

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: Eureka Springs Cemetery

Other names/site number: Independent Order of Oddfellows (IOOF) Cemetery

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

### 2. Location

Street & number: Northwest of the CR 205 and U.S. Highway 62 East intersection

City or town: Eureka Springs State: AR County: Carroll

Not For Publication:  Vicinity: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 X B \_\_\_ C \_\_\_ D

Signature of certifying official/Title: [Signature]

Date: 3-16-18

Arkansas Historic Preservation Program  
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property \_\_\_ meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

X 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: [Signature]

Date of Action: 6-8-2018

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**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:

Public – Local

Public – State

Public – Federal

**Category of Property**

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)

District

Site

Structure

Object

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

<u>01</u>	<u>01</u>	buildings
<u>39</u>	<u>22</u>	sites
<u>00</u>	<u>00</u>	structures
<u>49</u>	<u>04</u>	objects
<u>89</u>	<u>27</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 00

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## 6. Function or Use

**Historic Functions:** Funerary: cemetery; Funerary: graves/burials

**Current Functions:** Funerary: cemetery; Funerary: graves/burials

## 7. Description

**Architectural Classification:** Late nineteenth and early twentieth century revivals: Colonial Revival, Classical Revival; Vernacular

**Materials:** marble, granite, concrete, limestone, sandstone, fieldstone

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### Narrative Description

The Eureka Springs Cemetery is a large, rural community burial ground located east of the main commercial center of Eureka Springs. The cemetery is unique in its size and exhibits both national designs in sepulchral art and styles more expressive of regional funerary practices. The cemetery was founded by the Independent Order of Odd Fellows (IOOF) Lodge No. 83 in 1889, although early accounts indicate the land may have been used as a burial ground as early as 1880. The IOOF fraternal organization, dedicated to caring for the sick and burying the dead, continuously maintained the cemetery as a burial ground for use by its members and the citizens of Eureka Springs until the transfer of the land to the City of Eureka Springs in 1965. The cemetery is enclosed within its original cast iron fence and one original and one modern limestone monolith mark the entrance. A vast collection of monuments, vaults, and stone markers are set against a forest of pine and oak trees and the rolling landscape of the cemetery. While the cemetery has evolved significantly from its inception in the 1880s, it retains a high degree of integrity in design, workmanship, materials, setting, location, feeling and association. The additions to the original layout of the cemetery have occurred over time and can be expected for an active community burial ground that has expanded over a period of almost 130 years.

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### Natural Terrain and Geographic Features

The Eureka Springs Cemetery is located within the city limits of Eureka Springs, along U.S. Highway 62, approximately two miles from the historic city center. The surrounding landscape is largely rural and the 46.5-acre property is surrounded by a heavily forested area to the west, north and east. Graves are located on approximately 20 acres of relatively flat ground at the center of the property. Land to the north, south, and east slope away to creek beds of two tributaries to Leatherwood Creek. As noted on the original IOOF plan of the cemetery, the site

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has always had an abundant tree cover and currently features towering pine trees, several oak tree varieties, and flowering dogwood and redbud trees.

**Distinct Sections of the District**

The original IOOF cemetery was platted as 104 rectilinear blocks separated by streets transecting the site from north to south and avenues platted from east to west (Figure 1). Roads within the cemetery were named after pioneer families of the Eureka Springs area. Two sections added within the original cemetery boundaries – Memorial Garden (1950) and Forest Edge (1980) – while rectilinear, do not follow the original block/avenue layout of the site.<sup>1</sup>

Although 104 blocks were platted, only 57 blocks are currently in use. The earliest burials are located near the entrance to the cemetery, in Blocks 1-9. The land deeded to the IOOF by James and Rachel Lamar was already in use as a burial ground when they homesteaded the land in 1880, but many early graves may have been relocated from the original Eureka Springs Cemetery sited at East Mountain Drive and East Van Buren.<sup>2</sup>

The original plan for the IOOF cemetery divides blocks into burial plats of various dimensions. Blocks are subdivided by drives at mid-block and walkways between plot aisles that run north to south. Headstones typically face either the drive or walkway, and do not necessarily denote the orientation of the burial. The placement likely represents the belief that visitors to the interred should not walk across the grave site in order to read the biographical information and epitaphs written on markers. The following table provides additional information about the original design of each block.

*Table 1. Summary of Distinct Sections of the Eureka Springs Cemetery*

<b>Block No(s).</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Lot Size</b>	<b>Drive Width</b>	<b>Walkway Width</b>
<b>1-9, 11, 90</b>	Contains the earliest burials and includes pauper’s graves along the western boundary of Blocks 7 and 8; Block 11 is half the width of Blocks 1-9	20'-0" x 20'-0"	12'-0"	5'-0"
<b>10, 15, 17, 78 (partial)</b>	Combination of two lot sizes	12'-0" x 20'-0" and 16'-0" x 20'-0"	10'-0"	5'-0"
<b>47-54, 57</b>	Two aisles of plots with walkway between; 14'-0" drive between each set of blocks	17'-6" x 20'-0"	None	4'-0"

<sup>1</sup> IOOF Cemetery Plat, c. 1889, updated to 1987, (City of Eureka Springs Planning Department: Eureka Springs).

<sup>2</sup> Stephanie Stodden, “Looking Back,” *Lovely County Citizen* (Volume 19, Number 11) August 31, 2017, 15.

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Block No(s).	Description	Lot Size	Drive Width	Walkway Width
76-77	Portions are set aside for use as a Potter's Field	10'-0" x 10'-0"	8'-0"	2'-0"
12, 14, 20-21, 27, 44-46, 66-67	Blocks 21 and 67 are all modern burials; half of Block 66 contains modern burials; the layout of Blocks 66-67 have been altered from original design	8'-0" x 5'-0"	8'-0"	4'-0"
13, 55-56, 58-59	Smaller width than the typical lot	17'-0" x 20'-0"	14'-0"	4'-0"
19, 22-26, 30-34	Block 22 has burials from 1940s to present; Block 30 is mostly modern burials from 1949 to present; Block 31 is mostly modern burials from 1950s to present; Block 32 has no burials and is almost completely within the tree line; Block 33 is all modern except for the Popham grave markers at the southeast corner; Block 34 has one grave marker for George Calohan (d. 1/29/1943)	14'-0" x 20'-0"	14'-0"	4'-0"
18	One 12'-0" x 20'-0" aisle and one 4'-0" drive between the 12'-0" and 16'-0" plots	16'-0" x 20'-0"; 12'-0" x 20'-0"	10'-0"	4'-0"
35-36	Block 35 has all modern burials and Block 36 has no markers	5'-0" x 10'-0"	10'-0"	4'-0"
Forest Edge	Established 1950, does not follow layout of IOOF Cemetery	5'-0" x 10'-0"	None	4'-0"
Memorial Garden	Established 1980, does not follow layout of IOOF Cemetery	20'-0" x 20'-0"	None	4'-0"

**Design Characteristics of the Overall Site, Monuments, and Buildings**

The Eureka Springs Cemetery exhibits features commonly associated with both urban and rural Upland South folk burial grounds. This helps to illustrate the confluence of a wide range of cultural backgrounds in the Eureka Springs area during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. While the size and layout of the cemetery is characteristic of an urban cemetery, the site also possesses many traits commonly attributed to the Upland South folk cemetery.

Cultural geographer and professor D. Gregory Jeane outlines three types of Upland South folk cemeteries, based on their stylistic evolution from the late 18<sup>th</sup> to early twentieth centuries. The Eureka Springs Cemetery shares characteristics with both the earliest period of development and the transitional (mid-nineteenth to early-twentieth century) period defined by Jeane.<sup>3</sup> The

<sup>3</sup> Richard E. Meyer, "Cemeteries and Gravemarkers: Voices of American Culture," *All USU Press Publications*, Book 179 (1995), 107-133.

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cemetery is located on a hilltop on land deeded to the IOOF and graves are typically aligned in an east-west orientation. Several burial sites are demarked using stones and shells. The use of common objects illustrates the art of “making do” and is a distinctive characteristic of the early Upland South cemetery. Although early burials may have exhibited scraped plots, the majority of graves are now grassed. Several examples of late-nineteenth century and early-twentieth century false crypts also exist. Typical of the folk cemetery transitional period, the Eureka Springs cemetery features a clear demarcation of family plots using low stone and concrete curbs throughout the majority of the site. Native pine and oak trees are located throughout the cemetery, while red cedar trees, commonly known as the “cemetery tree,” were introduced to the site and represent a preferred form of vegetation in the folk cemetery. Ornamental and evergreen shrubs are also present throughout the site.

