

1512

Camp White Sulphur Springs Confederate Cemetery

Jefferson County, Arkansas

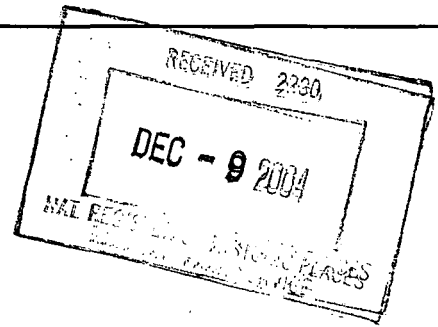
Name of Property

County and State

NPS Form 10-900

OMB No. 1024-0018

(Rev. 8-86)



United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

1. Name of Property

Historic Name: Camp White Sulphur Springs Confederate Cemetery

Other Name/Site Number: JE0593

2. Location

Street & Number: Luckwood Road about one block north of Highway 54

Not for Publication: NA

City/Town: Sulphur Springs

Vicinity: NA

State: AR County: Jefferson Code: AR073 ⁰⁶³ Zip Code: 71603

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: Private

Category of Property: Site

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing Noncontributing

___	___	buildings
<u>1</u>	___	sites
___	___	structures
<u>5</u>	<u>143</u>	objects
<u>6</u>	<u>143</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: NA

Name of related multiple property listing: "Something So Dim It Must Be Holy": Civil War Commemorative Sculpture in Arkansas, 1886-1934

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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. ___ See continuation sheet.

Cecelia Marshall 12/06/04

Signature of certifying official 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.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this 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 Daniel J. Vica *1/19/05*
Signature of Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic: FUNERARY
RECREATION AND CULTURE

Sub: Cemetery
monument/marker

Current : FUNERARY Sub: Cemetery
RECREATION AND CULTURE monument/marker

7. Description

Architectural Classification: NO STYLE

Camp White Sulphur Springs Confederate Cemetery

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Materials: foundation NA roof NA
walls NA other NA

Describe present and historic physical appearance:

SUMMARY:

The Camp White Sulphur Springs Confederate Cemetery is located in Lots 1 through 8, Block 17, in the White Sulphur Springs Addition in Jefferson County, Arkansas, and contains four marked burials and may contain other burials dating from the Civil War, when Confederate disease victims were reportedly buried there.

ELABORATION:

The Camp White Sulphur Springs Confederate Cemetery is located in Lots 1 through 8, Block 17, in the White Sulphur Springs Addition in Jefferson County, Arkansas, and contains four marked burials and may contain other burials dating from the Civil War, when Confederate disease victims were reportedly buried there. The overall cemetery is classified as a site in this nomination.

Camp White Sulphur Springs Confederate Cemetery is located two miles southwest of Pine Bluff, just off the Sulphur Springs Road, on Luckwood Road. The Cemetery had been badly neglected and had grown up with underbrush and was used as a dumping ground for many in the community, until in the late 1980s and early 1990s when the United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC) and the Sons of Confederate Veterans (SCV) started cleaning and restoring it. Today it is beautifully landscaped and well kept. It is fenced on three sides with a cable fence and on the back side there is a Jefferson County Park with a spring creek running between the two properties.

There are reportedly burials of Confederate soldiers in the cemetery, dating from the early 1860s, and white marble gravestones from the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs have been placed in the cemetery in recent years engraved with the names of soldiers known to have died at the Confederate camp at Sulphur Springs. Marked burials include those of Rev. Benjamin Watson (1891), Rev. Robert H. Poynter (1902), Zacharia Wells (1869) and Mary Elizabeth Wells (1911). In addition, the remains of an unknown Confederate soldier were reinterred at the cemetery in 1997. The Wells burial plot is also surrounded by an ornate metal fence.

The David O. Dodd Chapter of the UDC placed a large, boulder-type marker in the cemetery in 1912 to honor the Confederate soldiers buried there. This marker and four civilian grave markers is all that kept the cemetery from being totally lost from the years of neglect. There have been 132 individual markers placed in the cemetery as memorials to the soldiers who are known to have died in the several hospitals located at Sulphur Springs during the Civil War, making this site similar to the Camp Nelson Confederate Cemetery (NR listed May 3, 1996).

The 1912 UDC marker is inscribed: IN MEMORY OF THE KNOWN AND/UNKNOWN CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS/WHO DIED IN CAMP AT/SULPHUR SPRINGS, JEFFERSON CO./ARKANSAS./ERECTED BY THE DAVID O. DODD CHAPTER/UNITED DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY/1912./“TO LOWLY DUST AND ASHES/THOUGH MORTAL FLESH HAS GONE/IN GRAVE CAN EVER HIDE THEM/THEIR VERY LIVES LIVE ON.”/JAMES M. TYKES./BENTON MUSGRAVES./JOSEPH A. MATTHEWS.

Several other memorial markers have been placed within the cemetery in the past 10 years. They include a memorial to the 9th Arkansas Infantry, who was the first unit to use the Sulphur Springs area as a campground, a marker to the men who were enlisted on the Confederate Roll of Honor in Jefferson County, and a marker honoring the charter members of the David O. Dodd Chapter of the UDC, which was organized in 1896.

