridge was named. Crowley held a New Madrid Certificate, a document that replaced Bounty Certificates that the federal government awarded to veterans of the War of 1812. The replacements were necessary because the New Madrid Earthquake of 1811-1812 had rendered uninhabitable the land originally designated in the certificates.

In the spring of 1821, when Crowley first arrived in the area from his home in Kentucky to identify and claim land on which to settle with his wife and eight children, he was 65 years old. He selected the site for his home because of the existence there of a large spring, formerly used by Native Americans for gatherings. The site is now part of Crowley's Ridge State Park, which is about 12 miles from present day Paragould. Crowley's family joined him on Christmas Day, 1821, and moved into their new home.

Crowley became a prime factor in the development of the area. The first post office was located in this home, and the first church was organized there. Friends and relatives from Kentucky related information from Crowley that resulted in other Kentuckians relocating here.

In 1833, Greene County was formally organized in the Crowley home. The original county included not only present day Greene County, but also what are now Clay County and a section of Craighead County as well. Isaac Brookfield, a young Methodist missionary from New Jersey and founder of that first local church, became the new county's first judge, and it was he who is reputed to have suggested naming the county after the famed Revolutionary War general, Nathaniel Greene.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 2

Arkansas became a state in 1836, 46 years before the founding of Paragould. That momentous event resulted from the expansion in the area of two major rail lines. One was Jay Gould's St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad, now known as the Missouri Pacific, and the other was J. W. Paramore's Texas and St. Louis, now the Cotton Belt.

The juncture of their two rail lines was completed in 1882, and a new town was established at the site within a year. The name Paragould was coined from the combination of the two rail magnates' names, Para from Paramore, and gould from, of course, Gould. This city has the rare distinction of having a name it shares with no other establishment in the world.

Paragould was incorporated March 3, 1883, and the county seat was relocated there from Gainesville on October 6, 1884. Most of the town was established on land that was part of a 281-acre farm owned by Willis S. Pruett, originally from Tennessee. Paragould's main street is named after this early settler.

The local economy originally centered around lumber, abundant in great tracts of virgin timber, and the industry was enhanced by the available rail transportation. The local lumber businesses included small manufacturing plants which produced wood products in Paragould and about 40 sawmills in the county. The influx of new residents who flocked to what was, in fact, a boomtown, resulted in the town council's quickly organizing a town government.

By 1890 the population of Paragould had reached 2,528. By 1900, there existed a municipal water plant, an electrical power plant, several private telephone companies, three schools (one a business college and another a Bible institute), and several modern department stores and hotels. The downtown streets were lighted and paved.

Cemetery and Mausoleum History

In 1885, a section was acquired for Paragould's burial ground in the southwestern part of the city, away from town, at the intersection of West Kingshighway and Linwood Drive. Paragould City Ordinance No. 29 set lot prices at \$10.50, \$5.00, and \$2.50, according to their locations; 90 years later, in 1975, spaces cost \$100 each.

Ordinance No. 39 of January 1888 set fees at \$1.50 to open a child's grave and \$2.50 for all others; by 1975 the fee for opening any grave on a weekday was \$50, and on the weekends the cost was \$65. Just 20 years later the fees were \$250 for a grave space and \$125 and \$155 for opening graves, weekdays and weekends respectively.

In April 1903, City Ordinance No. 230 named the Paragould city cemetery Linwood Cemetery. Additional acreage has been added at least five times; today the cemetery is comprised of approximately 50 acres. There

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 3

are about 8,000 individuals interred therein. Among the many note-worthy individuals buried at Linwood Cemetery are former Arkansas governor Marion F. Futrell and Captain Benjamin H. Crowley, who served in the Confederate Army and was named Brigadier General of Arkansas State Troops.

During the late 1910s, a group of prominent citizens wished to have a local mausoleum constructed where they, their families, and other privileged individuals could be interred. The original board at the time of construction was composed of Al Wrape, Mrs. Gulnare McClerkin, and J. Harry McPherson.