### *Site Features*

The original appearance of the front entrance included two limestone monoliths that served as gate posts. The tenets of the Odd Fellows are engraved upon the monoliths, as well as the date the cemetery was deeded to IOOF Lodge No. 83 (Photo 26). The original monolith at the east side of the vehicle entrance bears the phrases, “visit the sick, bury the dead,” and the monolith at the west side is engraved, “educate the orphans, bless the widows.” One pillar was relocated closer to the entrance drive to prevent damage caused by the roots of a nearby pine tree. Only a portion of the second original pillar remains (Photo 25). A reproduction of the second pillar was commissioned by the Berryville IOOF Lodge No. 82 and installed at the site in 2013.<sup>4</sup> While the iron gate and fence no longer connect to the original monoliths, the connection point is evident at the side of the original pillar. The vehicle entrance features a wrought-iron gate with ornate iron posts, manufactured by Stewart Iron Works of Cincinnati, Ohio (Photos 21-23). The original 225 feet of wrought iron fencing remains along the front entrance of the cemetery property and two ornate gates provide pedestrian entrances at the east end near Memorial Garden and at the terminus of Newton Street. A limestone retaining wall is located along the fence line to provide a walkway along the southern boundary and serves to separate the cemetery from U.S. Highway 62 (Old Berryville Road).

A caretaker’s residence and shed, original to the site, is no longer extant. The original native fieldstone pump house is located within the Memorial Garden section of the cemetery (Photo 19). Adjacent to the pump house is a fieldstone ring originally used as a garden, with a flag pole at its center (Photo 20). A shed, constructed of concrete block in the 1980s, is located just north of the pump house (Photo 18).

Outdoor lighting is provided along the primary drive (Freidheim Street) at the entrance and at the northwest corners of Blocks 4, 5 and 6 (Photo 27). The Victorian-style lamp posts are topped by five glass globe lights. A similarly styled water fountain was recently installed at the intersection

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<sup>4</sup> David Bell. “Historic Cemetery Gate Post Being Repaired – Odd Fellows Replacing Broken Monolith in Eureka Springs,” *Lovely County Citizen*, Eureka Springs, AR: October 31, 2013.

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of Freidheim Street and Eads Avenue (Photo 17). The circular fountain features a four-tiered central pedestal and is surrounded by a stone wall.

### *Monument design*

A total of 3,023 burials exist within the original IOOF cemetery boundaries that date to the period of significance (1889-1965), including approximately 100 earlier burials that pre-date the founding of the cemetery. The number of historic burials represents 70-percent of all burials within the original IOOF cemetery. An additional 116 burials, dating from 1951-2016, exist in Memorial Garden and 63 burials, dating from 1981-2016, exist in the Forest Edge addition.<sup>5</sup>

Monuments within the cemetery complex vary in architectural detail and elaboration. Most burial sites are marked by a headstone and footstone. Some are surrounded by stone or cast concrete curbing. Grave decoration at headstones represent popular regional and national trends in funerary art from the late-nineteenth century to modern day. While very few statuary are present at burial sites, many monuments and headstones incorporate details specific to fraternal organizations, secret societies, religious affiliations, ethnic groups and military service.

The most common grave markers located within the original IOOF cemetery boundaries are carved from granite, marble, and limestone. Sandstone was used for some of the earliest markers and two sandstone markers in Block 3 are marked using handwritten text carved into the soft stone. Concrete and metal headstones exist most often in Blocks 76, 77, and 78 and also feature handwritten text. Folk markers exhibit the Upland South tradition of “making do” and often incorporate stones and pebbles into the design of markers, curbing, and false crypts.<sup>6</sup> Markers range from simple headstones noting only biographical information (name, date born, date died) to more elaborate epitaphs describing the life of the interred or providing messages to visitors of the burial site. The design of grave markers provides insight into societal beliefs and aesthetics during different periods of time and the relative significance of the interred.

Many decorative details within the cemetery are typical to designs found throughout the South during this time period. Examples of flora included within the design of tombstones, such as acanthus, calla lilies, evening primrose, ivy, narcissus and pansies are found throughout the cemetery, and are interpreted differently from the earliest graves to more modern designs. Acanthus, evening primrose and narcissus appear to be some of the most popular floral designs and often are depicted to represent the difficult journey of life into death (acanthus), eternal love and sadness (evening primrose) and resurrection (narcissus). Animals on headstones, such as a lamb, and the floral symbol of buds and seed pods usually adorn the graves of children and symbolize innocence.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> “Index for National Register,” Eureka Springs Cemetery database, Eureka Springs Cemetery Commission, 2017.

<sup>6</sup> Meyer, “Cemeteries and Gravemarkers,” 108.

<sup>7</sup> Douglas Keister, *Stories in Stone: A Field Guide to Cemetery Symbolism and Iconography*, Gibbs Smith: Salt Lake City, UT.

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Iconography representing the religious devotion of the interred are present on markers throughout the cemetery. Most take the form of a cross, a cross topped by a crown (also a symbol used for secret societies) or gates opening to the holy city. Some markers are topped with an open Bible. The symbol of a dove with the word “HOPE” tops an obelisk honoring Reverend Cornelius Richard (Block 66, Lot 77 | Photo 66). Oscar Ross (Block 46, Lot 70) has a six-pointed star at the top of his grave marker, denoting his Jewish faith. The burial sites of Methodist clergy are marked with a bronze medallion. Many epitaphs speak to the faith of the interred, such as “*Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, they rest from their labors and their works do follow them,*” at the gravesite of evangelist William E. Penn (Block 18, Lot 22 | Photo 32). The headstone of S.F. Pyatt and his wife, Susan feature many religious symbols – open gates (representing the gates of heaven) topped by an anchor (representing hope), and the phrase, “*Peace Perfect Peace.*” A dove with olive branch (peace) is located above each name on either side of the headstone and the epitaph, “*He died as he lived...a Christian,*” appears at the base of the marker (Block 66, Lot 115 | Photo 30).

Many graves are marked with the iconography associated with members of secret societies and fraternal organizations. Although a section was set aside for members of the IOOF Lodge No. 83, grave markers indicate members were interred at many locations throughout the cemetery. Headstones are marked by three interlinked rings and the letters, “F L T” for Friendship, Love and Trust. Grave markers for members of the female auxiliary to the IOOF, Daughters of Rebekah, are noted by a circular emblem that includes a dove and a lily intertwined with the letters “D” and “R.” Gravesites for members of the Masonic Lodge are marked by the symbol of a square and compass. The two form a diamond shape and inside is the letter “G.” The Masonic symbol often appears within an open Bible at the top of the headstone, such as the 1886 marker for J.S. Popham (Block 33). Headstones for members of the female auxiliary to the Masonic Lodge, Order of the Eastern Star, include a symbol with a five-pointed star and a book on a pedestal at the center. The five points of the star symbolize five female biblical heroines, Adah, Ruth, Esther, Martha and Electa and the tenets of the organization (fidelity, constancy, loyalty, faith and love). At the monument for R.W. and T.J. Goudebeck (Block 47, Lot 12 | Photo 50), the symbol also includes the letters, “F A T A L,” which could represent a phrase commonly associated with the order, “Fairest Among Thousands, Altogether Lovely.”<sup>8</sup>

Symbols associated with three other fraternal organizations mark burial sites of their members within the cemetery. Although a cross surrounded by a crown is commonly seen as an emblem of religious devotion in funerary art, the same symbol can be associated with York Rite Templarism or Knights Templar. Most cross and crown icons in the IOOF Cemetery are likely signs of religious devotion, but a rare variant of the typical symbol is present at the monument for William H. Tarr (Block 10, Lot 39 | Photo 54). The icon includes both a cross and a sword within a crown. The headstone for Tarr, an engineer for the Missouri and North Arkansas railroad, features three other symbols denoting his membership in the Brotherhood of Locomotive

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<sup>8</sup> Keister, *Stories in Stone*.