There have been several interpretative signs placed within the cemetery. The Cemetery was placed on the Civil War Discovery Trail, in 1997.

The five contributing resources to the nomination are the UDC boulder, the three historic grave markers and the decorative fence surrounding some of those graves. The contributing site is the cemetery itself. The 143 non-contributing resources are the 132 VA burial markers, four interpretive markers, three flagpoles, the fence on the east side of cemetery, and the walkway, burial crypt and fence surrounding the unknown soldier grave.

The Sulphur Springs Historical Preservation Association, with the cooperation with the UDC, SCV, the Southeast Civil War Heritage Trails Group, and the 1st Arkansas Re-enactors, is the caretakers of the cemetery and all work very hard to see that it is well maintained.

The Camp White Sulphur Springs Confederate Cemetery has excellent integrity of location, setting, feeling and association. Though non-historic gravestones and interpretive materials have been placed in the cemetery over the last decade, it retains integrity of design, materials and workmanship, reflecting the activities of the United Daughters of the Confederacy and other commemorative groups that maintain an interest in the cemetery. As with the Camp Nelson

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Confederate Cemetery in Lonoke County (NR listed May 3, 1996), which features 496 non-historic burial markers and modern fencing, the Camp White Sulphur Springs Confederate Cemetery continues to reflect the commemorative activities of the UDC, SCV and other groups associated with the burial ground.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: Statewide.

Applicable National Register Criteria: A

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): C, F

Areas of Significance: SOCIAL HISTORY

Period(s) of Significance: 1862-1912

Significant Dates: 1862-1912

Significant Person(s): NA

Cultural Affiliation: NA

Architect/Builder: Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above:

SUMMARY:

The Camp White Sulphur Springs Confederate Cemetery is associated with the historic context "Something So Dim It Must Be Holy": Civil War Commemorative Sculpture in Arkansas, 1886-1934" as a commemorative cemetery associated with the efforts of ancestral organizations in Arkansas. As such, it is eligible under Criterion A with statewide significance for its association with the efforts of the David O. Dodd Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy to

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reflect members' perception of the noble character and valor of their veterans and their cause. Thus, it also meets the eligibility requirements of Criteria Considerations C (Cemeteries) and F (Commemorative Properties).

ELABORATION:**History of Sulphur Springs**

In 1844, the Mississippi and Arkansas Rivers flooded the Delta area east of Pine Bluff. Water covered all of Southeast Arkansas except for a very few of the highest points. Up until that time the Area west of Pine Bluff all the way to the Saline River and beyond was a wilderness and only a few had settled there. This area was made up of low hills and small streams and did not flood. Shortly after the flood, the George Brummitt family moved from Desha County to what became White Sulphur Springs. He was the first to own the property where the springs are located and the property where Camp White Sulphur Springs Confederate Cemetery was to be located. He bought this 40 acres from the Federal Government with a War of 1812 Land Bounty and then patented another 360 acres surrounding the spring property.

Brummitt was soon followed by Brushrod Lee, who settled about a mile west of the spring property. His land was also surrounded by several springs and his plantation there became known as Lee Springs. William Poole came to the area about the same time and bought a portion of the spring property from Brummitt, and built a large log hotel on the hillside overlooking the springs. Both Lee and Poole moved here from Arkansas County in the Arkansas River Delta.

Lee, a doctor, set up a medical practice, at his "Lee Springs Plantation" where he had a large home which was elaborately furnished. With Poole at Sulphur Springs and Lee at Lee Springs, the community was soon established as a popular resort. People came from all over the state to drink and bathe in the waters from the two sets of springs. Summer homes were built by residents from Pine Bluff and other nearby communities. It was said that there were no mosquitoes in the area, making it a much healthier climate than Pine Bluff, which was surrounded by swamps.

The 1850s saw a great influx of immigrants moving into this area mostly from other southern states to the east of Arkansas. It was at about this time Zachariah Wells moved to the area, he was the publisher of the *Jefferson Enterprise*, an early newspaper in Pine Bluff. He and his wife Mary Elizabeth German, made their home in the Sulphur Springs Community, and are one of the few civilians who have marked graves in the cemetery. Wells was elected to the office of County Judge, in 1858, and served one term in that office, but was elected again in 1862. He is the only

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County Judge to serve two separate terms in that office. It was during his second term in office that the county records were moved to Marshall, Texas, when the Union army occupied Pine Bluff. He and his family lived in Tyler, Texas, during the Civil War and returned to Sulphur Springs in 1866.

The Sulphur Springs Methodist Church was organized in 1853, and an application was made in 1855 for a post office. The application asked that the post office be called Sulphur Springs, but it was learned that there was already a town by that name in northwest Arkansas, so White Sulphur Springs was chosen for its name. The White Sulphur Masonic Lodge was established in 1858, and by 1860, the little village had become a social center in the area between Pine Bluff and the Saline River. The community had five physicians in 1860, five Methodist ministers, two machinists, two mechanics, one blacksmith, two teachers and one tutorist. There was a merchant, a miller, a ditcher, a painter and a seamstress. The number one occupation was farming.