The site chosen for this monument was the highest elevation of the Linwood Cemetery on a one-acre plot, part of a four-acre tract recently purchased from A. R. Thorn. This was the third addition to Linwood Cemetery, and the mausoleum was situated in Block 21.

On January 27, 1920, the property where the mausoleum was to be built was transferred from the city of Paragould to the Southwestern Mausoleum Company of Little Rock, Arkansas, for the sum of \$250. This transfer is recorded on page 53 of Book 66 of the Deed Records of Greene County, Arkansas.

It is assumed that perhaps the Southwestern Mausoleum Company requested/required property ownership during construction, for the company transferred the property back to the City of Paragould on May 4, 1920. This transfer is recorded on page 333 of Book 70 of the Deed Records of Greene County, Arkansas.

The cost of construction of the Linwood Mausoleum was reported at the time to be approximately \$30,000. The structure includes 160 crypts which initially sold for \$300 each, paid on a ten-year payment plan. The crypts were still selling for \$300 as late as 1991.

Space in the Linwood Mausoleum has been sold out for many years. Recently, however, five crypts have been donated to the Paragould City Beautiful Commission for auction, the proceeds to be used to enhance the structure's appearance.

The original trustees appointed to oversee the mausoleum were R. W. Meriwether, Dr. R. C. Grizzard, W. T. Costen, Benton M. Kitchens, and M. D. Robbins. An initial \$1,600 fund was established for maintenance, that amount to be invested and the interest accrued to be used for necessary expenses.

The last three trustees of the Linwood Mausoleum were Verlyn L. Heath, Richard Mitchell, and William Trice. Their responsibilities were to maintain and preserve mausoleum records and the structure itself, accept purchase money for vaults, and convey vault ownership.

On April 26, 1990, these three trustees began proceedings to surrender the mausoleum property, assets, records, funds, maintenance and operational responsibilities to the City of Paragould. Their stated reasons

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 4

were that themselves being advanced in age and no successor trustees having been identified, they determined the best plan to ensure the future of the mausoleum was to transfer both ownership and responsibility to the city.

Heath, Mitchell, and Trice proposed that the City of Paragould accept their responsibilities on the condition that the city segregate the funds received and accept responsibility for maintaining and preserving the records and the mausoleum in the future and make any necessary repairs, depositing any balance of funds in a cemetery trust fund.

On March 5, 1991, Resolution No. 91-3 approved the proposed transfer. The trustees signed, on April 18, 1991, a quitclaim deed authorized by a Chancery Court of Greene County, Arkansas, order of December 20, 1990, Docket No. #-90-497.

In March of 1991, the Paragould City Council accepted approximately \$19,000 in the mausoleum trust fund and agreed to assume responsibility for the records and the property.

The Linwood Mausoleum in Paragould is the only mausoleum in Arkansas owned by a city.

SELECTED BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF THOSE INTERRED IN THE LINWOOD MAUSOLEUM

Many members of affluent, older families of Paragould have been interred in the Linwood Mausoleum. Among these are Joe Beard, Ed Jr. and Virginia White, Sam Lipscomb, R. W. Meriwether, and J. Harry McPherson.

Joe (J. M.) Beard (1918-1956)

He established the first radio station in Paragould (1940's). KBTM was among the first stations in northeast Arkansas.

R. W. Meriwether (1862-1950)

He moved to Paragould with his parents during its first year of existence (1883). Meriwether's father (W. W.) opened the first hardware store in Paragould (W. W. Meriwether and Son). Under R. W.'s stewardship, the business became one of the most progressive firms in the city. In addition, R. W. Meriwether was the initial organizer of the National Bank of Commerce.

J. Harry McPherson (1875-1956)

He served as post master during 1906-1914, and was responsible for the federal government's constructing a fine downtown post office of distinctive classic design. During McPherson's first period as mayor of Paragould (beginning in 1923), his efforts resulted in the city's acquiring the Dickson Memorial Hospital

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 5

building to house city hall (when the hospital closed). In McPherson's second term as mayor (beginning in 1947), he was highly instrumental in bringing natural gas to Paragould.

