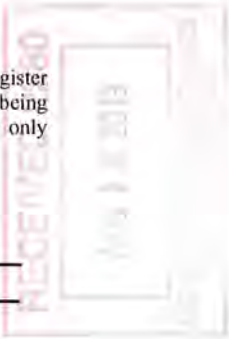


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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: Community Mausoleum, Elmwood Cemetery

Other names/site number: Elmwood Mausoleum - CN0493

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: 1148 W. Church Street

City or town: Morrilton State: Arkansas 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Not For Publication: Vicinity: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:

 A B X C D

		<u>8-1-19</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:		Date
<u>Arkansas Historic Preservation Program</u>		
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.	
<hr/>	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
<hr/>	
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

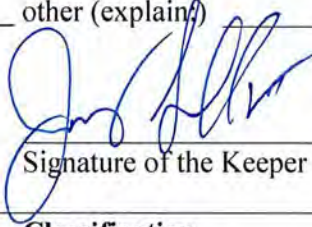
Community Mausoleum, Elmwood Cemetery
Name of Property

Conway, Arkansas
County and State

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

Community Mausoleum, Elmwood Cemetery
Name of Property

Conway, Arkansas
County and State

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</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

Community Mausoleum, Elmwood Cemetery
Name of Property

Conway, Arkansas
County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Classical Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property:

STONE/Limestone

METAL

SYNTHETICS/Rubber

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

The Community Mausoleum at Elmwood Cemetery is a single-story, stone structure on the highest elevation of Elmwood Cemetery in the northwest sector of the property. The mausoleum holds 93 crypts, 55 sealed and 38 empty or unmarked. The building is characterized by its Classical Revival Style design, gray limestone exterior and flat roof. It is symmetrical in plan, with a primary central space and identically placed wings on the east and west sides. Each elevation is symmetrically designed with smooth surfaces and a sparing application of ornamentation. Measuring about 1,150 square feet, it was designed by Cecil Bryan Engineers of Chicago, Illinois. The Bryan Company designed and constructed over 80 mausoleums in the country, including the Mountainview Cemetery and Mausoleum in Altadena, California, where Mr. Bryan was interred. It was constructed by Southwestern Mausoleum Company of Little

Community Mausoleum, Elmwood Cemetery
Name of Property

Conway, Arkansas
County and State

Rock, Arkansas, who also constructed mausoleums in Little Rock, Russellville, Bentonville, and Paragould.¹

Narrative Description

The Community Mausoleum at Elmwood Cemetery in Morrilton, Conway County, Arkansas, was built in 1920-21 by the Southwestern Mausoleum Company of Little Rock, Arkansas, and designed by Cecil E. Bryan, Inc. The single-story, rectangular structure sits on a reinforced-concrete slab and is topped with a flat, rubber membrane roof with a copper drip edge and copper flashing. Its exterior walls are of smooth limestone block with minimal ornamentation. The building has a central rectangular block with two identical, shorter side wings extending to the east and west. The central block is 18 feet wide and 36 feet deep, and each wing is 9 feet wide and 31 feet deep. The central block is about 20 feet tall while the wings are about 15 feet high. There are windows on the east and west elevations and none on the north and south elevations.

Elmwood Cemetery's modest-scaled, single-story mausoleum is in the middle of the Cemetery, located on Highway 113 in Morrilton, Arkansas. It is the only architectural structure in Elmwood Cemetery and sits on the highest elevation of the property on the northwest side just east of the historic part of the cemetery at the intersection of two of the cemetery's drives.

South Façade

The primary façade of the structure faces south and contains the highest concentration of ornamental details of the four sides. The building is constructed from limestone and features Classical Revival details. It has a simple projecting cornice. Below the cornice is an unadorned frieze bracketed by raised courses of limestone, which is taller on the central block than on the two wings. The structure has a raised base of protruding limestone with a single, small drain opening at the base of each wings' south wall. This section features two stone steps flanked by a low, cast-stone parapet.

The centrally placed entrance features a small portico with non-historic, painted metal double-doors and a pair of non-historic metal mesh exterior security doors that are recessed and surrounded by an eared door enframingent. This is flanked by a pair of Greek Doric columns supporting an entablature that has "Community Mausoleum" engraved upon it, set into a cornice surround of egg and dart molding and a smooth frieze.

West Façade

The western façade of the building features centrally placed window openings in the triptych style. The openings were originally 65 inches tall, but are now 30 inches tall, with the lower half bricked in and covered with a concrete skim-coat. On the interior, the original sill is in place,

¹ Vlassek, Beverly, and Sarah A. Jampole. "Linwood Mausoleum, Paragould, Greene County, Arkansas." National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. From the files of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, 2007.

Community Mausoleum, Elmwood Cemetery
Name of Property

Conway, Arkansas
County and State

with the lower window area filled in with cement panels. The central panel of the windows is 36 inches wide and each side panel is 18 inches wide with original 6-inch wide mullions and a secondary sill on the exterior. The glass block was installed in the window openings when they were shortened. The original windows likely contained stained-glass, as many of the Bryan mausoleums had and as it was specified on the plans for the building.² However, it is believed that vandalism led to the removal of the stained glass windows, the shortening of the window openings, and the installation of non-historic, utilitarian security metal mesh screens. Beyond the windows, this façade has no additional ornamentation with the exception of the projecting stone cornice and the smooth stone frieze.

North Façade

On the north façade of the building, the land falls away steeply. The only openings present on this elevation are three small drain openings, centrally placed at the bottom of each block's rear wall, and a centrally placed air vent on the central block, just below the cornice, at the top of the frieze.

East Façade

The eastern façade of the building, like the western, features centrally placed window openings in the triptych style. The openings were originally 65 inches tall, but are now 30 inches tall, with the lower half bricked in and covered with a concrete skim-coat. On the interior, the original sill is in place, with the lower window area filled in with cement panels. The central panel of the windows is 36 inches wide and each side panel is 18 inches wide with original 6-inch wide mullions and a secondary sill on the exterior. The glass block was installed in the window openings when they were shortened. The original windows likely contained stained glass, as many of the Bryan mausoleums had and as it was specified on the plans for the building.³ However, it is believed that vandalism led to the removal of the stained-glass windows, the shortening of the window openings, and the installation of non-historic utilitarian security metal mesh screens. Beyond the windows, this façade has no additional ornamentation with the exception of the projecting stone cornice and the smooth stone frieze.

Interior

The interior walls are veneered in grey-veined white marble and the floors are primarily composed of ten-inch by ten-inch square marble tiles. Illumination is provided solely by glass-block windows on the east and west sides. The doorway has a marble threshold and marble interior door surround, which features a stylized floral motif. Original plans pictured double entry doors embellished with decorative molding or stained glass; however, the original doors are no longer present.

²As seen on copies of the original plans in the files of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program.

³ *Ibid.*

Community Mausoleum, Elmwood Cemetery
Name of Property

Conway, Arkansas
County and State

The interior arrangement has a symmetrical treatment, similar to the exterior. Directly inside the doorway, there is a broad entry area flanked by two sets of two crypts on either side. These large crypts in the entry are labeled “Crypt Deluxe/Private Section A & B” on the plans. These crypt walls have two end panels 45 inches wide and 63 inches tall side by side indicating the upper crypts. Below that are seven inset arches over a narrow ledge indicating the third crypt, with a framed panel beneath marking the fourth crypt. On the north end of the “Crypt Deluxe/Private Sections” are two marble chairs with only one arm. These chairs have inset panels on the north face of the base and engraved floral bands on their backs. Above the chairs are framed marble panels with decorative fringe on the bottoms and projecting classical pediments above.

Beyond the entry space is a large central chamber marked “Chapel” on the plans. Like the entry area, the ceiling is raised in this area and features a plaster finish with a small shed vault that runs north to south. On the north wall of the “Chapel” space are twenty-five crypts, organized in five rows. Each crypt has a marble end panel on the wall measuring 32 inches wide by 25 inches tall. A vertical mullion separates each panel from the next in the row, with six-inch marble ledges separating each row. Names and dates of the interred individuals with their birth and/or death dates are inscribed on end panels of the crypts, and across the top cornice in the central “Chapel” is a panel engraved with the family names of those interred in the area: Ketchem, Wood, Love, Fiser, and Logan.

To either side of the “Chapel” area are twin spaces marked “Corridor A” and “Corridor B” on the plans. The ceilings in these areas are lower than the “Chapel” space and each space has fifteen crypts on the north and south walls, with the glass-block windows being on the third wall. Unlike in the “Chapel” area, vertical mullions do not separate the individual crypt panels, but the marble ledges separating the rows are present.

Integrity

The general structure of the building has remained unaltered. However, the entry doors have been replaced with painted, metal doors of the same size and metal screen security doors have also been installed. Additionally, the windows on the East and West facades have been replaced with glass block and shortened to roughly half their original size. Metal security screens were also installed over these openings. The mausoleum roof fell into disrepair in years past, but Simon Roofing and Restoration of Conway, Arkansas, added a new roof in 2017. Despite these changes, the vast majority of the structure is still in original condition and remains in a very recognizable state.