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Engineers, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Knights of Pythias. While the organization is shrouded in secrecy, newspaper articles document a delegation of the Knights Templar of Arkansas established the Cyrene Commandery No. 9 in Eureka Springs in 1884.<sup>9</sup>

Another fraternal organization icon seen on monuments within the cemetery is the symbol for the Imperial Council of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, or Shriners. The group is open to 32<sup>nd</sup> degree Master Masons and members of the Knights Templar. The symbol consists of a crescent hanging from a scimitar with a head of a sphinx at the center and five pointed star below.<sup>10</sup>

Along with icons associated with the Masons and Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World (WOW) markers are one of the most common in the cemetery associated with fraternal organizations. The WOW markers range in size and complexity – from the earliest large tree stones to simple circular symbols added to the top of headstones. The WOW organization was founded in Omaha, Nebraska, in 1890 as an insurance company that provided each member with a tombstone upon their death. Although the organization originally supplied a standardized tree stone design to local suppliers, the marker was eventually simplified and customized by local monument makers. Several examples of the early design, a rustic tree stump atop four horizontal logs, with ivy, ferns, and a lily adorning the base, appear in the cemetery. A 1916 monument for George T. Mullen (Block 11, Lot 8) is the most elaborate and best preserved of the WOW tree stone designs. A later regional design appears at the burial site for R.E. Norvell (Block 16, Lot 34) and includes a log suspended above a shield-shaped monument on what appears to be a hearth-like pedestal. This monument also includes the circular icon with the words, “Woodmen of the World Memorial” encircling a tree stump and the WOW motto, “Dum Tacet Clamat,” or “though silent, still speaks.”<sup>11</sup>

Grave markers for military veterans are present throughout the cemetery and take many forms. The government-issued upright marble headstone is the most common marker and both the original stone and modern replacements exist. The marker commemorates veterans of World Wars I and II and the Korean War. Markers for veterans of the Civil War, serving in both the Union and Confederate military, are also common and most are new marble markers recently installed. The Southern Cross of Honor is inscribed at the top of Confederate veteran headstones. Other iconography added to the headstone of veterans include crossed rifles and swords (usually denoting an officer in the military), and an American flag. Metal medallions have been placed at a number of graves with symbols denoting members of the Grand Army of the Republic and the American Legion, recipients of the Southern Cross of Honor, and veterans of the Korean War. Flat, bronze markers placed at grade are also seen throughout the cemetery.<sup>12</sup>

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<sup>9</sup> Keister, *Stories in Stone*.

<sup>10</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>11</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>12</sup> *ibid.*

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Many early grave markers also portray elements of the human condition. The most common symbol is two hands shown clasped – often signifying either a spouse or relative saying farewell to the deceased or two joining hands once again in death. Other carvings illustrate a finger pointed up to the heavens. These symbols are common elements added to gravestone markers in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. A rare example of early funerary art is seen at the grave site of Theodore Hawley (Block 15, Lot 28). The child died at the age of one and his marker is composed of a dead dove with one wing set against a short tree trunk. The tree trunk symbolizes the short life of the child and the dove reflects a small, broken body that once flew high. Obelisks and upright headstones appear at times with a draped cloth. Similar to short tree trunk and a broken obelisk, this might signify a life cut short. However, it was a common practice in the Ozarks to carve tombstones with the partially draped fringed fabric of the pall cloth – a cloth spread over the coffin during the funeral.<sup>13</sup>

While most monuments feature upright headstones and large rectilinear monuments, obelisks are also seen in many sections of the cemetery. Most date from the late-nineteenth century and are pyramidal in form with names of the deceased at each side. The most impressive pyramidal obelisk marks the burial site of the wife and children of George West (Block 9, Lot 20). A large circular obelisk was commissioned for noted evangelist Major William E. Penn. Another tall, rectilinear obelisk is located within the Tompson family plot (Block 15, Lot 31 | Photo 39). The Tompson obelisk features a square, limestone base, a pedestal with “Tompson” in raised letters, a tapered central segment with the names of the deceased, topped by a capital and rounded top with acanthus leaves at the center and corners.

Vaults and false crypts take many forms and are constructed of a variety of materials. Modest concrete and stone ledgers cover some of the earliest graves within the cemetery. More elaborate granite and marble ledgers appear beginning in the 1930s. Many of the family plots are defined by stone and concrete curbing, many with decorative carvings at each corner. Other plots are defined by low stone walls, such as the rusticated stone wall at the Gibbs family plot (Block 4, Lot 33 | Photo 57). Metal fence enclosures are seen at two grave sites within the cemetery.

The most unique grave markers within the IOOF Cemetery are commonly referred to as folk markers and illustrate the Upland South tradition of “making do.” Most are constructed using random rubble or pebbles, rugged stone, or quartz. Large quartz stones mark the headstone of a number of grave sites. One elaborate curved vault constructed of quartz marks the grave of Lewis R. Weber (Block 11, Lot 5 | Photo 52). A rugged stone marker is set at an unknown burial in Block 14. A nearby grave is marked by a two-tiered concrete box with round stones inset at the sides and top. Other, more modern burial sites feature elements common to folk markers – such as the addition of conch shells at the corners of a concrete curb marking the grave of Maude Roberts Birchfield. Modern marble and granite markers have also been placed on top of, or

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<sup>13</sup> Keister, *Stories in Stone*.

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adjacent to a few folk markers, such as the quartz base and marble headstone of Leora Ames (Block 66 | Photo 29).

### *Individual Craftsmen*

A number of gravestones can be attributed to specific local and regional craftsmen, who were prominent in the area from the late-nineteenth to mid-twentieth centuries. The signature of at least nine stone carvers are seen on gravestones dating from the 1880s until 1900. Local craftsmen who lived and worked in Eureka Springs include the Cole Brothers, T.C. Harris, and Logsdon & Thompson. Regional stone cutters that supplied markers for burials within the Eureka Springs Cemetery and often traveled from town to town to meet the needs of the community include Nick Miller, M.A. Abbey, W.O. Young, Delvin Markey (Neosho, Missouri), and Payne & Dodd (Independence, Kansas). Larger, out-of-state monument companies also shipped markers to Eureka Springs from St. Louis (Rosebrough & Sons) and Carthage, Missouri (Long & Wheete). Two early sandstone grave markers for African-American burials could be the work of an African-American stone carver from Berryville.<sup>14</sup>

Born in Germany c. 1846, Miller emigrated to the United States and became a naturalized citizen in Bentonville, Arkansas, in 1872. He began work as an independent stone mason in the 1870s and traveled from Bentonville to Madison, Carroll, Marion and Boone counties.<sup>15</sup> Miller is listed as a manufacturer of tombstones in the 1880 Federal Census for Bentonville and in an 1889 advertisement, he solicited work as a contractor in Yellville, with experience in both stone and marble.<sup>16, 17</sup> In addition to his work on monuments, he laid stone foundations for several buildings in Yellville and installed a variegated marble sheathing at the A.S. Layton store building.<sup>18</sup> Many monuments within the Eureka Springs cemetery can be attributed to Miller. He typically signed his name or initials to the bottom right-hand corner of his work and added a stylized line below the lettering on the marker. His tombstones also featured an icon at the upper center of the marker and names of the deceased were often denoted using raised lettering set within a recessed arch below the icon. He was a noted craftsman and an expert in carving doves, lambs, and clasped hands.<sup>19</sup> His skillful lettering and carving can be seen at the obelisk for Mary Quirk (Block 2) which features a weeping willow tree at the top and Miller's signature raised

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<sup>14</sup> Abby Burnett and Vineta Wingate. "My Soul From Out This Shadow Shall be Lifted Nevermore: Nick Miller, Tombstone Carver, 1846-1898," *Carroll County Historical Quarterly* Volume LIII No. 2 (June 2008), 19.

<sup>15</sup> Abby Burnett, "Nick Miller (1846?-1898)," *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History*, <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net> (accessed November 1, 2017).

<sup>16</sup> Ancestry.com and The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. *1880 United States Federal Census* [database on-line]. Lehi, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2010.

<sup>17</sup> "Nick Miller, Contractor, for Stone & Marble Work," *The Mountain Echo* (Yellville, AR), October 25, 1889, 1.