In addition, many other early Paragould businessmen, doctors, lawyers, and prominent citizens chose the Linwood Mausoleum as their final resting place. However, with Google listing 104,000 web sites featuring another mausoleum "resident," there is no doubt that the individual reposing in Crypt C of Tier 5 in the Northwest Section is the best known outside of Paragould, the infamous gangster of national notoriety, *Frank F. Nash*.

Frank F. Nash (1887-1933)

During the 1920's and 1930's, Frank Nash was the most successful bank robber in U. S. crime history. His nickname was "Jelly," which was a tribute to his proficient use of nitroglycerine, known as "Jelly" in the underworld, for opening safes. He was also referred to as the "gentleman bandit" because of his classy dress and demeanor. In addition to bank heists, Nash was known for his skillful prison escapes, and he had been charged with multiple murders as well, earning him a position at the very top of the FBI's Most Wanted List.

At age 46, Nash had eluded the law innumerable times, but after an intensive search which extended over the entire U. S. and parts of Canada, two FBI agents, Frank Smith and F. Joseph Lackey, along with McAlester, Oklahoma Police Chief Otto Reed, apprehended him on June 16, 1933, in a store in Hot Springs, Arkansas. From Hot Springs he was transported by the officers to Fort Smith and from there by train to Kansas City, Missouri. In Kansas City he was to be transferred to a car and driven to the federal prison in Leavenworth, Kansas.

When the train arrived at the Union Station in Kansas City at 7:15 a.m. on Saturday, June 17, 1933, the three law officers who had accompanied Nash from Arkansas were met by four additional officials: FBI agents R. E. Vetterli and Raymond J. Caffrey, and two Kansas City Police Department officers, W. J. Grooms and Frank Hermanson; all were armed with either shotguns or pistols.

Nash's underworld connections with gangsters and big-time racketeers assured a rescue attempt. An ambush at the Kansas City Union Station was planned by underworld gangsters Richard Tallman Galatas, Herbert Farmer, "Doc" Louis Stacci, and Frank B. Mulloy to effect Nash's escape. The gunman selected to execute the rescue were Charles "Pretty Boy" Floyd, Vernon Miller, and Adam Richetti.

Although the seven law enforcement officers who escorted Nash from the train to FBI Agent Raymond Caffrey's vehicle, parked just outside the station's east entrance, saw nothing suspicious as they ushered a handcuffed Nash into the front seat of the car, machine-gun fire erupted from all sides.

Frank F. Nash was killed in the ensuing bloodshed, supposedly by desperado Pretty Boy Floyd. Officers Grooms, Hermanson, Caffrey, and Reed were also slain. The shootout, which survivors reported lasted

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 6

possibly 30 seconds, became known as the Union Station Massacre.

The three gunman who perpetrated the slaughter soon met ghastly deaths. Vernon C. Miller, who was 36, was slain by fellow gangsters five months after the massacre; Adam C. Richetti, age 23, was executed at the Missouri State Penitentiary the following year; and Charles Arthur "Pretty Boy" Floyd, who was 29, was slain by police officers attempting to apprehend him 16 months after the massacre. The four underworld mobsters who had conspired to free Nash—Galatas, Farmer, Stacci, and Mulloy—were each fined \$10,000 and served two years in a federal penitentiary.

Paragould, Arkansas, had been the home base of the Nash family since 1893, when Frank Nash was brought to the small town as a six-year-old child by his father, "Pappy" Nash, along with Frank's five siblings. Throughout his life Nash was a frequent visitor to Paragould. He was soft-spoken and courteous, polite and affable, and he made local friends easily. He was known by Paragould friends as Cat.

After the Massacre, Nash's body was claimed by his older sister Alice Nash Long, who was his lifelong confidant and protector and a Paragould resident. His bullet-riddled body was brought to Paragould for burial in the Linwood Mausoleum.

Memorial services were held at sister Hattie's residence; present were family and local friends. Underworld figures attended the funeral at the Linwood Mausoleum, transported in traditional black limousines. As his biographers later wrote, Nash was "buried as he had lived—in high style."