Community Mausoleum, Elmwood Cemetery
Name of Property

Conway, Arkansas
County and State

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

Community Mausoleum, Elmwood Cemetery
Name of Property

Conway, Arkansas
County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1920-21

Significant Dates

1920-21

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Cecil E. Bryan, Inc., designer
Southwestern Mausoleum Company, builders

Community Mausoleum, Elmwood Cemetery
Name of Property

Conway, Arkansas
County and State

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.)

Constructed in 1920-21, the Community Mausoleum at Elmwood Cemetery is an outstanding example of Classical Revival mausoleum design, created by noted mausoleum designer Cecil E. Bryan, in Morrilton, Arkansas. The Community Mausoleum at Elmwood Cemetery is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion C** with **local significance** for its formal architectural design and high quality of craftsmanship.

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

Conway County was established 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. In 1840, Perry County was divided from Conway County and was established as an individual municipality by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas.⁴ Faulkner County was divided from Conway County in 1873, as one of nine counties created during the Reconstruction period, and they were some of the last counties to be created in the state.⁵

A provisional seat of justice for Conway County was established Cadron settlement, about five miles west of Conway in Faulkner County shortly after its creation. However, the first official, though temporary, county seat was established in 1827 on the property of Stephen Harris in Welborn Township, later renamed Harrisburg; which sits roughly three miles west of Morrilton. In 1831, the county seat was moved to Lewisburg, less than a mile south of present-day Morrilton, where it remained until an election moved it to Springfield in 1850. After two courthouses were destroyed, one by tornado and one by fire, the county seat was again relocated back to Lewisburg in 1873. A final election in 1883 moved the county seat one last time to its present location in Morrilton, Arkansas.⁶

The town of Morrilton, Arkansas, was founded in 1873 on land owned by Ephraim J. Morril (1845-1888) and James Miles Moose (1827-1892).⁷ Modern-day Division Street in Morrilton was roughly the property line between the Morril and Moose farms, with Morril land being to the west and the Moose land being to east.⁸ However, the city had its actual beginnings in 1872,

⁴ *The Goodspeed Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Central Arkansas*. Chicago: The Goodspeed Publishing Co., 1889, pg. 663.

⁵ *The Goodspeed Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Central Arkansas*. Chicago: The Goodspeed Publishing Co., 1889, pg. 710.

⁶ *Historical Reminiscences and Biographical Memoirs of Conway County, Arkansas*. Little Rock: Arkansas Historical Publishing Company, 1890, pg. 11-13.

⁷ *Historical Reminiscences and Biographical Memoirs of Conway County, Arkansas*. Little Rock: Arkansas Historical Publishing Company, 1890, pg. 33.

⁸ *Historical Reminiscences and Biographical Memoirs of Conway County, Arkansas*. Little Rock: Arkansas Historical Publishing Company, 1890, pg. 33.

Community Mausoleum, Elmwood Cemetery

Conway, Arkansas

Name of Property

County and State

when Morrill and Moose sold land to the Missouri-Pacific Railroad Company for the construction of a line from Little Rock to Fort Smith through the area.⁹ Though Lewisburg had long been the seat of economic power in the county, due to its prosperous river port, its location was not suitable for rail-line construction. Because of this, the Missouri-Pacific ran the tracks roughly a mile north of Lewisburg, leading to its decline. By 1875, a station was constructed at its present location in downtown Morrilton, though the existing train station was not built until 1910. (NR Listed 9/13/77) According to legend, the first Station Master at Morrilton, 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.¹⁰

As the nation transitioned away from river commerce to railway commerce, the town of Morrilton grew, not only as new residents moved to the area but also as many residents and businessmen of Lewisburg relocated to Morrilton to be nearer the rail line. By 1876, several businesses had opened in Morrilton, including a drug store and a general store.¹¹ When the town was incorporated in 1880, Dr. R. J. Adams was elected Mayor and J.C. Holcomb, S.F. Speer, W.G. Beers, E. H. Morrill, and J.W. Gill were elected Alderman.¹²

After the City of Morrilton was incorporated, an attempt to become the county seat began. This was secured after a run-off election was held between Plumerville and Morrilton, due to neither place securing a large enough majority vote in a special election in 1883. As part of their bid to become the county seat, Morrilton was responsible for raising the money to construct a new courthouse without requiring any money from the county coffers. This funding was raised primarily by S.F. Speer, W. A. C. Sayle, Jeff Wright, D.H. Thomas, and William M. Clifton, who were appointed as commissioners for that task.¹³ The Courthouse was completed in 1884 at the corner of Moose and Church streets on land purchased from Capt. J.T. Hannaford and William Irving.¹⁴ After the original Conway County Courthouse burned in 1927, the current Conway County Courthouse was constructed on the same site. The second courthouse was designed by Little Rock architect Frank W. Gibb and was completed in 1929.¹⁵ (NR Listed 11/13/89)

As the years progressed, Morrilton grew in size and prominence in Conway County, becoming a regional hub for commerce. As early as 1886, the city boasted a sizable commercial core that

⁹ Warren, Mrs. T.J., Sr. "Morrilton Railroad Station, Morrilton, Conway County, Arkansas." National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. From the files of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, 1977.

¹⁰ *Historical Reminiscences and Biographical Memoirs of Conway County, Arkansas*. Little Rock: Arkansas Historical Publishing Company, 1890, pg. 33.

¹¹ *Historical Reminiscences and Biographical Memoirs of Conway County, Arkansas*. Little Rock: Arkansas Historical Publishing Company, 1890, pg. 33.

¹² *Historical Reminiscences and Biographical Memoirs of Conway County, Arkansas*. Little Rock: Arkansas Historical Publishing Company, 1890, pg. 34.

¹³ *Historical Reminiscences and Biographical Memoirs of Conway County, Arkansas*. Little Rock: Arkansas Historical Publishing Company, 1890, pg. 14.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*

¹⁵ Story, Kenneth. "Conway County Courthouse, Morrilton, Conway County, Arkansas." National Register of Historic Place Registration Form. From the files of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, 1989.

Community Mausoleum, Elmwood Cemetery

Conway, Arkansas

Name of Property

County and State

extended four blocks on both the north and south side of the railroad tracks.¹⁶ As the economic vitality of the city increased, so too did the city amenities. By the 1890s, Conway County schools were "in a most healthy and flourishing condition," with around 76 different school districts in the county.¹⁷ A college was even opened in Morrilton by late 1890, called the Morrilton Male and Female College.¹⁸ Though this school only existed for about a decade, it was soon followed by the Arkansas Christian College, which opened in 1919.¹⁹ (NR Listed 1/22/14) That same year, Morrilton also received a grant from the Carnegie Foundation to construct a new library building in the downtown area. Designed by Little Rock architect Thomas Harding, Sr., and located at the southwest corner of Division and Church streets, this Italian Renaissance Revival building was the first structure built for the sole purpose of housing a library in the county.²⁰ (NR listed 4/15/78) Other significant early 20th Century buildings include the ca. 1925 First National Bank Building by noted architect Charles Thompson (NR listed 12/22/82), 1926 Earl Building (NR listed 1/22/09), the 1929 Coca-Cola Building also by Thompson (NR listed 12/22/82), 1936 Morrilton Post Office (NR listed 8/14/98), and the 1937 St. Anthony Hospital by A. N. McAninch (NR listed 3/28/86). As the city grew, it became necessary for the residents to find a place to bury their deceased. It appears they turned to the already established location of a former family cemetery to the west of the city, what would become Elmwood Cemetery.

Elmwood Cemetery is Conway County's largest cemetery. The earliest known burial at the site dates back to 1861, but the earliest known deed for the land dates to 1881, when Isham L. and Elizabeth Burrow sold it to the Morning Star Knights of Honor fraternal organization.²¹ At the time of that purchase, the cemetery was only ten acres, but by the time the Morning Star Knights of Honor sold the property to the Morrilton Cemetery Association in 1916, it had grown to 22.52 acres.²² This parcel, now known as the historic section, is located at the northwest corner of the cemetery, which lies at the intersection of Highway 113 and West Church Street on the western edge of present-day Morrilton, Arkansas. The historic section contains approximately 976 graves,²³ many of which are the gravesites of early settlers and community leaders and their families who were active in the development of Morrilton. Some of these people were the first pioneers and residents of nearby Lewisburg who moved a mile north of the Arkansas River port town to Morrilton when the use of the river for transportation waned after the railroad station was constructed. As Morrilton grew in prosperity and its cemetery increased in size, its citizens began to seek out ways to better memorialize their departed loved ones. Initially this took the

¹⁶ Sanborn Fire Insurance Company. Sanborn maps for Morrilton, Arkansas. 1886.

¹⁷ *Historical Reminiscences and Biographical Memoirs of Conway County, Arkansas*. Little Rock: Arkansas Historical Publishing Company, 1890, pg. 26.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*

¹⁹ Wilcox, Ralph. "Arkansas Christian College Administration Building, Morrilton, Conway County, Arkansas." National Register of Historic Place Registration Form. From the files of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, 2014.

²⁰ Greene, B.P.. "Conway County Library, Morrilton, Conway County, Arkansas." National Register of Historic Place Registration Form. From the files of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, 1978.

²¹ Deed, Conway County Courthouse, Book Z pg. 269, 18 October 1881.