<sup>18</sup> Abby Burnett and Vineta Wingate, "Carvers of Carroll County," *Carroll County Historical Quarterly* Volume LIII No. 3 (September 2008), 23.

<sup>19</sup> *ibid*, 25.

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lettering and stylized line below the biographical information. Miller died in Berryville on August 14, 1898.<sup>20</sup>

At least one grave marker can be attributed to Delvin Markey of Neosho, Missouri. Markey was born in Ireland in January 1852 and emigrated to the United States in 1856.<sup>21</sup> The family lived in St. Louis until the 1860s, where his father worked as a civil engineer.<sup>22</sup> Although the family moved to Chillicothe, Livingston County, Missouri, by the 1870s, Delvin returned to St. Louis and learned his craft as a marble cutter and sculptor.<sup>23, 24</sup> He returned to Neosho in 1880 and opened a marble yard with his brother. They were noted in local newspapers as experienced workmen and excellent artists.<sup>25</sup> Known for its white limestone, Neosho became home to many monument craftsmen during the late nineteenth century. Markey operated the Neosho Marble and Granite Works from 1880 until his death in 1906.<sup>26</sup>

Sebastian Maier of St. Joseph, Missouri, was commissioned in 1899 to complete a granite obelisk for Major William E. Penn, noted evangelist and pastor of the Immanuel Baptist Church in Eureka Springs. The movement to erect a \$40,000 monument in his honor began soon after his death in 1895.<sup>27</sup> Maier began his career in 1882 as a stonemason for the Pfeiffer Stone Company in St. Joseph.<sup>28</sup> He continued with Pfeiffer until the early 1890s when he opened his own marble works at 2611 S. 11<sup>th</sup> Street.<sup>29</sup> The business continued as Maier Marble Works and Monuments from 1893 until his retirement in 1932.<sup>30</sup>

Many of the grave markers from c. 1915 until the late 1940s at the cemetery were crafted by Nathan Lester Burkhart. Burkhart was born on March 14, 1887, in Conley Springs, Missouri.<sup>31</sup>

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<sup>20</sup> *Arkansas Democrat* (Little Rock, AR), August 18, 1898, 8.

<sup>21</sup> Ancestry.com. *1900 United States Federal Census* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2009.

<sup>22</sup> Ancestry.com. *1860 United States Federal Census* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2009.

<sup>23</sup> Ancestry.com. *1870 United States Federal Census* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2009.

<sup>24</sup> Ancestry.com. *U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011.

<sup>25</sup> "The brothers Markey," *Weekly Chillicothe Crisis* (Chillicothe, Missouri), October 7, 1880, 3.

<sup>26</sup> Ancestry.com. *U.S., Find A Grave Index, 1600s-Current* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012.

<sup>27</sup> "Items of Interest: Culled from Our State Exchanges," *The Helena Weekly World* (Helena, AR), 2.

<sup>28</sup> Ancestry.com. *U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011.

<sup>29</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>30</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>31</sup> Ancestry.com. *U.S., World War I Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005.

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He worked as a stone cutter at locations in Missouri and Kansas before he opened his own monument shop in Eureka Springs.<sup>32</sup> He worked for James England at the Spring City Marble Works (later the Neosho Marble and Granite Works) in Neosho until about 1910.<sup>33</sup> Burkhart then moved with his wife to her home town of Eureka Springs and opened Eureka Springs Monumental Works (Figures 2 and 3).<sup>34</sup> In addition to his monument work, he also served as Justice of the Peace for Eureka Springs from at least 1925 until the early 1930s according to several local newspaper accounts. Burkhart operated the monument shop, located at 156 N. Main Street, until the late 1940s.<sup>35</sup> The building housing the monument shop is no longer extant. The Burkhart residence at 158 N. Main Street, although altered, remains and the address is now 184 N. Main Street. Nathan and his wife, Stella, divorced by 1940 and he moved to nearby Berryville.<sup>36</sup> He operated the Berryville Monument Company into the 1950s. Burkhart purchased his stones and contracted the lettering of monuments from Hankins Monument Company in Fayetteville.<sup>37</sup> Burkhart was a member of the Modern Woodmen of America (Figure 4) and served as an officer in the IOOF.<sup>38</sup>

#### *Catalog Grave Markers*

Due to the ease of transport via rail, the Eureka Springs cemetery contains many mass-produced grave markers, ordered by catalog. While the majority of grave markers are made of stone, a few monuments within the cemetery are made of a type of zinc commonly referred to as “white bronze.” Metal grave markers were popular during the late nineteenth century due to their ability to resist weathering. They are also resistant to rust and when left exposed, the exterior of the monument takes on a bluish-gray color.<sup>39</sup> The metal markers within the cemetery range in size and design. Located in Block 18, the John J. and Annie Squier (Photo 31) monument represents one of the most ornate examples of a white bronze marker within the cemetery. It resembles a common stone marker type with a rusticated base, the family name in raised letters above, a colonnaded center portion, topped by a rusticated pyramidal top. The monument has panels inset within the central colonnaded section with the name and birth/death dates for the Squiers. It is set atop a stone foundation. More modest examples are located at the burial plots for J.S. Vincent,

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<sup>32</sup> Ancestry.com. *U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011.

<sup>33</sup> “James England...,” *The Pittsburg Daily Headlight* (Pittsburg, Kansas), February 6, 1897, 4.

<sup>34</sup> Ancestry.com. *U.S., World War I Draft Registration Cards*

<sup>35</sup> Ancestry.com. *1930 and 1940 United States Federal Census* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2009.

<sup>36</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>37</sup> Burnett and Wingate, “Carvers of Carroll County,” 25.

<sup>38</sup> “Mrs. Nathalie Smith Honored for Work as Noble Grand of Rebekahs,” *Neosho News* (Neosho, MO), August 12, 1962, 3.

<sup>39</sup> Richard E. Meyer, “Cemeteries and Gravemarkers: Voices of American Culture,” *All USU Press Publications*, Book 179 (1995), 263.

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1900 (Block 16), and J.M. Rentfrow, 1881 (Block 6). An obelisk located in Block 1, bears the manufacturer's name, Western White Bronze Company, Des Moines, Iowa (Photo 70). The marker dates to 1891 and the obelisk rests on rusticated metal base, a pedestal with the Landaker name in raised letters, with an urn atop the embellished obelisk. Similar to the Squier monument, the name of Mary E. Landaker with her date of death is located on a riveted panel at the base of the obelisk.

Two common monument styles seen in most sections of the cemetery are associated with designs featured in both the Sears Roebuck and Montgomery Ward catalogs of the early twentieth century.<sup>40, 41</sup> Both feature a rusticated stone base, a limestone pedestal featuring the family name in raised lettering, a center segment usually of grey granite with the name of the interred and birth/death dates, and a limestone triangular cap with the first initial of the family name in raised, script lettering. On the larger and more elaborate of the two styles, the center segment usually features engaged pilasters at each corner and added iconography representing their religious faith and/or organizations to which the deceased was a member.

### **Contributing/Non-contributing Resources within the District**

The Eureka Springs Cemetery consists of 116 identified resources. Resources include buildings, structures, monuments, grave markers, fences, gates, and other landscape elements. Objects identified individually as contributing features within the complex include those monuments and sculptures deemed particularly noteworthy for their artistic merit, age, or for their association with the Ozark Cultural Revival. One extant building and 49 objects are included as contributing resources. Objects recommended as contributing features of the cemetery are grave markers identified for their artistic merit, association with noted stone carvers, or as good representative examples of folk markers within the cemetery.

Non-contributing resources within the Eureka Springs Cemetery include contemporary resources that fall outside of the period of significance for the district. For the purposes of establishing a count of non-contributing properties within the district, site elements falling outside the period of significance (1870-1965) are counted as a non-contributing resource. The following table (*Table 2*) provides a summary of contributing and non-contributing resources within the district. Refer also to *Maps 3 and 3a-c* which provide photograph locations and detailed locational information about the resources within the Eureka Springs Cemetery.