The funeral was opulent with enormous quantities of flowers and a \$5000 casket. One unusually impressive floral arrangement was horseshoe-shaped and read, "Good Luck Frank." An eye witness reported that, "Autos ran from the Mausoleum back east as far as you could see. It was the biggest funeral Paragould ever had."

Oral tradition contends that an agreement was reached in advance of the event between local law enforcement officials and black-clad, machinegun-toting gangsters that those on each side of the law would "agree to disagree" with those on the other side, and all would pay their respects unmolested. Locals still tell of hearing that after the funeral, two men emerged from a black car parked in the distance and demanded of local officials to see the body just entombed to verify that it was Nash's. Certainly corps of reporters and photographers attended the services as well, with interest in the living more intent than interest in the deceased.

Nash's father (*J. O. Nash*), mother (*Carrie Nash*), and two sisters (*Hattie Nash House* and *Alice Nash Long*) are also interred in the mausoleum.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 7

Although Frank Nash's death and interment lends historical significance to Linwood Mausoleum, his legacy was of far greater importance. The Union Station Massacre in which he died instigated tremendous changes in the FBI. Prior to this tragic event, the Bureau had been a relatively small agency comprised of detectives without the authority to carry firearms or make arrests. The Agency's young director, J. Edgar Hoover, was emboldened to go to Congress in the wake of the public outrage that followed the slaying of four officers in the rescue attempt. Hoover demanded more effective law enforcement.

Less than one year after the Union Station Massacre, President Franklin Roosevelt signed into law several statutes increasing the Bureau's effectiveness by significantly expanding its federal police powers. As a direct result of the effort to free Frank F. Nash, the Federal Bureau of Investigation was given the mandate, power, and tools to fight gangster crime, and the United States is a safer nation as a direct result.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Linwood Mausoleum's unswerving symmetry, monumentality, smooth surfaces, and sparing application of ornamentation combine to distinguish it as an outstanding example of Classical Revival architecture. Funerary structures of this quality are rare in Arkansas. Also noteworthy is that the building was conceived of and financed by a local group of citizens and that subsequent trustees generously conveyed ownership without cost to the City of Paragould. The structure is absolutely original in every respect. Thus the physical integrity and architectural significance of the Linwood Mausoleum combine to promote this historic building to eligibility for listing in the National Register under **Criterion C** with **local significance**. Linwood Mausoleum is also eligible under **Criteria Consideration D**.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Bean, Brad. "Paragould Landmark Finally Shining." KAIT-K8 TV. Jonesboro, AR. 3 Nov. 2005.
- Becky. Kansas City FBI. "Kansas City Union Station." <http://kansascity.fbi.gov/massacre.htm>
- Block, Kat. Telephone Interview. Paragould, AR. 28 June 2006.
- Branch, Bob. *Memorandum: Linwood Mausoleum*. Research report. 31 Aug. 1990.
- Bratten, Bob. Telephone Interview. Paragould, AR. 28 July 2006.
- Burney, Hannah. "Mausoleum Lighting Established." *Paragould [AR] Daily Press*. 4 Nov. 2005. A:3.
- "Contractors Complete the Mausoleum." *Soliphone* [Paragould, AR] 11 Jul. 1921. n.p.
- Cummings, Millie. "Linwood Cemetery Records Going into Computerized Files." *Paragould Tribune*, n.d. B: 2.
- Dachs, Joy. "National Register Officials Pay Visit to Local Mausoleum." *Paragould Daily Press*, 14 Sept. 2006. A:1.
- Goodspeed's History of Greene County, Arkansas*. Van Buren: Hugh Park, 1963.
- Goodwin, Ray A. *Letter: Linwood Mausoleum*. Research report. 17 Sept. 1990.
- , *Memorandum: Mausoleum*. Process inquiry. 26 Apr. 1990.
- , *Letter: Paragould or Linwood Mausoleum*. Results report. 20 Dec. 1990.
- Hansbrough, Vivian. *History of Greene County Arkansas*. Little Rock: Democrat Printing & Lithographing Co., 1946.
- Harris, Amanda. "Paragould Adds Lights to Historic Mausoleum." *Jonesboro [AR] Sun*. 4 Nov. 2005. B:1+.
- Maccabee, Paul. "Verne Miller and the KC Massacre." South Dakota Public Broadcasting. 18 Mar 2003. <http://sdpb.org/radio/oto/VerneMiller/Maccabee.asp>

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 2

"Mausoleum's History Dates Back for Years." *Jonesboro [AR] Sun.* 20 Mar. 1991. n.p.