The War Between the States started in April of 1861 and most of the young white men in the community joined the Confederate Army and were shipped east. White Sulphur Springs became a staging and training area for troops who came into Pine Bluff to be organized into units. In late July 1861, the 9th Arkansas Infantry was organized and trained at White Sulphur Springs and remained there for about a month before being shipped out to Tennessee. A few months later the Fagan's Guard, which later became the 2nd Arkansas Infantry Battalion, camped and trained near the springs before going on to Virginia.

By the spring of 1862, the war had reached Arkansas and the Battle of Pea Ridge, in the north part of the state, was fought. It had become evident that the Union Army had come to stay and would attempt to take the state by marching on Little Rock. However, most of the Confederate Army was ordered to leave the state and go across the Mississippi River to help defend against the Union invasion of Mississippi. This left Arkansas almost totally defenseless. Protests were made to the Confederate government, and the governor of the state started raising another army. He had troops from Texas, who were passing through the state going east to the war, stopped and many of them were sent to White Sulphur Springs for their training and to be used in Arkansas. The Confederate Hospital was moved to White Sulphur Springs from Pine Bluff, and was set-up in the Poole Hotel, the Female High School and the Methodist Church.

Troops that arrived at White Sulphur Springs from Texas and Oklahoma brought a measles epidemic with them and many of them died from the disease before even seeing a battlefield. Those who died were either buried in the Camp White Sulphur Springs Confederate Cemetery, which was near the Poole Hotel hospital, or where their camps were located throughout the community. A few of the soldiers had smallpox and they were carried to a private home to

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separate them from the other soldiers. While nursing those soldiers, Mrs. Elisa Currie, caught the disease and died. She, her young son, and three of the soldiers were buried in her back yard.

By late 1862, the troops were being transferred out of the camps at White Sulphur Springs, many of whom were captured at the Battle of Arkansas Post. Others were sent to Louisiana to take part in the Vicksburg Campaign. In September 1863 the Union Army occupied Little Rock and, shortly thereafter, Pine Bluff. The remainder of the soldiers who had been left in the hospitals at White Sulphur Springs were captured and the building housing the hospitals were burned to the ground.

White Sulphur Springs was totally devastated when the war was over. A new world greeted the returning veterans: unrest, change, loss, hardship and disbelief prevailed. Many area citizens sold their land, packed their belongings into their wagons and started out in search of new land and new surroundings. Very few who lived at White Sulphur Springs in 1860 were still living there in 1870, according to the census records.

The 1870s brought other immigrants to Sulphur Springs. One was Rev. Benjamin Watson, who had been a Methodist minister since 1832 and had started Methodist-sponsored private schools at Batesville, and Tulip, Arkansas. He also organized the Pleasant Ridge Academy, at Toledo near Rison, Arkansas.

Sometime after arriving at Sulphur Springs, Watson converted to the Presbyterian faith and became the pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. After the church was organized Watson started a school. The church and the school were given the name of Watson's Chapel. It was located in the forks of Highway 79 (Camden Road) and Highway 54 (Sulphur Springs Road). On April 5, 1880 the Watson Chapel School District was formed and the school was still being held in Rev. Watson's church. A separate school was built in 1898.

After the war, the title of ownership of the spring's property was in question and it changed hands several times. This retarded the rebuilding of the community back into a resort area. It was some 25 years after the war before White Sulphur Springs regained much of its antebellum popularity. In 1889, with the land out of litigation, development began in earnest when Edward Houston, a white man, and Wiley Jones, a black man, both successful Pine Bluff businessmen, bought half interest in the land. They filed a plat for a town to be called White Sulphur Springs and once again applied for a post office in that name.

In the early morning hours of September 29, 1891, the old hotel caught fire and burned to the ground. There were no guests there at the time. Houston and Jones soon announced that the

building would be replaced with a new 20-room hotel, which was ready for visitors for the 1892 summer season. By the summer's end an addition of 13 more bedrooms and a new dining room, which would seat more than 100 guests, was in the planning for the 1893 season. With this addition complete, fire destroyed the hotel again on August 28, 1893. The fire found 30 guests and the Houston family occupying the building, but all escaped without injury.

The hotel was rebuilt once again and was ready to receive guests by the summer of 1894. Also, 20 or more summer cottages built by some of the leading citizens of Pine Bluff were being occupied during the summer months. There was nothing left undone by the management to make White Sulphur Springs a place of recreation and amusement. There was two churches at which divine services were held each week. There also were a dance pavilion, bowling alley, a billiard hall, a swimming pool and bath rooms. The management did not sell whiskey or other intoxicating liquors on the grounds and they regarded professional courtship a sin. They avoided even the appearance of evil thus adding to this already famous resort's assured permanency and desirability as a place of residence.

The hotel was sold to a Henry Hanf, on October 10, 1912. He announced big plans for making White Sulphur Springs a major resort with a railway from Pine Bluff and many other improvements. Another post office was applied for under the name of Brookside this time. However, World War I stopped this development and Hanf was unable to raise the necessary funds to make improvements. People continued to visit White Sulphur Springs after the war for picnics and dances, but it never regained its former popularity.

The hotel was finally converted into a dwelling house and burned in the mid-1940s and was never replaced. Today the community is known as Sulphur Springs.