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<sup>40</sup> "Tombstones and Monuments," *Sears Roebuck & Co.* (Chicago, IL), 1906 and 1938. APT Heritage Library, <https://archive.org/details/SearsRoebuckCo.TombstonesMonuments1906>, (accessed November 8, 2017)

<sup>41</sup> "Monuments: Tombstones and Markers," *Montgomery Ward & Co.* (Chicago, IL), 1915 and 1934. APT Heritage Library, <https://archive.org/details/SearsRoebuckCo.TombstonesMonuments1906>, (accessed November 8, 2017).

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*Table 2. Summary of Contributing/Non-contributing Resources within the Eureka Springs Cemetery.*

<b>Resource No.</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Classification: Building/Site   Monument/Type</b>	<b>NRHP Status</b>	<b>Significance   Photo No.</b>
<b>01</b>	Intersection of Freidheim and Eads Roads	Water Fountain		Object	Non-contributing	Photo 17
<b>02</b>	Eads and Newton Roads	Maintenance Shed		Building	Non-contributing	Photo 18
<b>03</b>	Memorial Gardens	Pumphouse		Building	Contributing	Photo 19
<b>04</b>	Memorial Gardens	Garden/ flagpole		Object	Contributing	Photo 20
<b>05</b>	Entrance	Iron fence and gates		Object	Contributing	Artistic Merit   Photos 21-23
<b>06</b>	North, west and east property boundaries	Cattle fence		Object	Non-contributing	Photo 24
<b>07</b>	Entrance	IIOF monolith	2013	Object	Non-contributing	Photo 25
<b>08</b>	Entrance	IIOF monolith	1889	Object	Non-contributing	Photo 26
<b>09</b>	Entrance	IIOF monolith	1889	Object	Contributing	Photo 25
<b>10</b>	Entrance	Flagpole		Object	Contributing	Photo 27
<b>11</b>	Entrance	Light standards		Object	Contributing	Photo 27
<b>12</b>	Block 20, Lot 11	William A. Hill	1928	Object	Contributing	Folk Marker   Photo 28
<b>13</b>	Block 66, Lot 11	Leora Ames	1922	Object	Contributing	Folk Marker   Photo 29
<b>14</b>	Block 66, Lot 11	Pyatt	1914	Object	Contributing	Artistic Merit   Photo 30
<b>15</b>	Block 18, Lot 5	Annie Squier	1898	Object	Contributing	Artistic Merit   Photo 31
<b>16</b>	Block 18, Lot 42	William E. Penn	1895	Object	Contributing	Artistic Merit/ Notable   Photo 32
<b>17</b>	Block 16, Lot 35	W.H. and Vashtia Johnson	1891, 1892	Object	Contributing	Artistic Merit   Photo 33

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Resource No.	Location	Name	Date	Classification: Building/Site   Monument/Type	NRHP Status	Significance   Photo No.
18	Block 55, Lot 4	Dr. John Fremont Ellis	1931	Object	Contributing	Folk Marker   Photo 34
19	Block 17, Lot 24	Capt. John Carroll	1895 (death) 1911 (date of marker)	Object	Contributing	Notable   Photo 35
20	Block 15	Patric Sweeney	1905	Object	Contributing	Artistic Merit   Photo 36
21	Block 15, Lot 26	James A. Swaim	1947	Object	Contributing	Artistic Merit   Photo 37
22	Block 15, Lot 28	Katherine Frances Hawley	1909	Object	Contributing	Artistic Merit   Photo 38
23	Block 15, Lot 31	James Tompson, Hattie B. Tompson	1891, 1893	Object	Contributing	Artistic Merit   Photo 39
24	Block 15, Lot 39	Dr. R.G. Floyd		Object	Contributing	Artistic Merit/ Notable   Photo 40
25	Block 13, Lot 19-20	Robert Hatcher	1961	Object	Contributing	Folk Marker   Photo 41
26	Block 13, Lot 53	Darius C. Franche	1920	Object	Contributing	Artistic Merit   Photo 42
27	Block 76/77	Rosetta Hatcher	1947	Object	Contributing	Folk Marker   Photo 43
28	Block 76/77	Ethel Grace Scarrow	1938	Object	Contributing	Folk Marker   Photo 44
29	Block 14, Lot 14	Lillian McAllister	1940	Object	Contributing	Folk Marker   Photo 45
30	Block 12	Unknown	No date	Object	Contributing	Folk Marker   Photo 46
31	Block 50	Kelley family	1920	Object	Contributing	Artistic Merit/ Notable   Photo 47
32	Block 46	Maud Roberts Birchfield	1910	Object	Contributing	Folk Marker   Photo 48
33	Block 47	Unknown	No date	Object	Contributing	Folk Marker   Photo 49
34	Block 47, Lot 12	R.W. Goudelock	1908	Object	Contributing	Artistic Merit   Photo 50
35	Block 48, Lot 12	Kelley family	1918	Object	Contributing	Artistic Merit   Photo 51



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Resource No.	Location	Name	Date	Classification: Building/Site   Monument/Type	NRHP Status	Significance   Photo No.
36	Block 11, Lot 5	Birtie and L.R. Weber	1934	Object	Contributing	Folk Marker   Photo 52
37	Block 11, Lot 17	John Quinn	1906	Object	Contributing	Artistic Merit   Photo 53
38	Block 10, Lot 39	William Tarr	1912	Object	Contributing	Artistic Merit/ Notable   Photo 54
39	Block 9, Lot 17	Elizabeth Perry, Lizzie, Earle, Myra West	1890, 1901, 1890, 1888	Object	Contributing	Artistic Merit   Photo 55
40	Block 4, Lot 20	Means	c. 1880	Object	Contributing	Artistic Merit   Photo 56
41	Block 4, Lot 33	Gibbs	No date	Object	Contributing	Photo 57
42	Block 3, Lot 35	Minnie Campbell	1909	Object	Contributing	Folk Marker   Photo 58
43	Block 3, Lot 35	Mildred Campbell	1909	Object	Contributing	Folk Marker   Photo 59
44	Block 8	Unmarked	No date	Object	Contributing	Folk Marker   Photo 60
45	Block 5, Lot 24	John Dunaway	1881	Object	Contributing	Artistic Merit   Photo 61
46	Block 2, Lot 2	R.L. Meador	1895	Object	Contributing	Artistic Merit   Photo 62
47	Block 2, Lot 3	Mary Quink	1897	Object	Contributing	Artistic Merit   Photo 63
48	Block 7, Lot 10	Clematine Lenox	1904	Object	Contributing	Folk Marker   Photo 64
49	Block 7, Lot 10	Della Stroud	1905	Object	Contributing	Folk Marker   Photo 65
50	Block 7, Lot 26	Reverend C. Richard, Hary Richard	1898, 1902	Object	Contributing	Artistic Merit/ Notable   Photo 66
51	Block 6	Sarah M. Barker	No date	Object	Contributing	Folk Marker   Photo 67
52	Block 6, Lot 2	John Bergdorf	1881	Object	Contributing	Artistic Merit   Photo 68
53	Block 6, Lot 17	Martha Rude	1883	Object	Contributing	Artistic Merit   Photo 69

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Resource No.	Location	Name	Date	Classification: Building/Site   Monument/Type	NRHP Status	Significance   Photo No.
54	Block 1, Lot 2	Landaker	1895	Object	Contributing	Artistic Merit   Photo 70
55	Block 1, Lot 19	Sina Delap	1883	Object	Contributing	Artistic Merit   Photo 71

### **Integrity**

Most contributing resources within the Eureka Springs Cemetery are located on their original site; therefore, the cemetery retains integrity of location. The original artistic design intent for significant monuments remains in good condition. Many of the monuments are excellent examples of high artistic value or cultural traditions, exhibiting clear details expressive of attitudes in funerary art and specific to burial practices related to each individual belief system. Monuments erected from the 1880s into the 1910s reflect the expert craftsman skill of noted local and regional sculptors and stonemasons. The original workmanship of most of resources within the district is retained, with only a few exhibiting major alterations, significant decay or deterioration, or removal of their character-defining features. Therefore, the cemetery retains integrity of workmanship to a good degree. The resources within the district retain most of their original construction materials, including the fieldstone pumphouse building, entrance gate and fence, and one of the original IOOF monoliths. Alterations to the historic fabric of the cultural landscape were completed within the period of significance. Therefore, the cemetery retains integrity of materials to a good degree. The surrounding environment has evolved over time to accommodate changes in burial practices and, to maximize the area used for burial grounds, two additions were made to the original layout of cemetery sites has been altered. However, it is not difficult to discern the historic setting in which the cemetery evolved; the overall cemetery is easily placed within its appropriate historic context (*Setting and Association*). The cemetery is surrounded by a dense vegetation and mature trees and is therefore isolated from adjacent properties. Although the surrounding site and commercial development to the east, south, and west may have evolved since the end of the period of significance, views to and from the cemetery remain largely unaltered.