Mueller, Myrl Rhine. *A History of Greene Co., Arkansas*. Little Rock: Parkhurst Book Design, 1984.

Paragould/Greene County Chamber of Commerce. *A Brief History of Paragould, Arkansas*. 4 June 2000. <http://www.paragould.org/general/history.html>

Partlow, Charles, Mayor. *Agreement*. Docket No. E-90-497. City of Paragould [AR]. 22 Apr 1991.

Quitclaim Deed. Book 0249 City of Paragould. 18 Apr. 1991. 847.

Redick, Judy. Paragould City Clerk. "Linwood Cemetery." Report to the Mayor: June 2006.

Resolution Approving Transfer of Property, Resolution No. 91-3 City of Paragould, AR. 11 Mar 1991.

Rogers, R. C. Telephone Interview. Paragould, AR. 28 June 2006.

Spaides, Mike. Telephone interview. Arkansas Cemetery Board, Little Rock, AR. April 2006.

Linwood Mausoleum
Name of Property

Greene County, Arkansas
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 15 724921 3992310
Zone Easting Northing
2 _____

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing
4 _____

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Beverly Vlassek/Commissioner; Edited by Sarah A. Jampole/Survey Historian
organization Arkansas Historic Preservation Program date August 28, 2006
street & number 323 Center Street, Ste. 1600 telephone 501.324.9874
city or town Little Rock state Arkansas zip code 72201

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name City of Paragould, Arkansas
street & number 301 West Court Street telephone 870.239.7510
city or town Paragould state Arkansas zip code 72450

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

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 1

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at a point which is 28 ½ rods West and 19 rods and 10 links North of the Southeast Corner of the Northeast Quarter of the Northwest Quarter of Section 1, Township 16 North, Range 5 East, running thence West 96 feet; thence North 35 feet; thence North 26 degrees East 187 feet, said line running parallel with the Paragould and Jonesboro Public Road; thence South 195 feet to place of beginning otherwise known as Block 21 of Linwood's Third Addition to the City of Paragould, Arkansas.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The above boundary includes all land historically associated with the Linwood Mausoleum, Paragould, Greene County, Arkansas.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Linwood Mausoleum
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: ARKANSAS, Greene

DATE RECEIVED: 12/18/06 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 1/09/07
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 1/24/07 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 1/31/07
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 06001314

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 1-29-07 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in the
National Register