²² Schmidt, Alvin J. *Fraternal Organizations*. Greenwood Press, 1980.

²³ Brents, Mary. *Guide to Elmwood Cemetery*, Second Edition. Self-published, 2009. A physical count was also conducted May 23 and May 28, 2018 by Ann Turney and Carolyn Eastham

Community Mausoleum, Elmwood Cemetery

Conway, Arkansas

Name of Property

County and State

form of increasingly elaborate and grand grave makers, but by the late 1910s, community mausoleums were gaining popularity across the country.

The term “mausoleum” takes its name from Mausolus of Caria, a Persian satrap who built a magnificent tomb for himself and his wife between 353 and 350 B.C. The tomb was one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World, but was destroyed after several earthquakes in the 15th Century.²⁴ The term mausoleum came to mean any “large, sepulchral monument, typically made of stone, that is used to inter and enshrine the remains of a famous or powerful person.”²⁵ By the Nineteenth Century, mausoleums were being constructed as the tombs of wealthy aristocrats and rulers in various historic styles, ranging from Greek, Roman, and Egyptian temples to Gothic abbeys and Islamic mosques, which was in line with the popular “exotic styles” of Victorian architecture during that period.²⁶ However, at the turn of the Twentieth Century the typology of the “Community Mausoleum” emerged as a uniquely American form of funerary architecture. Scholar Alfred Willis writes,

“The community mausoleum’s forerunners were the receiving vault – which provided for temporary storage of dead bodies for later burial (typically, after a spring thaw) – and the private family tomb. Both were components of 19th-century middle-class culture. The private tomb claims roots in antiquity but its modern monumental form extends to the early 18th-century English ideal of entombing aristocrats above ground in free-standing structures rather than in graves. When, in the 19th century, Americans who were merely rich appropriated the aristocratic mausoleum, they turned its meaning from the confirmation of a family line to the celebration of certain success in business or politics. The community mausoleum therefore emerged through socially driven processes of functional distortion and refinement of older types of mortuary architecture.”²⁷

The first appearance of the “Community Mausoleum” typology was in the 1907 Ganges Mausoleum in Ganges, Ohio, by National Mausoleum Company of Shelby, Ohio, later reorganized as the International Mausoleum Company of Chicago in 1909. The company and the concept of a community mausoleum were the creation of partners, William I. Hood and James Chesrown.²⁸ Their design for the Ganges Mausoleum was rather simple in comparison to later designs. It was an almost stable-like structure, with a central corridor that ran from the front to the back, and with crypts lining each side. It was constructed of decorative concrete block, with marble crypt overlays, a tile mosaic floor, and a pressed-tin ceiling. The exteriors of the structure was utilitarian in nature with parapetted front and rear facades, blind window openings, and central doors on the front and rear facades with shallow, cast-stone arches. Though the Ganges

²⁴ Encyclopedia Britannica. Found at <https://www.britannica.com/topic/mausoleum>. Accessed 15 March 2019.

²⁵ *Ibid.*

²⁶ Eugene Masonic Cemetery Brochure. Found at http://www.eugenemasoniccemetery.org/EMCA_Hope_Abbey%20brochure_web.pdf. Accessed 15 March 2019.

²⁷ Willis, Alfred. “Early Community Mausoleums of Kansas: 1910-1932.” As presented at the Southeast Chapter of the Society of Architectural Historians Conference in Manhattan, Kansas, October 2018.

²⁸ Bry, John. “Ganges Community/Compartment Mausoleum” [Shelby, Ohio], *SAH Archipedia*, eds. Gabrielle Esperdy and Karen Kingsley, Charlottesville: UVaP, 2012–, found at <http://sah-archipedia.org/buildings/OH-01-139-0001>. Accessed 23 April 2019.

Community Mausoleum, Elmwood Cemetery

Conway, Arkansas

Name of Property

County and State

Mausoleum was as much an experiment as it was an initial business venture for the two, it, nevertheless, established a precedence in burial practices that was soon repeated. Within a few years of Ganges Mausoleum's completion, other mausoleum construction companies began to emerge. By 1915, more than 200 community mausoleums had been constructed throughout the United States.²⁹ This number continued to rise in the following decade, thanks in large part to the elevation of the quality of designs of the structures. Aside from local architects that would occasionally design mausoleums, a few architects specialized in the practice and created designs that were built across the country. Chief among them were Cecil E. Bryan, Henry Siverts, and Sidney Lovell.³⁰

Emmett Earl Mitchell (1867-1942) was a prominent and successful merchant in Morrilton, who spear-headed the efforts to build a community mausoleum in Morrilton. He was the son of notable Civil War veteran, Capt. J. W. Mitchell (1837-1930), and founded E.E. Mitchell Hardware Store, which was in operation from 1889 until 1970.³¹ He was also active in local community affairs.³² Mitchell was instrumental in the financing and planning, as well as construction and crypt sales of the Community Mausoleum at Elmwood Cemetery.³³ Ironically, Mitchell himself was buried in the cemetery rather than in the mausoleum that he worked so hard to bring into fruition.³⁴

Mitchell employed the services of the Southwestern Mausoleum Company of Little Rock to build the Community Mausoleum at Elmwood Cemetery.³⁵ According to the company letterhead, they were established in 1914 and were located at 1016-1017 Southern Trust Building in Little Rock, until ca.1923 when they had moved down four floors to 632 in the Southern Trust Building. Initially the officers of the company were as follows: W.E. Ammom, President; Dr. H.B. Rockwell, Vice President, and W.C. Barnhardt, Secretary & Treasurer. However, by 1923, George Vaughan was Vice President and W.M. Braunick was Secretary and Manager, with Ammom still as President. It is with Braunick that Mitchell had the majority of his correspondence regarding the construction and financing of the structure.³⁶ The letterhead also stated that the Southwestern Mausoleum Company was the "Builders of Compartment Mausoleums." In late 1923, the Southwestern Mausoleum Company went bankrupt and any

²⁹ Nonestied, Mark. "A New and Useful Burial Crypt:" The American Community Mausoleum. Presented at the Society for Historical Archaeology, Washington D.C., 2016. Found at <https://core.tdar.org/document/434243/a-new-and-useful-burial-crypt-the-american-community-mausoleum>. Accessed on 23 April 2019.

³⁰ Bry, John. "Ganges Community/Compartment Mausoleum" [Shelby, Ohio], *SAH Archipedia*, eds. Gabrielle Esperdy and Karen Kingsley, Charlottesville: UVaP, 2012-, found at <http://sah-archipedia.org/buildings/OH-01-139-0001>. Accessed 23 April 2019.

³¹ Smith, Betty Ann Mitchell. *Mitchell Furniture* 14 January 2019.

³² *Arkansas Democrat*. Little Rock, 9 April 1915, pg. 6.

³³ Correspondence between E.E. Mitchell and Southwestern Mausoleum Company, 1920-1923. Copies of which can be found in the files of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program.

³⁴ Find A Grave. Found at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/36624461/emmett-eugene-mitchell>, accessed 16 April, 2019.

³⁵ Correspondence between E.E. Mitchell and Southwestern Mausoleum Company, 1920-1923. Copies of which can be found in the files of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program.

³⁶ *Ibid.*

Community Mausoleum, Elmwood Cemetery

Conway, Arkansas

Name of Property

County and State

mausoleums still owned by the company were foreclosed on.³⁷ While this foreclosure affected many mausoleums in the state, it did not appear to have negatively impacted the Community Mausoleum at Elmwood Cemetery.

It is difficult to ascertain how much the Community Mausoleum at Elmwood Cemetery cost to construct overall, because final records are incomplete and overall cost figures are lacking. However, we know from the records of the 1919 Oakland Mausoleum in the Oakland-Fraternal Cemetery in Little Rock, which had about 300-crypts, cost about \$50,000.³⁸ Another contemporaneous project by the company was the 1923 Linwood Mausoleum in Paragould, Arkansas, which was a 160-crypt building that cost \$30,000.³⁹ Assuming pricing was relatively constant over these years, it would have cost about \$17,000 to construct the 93-crypt Elmwood Mausoleum.

From correspondence between Mitchell and the Southwestern Mausoleum Company, we can ascertain the typical financing structure for the construction of a mausoleum. The company would take out a series of loans from a bank local to the mausoleum site, which they would use to cover the cost of building the structure. In the case of the Elmwood Mausoleum, the construction loans were originally with Citizen's Bank of Morrilton but were transferred to the People's Bank of Morrilton, when the former went bankrupt. Southwestern Mausoleum Company would then sell a number of crypts to a local "representative," in this case E.E. Mitchell, who would resell them to local subscribers. Subscribers means here individuals who wish to purchase a crypt space. The original contract between Mitchell and Southwestern Mausoleum Company was dated April 19, 1920.⁴⁰ It was for the sale of twelve crypts for \$2,900, with an option to buy more when the others were sold. Subscribers would then make payments on their crypt space over the course of five years to Mitchell, with an interest rate of 8% on the original sum. The revenue from these sales would then be used to pay off the loans taken out for the project. The correspondence kept by Mitchell consists of multiple lists of crypt subscribers and how much they owed, but there were many who defaulted, and many changes were made in the subscriber list over the course of three years.⁴¹

For the design, Mitchell and the Southwestern Mausoleum Company turned to Cecil E. Bryan Engineers of Chicago, Illinois.⁴² Cecil Eldridge Bryan was born on March 26, 1878, in Pope County, Arkansas, to Louis "Gale" Bryan (1854-1930) and Martha A. Davis (1855-1885).⁴³ His father, Alonzo Louis Negalian "Gale" Bryan was a native of Pope County, Arkansas, and was a

³⁷ Diaz, Lakresha, Callie Williams, and Van Zbinden. "Oakland-Fraternal Cemetery, Little Rock, Pulaski County, Arkansas." National Register of Historic Place Registration Form. From the files of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, 2010.