UDC and SCV Involvement with Camp White Sulphur Springs Confederate Cemetery

After the War Between the States, civilians continued to bury their dead in Camp White Sulphur Springs Confederate Cemetery, with only a few of the grave sites being marked. Mrs. Winnie Watson Devine, who could remember back to the early years of the twentieth century, told that when she was a child several hundred graves were marked with white wooden crosses and that between 150 and 175 of them were associated with Confederate soldiers. Between the Civil War and 1912 there is no recorded history of the cemetery.

The David O. Dodd Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy was chartered in 1898, and the ladies soon became interested in placing a memorial in the cemetery in honor of the soldiers. On Tuesday, May 14, 1912, they met with Mrs. Mollie Van Valkenburg at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Felix Smart. A discussion, led by Mrs. Frank Tomlinson, was held in which the ladies decided to place a boulder marker at

Sulphur Springs in memory of the Confederate Soldiers who died there during the war. Again, at the June 1912 meeting, a discussion of the boulder to be placed at Sulphur Springs was held. Mrs. Benton, Chapter president, appointed Mrs. Frank Tomlinson, Mrs. S. C. Alexander and Mrs. W. O. Taggart, as a committee to see to the boulder and instructed them to investigate the land titles, etc. and if possible to have the monument placed before the Arkansas Division Convention in October.

By the meeting held September 10, 1912, Mrs. Tomlinson reported on the boulder at Sulphur Springs, and stated that it would be ready by September 14. Its dimensions would be five feet high, two feet thick, and four feet across, and the costs were \$165. A committee was appointed to arrange for the unveiling of the boulder to be held before the Convention met on October 22. The committee was to be the same as the boulder committee.

The committee appointed to investigate the land titles reported that the David O. Dodd Chapter No. 212, United Daughters of the Confederacy acquired the Confederate Cemetery in Sulphur Springs in 1912 by Quit-claim deed.

The boulder was dedicated on Sunday, October 11, 1912, and on Monday the 12th the *Pine Bluff Daily Commercial* reported: "In the presence of a large number of people from Pine Bluff and Jefferson County, including Confederate Veterans, sons of veterans and members of the U.D.C., of this city, a handsome granite boulder was unveiled Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at Sulphur Springs, to mark the graves of a large number of Confederate soldiers who died at Sulphur Springs while a Confederate command was camped there. These graves have been unmarked for nearly fifty years and the names of only a few of them have been secured by the ladies of David O. Dodd Chapter, U.D.C., under whose auspices the boulder was erected and unveiled."

Reverend Dr. Joseph I. Norris, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, conducted the exercises, and Margaret Walker Benton and Mrs. Tomlinson unveiled the boulder. The boulder was placed on an ideal spot, a beautiful knoll covered with trees that stand like sentinels guarding the last sleep of those who gave their lives in the defense of the homes and county they loved so well. After repeated efforts on the part of the committee in charge of the work, the names of three of the unknown were secured from relatives and inscribed on the boulder.

Mr. T. G. Parham, a Pine Bluff attorney, delivered an eloquent address at the ceremony and described the need for the preservation of the Camp White Sulphur Springs Confederate Cemetery. Parham said: "We are assembled here to unveil and to dedicate a monument to the memory of certain Confederate Soldiers who died and whose bodies lie buried upon this spot. This monument has been erected by the ladies of the David O. Dodd Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. ... Too long have they lain here, nameless in nameless graves, neglected and seemingly forgotten by those who really never can forget. ... There is something peculiarly sad in the cases of these men. For death came to them, not as soldiers pray that it shall come to them if come it must, where drum beat and trumpets blow the charge and cannon's roar, but upon lonely beds of sickness. And God willed that they should bear to their graves with them the scars of smallpox and measles, those, then, two dread diseases, and not the scars of battle. But we know, who stand beside their graves, that they as surely died for the flag they loved as if their bodies had been riddled by a thousand bullets or torn asunder at the cannon's mouth."

Parham's speech, the aforementioned *Pine Bluff Daily Commercial* article, and strong local oral traditions are the bases of the belief that many of the disease victims of the Confederate camp at Sulphur Springs are buried at the site of the cemetery. A 1992 report of the Arkansas Archeological Survey, which in turn summarizes an oral report by archeologist Burney McClurken of a ca. 1976 investigation of the cemetery site, states that no evidence of burials was found on the site.

The cemetery then passed through many years of alternating between neglect and attention. In 1983, additional land was given to the David O. Dodd Chapter by Mr. Harry Gaunt and his wife, Helen. The property contained six more lots of 60x120 each. The cemetery had grown up in trees, underbrush, briars, vines and Johnson grass with only a small path to the U.D.C. Boulder Marker and a few civilian graves.