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



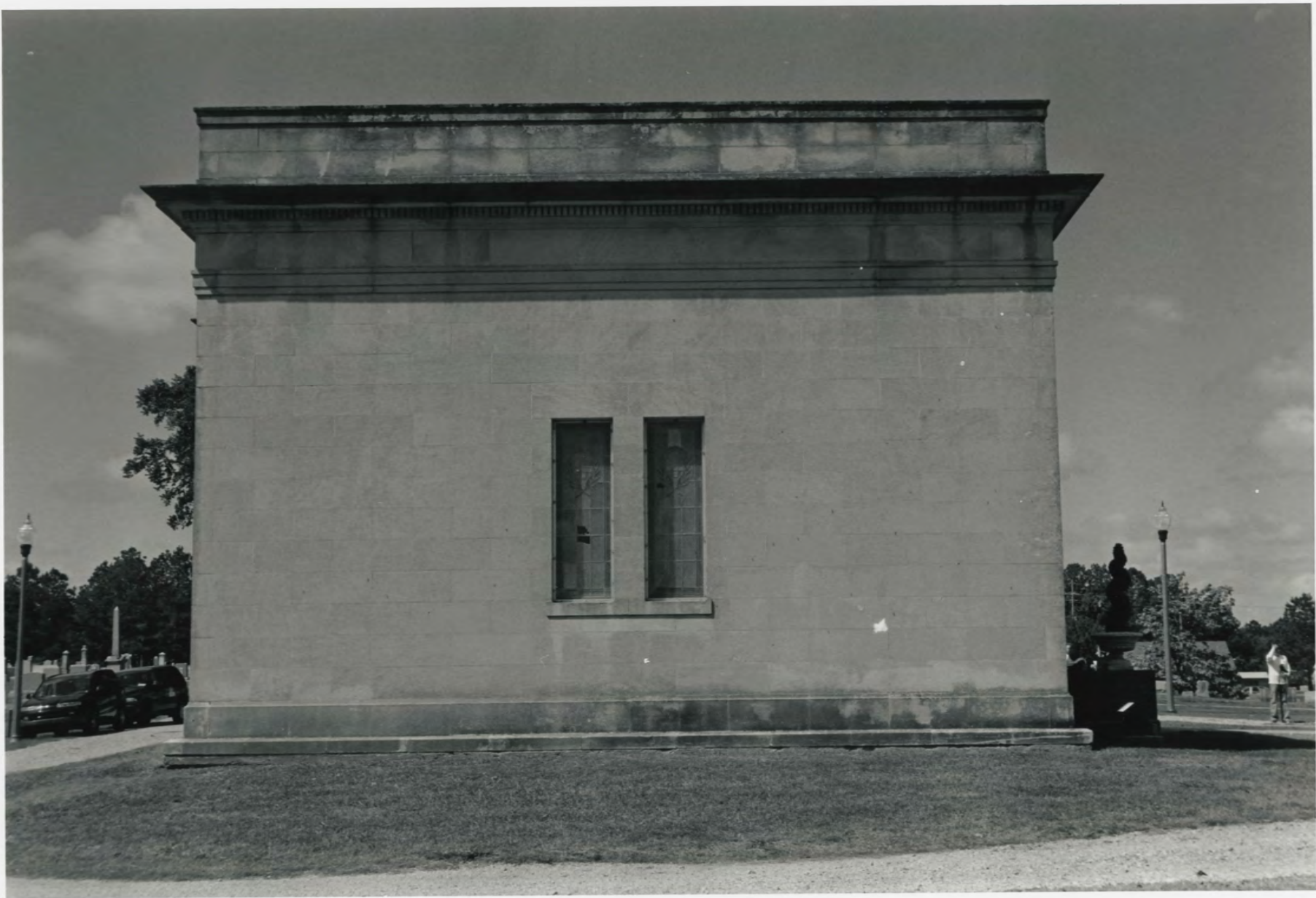
1. Unwood Mausoleum
2. Greene County, AR
3. Sarah Jampole
4. 9-13-2000
5. AHPP
6. North elevation looking south
7. #1



1. Linwood Mausoleum
2. Greene County, AR
3. Sarah Jampole
4. 9-13-2006
5. AHPP
6. Nash elevation looking south; front entry
restroom door
- 7 #2



1. Unwood Mausoleum
2. Greene County, AR
3. Sarah Jampole
4. 9-13-2006
5. AHPP
6. North elevation and east facade, standing @
northeast corner looking southwest
7. #3



1. Unwood Mausoleum
2. Greene County, AR
3. Sarah Jampole
4. 9-13-2006
5. AAPP
6. East elevation looking west.
- 7 #4



1. Linwood Mausoleum
2. Greene County, AR
3. Sarah Jampole
4. 9-13-2006
5. ATTP
6. East elevation and south facade; standing
northwest and living quarters
7. #5



1. Linwood Mausoleum
2. Greene County, AR
3. Sarah Jampole
4. 9-13-2006
5. AHPD
6. Snow elevation, looking north
7. #6



1. Linwood Mausoleum
2. Greene County, AR
3. Sarah Jampole
4. 9-13-2000
5. AHPP
6. South elevation and west facade; standing
southwest, looking northeast
7. #7