³⁸ *Ibid.*

³⁹ Vlassek, Beverly and Sarah A. Jampole. "Linwood Mausoleum, Paragould, Greene County, Arkansas." National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. From the files of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, 2007.

⁴⁰ Vlassek, Beverly, and Sarah A. Jampole. "Linwood Mausoleum, Paragould, Greene County, Arkansas." National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. From the files of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, 2007.

⁴¹ Found in correspondences between E.E. Mitchell and Southwestern Mausoleum Company, 1920-1923. Copies of which can be found in the files of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program.

⁴² Cecil Bryan Architects and Engineers. *Blueprint Commission No. 156*. 16 December 1919. Blueprint Copy.

⁴³ U.S. Federal Census data from 1880. Found at <http://www.Ancestry.com>. Accessed 15 April 2019.

Community Mausoleum, Elmwood Cemetery

Conway, Arkansas

Name of Property

County and State

notable builder of houses in the Russellville area, but eventually began to build railroad stations for the Continental Railroad. Louis Gale Bryan was the son of Darius Bryan (1814-1876) and Elizabeth Susan Hamilton (1825-1876), who had moved to Pope County, Arkansas, in 1840 from North Carolina, and settled in the Bakers Creek Community, about three and a half miles north of Russellville, Arkansas.⁴⁴ By 1880, the Bryan family had relocated to Irving, Illinois, and later moved to Dexter, Kansas, by 1885. However, they had returned to Pope County, Arkansas, by 1888. Louis and his second wife, Clara, would remain in Arkansas until sometime during the 1920s, when they had moved to San Bernardino, California, where he passed away in 1930.⁴⁵

Cecil E. Bryan began his career working under his father, building stations and depots along the newly constructed railroads. However, he later enrolled at the recently opened Lewis Institute in Chicago, which would later become the Illinois Institute of Technology, where he studied engineering. After graduation, he was able to secure a position at the notable firm of Adler and Sullivan, where he worked for six years. Afterwards, Bryan went to work for renowned architect, Frank Lloyd Wright, for a year before taking a position with noted bridge engineer, Ralph Modjecki, designer of the former Oakland Bay Bridge.⁴⁶

Bryan began designing and building mausoleums out of reinforced concrete with stone veneers in 1912, the earliest being the Greenwood Mausoleum in Cedar Falls, Iowa. Over his nearly forty-year career, Mr. Bryan is credited with building over 80 mausoleums across the country in the states of Arkansas, California, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Georgia, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Utah and Wisconsin.⁴⁷ Other known examples in Arkansas include the mausoleums at Linwood Cemetery in Paragould,⁴⁸ Oak Hill Cemetery in Siloam Springs,⁴⁹ and Bentonville Cemetery in Bentonville. An additional design by Bryan once stood in Russellville, but it was demolished in 1972. After his death on March 24, 1951, Bryan was interred in one of his many designs, at the Mountain View Mausoleum in Altadena, California.⁵⁰

Community Mausoleums were advertised at the time as:

“built to last forever. Constructed of the solidest material, put together with the most punctilious workmanship, it is designed to be as permanent as any work of man can be.”⁵¹

⁴⁴ Pope County Historical Society. *History of Pope County, Arkansas, Volume 1*. Winston-Salem: Jostens Publishing Company, 1999, pg. 167.

⁴⁵ Arkansas Marriages, 1851-1900. Found at <http://www.Ancestry.com>. Accessed 15 April 2019.

⁴⁶ Interview with Cheryl Bryan, grand-daughter in-law to Cecil E. Bryan, on 22 April, 2019.

⁴⁷ Theilman, Sandra. *Beecher Mausoleum: Cecil E. Bryan*. Found at <http://beechermausoleum.org/cecil-e-bryan/>. Accessed on 15 April 2019.

⁴⁸ Vlassek, Beverly, and Sarah A. Jampole. “Linwood Mausoleum, Paragould, Greene County, Arkansas.” National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. From the files of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, 2007.

⁴⁹ Story, Kenneth. “Oakhill Mausoleum, Siloam Springs, Benton County, Arkansas.” National Register of Historic Places Registration form. From the files of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, 1996.

⁵⁰ Historical Society of Montgomery County Illinois Digital Archive. Found at <http://history.montgomeryco.com/Archives/View-Photo-Archive/ID/994>. Accessed 18 March 2019.

⁵¹ Crane, Dr. Frank. *Community Mausolems*. Self-published, 1917, pg. 7.

Community Mausoleum, Elmwood Cemetery

Name of Property

Conway, Arkansas

County and State

It advertisements went on to say:

"The community mausoleum gives for our dead what our hearts crave for them, the symbol and promise at least of eternity."⁵²

They were marketed as being as timeless as the temples, tombs, and great civic constructions of the ancients, while also featuring the latest in modern technology, such as a newly patented ventilation system that kept the structures sanitary and odorless.⁵³ Additionally, the mausoleums were said to promote a more egalitarian eternity by creating a place where people from all levels of society could be interred, instead of simply being a place reserved solely for the wealthy. In previous eras, only the upper classes were preserved in grand "houses of the dead," with middle and lower classes resigned to relative anonymity in "the land of the dead." The new community mausoleums offered an affordable alternative to the masses of populace that were not fortunate enough to be born into a rich family.⁵⁴ An additional selling point was that the deceased would remain protected from soil and worms, rain and snow. Similarly, visitors to the final resting places of their loved ones would also be sheltered from the potentially harsh and often unpredictable weather of the outdoors.⁵⁵

Though Bryan designed mausoleums in a variety of styles, ranging from Egyptian Revival to Prairie Style, the style he chose for the Community Mausoleum at Elmwood Cemetery was Neoclassical, which was the most popular. According Virginia and Lee McAlester, the Neoclassical Style was one of the Eclectic Revival Styles that rose to public popularity at the end of the nineteenth century, due in large part to the 1893 Chicago World's Fair, which dominantly featured buildings inspired by Classical and Italian Renaissance architecture.⁵⁶ Promoters of the Neoclassical Style stressed the importance of correct historical interpretations of European models, while also using the latest in construction technology to allow them to be built faster and lighter. The years directly following the World's Fair saw the construction of numerous classically inspired buildings across the country. While the style was especially favored in the design of civic structures, it also commonly seen in religious and residential architecture. It is likely that because the style was so favored for civic monuments, it was also preferred for the design of mausoleums.

Common features of the Neoclassical Style were symmetrical facades with central entries, centered or symmetrical window placements, the presence of columns, in either the Doric, Ionic, or Corinthian Style, and classically derived molding and trim. In the Community Mausoleum at Elmwood Cemetery, this was seen in the overall symmetrical design, central window placement on the East and West facades, Doric columns flanking the doors, egg-and-dart molding around the entrance, and the simplified frieze that wraps the building. Though the building exhibits a

⁵² Crane, Dr. Frank. *Community Mausolems*. Self-published, 1917, pg. 9.

⁵³ Lourgos, Angie Laventis. "Beecher's century-old mausoleum teetering on ruin," *Chicago Tribune*, Chicago, Illinois. Online article, published 16 December 2013.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵⁵ Crane, Dr. Frank. *Community Mausolems*. Self-published, 1917, pg. 14.

⁵⁶ McAlester, Virginia and Lee. "A Field Guide to American Houses." New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1984. Pg. 319.

Community Mausoleum, Elmwood Cemetery

Conway, Arkansas

Name of Property

County and State

simplified version of the style, the more streamlined design added a more solemn tone to the overall presence of the building, thus making it more appropriate in the setting of a cemetery.

Interments took place between 1921 when the structure was opened, through 1999. The most recent interment was that of Marion Ryland Love in 1999. Interred in the mausoleum are many of original crypt subscribers, according to Mr. Mitchell's records. These include Dr. B. C. Logan (d.1931), John R. Dillon (d.1945), Aylette Taylor Green (d.1944), Riley Parker (d.1922), Henry James (d. 1919), and J. W. Smith (d.1932). However, some original mausoleum subscribers ended up being buried in the cemetery grounds rather than in the mausoleum. These include E.E. Mitchell (d.1942), J. W. Mitchell (d.1930), Minnie Presley (d.1963), R. E. Bartlett (d, 1927), R. H. Fiser (d.1943), Mrs. R. P. Clifton (d.1941). Crypt subscriber sales records that exist show no record that Mr. Mitchell purchased any crypts for himself, although his name is penciled in some early drawings.⁵⁷ There are also eight interments in the mausoleum which were relocated from the cemetery into the structure after it was completed. These include Martha (1909) and Mary Dillon (1918), Ina Balch (1913), Grace Irving (1918), James Henry (1919), J.E. Ketchem (1919), Edgar E. Love (1919), and Thomas Logan (1920).