Non-contributing resources within the cemetery reflect the continued use of the cemetery complex and do not detract from the overall impression of the site as a historic cemetery. At the end of 2016, of the over 4,485 burial sites within the complex, 32-percent of the interments occurred outside of the period of significance. Within the last decade, a small-percentage of active burials has occurred and thus the historic setting does not suffer from the intrusion of modern headstones and monuments. The Eureka Springs Cemetery continues to evoke a strong sense of the significance of its role as a community burial ground in the city of Eureka Springs from its founding in 1889 until the time the IOOF deeded the property to the City of Eureka Springs (*Feeling and Association*). Therefore, the cemetery retains integrity of setting, feeling, and association.

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**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

**Criteria Considerations**

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

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

**Areas of Significance:** Art, Community Planning and Development

**Period of Significance:** 1870-1965

**Significant Dates:** 1889, 1965

**Significant Person:** N/A

**Cultural Affiliation:** N/A

**Architect/Builder:** N/A

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### **Statement of Significance**

The Eureka Springs Cemetery retains significant historical associations at a local level and is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Art and under Criterion A in the area of Community Planning and Development. The rural cemetery, composed of monuments of artistic and cultural significance within a designed landscape, is set against the natural beauty of the Ozark mountains. Many of the monuments can be attributed to local and regional sculptors and stonemasons. The cemetery contains excellent examples of funerary art, monument and statuary designed during the period of significance, ranging from modest marble grave markers to elaborate marble obelisks and limestone monuments. The extant resources represent changing attitudes toward death and burial practices through the period of significance. The organization and layout of the site, as well as tombstone decoration, symbolism and inscriptions provide documentation of the traditions and beliefs important to the citizens of Eureka Springs, including members of fraternal organizations and various religious denominations. The Eureka Springs Cemetery encompasses many significant themes relevant to the initial settlement and the growth and development of the city of Eureka Springs and many influential individuals responsible for this growth are interred within its boundaries. Planned on a grander scale than typical IOOF cemeteries in the region, the rural cemetery remains as a rare surviving example of its type within the state of Arkansas.

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### **Early History of the Settlement of Eureka Springs**

Although the area encompassing modern-day northwestern Arkansas area was opened to European settlement after the 1803 Louisiana Purchase, and settlers established claims to land in the Ozark mountains as early as the 1820s, the land surrounding the 42 springs within the current town of Eureka Springs would not be settled until the late 1870s. Dr. Alvah Jackson, a pioneer physician of Carroll County, discovered the natural springs in 1858 while on hunting trip with his son. His son suffered from an eye ailment, but after cleansing his eyes with water from the springs, the ailment appeared to be cured. Soon after, Dr. Jackson began to sell an “eye water” that was thought to be the bottled product of the spring water.<sup>42</sup> He shared his discovery with Judge J.B. Saunders and told him of the “curative powers” of springs. Saunders visited the springs in 1879, settled at Basin Spring, and was restored to health.<sup>43</sup> As news of the healing waters began to spread, on July 4, 1879, a large group of visitors camped at Basin Spring and named the spot “Eureka” for “I have found it” in Greek.<sup>44</sup>

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<sup>42</sup> June Westphal and Kate Cooper, *Eureka Springs: City of Healing Waters*, (Charleston, SC: The History Press), 18-19.

<sup>43</sup> June Westphal, *The Eureka Chronicles: Ten Decades of History, Eureka Springs-from 1880s to 1980s*, (Eureka Springs, AR: Wheeler Printing), 27

<sup>44</sup> Westphal and Cooper, *Eureka Springs*, 21.

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The settlement at Basin Spring grew rapidly although disputes arose over ownership of both the mineral and land rights to the area. Within one year of the July 4<sup>th</sup> gathering, the 1880 Federal Census documents 3,984 persons residing in Eureka Springs.<sup>45</sup> The early industry of the town focused on the curative mineral springs and doctors, hoteliers, bath house operators, restauranters and store keepers were all drawn to Eureka Springs. By May 1880, over 2,000 wood-frame buildings had been constructed along a road network that connected the four main springs – Basin Spring, Harding Spring, Dairy Spring and Iron Spring.<sup>46</sup>

City government was established on August 8, 1879, and a 12-member town council was elected, known as the Committee of Twelve. Elisha Rossen served as the first mayor of Eureka Springs, although he was impeached during the first year of his term.<sup>47</sup> Major Isaac Newton Armstrong surveyed the townsite, dividing land into 1,500 lots, 40'-0" x 40'-0", 30'-0" wide streets at least 80'-0" apart, and reserving the area surrounding the major springs for public use in perpetuity.<sup>48</sup> Spring Street was the first roadway constructed, traveling along the hillside to Basin Spring. Main Street then traveled at the base of the hill, along Leatherwood Creek. Once the town was surveyed and platted, the Committee of Twelve submitted articles of incorporation in January 1880. The Carroll County Court denied the petition, but a second petition was approved on February 14, 1880. The State of Arkansas declared Eureka Springs a City of the First Class in 1882 with a population of 5,000 legal residents, becoming the fourth largest city in Arkansas.<sup>49</sup>

#### *James and Rachel Lamar Homestead*

The IOOF Cemetery was founded on land originally homesteaded by James H. and Rachel Lamar in the 1880s. The Lamars were granted a homestead claim to 160 acres just west of the Eureka Springs townsite. The property was located along a wagon trail that connected Berryville to Eureka Springs. Once the Lamars arrived to homestead their land, it appeared a portion of their land was already in use as a burial ground.<sup>50</sup> The earliest recorded grave dates to 1871 for Rodney Folck, an infant. Daisy Belle Folck, an infant, is also buried in the cemetery with a date of death of November 1, 1880. The earliest grave marker may be one crafted by Payne & Dodd of Independence, Missouri, for Mary E. Courtney (d. July 14, 1880), although markers were often installed up to a decade after the death of the interred. At least 100 burials pre-date the founding of the cemetery by the Odd Fellows in 1889.<sup>51</sup>

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<sup>45</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. *History of Benton, Washington, Carroll, Madison, Crawford, Franklin, and Sebastian Counties, Arkansas*. (Chicago, IL: Goodspeed Publishing, 1889), Ancestry.com [database on-line] (accessed October 24, 2017).

<sup>46</sup> Westphal, *The Eureka Chronicles*, 27.

<sup>47</sup> *ibid*, 28.

<sup>48</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. *History of ...Carroll County*, 375, 378.

<sup>49</sup> Westphal, *The Eureka Chronicles*, 35-36.

<sup>50</sup> Stephanie Stodden, "Looking Back," *Lovely County Citizen* (Volume 19, Number 11) August 31, 2017, 15.

<sup>51</sup> "Index for National Register," Eureka Springs Cemetery database, Eureka Springs Cemetery Commission, 2017.