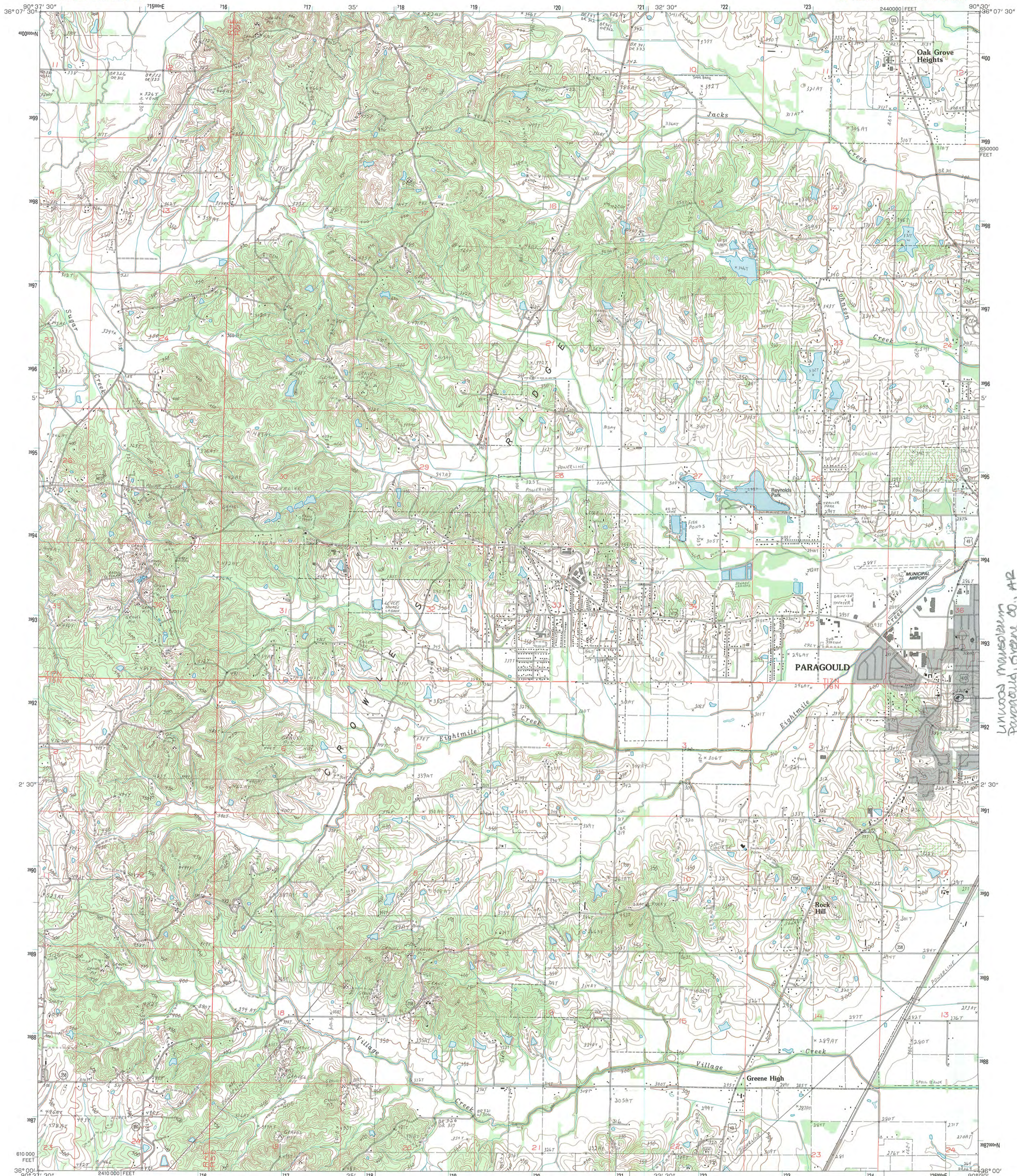
1. Linwood Mausoleum
2. Greene County, AR
3. Sarah Jampole
4. 9-13-2000
5. ATTP
6. West elevation; looking east
7. #8