The Maj. Gen. Patrick R. Cleburne Camp, #1433, Sons of Confederate Veterans, of Pine Bluff, Arkansas, received its charter in January of 1985 and by 1986 had agreed with the ladies of the Dodd Chapter to start restoring the cemetery. James Ginnett began searching for the names of the soldiers who died in the hospitals at Sulphur Springs. He met another researcher, who was doing research on Masonic Lodges for the sesquicentennial of the State of Arkansas celebration, and he told him about some of the soldiers joining the White Sulphur Masonic Lodge at Sulphur Springs. He told him that one was a Col. Hiram Grinstead. This was the clue that Ginnett needed to start finding the names of the soldiers who died at Camp White Sulphur Springs since he knew Grinstead was the commander of the 33rd Arkansas and he began searching their records. Ginnett soon had the name of almost 100 soldiers that died at Camp White Sulphur Springs and had ordered over 50 memorial markers for the cemetery.

Before any of the markers were placed in the cemetery a dispute arose between the two groups and work stopped. In 1994, Doyle Taylor, who is a SCV member, purchased two lots that join the lot where the boulder marker is and in front of it on the east side. Then through an agreement with Taylor the SCV begin placing markers on his property.

In 1996 a real milestone was reached in the history of the cemetery. The David O. Dodd Chapter No. 212, United Daughters of the Confederacy, and the Gen. Patrick Cleburne Camp, #1433, Sons of Confederate Veterans, reached an agreement wherein the two groups could work together for the benefit of the cemetery. Many improvements have been made as a result, fencing gates and flag poles have been installed as well as interpretative signs both at the Cemetery and on Sulphur Springs Road leading into the cemetery.

In 1997, the two organizations sponsored a re-burial of an unknown soldier who had been unearthed during a murder investigation in 1977. The remains had been in the care of the Jefferson County coroner for 20 years. More than 300 people were in attendance. Since that service, the two groups have held an annual living history and memorial service in honor of the soldiers buried there. The event is held the second weekend in October and is normally well attended.

In 2002 the two groups organized the Sulphur Springs Historical Preservation Association, which has regular meetings every two months so that both groups, and other interested organization and individuals, might meet together and plan events and the upkeep of the cemetery and other sites.

The Camp White Sulphur Springs Confederate Cemetery is associated with the historic context "Something So Dim It Must Be Holy": Civil War Commemorative Sculpture in Arkansas, 1886-1934" as a commemorative cemetery associated with the efforts of ancestral organizations in Arkansas. As such, it is eligible under Criterion A with statewide significance for its association with the efforts of the David O. Dodd Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy to reflect members' perception of the noble character and valor of their veterans and their cause. Thus, it also meets the eligibility requirements of Criteria Considerations C (Cemeteries) and F (Commemorative Properties).

9. Major Bibliographical References

Leslie, James W., "Land of Cypress and Pine" "Some Southeast Arkansas History" Rose Publishing Company, Little Rock Arkansas, 1976.

Leslie, James W., "Saracen's Country" "Some Southeast Arkansas History," Rose Publishing Company, Little Rock, Arkansas, 1974.

Leslie, James W., "Pine Bluff and Jefferson County, A Pictorial History" The Downing Company/Publishers, Norfolk, Virginia, 1981.

Jefferson County Quorum Court Records, 1858-1863, Book 'F', Unpublished.

David O. Dodd Chapter #212, United Daughters of the Confederacy, Minute Books, Unpublished.

1860, Federal Census, Spring Township, Jefferson County, Arkansas, Microfilm.

Alexander Papers, Copybook of Telegrams, Army of the Southwest, Trans-Mississippi Department, Microfilm, Cornell University Library.

White Sulphur Masonic Lodge, #122, Minute Book, Unpublished.

Allen, Desmond Walls and McLane, Bobbie Jones, "Arkansas Land Patents: Jefferson County" Arkansas Research, Conway, Arkansas, 1991.

Arkansas Archeological Survey Report on Site 3JE348, Sulphur Springs Civil War Cemetery, October 1992.

Individual Military Records, Muster Rolls, Microfilm.

State of Arkansas, County of Jefferson, Certificate of recording deed, Deed Record Book No. 76, Page 232.

Pine Bluff Daily Commercial; Pine Bluff, Arkansas, Monday October 7, 1912, issue, Page one and ten.

State of Arkansas, County of Jefferson, Certificate of recording deed, Deed Record Book No. 528 on page 167.

Camp White Sulphur Springs Confederate Cemetery
Name of Property

Jefferson County, Arkansas
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Jerry V. Lawrence, correspondence with AHPP.

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 -- Specify Repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: Less than one

UTM References: Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

A 15 581099 3782625 B
C D

Verbal Boundary Description: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, White Sulphur Springs Addition, Sulphur Springs, Arkansas.

Boundary Justification: This boundary includes all of the property historically associated with this resource.

Camp White Sulphur Springs Confederate Cemetery
Name of Property

Jefferson County, Arkansas
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

Name/Title: Jerry Lawrence/SCV; edited by Mark Christ/AHPP

Organization: Arkansas Historic Preservation Program Date: October 7, 2004

Street & Number: 1500 Tower Bldg., 323 Center St. Telephone: (501) 324-9880

City or Town: Little Rock State: AR ZIP: 72201

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 04001512

Date of Listing: January 19, 2005

Property Name: Camp White Sulphur Springs Confederate Cemetery

County: Lafayette

State: Arkansas

Civil War Commemorative Sculpture in Arkansas, 1886-1934
Multiple Name

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.

for Daniel J. Vivia
Signature of the Keeper

January 19, 2005
Date of Action

=====

Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 8. Statement of Significance

The period of significance is hereby changed to 1912 to recognize the year in which the David O. Dodd Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy placed a boulder monument at the cemetery to recognize the Confederate soldiers buried there.