Following are selective biographies of several of the people interred in the Community Mausoleum at Elmwood Cemetery:

The crypts in the west entry wall house the remains of Dr. Adam Bradley (1864-1930), his wife Sallie Bradley (1868-1934), their daughter Hazel May LaVasque (1896-1982), and her husband Col. Arthur W. LaVasque (1891- 1966). Dr. Bradley was a physician originally from Clinton who practiced medicine in Morrilton for 15 years. He was a former teacher in Van Buren County, and was a school examiner before studying medicine. He began practicing medicine in Plumerville, and then formed a partnership with Dr. Solomon Ellis Allgood (1851-1935).⁵⁸ Dr. Bradley's tablet is engraved with Masonic and Kiwanis crests and his wife Sallie's tablet is engraved with an Eastern Star emblem. Col. LaVasque, from Fort Smith, was editor and publisher of the *Morrilton Headlight* in 1920 for a time, and editor of the *Crossett, Arkansas Observer*, and was in the printing business in Fort Smith. He was a World War I veteran.⁵⁹

Riley Parker (1849-1922), was a farmer, merchant and cotton buyer who served for about eight years as a Justice of the Peace and at one time was Mayor of Plumerville, Arkansas. 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.⁶⁰

⁵⁷ Correspondence between E.E. Mitchell and Southwestern Mausoleum Company, 1920-1923. Copies of which can be found in the files of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program.

⁵⁸ *Historical Reminiscences and Biographical Memoirs of Conway County, Arkansas*. Little Rock: Arkansas Historical Publishing Company, 1890, pg. 50.

⁵⁹ *Monticellonian*, Monticello, Arkansas. 12 July 1917, pg. 1.

⁶⁰ *Historical Reminiscences and Biographical Memoirs of Conway County, Arkansas*. Little Rock: Arkansas Historical Publishing Company, 1890, pg. 96.

Community Mausoleum, Elmwood Cemetery

Conway, Arkansas

Name of Property

County and State

J.E. Ketchem is listed as a jeweler in a business directory of Morrilton in 1890. Interestingly Ketchem, and his wife Willie Winborn Ketchem have monuments both in the Mausoleum and in the Cemetery.⁶¹ W.M. Scarborough is listed as having a drug store in the same directory.⁶²

R.H. Irving was a son of the owner of the first business in Morrilton, Robert Austin Irving.⁶³

William L. Wood (1850-1936) moved his successful Wood Saddlery and Leather Shop to Broadway Street in Morrilton from Lewisburg after the railroad was built. W.L. Wood was also a cotton farmer as well as a merchant. Before the turn of the century, W.L. Wood bought 40 acres of land north of the railroad. Formerly part of a cotton farm, Wood developed it into 50-foot lots in what would become the Wood Addition in the City of Morrilton. In 1905, Wood built a large house on Morrill Street.⁶⁴ The W. L. Wood House is located at 709 North Morrill Street, and was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2002.⁶⁵ William L. Wood was married to Alice Sleeper and they had two children, Lee C. (1875-1945) and Bertha (1877-1965). Alice Sleeper Wood was the daughter of Leander Sleeper, a Civil War officer who served in Anderson Gordon's Arkansas Cavalry Regiment. Captain Anderson Gordon raised a company in the spring of 1862, with Leander Sleeper and John Frazier as lieutenants. They fought in the battle of Prairie Grove, Poison Spring, and Marks' Mill.⁶⁶

Charles Randolph Wood (1859-1922), brother of W. L. Wood, was for many years a salesman and merchant in Morrilton. However, he later relocated to Little Rock, where he was engaged in a flour and feed brokerage business. According to the state press, his funeral was conducted in Morrilton at the First Presbyterian Church.⁶⁷ His wife was Christine Gordon Wood (1962).

Bertha Wood married Edgar Earle Love (1871-1919), a cotton buyer and real estate broker from Tennessee, in 1901. Interestingly, Edgar E. Love, like J.E. Ketchum, also has a monument in the cemetery but is interred in the mausoleum. Bertha Wood Love was a prominent civic leader supporting the Red Cross and the Arkansas River Basin Program. She was a leader in the First Presbyterian Church and served as president of the Pathfinders Club at the time the city received the Carnegie Foundation grant for its library for which the Club had applied. She made many trips to Washington, DC, on behalf of the flood control program in Arkansas. Edgar and Bertha Love had two sons, William Earle (1907-1987) and Charles Allan (1915-1993).

⁶¹ Find A Grave. Information found at https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/50262108/john-e_-ketchem#view-photo=26672442. Accessed 16 April 2019.

⁶² Daughters of the American Revolution, General William Lewis Chapter. *Bits of Conway County Heritage*. Self-published, 1971. Pg. 28.

⁶³ U.S. Federal Census data from 1880. Found at <http://www.Ancestry.com>. Accessed 15 April 2019.

⁶⁴ Conway County Historical Society. *Conway County: Our Land, Our Home, Our People*. Self-published, pg. 508-509.

⁶⁵ Cothren, Zac. "W.L. Wood House, Morrilton, Conway County, Arkansas." National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. From the files of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, 2002.

⁶⁶ Find A Grave. Information found at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/9284685/leander-sleeper>. Accessed 16 April 2019.

⁶⁷ "C.R. Wood," *Arkansas Democrat*, Little Rock, Arkansas. 20 November 1922, pg. 5.

Community Mausoleum, Elmwood Cemetery

Conway, Arkansas

Name of Property

County and State

Brothers William Earle Love (1907-1987) and Charles Allan Love (1915-1993) owned and operated Love Supply Co. for forty years. They sold General Motors products and as well as operated family farms. William Earle was also a banker, president of the Morrilton Chamber of Commerce, board member of Conway County Industrial Development Commission, elder and trustee of the First Presbyterian Church, and board member of the Arkansas River Basin Association.⁶⁸

Charles Allan was a WWII veteran, president of Arkansas Farmers Elected Committeemen, board member of Conway County Hospital, and Conway County Industrial Development Commission, and active in Presbyterian leadership. Marion Ryland Love (1910-1999), wife of Charles Allan Love. Mrs. Love, from Pine Bluff, was a charter member Morrilton's General William Lewis Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.⁶⁹

Full list of interments in Community Mausoleum in Elmwood Cemetery in chronological order:

Martha Bell Dillon - 1909	B.C. Logan - 1931	Lee Wood - 1945
Ina Louise Balch - 1913	Cinda Logan - 1931	Lavisa Green - 1951
Mary Frances Dillion - 1918	J.W. Smith - 1932	Willie Ketchem - 1954
Grace Carroll Irving - 1918	Sallie Bradley - 1934	Ida Earl - 1961
Henry James - 1919	Louis Earl - 1934	Christine Wood - 1962
J.E. Ketchum - 1919	B. Howard - 1934	Bertha Love - 1965
Edgar E. Love - 1919	Alice S. Wood - 1935	Blanche Scarbrough - 1965
Thomas Logan - 1920	William Wood - 1936	Alverna Dillon - 1966
Emma W. Clark - 1921	R. H. Irving, Sr. - 1939	Arthur LaVasque - 1966
Riley Parker - 1922	R. Scarbrough - 1939	Annie Earl - 1968
C.R. Wood - 1922	Adelaide Witt - 1939	Daisy Shull Logan - 1969
Charles A. Love - 1923	Mary Gilette - 1941	Essie Balch - 1978
J. M. King - 1925	Leurah Howard - 1941	Hazel LaVasque - 1982
J. G. Earl - 1926	Porter E. Witt - 1941	William E. Love - 1987
Martha Winborn - 1926	Earl Douglas - 1943	Evelyn L. Love - 1989
Bonnie Morrow - 1928	Aylette Green - 1944	Charles Allan Love - 1993
Adam Bradley - 1930	Bertram Balch - 1945	Marion Love - 1999
Francis McPherson - 1930	John Dillion - 1945	
Emma Metzger - 1930	Etta Wood - 1945	

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROPERTY

The early twentieth century saw the rise of a new form of funerary architecture, the Community Mausoleum. By 1914, the design of Community Mausoleums had risen from its utilitarian beginnings to embrace the more "high-style" forms of architecture popular at the time. Of the various mausoleum architects that appeared during the period, Cecil E. Bryan was one of the more acclaimed, with over eighty mausoleums constructed across the country. Constructed in 1921, the Community Mausoleum at the Elmwood Cemetery is an excellent example of the Neoclassical style of architecture in mausoleum design in Conway County, Arkansas, by the

⁶⁸ Conway County Historical Society. *Conway County: Our Land, Our Home, Our People*. Self-published, pg. 508.