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### **Growth and Development of Eureka Springs as a Health Resort**

Captain John Carroll was elected mayor in 1881 and was instrumental in the early development of the town. Carroll had served as a Confederate officer during the Civil War and then the Marshal for the Western District of Arkansas before he settled in Eureka Springs.<sup>52</sup> He is listed in the 1880 Federal Census as a grocer, although he also started a law practice.<sup>53</sup> Captain Carroll spearheaded efforts to settle the question of land ownership for the townsite, after many claims to land and mineral rights were made by early settlers in the region. After many years of court cases, a Federal Court ruled in favor of the township in April 1895, although the State of Arkansas had already designated Eureka Springs a City of the First Class in 1882.<sup>54</sup>

Early transportation routes to Eureka Springs were rugged and the closest rail stop to the north was Pierce City, Missouri (55 miles), or Ozark, Arkansas (90 miles), to the south. Daily stagecoach and wagon service provided transportation from train stops and Fayetteville to Eureka Springs.<sup>55</sup> When former Arkansas Governor Powell Clayton moved to Eureka in 1881, he collaborated with several wealthy businessmen to found the Eureka Improvement Company (EIC). The EIC board of directors included Logan H. Roots, Little Rock; E.W. Taylor, Jefferson, Texas; Nathan Herrman, New York; A.H. Foote, Little Rock; and C.H. Smite of St. Louis. The company worked to both market and develop the town of Eureka Springs. They secured the extension of the railroad to Eureka Springs. A railroad spur of the Frisco Line of the St. Louis & North Arkansas Railroad opened in 1883 and traveled from Seligman, Missouri, to Eureka Springs (18 miles). The route was marketed as the “road to health,” and six trains scheduled each day brought health seekers and the nation’s wealthy to Eureka Springs. Visitors began to arrive from neighboring southern states during the summer and travelers from Michigan, Wisconsin, and the Northeast during winter months. The health resort that developed drew invalids from across the country to the curative waters of Eureka Springs and the town continued to grow.<sup>56</sup>

Benjamin J. Rosewater, an early Eureka Springs businessman and associate of Powell Clayton, opened a stone quarry north of the city, near the White River. The EIC encouraged the use of cut limestone blocks from the quarry for the construction of more substantial buildings within the town.<sup>57</sup> Large, cream-colored blocks were transported from the quarry by train for the construction of the Crescent Hotel in 1886. Irish stone masons and stone cutters were used for the construction of the hotel and the foreman noted he had never encountered a stone of such

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<sup>52</sup> June Westphal, *The Eureka Chronicles*, 28-29.

<sup>53</sup> *1880 United States Federal Census* [database on-line]. Lehi, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2010, (accessed October 25, 2017).

<sup>54</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. *History of ... Carroll County*, 379-380.

<sup>55</sup> Westphal and Cooper, *Eureka Springs*, 23.

<sup>56</sup> Westphal, *The Eureka Chronicles*, 31, 36-38.

<sup>57</sup> Joshua Cobbs Youngblood, “Benjamin J. (B.J.) Rosewater (1857-1943),” *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History*, <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net>.

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quality and density as the White River limestone.<sup>58</sup> W.I. Sanford and Charles Hussey were both carpenters and stone masons and early arrivals to Eureka Springs. John Stillions, who first visited the springs to cure his rheumatism, also worked as a stone mason. Together, the men constructed many of the early stone and wood-frame buildings in Eureka Springs.<sup>59</sup>

The EIC continued to improve and promote the popular health resort throughout the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century. They worked to modernize the city with the introduction of electricity and street cars. As the City Beautiful movement became popular nationwide, Caroline Hawley-Lassagne established the Civic Improvement Association of Eureka Springs in 1902. The organization initiated beautification projects for public streets and sidewalks and encouraged homeowners and businesses to create “more beautiful front yards, more attractive back yards...more beautiful springs and reservations,” to make Eureka Springs “appear to the world as the best place to live – a city of complete living.”<sup>60</sup>

#### *Fraternal Organizations and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows*

Many fraternal organizations had been established in Eureka Springs by the 1890s. One of the first was the Invalid’s Association, which met from 1880-1890. Unique to Eureka Springs, the group was composed of persons who had experienced the curative effects of the spring waters. Members met to share their stories of healing and promote the springs to new visitors. The group would serve as a forerunner to the modern Eureka Springs Chamber of Commerce. Other fraternal organizations were founded in the 1880s, as nearby northwestern Arkansas lodges chartered new chapters in the popular resort. The Knights of Pythias organized their local chapter in 1880; the IOOF Lodge No. 83 was chartered in 1881; the Knights Templar established the Cyrene Commandery No. 9 in Eureka Springs in 1884; and the Masons and Eastern Star soon followed. Other groups included the Grand Army of the Republic, Sons of Veterans, Veterans of the Confederacy, Maccabees and Lady Maccabees, Woodmen of the World, and P.E.O. (Protect Each Other).<sup>61</sup>

The IOOF Lodge No. 83 was chartered on March 24, 1881, in Eureka Springs as one of the earliest fraternal organizations in the city. The first members and officers included S.W. Damon, N.G.; J.Q. Cowles, V.G.; Wilson Broyles, Secretary; Joseph Willett, D.C. Boswell, and Edward Eads.<sup>62</sup> The mutual-benefit fraternity was originally founded in England and began in the United States in 1819. At one time over 500 IOOF lodges operated in Arkansas; in 1909, northwest Arkansas supported more than 80 lodges.<sup>63</sup> Although the primary purpose of the group was as a

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<sup>58</sup> Westphal and Cooper, *Eureka Springs*, 32.

<sup>59</sup> *ibid*, 30

<sup>60</sup> Sandra Taylor Smith, “Eureka Springs Historic District,” *National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*, (Washington, DC: National Park Service), 2005, Section 8 Page 11.

<sup>61</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. *History of ...Carroll County*, 385-386.

<sup>62</sup> *ibid*, 386.

<sup>63</sup> Shannon Caine, “The Oddfellows have a long history in NWA,” *The Free Weekly*, August 30, 2007.

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mutual insurance company, members pledged to “visit the sick, relieve the distressed, bury the dead, and educate the orphan.” Monetary assistance was provided to members in need and it is likely Lodge No. 83 cared for the original Eureka Springs Cemetery and the burial ground on the Lamar land before the group officially assumed ownership of the property.

### *Establishment of the IOOF Cemetery*

One of the first projects initiated by early Odd Fellows lodges was to purchase land and establish a cemetery, testament to the importance of their tenet to bury the dead. Burial societies such as the IOOF became popular in the South as a cooperative way to set aside money for funerals of its members. Cemeteries were often open to the public and not exclusive to IOOF members. Lots were usually sold for just a few dollars each and often included maintenance of the site in perpetuity.

James H. and Rachel Lamar deeded 46 ½ acres of land out of their original homestead on May 29, 1889, to the IOOF Lodge No. 83 for \$350.<sup>64</sup> It was a common practice in the South for landowners to donate or sell a small portion of their land holdings to nearby communities for use as a burial ground. Like other IOOF cemeteries platted during the late-nineteenth century, the original layout of the cemetery included a series of rectilinear blocks separated by streets and avenues. Each block was further subdivided by a central drive running north-south and each row of lots was separated by a narrow, grassed aisle. The names of pioneer Eureka Springs families (and likely IOOF members) were ascribed to road names within the cemetery.<sup>65</sup> The entrance to the original cemetery was gated and limestone monoliths served as gate posts, likely supplied by the EIC stone quarry near the White River. The monoliths were engraved with the tenets of the Odd Fellows, the date of the establishment of the cemetery, and the IOOF Lodge number.

A section of the cemetery was reserved for IOOF members and burial plots were sold to members for half price.<sup>66</sup> A portion of Blocks 76 and 77 were dedicated for use as a Potter’s Field.<sup>67</sup> As the Cemetery continued to expand, lots within Blocks 7, 8 and 9 were also set aside for paupers’ graves. Although few markers are located within the Potter’s Field, the IOOF sexton recorded the biographical information and location of burial for each person interred. Although the cemetery had been integrated since its establishment in 1889, and African Americans could purchase lots anywhere within the grounds, many are located within Blocks 7, 14, and 66. One unmarked grave for African-American Methodist Episcopal Church minister Henry Jones is located within the family plot of Jones’ white counterpart, the pastor for the Methodist Episcopal Church.<sup>68</sup>

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<sup>64</sup> Carroll County Deed Records, (Carroll County Circuit Court: Eureka Springs), Volume E, Page 631-632.

<sup>65</sup> IOOF Cemetery Plat, c. 1889, updated to 1987, (City of Eureka Springs Planning Department: Eureka Springs).