1862-1912 is hereby removed and 1912 is added as a significant date to reflect the commemorative activities undertaken by the David O. Dodd Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy at the cemetery.

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
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Camp White Sulphur Springs Confederate Cemetery
NAME:

MULTIPLE Civil War Commemorative Sculpture MPS
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: ARKANSAS, Lafayette

DATE RECEIVED: 12/09/04 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 1/04/05
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 1/19/05 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 1/22/05
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 04001512

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: Y NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

1 ACCEPT ___ RETURN ___ REJECT ___ DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

The Camp White Sulphur Springs Confederate Cemetery is significant statewide under Criterion A as an excellent example of a commemorative cemetery. It is associated with the statewide historical context "Civil War Commemorative Sculpture in Arkansas, 1886-1934." In 1912, the David O. Dodd Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy commissioned and subsequently placed a boulder monument at the cemetery to recognize the Confederate soldiers buried there. Today, the cemetery is a significant example of the efforts made by ancestral organizations in Arkansas during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and retains integrity from its period of significance.

RECOM./CRITERIA

Accept A

REVIEWER

Daniel Vivian

DISCIPLINE

Historian

TELEPHONE

(202) 854-2252

DATE

1/19/05

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.



Camp White Sulphur Springs Confederate Cemetery
Sulphur Springs, Jefferson Co., AR
Photo by S. Jampole
Negative on file at AHPP
August 2004
View from southeast

IN MEMORY OF THE KNOWN AND
UNKNOWN CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS
WHO DIED IN HOSPITAL CAMP AT
SULPHUR SPRING, JEFFERSON CO.
ARKANSAS
ERECTED BY THE DAVID D. DODD QUARTER
UNITED DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY
1912
TO LOWER DOWN ANCHORS
THROUGH MEET A SHIP HAS SUNK
NO GRAVE CAN BE HIDE THEM
THEIR BODIES LIVES LIVE ON
JAMES M. TONES
BENTON MOSCOWS
JOSEPH A. MATTHEWS

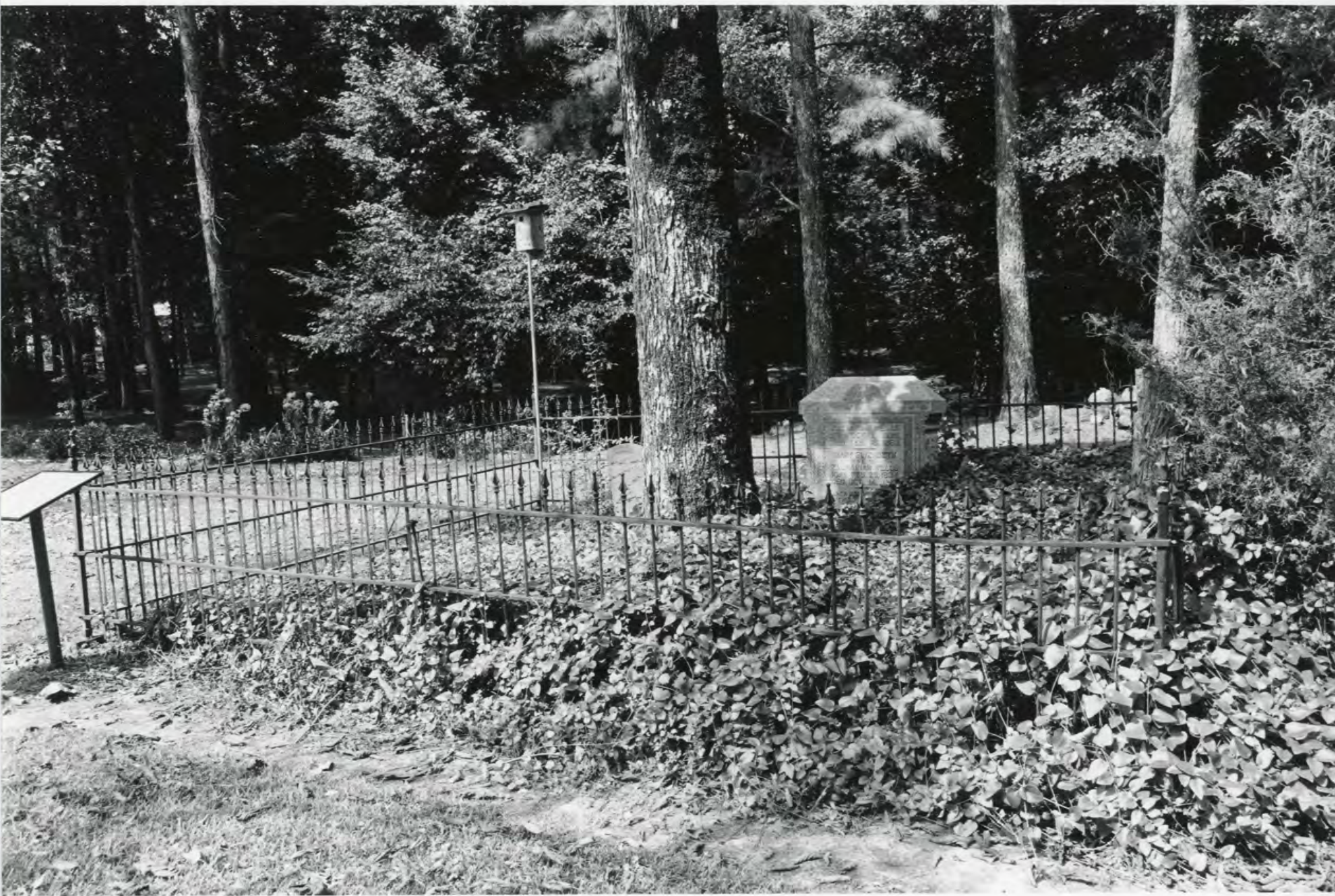
Camp White Sulphur Springs Confederate Monument
Sulphur Springs, Jefferson Co., AR