⁶⁹*Ibid.*

Community Mausoleum, Elmwood Cemetery
Name of Property

Conway, Arkansas
County and State

well-known mausoleum architect, Cecil E. Bryan. Due to the importance of the typology in American funerary tradition and the significance of the architect, the Community Mausoleum at Elmwood Cemetery is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places with local significance under **Criterion C**.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

- *Arkansas Democrat*. Little Rock, 9 April 1915, pg. 6.
- Arkansas Historic Preservation Program Archives, Little Rock, Arkansas.
- Arkansas Marriages, 1851-1900. Found at <http://www.Ancestry.com>. Accessed 15 April 2019.
- Brents, Mary. *Guide to Elmwood Cemetery*, Second Edition. Self-published, 2009.
- Bry, John. "Ganges Community/Compartment Mausoleum" [Shelby, Ohio], *SAH Archipedia*, eds. Gabrielle Esperdy and Karen Kingsley, Charlottesville: UVaP, 2012–, found at <http://sah-archipedia.org/buildings/OH-01-139-0001>. Accessed 23 April 2019.
- "C.R. Wood," *Arkansas Democrat*, Little Rock, Arkansas. 20 November 1922, pg. 5.
- Cecil Bryan Architects and Engineers. *Blueprint Commission No. 156*. 16 December 1919. Blueprint Copy.
- Conway County Historical Society. *Conway County: Our Land, Our Home, Our People*. Self-published.
- Correspondences between E.E. Mitchell and Southwestern Mausoleum Company, 1920-1923. Copies of which can be found in the files of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program.
- Cothren, Zac. "W.L. Wood House, Morrilton, Conway County, Arkansas." National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. From the files of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, 2002.
- Crane, Dr. Frank. *Community Mausolems*. Self-published, 1917, pg. 7.
- Daughters of the American Revolution, General William Lewis Chapter. *Bits of Conway County Heritage*. Self-published, 1971.
- Deed, Conway County Courthouse, Book Z pg. 269, 18 October 1881.

Community Mausoleum, Elmwood Cemetery

Conway, Arkansas

Name of Property

County and State

- Diaz, Lakresha, Callie Williams, and Van Zbinden. "Oakland-Fraternal Cemetery, Little Rock, Pulaski County, Arkansas." National Register of Historic Place Registration Form. From the files of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, 2010.
- Encyclopedia Britannica. Found at <https://www.britannica.com/topic/mausoleum>. Accessed 15 March 2019.
- Eugene Masonic Cemetery Brochure. Found at http://www.eugenemasoniccemetery.org/EMCA_Hope_Abbey%20brochure_web.pdf. Accessed 15 March 2019.
- Find a Grave. Found at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/36624461/emmett-eugene-mitchell>, accessed 16 April, 2019.
- Find A Grave. Information found at https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/50262108/john-e_-ketchem. Accessed 16 April 2019.
- Find A Grave. Information found at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/9284685/leander-sleeper>. Accessed 16 April 2019.
- Greene, B.P.. "Conway County Library, Morrilton, Conway County, Arkansas." National Register of Historic Place Registration Form. From the files of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, 1978.
- *Historical Reminiscences and Biographical Memoirs of Conway County, Arkansas*. Little Rock: Arkansas Historical Publishing Company, 1890.
- Historical Society of Montgomery County Illinois Digital Archive. Found at <http://history.montgomeryco.com/Archives/View-Photo-Archive/ID/994>. Accessed 18 March 2019.
- Interview with Cheryl Bryan, grand-daughter in-law to Cecil E. Bryan, on 22 April, 2019.
- Lourgos, Angie Laventis. "Beecher's century-old mausoleum teetering on ruin," *Chicago Tribune*, Chicago, Illinois. Online article, published 16 December 2013.
- *Monticellonian*, Monticello, Arkansas. 12 July 1917, pg. 1.
- Nonestied, Mark. "A New and Useful Burial Crypt:" The American Community Mausoleum. Presented at the Society for Historical Archaeology, Washington D.C., 2016. Found at <https://core.tdar.org/document/434243/a-new-and-useful-burial-crypt-the-american-community-mausoleum>. Accessed on 23 April 2019.

Community Mausoleum, Elmwood Cemetery
Name of Property

Conway, Arkansas
County and State

- Pope County Historical Society. *History of Pope County, Arkansas, Volume 1*. Winston-Salem: Jostens Publishing Company, 1999, pg. 167.
- *The Goodspeed Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Central Arkansas*. Chicago: The Goodspeed Publishing Co., 1889.
- Sanborn Fire Insurance Company. Sanborn maps for Morrilton, Arkansas. 1886.
- Schmidt, Alvin J. *Fraternal Organizations*. Greenwood Press, 1980.
- Smith, Betty Ann Mitchell. *Mitchell Furniture* 14 January 2019.
- Story, Kenneth. "Conway County Courthouse, Morrilton, Conway County, Arkansas." National Register of Historic Place Registration Form. From the files of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, 1989.
- Story, Kenneth. "Oakhill Mausoleum, Siloam Springs, Benton County, Arkansas." National Register of Historic Places Registration form. From the files of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, 1996.
- Theilman, Sandra. *Beecher Mausoleum: Cecil E. Bryan*. Found at <http://beechermausoleum.org/cecil-e-bryan/>. Accessed on 15 April 2019.
- U.S. Federal Census data from 1880. Found at <http://www.Ancestry.com>. Accessed 15 April 2019.
- Vlassek, Beverly, and Sarah A. Jampole. "Linwood Mausoleum, Parargould, Greene County, Arkansas." National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. From the files of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, 2007.
- Warren, Mrs. T.J., Sr. "Morrilton Railroad Station, Morrilton, Conway County, Arkansas." National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. From the files of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, 1977.
- Wilcox, Ralph. "Arkansas Christian College Administration Building, Morrilton, Conway County, Arkansas." National Register of Historic Place Registration Form. From the files of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, 2014.
- Willis, Alfred. "Early Community Mausoleums of Kansas: 1910-1932." As presented at the Southeast Chapter of the Society of Architectural Historians Conference in Manhattan, Kansas, October 2018.

Community Mausoleum, Elmwood Cemetery
Name of Property

Conway, Arkansas
County and State

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): CN0493

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property <1 Acre

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: _____

Community Mausoleum, Elmwood Cemetery
Name of Property

Conway, Arkansas
County and State

3. Latitude: Longitude:

4. Latitude: Longitude:

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

1. Zone: 15 Easting: 521675 Northing: 3890159

2. Zone: Easting: Northing:

3. Zone: Easting: Northing:

4. Zone: Easting : Northing:

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

Beginning at UTM Point 15/521664/3890145 at the southwest corner of the parcel, proceed easterly for 78.5 feet to UTM Point 15/521689/3890145, thence proceed northerly for 78.5 feet to UTM Point 15/521689/3890168, thence proceed westerly for 78.5 feet to UTM Point 15/521664/3890168, thence proceed southerly for 78.5 feet to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes the mausoleum and its immediate surroundings.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Carolyn Eastham and J. Mason Toms
organization: Elmwood Cemetery Association and Arkansas Historic Preservation Program
street & number: 1100 North Street

Community Mausoleum, Elmwood Cemetery
Name of Property

Conway, Arkansas
County and State

city or town: Little Rock state: AR zip code: 72201
e-mail mason.toms@arkansas.gov
telephone: (501) 324-9192
date: 04-24-2019

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 Mausoleum

City or Vicinity: Morrilton

County: Conway

State: Arkansas

Photographer: J. Mason Toms

Date Photographed: 20 March 2019

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

Community Mausoleum, Elmwood Cemetery
Name of Property

Conway, Arkansas
County and State

- 1 of 16. South façade looking north
- 2 of 16. Southeast corner looking northwest
- 3 of 16. East façade looking west
- 4 of 16. Northeast corner looking southwest
- 5 of 16. North façade looking south
- 6 of 16. Northwest corner looking southeast
- 7 of 16. West façade looking east
- 8 of 16. Southwest corner looking northeast
- 9 of 16. Detail of entry way
- 10 of 16. Detail of cornice and eaves
- 11 of 16. Detail of west façade windows
- 12 of 16. Detail of the “Private/Deluxe Crypts,”