1. Linwood Mausoleum
2. Greene County, AR
3. Sarah Jampole
4. 9-13-2006
5. AHDP
6. West elevation and north facade, standing monument
looking southeast.
7. #9



1. Unwood Mausoleum
2. Greene County, AR
3. Sarah Jampole
4. 9-13-2006
5. AHPP
6. Interior; south stained glass window
7. # 10



PRODUCED BY THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
CONTROL BY: USGS AND NOS/NOAA
COMPILED FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN: 1978 AND 1980
FIELD CHECKED: 1982. MAP EDITED: 1984
PROJECTION: LAMBERT CONFORMAL CONIC
GRID TICS: 1000-METER UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR, ZONE 15
10,000-FOOT STATE GRID TICS, ARKANSAS, NORTH ZONE
UTM GRID DECLINATION: 1°26' EAST
1992 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION: 1°30' EAST
VERTICAL DATUM: NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
HORIZONTAL DATUM: 1927 NORTH AMERICAN DATUM
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed
corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD
83 for 7.5-minute intersections are given in USGS Bulletin 1875
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of any
Federal or State reservations shown on this map
No distinction made between houses, barns, and other buildings
Gray tint indicates area in which selected buildings are shown
Photoinspected from 1990 source; no major culture or drainage
changes observed. Boundaries revised and names verified 1992

PROVISIONAL MAP
Produced from original
manuscript drawings. Infor-
mation shown as of date of
photography.

SCALE 1:24 000
1 000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 8000 9000 10 000
FEET
1 000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 8000 9000 10 000
METERS
CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
CONTROL ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 64 FOOT
OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST FOOT
To convert feet to meters multiply by .3048
To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808
THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
AND THE ARKANSAS GEOLOGICAL COMMISSION, LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72204

QUADRANGLE LOCATION
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
1 Delaplane
2 Lefe
3 Marmaduke
4 Walnut
5 Paragould East
6 Lenoir
7 Brookland
8 Dixie
ADJOINING 7.5 QUADRANGLE NAMES

ROAD LEGEND
Improved Road
Unimproved Road
Trail
Interstate Route
U.S. Route
State Route

PARAGOULD WEST, ARKANSAS
PROVISIONAL EDITION 1984
MINOR REVISION 1992
36090-A5-TF-024

UNWOOD MANUSCRIPT
PARAGOULD, GREENE CO., AR
UTM.
15/724021/361230





The Department of Arkansas Heritage

Mike Huckabee, Governor
Cathie Matthews, Director

Arkansas Arts Council

▪

Arkansas Natural Heritage
Commission

▪

Delta Cultural Center

▪

Historic Arkansas Museum

▪

Mosaic Templars
Cultural Center

▪

Old State House Museum



Arkansas Historic Preservation Program

1500 Tower Building

323 Center Street

Little Rock, AR 72201

(501) 324-9880

fax: (501) 324-9184

tdd: (501) 324-9811

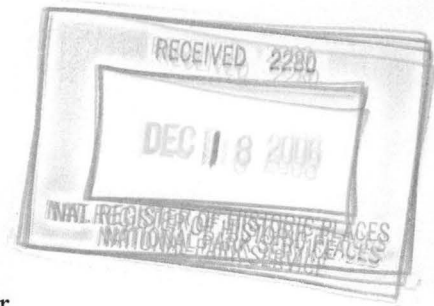
e-mail: info@arkansaspreservation.org

website:

www.arkansaspreservation.org

December 7, 2006

Dr. Janet Matthews
Chief of Registration
United States Department of the Interior
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
8th Floor
1201 Eye Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20005



RE: Linwood Mausoleum; Paragould, Greene County

Dear Dr. Matthews,

We are enclosing for your review the above-referenced nomination. 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 Sarah A. Jampole of my staff at (501) 324-9874. Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,

Cathie Matthews
State Historic Preservation Officer

CM:sj

Enclosure

An Equal Opportunity Employer