August 2004

Photo by B. Duvall

Negative on file at AHPP

View of UDC monument from east



Camp White Sulphur Springs Confederate Cemetery
Sulphur Springs, Jefferson Co., AR
August 2004
Photo by B. Duvall
Negative on file at AHPP
View of burial plot from east

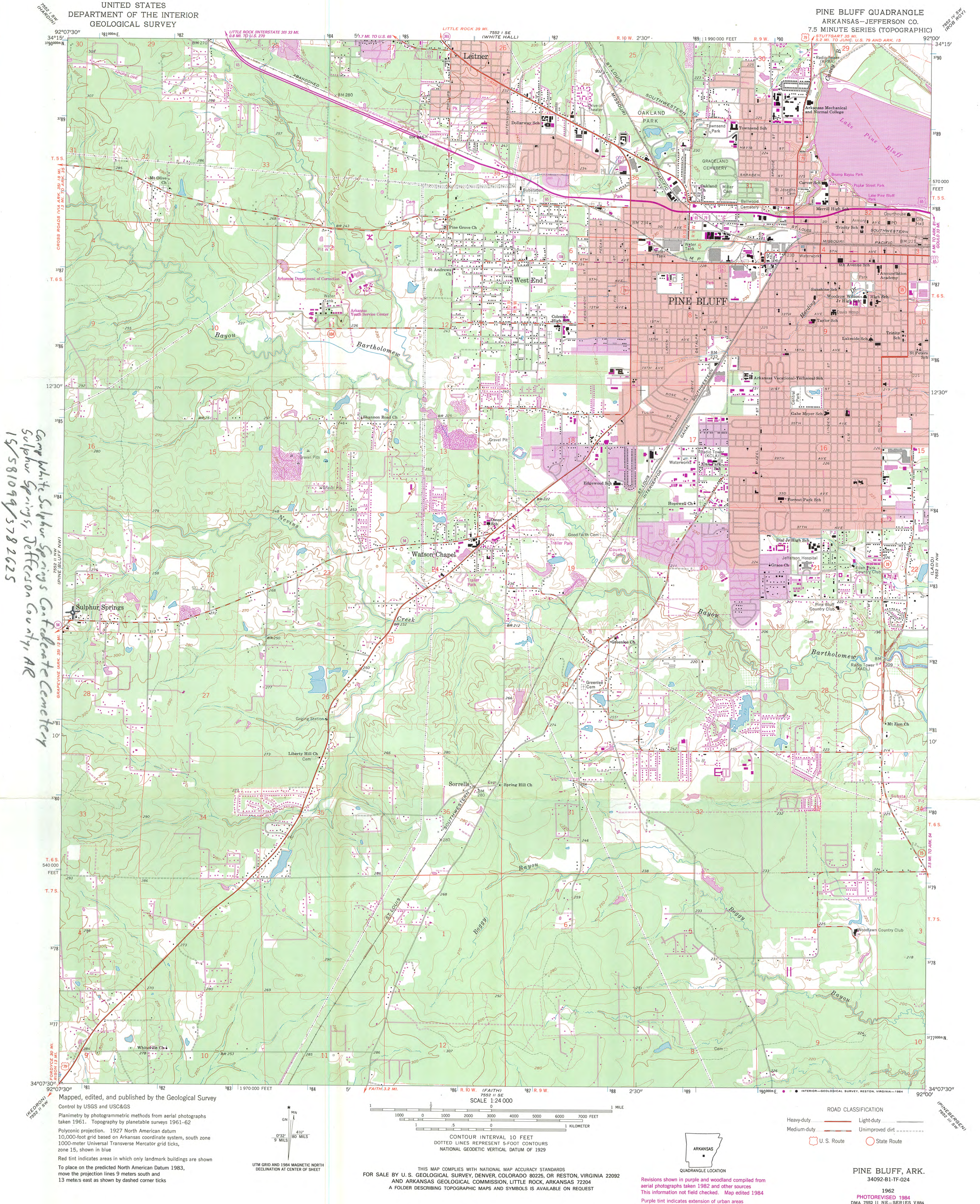


Camp White Sulphur Springs Confederate Cemetery
Sulphur Springs, Jefferson Co, AR
August 2004