Community Mausoleum, Elmwood Cemetery
Name of Property

Conway, Arkansas
County and State

Additional Images

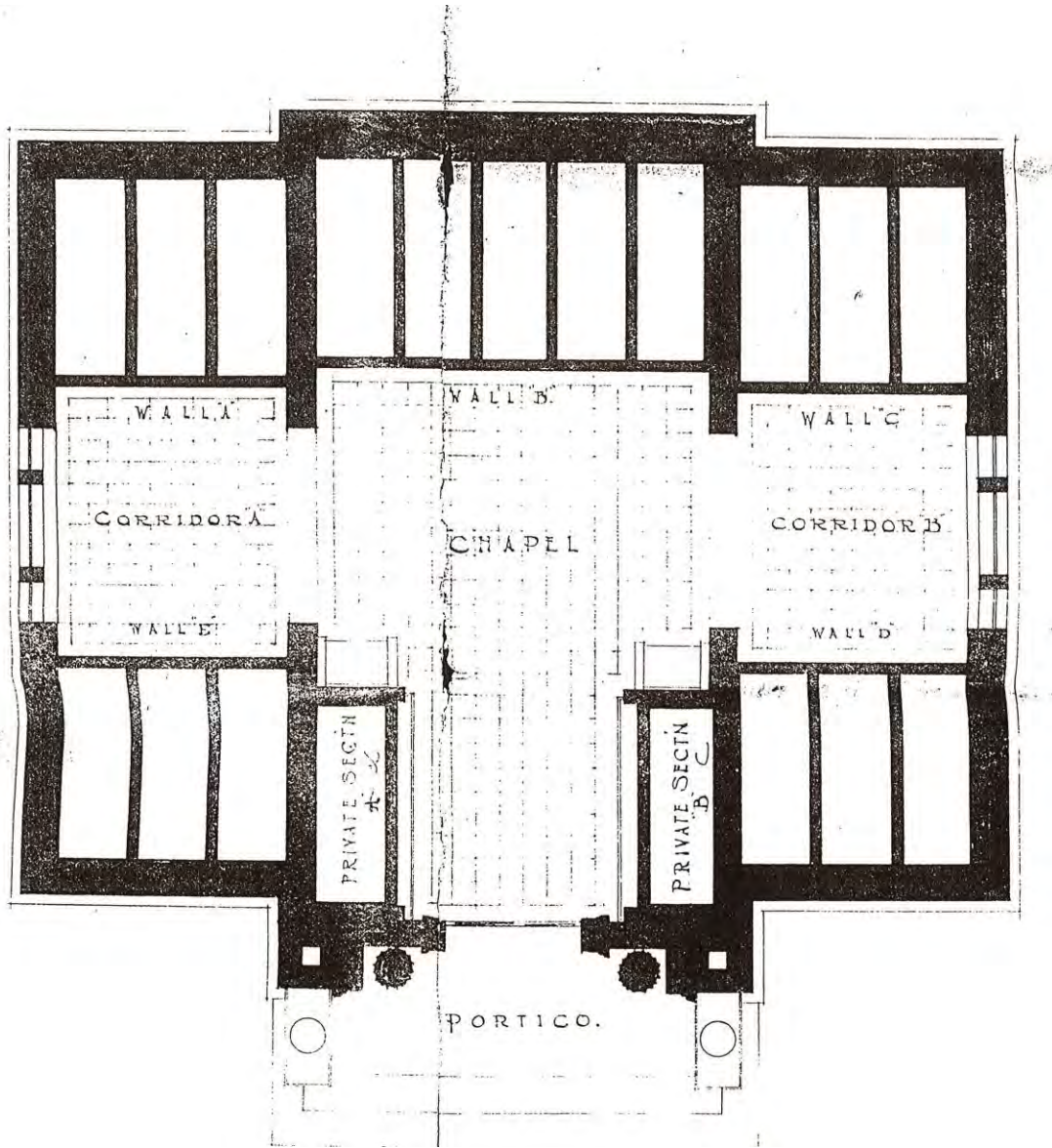


Fig. 1 – Copy of the original floor plan

Community Mausoleum, Elmwood Cemetery
Name of Property

Conway, Arkansas
County and State

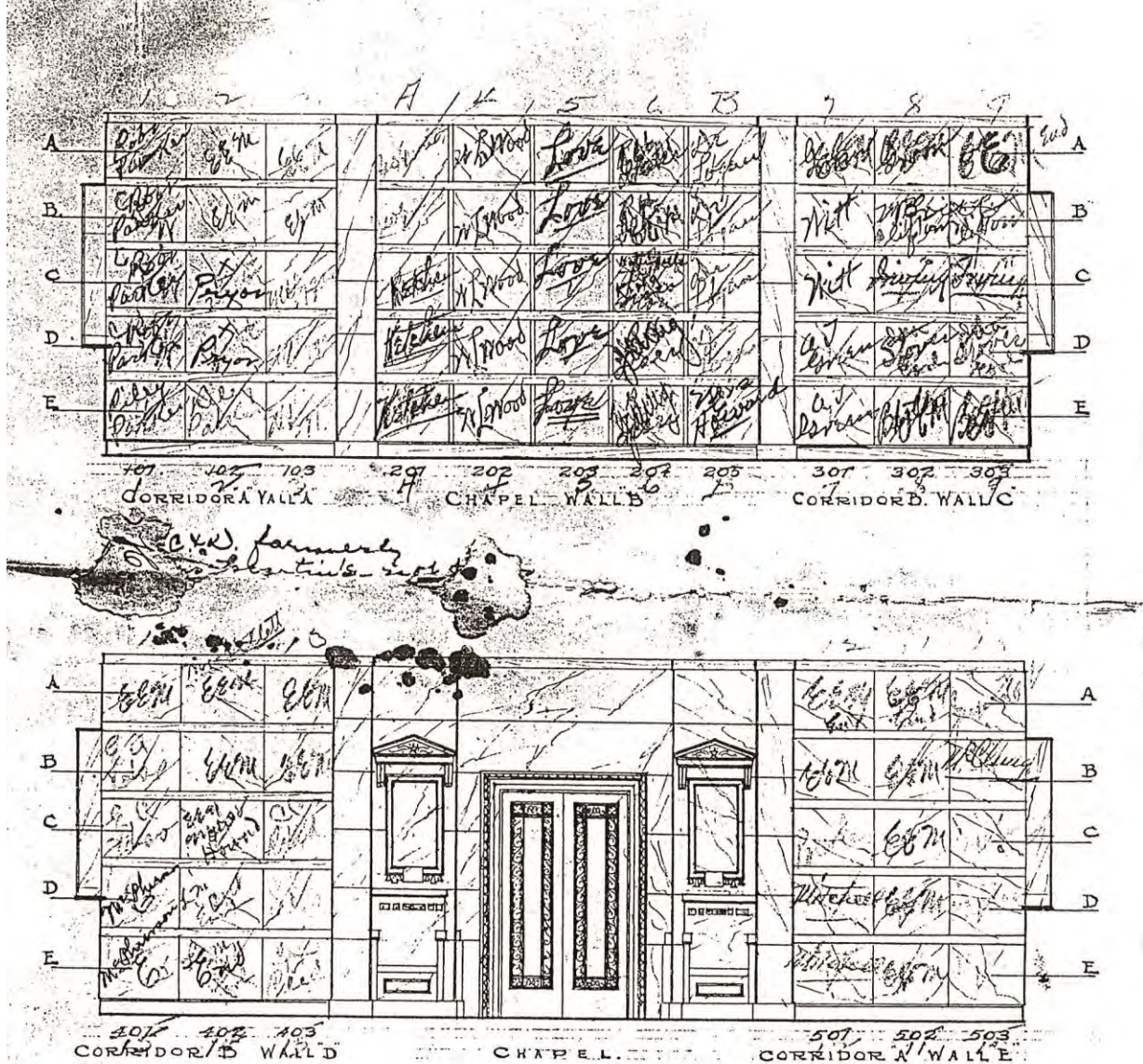
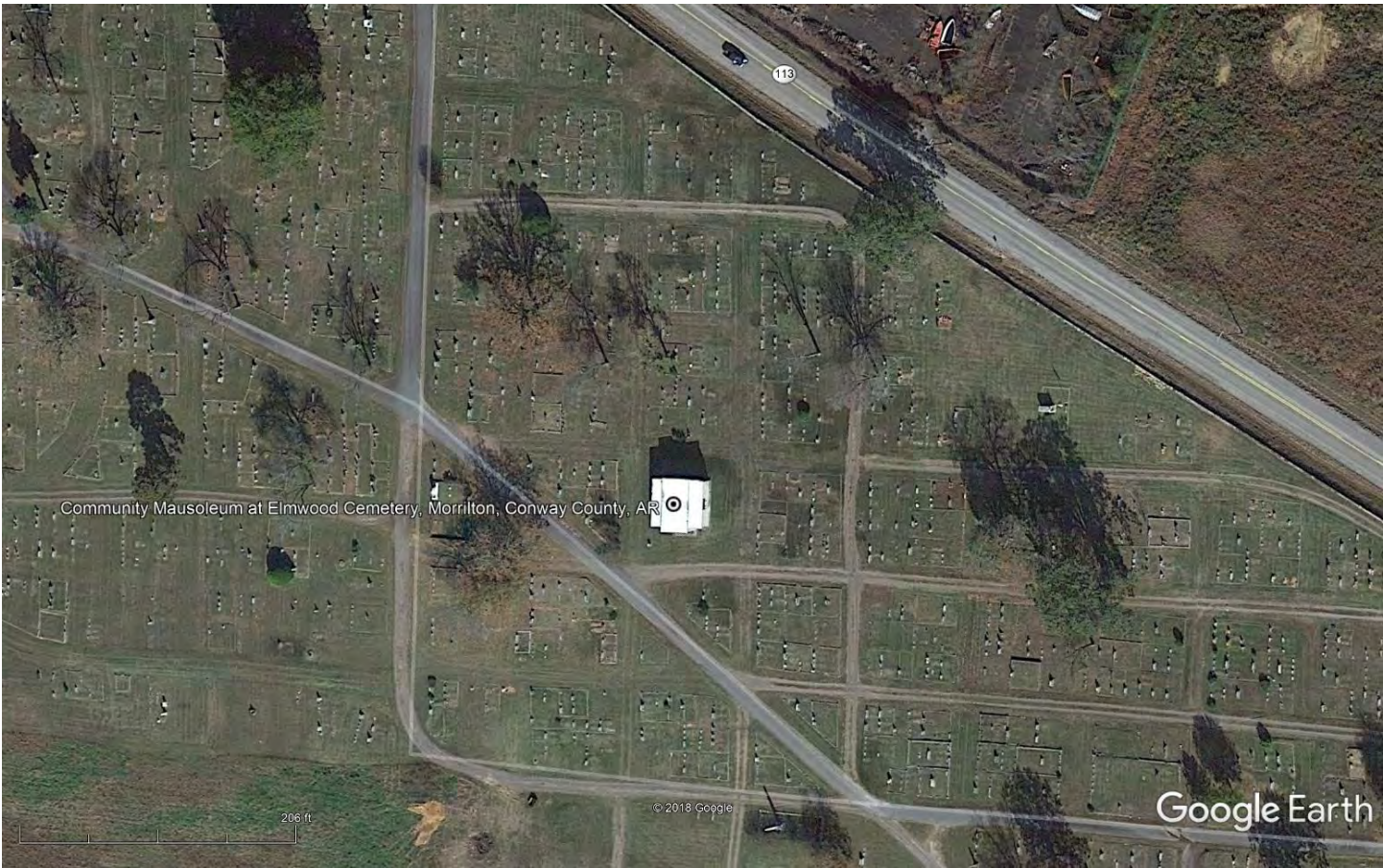