Photo by B. Duvall
Negative on file at AHPP
View from southeast



Camp White Sulphur Springs Confederate Cemetery
Sulphur Springs, Jefferson Co., AR
Photo by S. Jampole
August 2004
Negative on file at AHPP
View from east

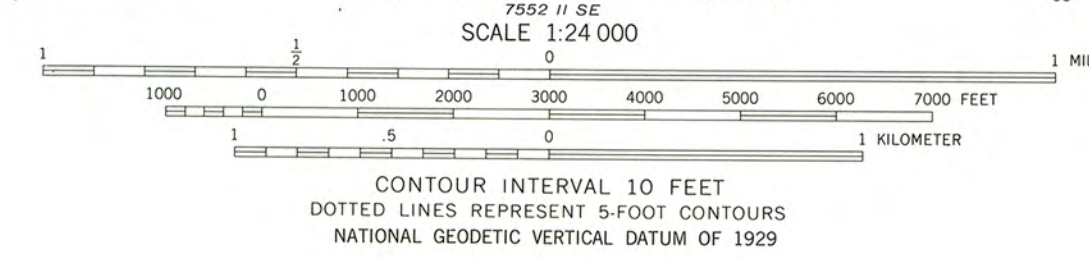


Camp White Sulphur Springs Confederate Cemetery
Sulphur Springs, Jefferson County, AR
15/581099/3782625

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Maped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and USC&GS
Planimetry by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1961. Topography by planetable surveys 1961-62
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Arkansas coordinate system, south zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 15, shown in blue
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983,
move the projection lines 9 meters south and
13 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks

UTM GRID AND 1984 MAGNETIC NORTH
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET



ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy-duty ——— Light-duty ———
Medium-duty ——— Unimproved dirt ———
U.S. Route ——— State Route ———

QUADRANGLE LOCATION
ARIZONA
ARKANSAS
LOUISIANA
MISSISSIPPI
MISSOURI
OKLAHOMA
TULSA
WYOMING

FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
AND ARKANSAS GEOLOGICAL COMMISSION, LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72204
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled from
aerial photographs taken 1982 and other sources
This information not field checked. Map edited 1984
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas

PINE BLUFF, ARK.
34092-81-TF-024
1962
PHOTOREVISED 1984
DMA 7552 II NE-SERIES Y884



The Department of Arkansas Heritage

Mike Huckabee, Governor
Cathie Matthews, Director

Arkansas Arts Council

Arkansas Natural Heritage
Commission

Historic Arkansas Museum

Delta Cultural Center

Old State House Museum



Arkansas Historic Preservation Program

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323 Center Street
Little Rock, AR 72201

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website:

www.arkansaspreservation.org

December 7, 2004

Ms. Carol D. Shull
Chief of Registration
United States Department of the Interior
National Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye St., NW
8th Floor (MS 2280)
Washington, DC 20005

RE: Camp White Sulphur Springs Confederate Cemetery, Sulphur
Springs, Jefferson County

Dear Ms. Shull:

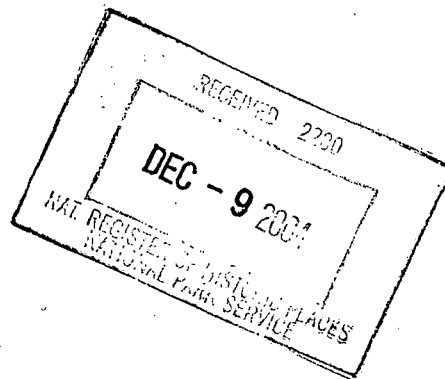
We are enclosing for your review the above-referenced nomination. The Arkansas Historic Preservation Program has complied with all applicable nominating procedures and notification requirements in the nomination process.

Thank you for your consideration in this matter.

Sincerely,

Cathie Matthews
State Historic Preservation Officer

enc.



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SOY INK



"Ralph Wilcox"
<Ralph@arkansasheritage.org>

To: <Dan_Vivian@nps.gov>
cc:
Subject: Camp White Sulphur Springs Cemetery...

01/04/05 01:24 PM CST

Dan-

After talking with you this morning, I eagerly zipped to the Federal Register to see all of the Arkansas nominations for myself – and what an exhilarating experience it was!

However, there is one correction that needs to be done. The Camp White Sulphur Springs Cemetery is actually in Jefferson County (Code #069), and not Lafayette County, as it was coded. If you could make the change or pass it on to the right person, I would appreciate it.

-Ralph

04001512 LI 1/19/05



"Mark Christ"
<Mark@arkansasheritage.org>

01/30/2005 09:36 AM
CST

To: <Edson_Beall@nps.gov>
cc:
Subject: Correction

Hello, Edson:

I just noticed on the most recent listing that the Camp White Sulphur Springs Confederate Cemetery is shown as being in Lafayette County, Arkansas. It should be Jefferson County; I put the wrong county code on the form. Sorry about that!

Regards,

Mark Christ
Community Outreach Director
Arkansas Historic Preservation Program
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323 Center Street
Little Rock, AR 72201
(501) 324-9886
(501) 324-9184 (FAX)
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mark@arkansasheritage.org