Fig. 2 – Copy of original interior north and south elevations



|-----206'-----|

Community Mausoleum at Elmwood Cemetery

Morrilton, Conway County, AR

15 521675E 3890159N



North



|-----1049'-----|

Community Mausoleum at Elmwood Cemetery

Morrilton, Conway County, AR

15 521675E 3890159N



North

COMMUNITY MAUSOLEUM





MAUSOLEUM











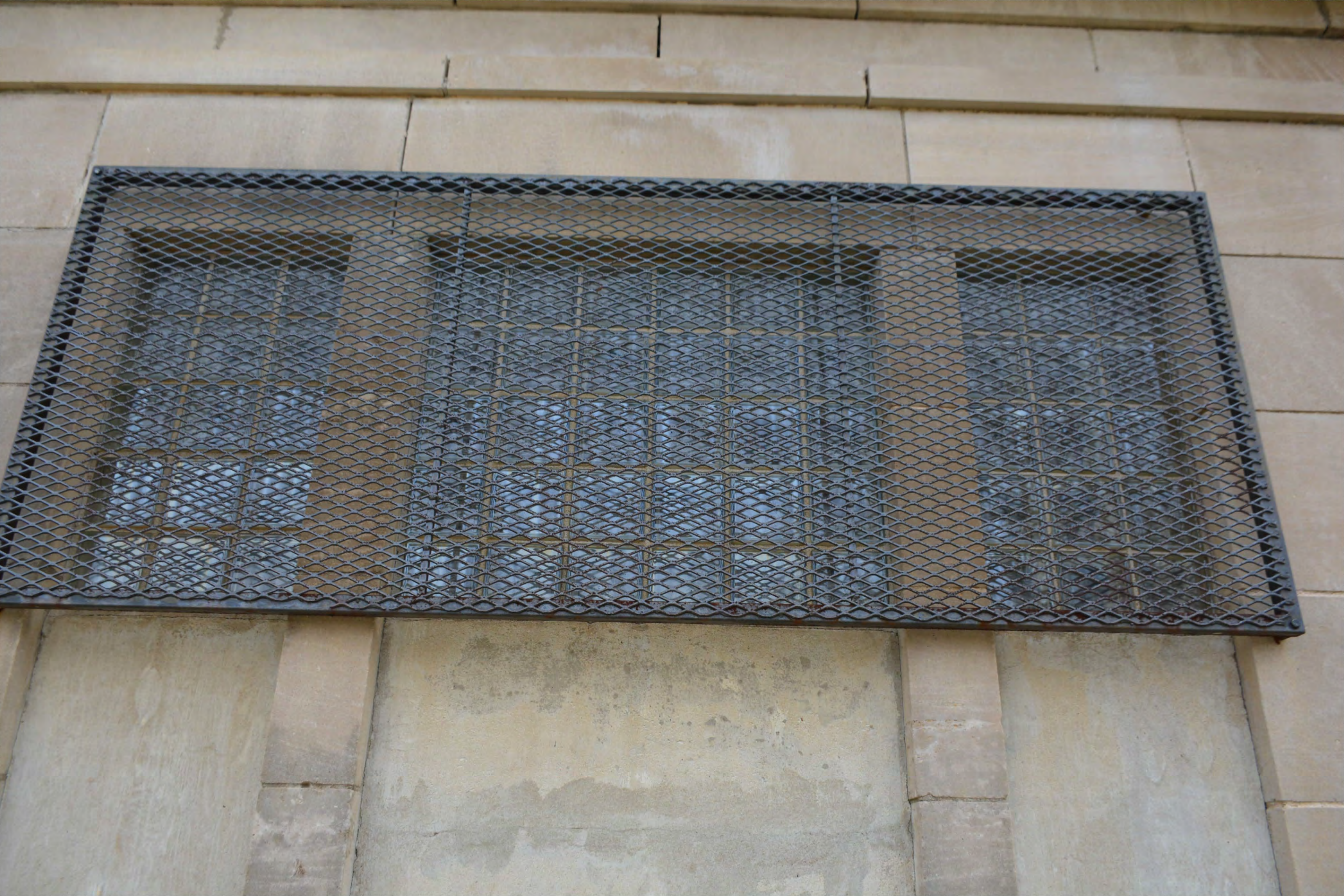


COMMUNITY MAUSOLEUM

COMMUNITY MAUSOLEUM







DR. ADAM R. BRADLEY

SALLE MAY
Wife of
DR. ADAM R. BRADLEY
APR. 1868
JAN. 12, 1934
At Rest

DR. ADAM R. BRADLEY
FEB. 17, 1864
JAN. 5, 1930
At Rest

HAZEL MAE LAVASQUE

NOV. 29
1866

AT REST

JULY 1
1987

COLONEL ARTHUR W. LAVASQUE
FEB. 16, 1891 — JAN. 29, 1966
AT REST



J. W. SMITH
1860 — 1932

ETHEL SHERBET WOOD
LEE C WOOD
1898 — 1942

MARION R. LOVE
WIFE OF WILLIAM EARLE LOVE
DEC. 19, 1910
AUG. 17, 1999

EARL A. DOUGLAS
JULY 26, 1903
FEB. 14, 1943
HUSBAND OF
ZELPHIA MCCOY

PEARCE WITT
Y B. 1872
C. 24, 1941

BLANCHE SH
WIFE OF R. A. SCARL
1890 — 19

LEE C WOOD
1877 — 1940

WILLIAM EARLE
LOVE
Nov 11, 1907
JUNE 14, 1987

DAISY SHULL
WIFE OF DR. B. C. LOGAN
1879 — 1969

AIDE WILSON
WIFE OF
E WITT
1918

WILLIE W. BOBA
MCCREY

BERNICE WOOD
LOVE
SEPT. 18, 1877
JAN. 15, 1965

JONES GREEN
1872 — NOV. 5, 1934

MRS. WILSON
1872 — 1934

JONES GREEN
1872 — NOV. 5, 1934



MARION R.
LOVE
F. WILLIAM ARIC...
DEC. 19, 1910
DEC. 17, 1999

W. H. P. 2. 2. 2. 2.
LOVE
Nov. 11, 1907
June 15, 1987

J. M. KING
Murray Co. Georgia
June 14, 1843
Nov. 22, 1925

SY SHULL
F. DR. B. C. LOGAN
1879 — 1963

BETTY W. W.
LOVE
DEC. 15, 1910
DEC. 15, 1987



SIE BARTON
BALCH
1879 - 1978

INA LOUISE
BALCH
1909 - 1913

BERTRAM CLINT
BALCH
1890 - 1943

MARY E. GILLETTE
NOV. 28, 1854
MAY 29, 1941

BENJAMIN R. HOWARD
1879 - 1934

ANNIE MCCAULEY EARL
DEC. 16, 1876
NOV. 30, 1968

LEWIS M. EARL
JAN. 21, 1888
MAY 2, 1968

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: Community Mausoleum, Elmwood Cemetery

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: SG100004436

Nominator: SHPO

Reason For Review:

X Accept Return Reject 9/27/2019 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments: Automatic listing
Reviewed and no substantive issues

Recommendation/ Criteria: Accept / C

Reviewer Jim Gabbert Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2275 Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



THE DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS
HERITAGE

Asa Hutchinson
Governor

Stacy Hurst
Director

May 24, 2019

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



Re: Elmwood Cemetery Mausoleum – Morrilton, Conway County

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

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 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
Secretary
Parks, Heritage & Tourism

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: Community Mausoleum, Elmwood Cemetery – 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 Community Mausoleum at Elmwood Cemetery, to the National Register of Historic Places. The Arkansas Historic Preservation Program has complied with all applicable nominating procedures and notification requirements in the nomination process.

If you need further information, please call J. Mason Toms of my staff at (501) 324-9192. Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,

Stacy Hurst
State Historic Preservation Officer

SH:jmt

Enclosure

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

An Equal Opportunity Employer