<sup>66</sup> “It Carried: Odd Fellows will Establish a Widows’ and Orphans’ Home,” *Daily Arkansas Gazette* (Little Rock, AR), October 29, 1896, 6

<sup>67</sup> IOOF Cemetery Plat

<sup>68</sup> “Index for National Register”



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### *IOOF Widows and Orphan Home*

The IOOF Lodge No. 83 submitted a proposal for the construction of a Widows and Orphans Home to the IOOF Grand Lodge at their annual meeting in October 1896. IOOF committee members for the home included R.G. Floyd (Grand Representative), W.M. Duncan, W.S. Wadsworth and Z.P. Freeman. The lodge offered to donate 46 acres of land for the construction of the home near Eureka Springs. At that time, the burial ground was less than 10-percent occupied and included a small caretaker's cottage. The lodge also offered an additional 106 acres of farm land adjoining the cemetery, improved with a small cottage and barns, for use as a mechanical, agricultural, and horticultural school for the home.<sup>69</sup> Although the proposal was initially accepted by the IOOF Grand Lodge, the home was ultimately constructed in Batesville.<sup>70</sup>

### *Flu Epidemic of 1918*

The United States faced a deadly outbreak of influenza in 1918. While it is theorized the strain began in rural Haskell County, Kansas, the virus quickly spread due in part to the United States' entry into World War I. Men drafted from rural Haskell County, where many had died from a severe flu, were sent to Camp Funston in eastern Kansas. Reports of soldiers sickened by influenza at the camp began in March 1918 and within a month over 50 men had died. The virus spread quickly from there, as soldiers were sent to other training camps throughout the country and then overseas.<sup>71</sup> Russ D. Wilson was the first soldier returned for burial in Eureka Springs during World War I. Wilson enlisted in radio service at Fayetteville in June 1918 and was transferred from Fayetteville to Purdue University at Lafayette, Indiana, for instruction. He died in late September 1918 of pneumonia. Mayor F.O. Butt ordered all businesses be closed on the day of Wilson's funeral, September 30, 1918.<sup>72</sup>

Influenza spread from military populations to communities throughout the United States and by the end of 1918, the flu killed over 7,000 people in Arkansas. Newspaper accounts document two convicts at the State road camp in Eureka Springs with the disease (out of a total of 75 convicts at the camp).<sup>73</sup> By early October 1918, 8,606 cases of influenza had been reported in the state of Arkansas with a total of 297 deaths.<sup>74</sup> In November 1918, nearby Harrison reported 200 cases of

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<sup>69</sup> "It Carried," 6

<sup>70</sup> "Look Like Treadway: Popular Little Rock Odd Fellow in Line for Promotion to Office of Grand Master," *Arkansas Democrat* (Little Rock, AR), October 25, 1898, 6.

<sup>71</sup> Nancy Hendricks, "Flu Epidemic of 1918," *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History*, <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net> (accessed October 26, 2017).

<sup>72</sup> "Russ D. Wilson," *Daily Arkansas Gazette* (Little Rock, AR), October 1, 1918, 12.

<sup>73</sup> "Prisoners are Hard Hit by Influenza: Three-fourths of State Convicts have Malady, Reports to Penitentiary Show," *Arkansas Democrat* (Little Rock, AR), October 18, 1918, 5.

<sup>74</sup> "Big Decrease in Influenza Cases: Slight Increase in Pneumonia – Conditions in Cities of State Improved," *Daily Arkansas Gazette* (Little Rock, AR), October 19, 1918, 5.

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influenza in the vicinity.<sup>75</sup> A total of 81 burials in the IOOF cemetery date to the period of the 1918 influenza epidemic. Compared to 41 buried in 1916 and 45 buried in 1920, the number is a stark increase and is likely due to the impact of influenza on the community of Eureka Springs.<sup>76</sup>

### **Transition to Vacation Resort and Tourist Destination**

While the population of Eureka Springs remained constant from 1880 until the 1910s, the influx of visitors began to slow in the late 1920s. This was due in part to the advent of patented medicine and a move away from “miraculous” cures. Health resorts touting the benefits of curative waters, such as nearby Hot Springs, Arkansas, saw a steady decline during the early twentieth century. The population of Eureka Springs fell to less than 1,500 residents during the Great Depression and the city began to look to different avenues to bring back the prosperity of earlier years.<sup>77</sup> Business owners and residents of Eureka Springs transitioned to a summer destination for the newly opened National Auto Trails system. U.S. Highway 62, ran along the edge of town began as the Ozark Trail connecting Eureka Springs to Berryville to the east and Bentonville to the west. Historic auto trail route 62 began in Niagara Falls, New York, and ended in El Paso, Texas. Eureka Springs was also part of the intercontinental Jefferson Highway. A roadside culture of filling stations, motor camps/courts/motels, cafes, and gift shops located on or just off the highway, extended Eureka Springs’ expertise in hospitality to a new group of travelers.

The transition to tourist destination also required the adaptation of hotels and rooming houses. The Crescent Hotel, operated by the ESIC until 1901, opened as the Crescent College and Conservatory for Young Women in 1908. The school operated during the off-season of the fall, winter, and spring months. The school continued into the 1930s but closed in 1934 during the Great Depression.<sup>78</sup> Norman Baker then opened the hotel as a cancer hospital in July 1937, capitalizing on the popular tales of the healing waters of Eureka Springs and his own claims for cures after operating a hospital in Iowa.<sup>79</sup> Although hundreds of people came to the hospital, “where sick folks get well,” by the “pure mountain air and healthy waters,” many patients died during their stay at the hospital. Baker was soon exposed for fraud and the Baker Cancer Hospital was shuttered by 1940.<sup>80</sup>

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<sup>75</sup> “Harrison,” *Daily Arkansas Gazette* (Little Rock, AR), November 21, 1918, 2.

<sup>76</sup> “Index for National Register”

<sup>77</sup> Westphal, *The Eureka Chronicles*, 86.

<sup>78</sup> *ibid*, 88.

<sup>79</sup> *ibid*, 88.

<sup>80</sup> Michael B. Dougan, “Norman Baker (1882-1958),” *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History*, <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net> (accessed October 26, 2017).

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### **Ozark Cultural Revival**

In addition to visitors brought to the city by the popularity of auto-tourism, a regional movement centered on traditional Ozark arts and crafts brought many creatives to Eureka Springs. Inspired by the rustic appeal of tourist camps and the innate beauty of the natural environment, artists, authors, poets and musicians began the Ozark Cultural Revival of the 1930s. Sam Leath, a long-time resident of Eureka Springs who promoted the city first as a health spa and then as a recreational resort, was instrumental in attracting artists to the area. He constructed a rustic tourist camp known as Camp Leath and created a unique studio for artists across a ravine southwest of the town. The Bridge Studio featured small rooms built into the side of the structure that served as working studios for painters, sculptors, poets and writers.<sup>81</sup>

#### *The Popularity of Folk Markers within the IOOF Cemetery*

Many folk markers exist within the IOOF Cemetery and although some date to c. 1905, most were installed in the 1930s and 1940s. The Ozark Cultural Revival, popular in Eureka Springs at the time, may have inspired a reflection on traditional funerary art in the Upland South. The use of folk markers may have also represented the limited means of family members to mark graves during the Great Depression. Graves are marked using the art of “making do” with fieldstones and quartz, a method that dates to the much earlier period of an Upland South folk cemetery.

### **Evolution of the Tourist Industry in Eureka Springs at Mid-Century**

Although the economy of Eureka Springs and the nation slowed as a result of the Great Depression, public works projects undertaken by the Works Progress Administration as part of the New Deal helped to create additional recreational opportunities in the Eureka Springs area. After World War II, Eureka Springs resumed its role as tourist destination, marked by the re-opening of the Crescent Hotel by a group of Chicago businessmen.<sup>82</sup> As a new generation of visitors began to discover this unique, old-fashioned town, Eureka Springs no longer appealed to tourists as a fashionable health resort, but instead was viewed as a pleasant anachronism.<sup>83</sup>

During the late 1950s and early 1960s the construction of Beaver Dam and Lake as a recreation facility brought new visitors to northwest Arkansas. Eureka Springs benefited and more motels and service facilities were created along US Highway 62.<sup>84</sup> By the early 1970s, more and more travelers began to visit this town with its turn-of-the-century atmosphere, and houses and streets clinging to the hillsides. Artists, writers, retirees and out-of-state visitors began to purchase and refurbish old homes and build new ones. The community grew in popularity as a retirement community as retirees moved from colder, northern climates and more expensive metropolitan areas. An evangelist built the Christ of the Ozarks statue and began The Great Passion Play,

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<sup>81</sup> Westphal, *The Eureka Chronicles*, 87-88.

<sup>82</sup> “Eureka Springs Sold Crescent Hotel at [sic],” *The Madison County Record* (Huntsville, AL), May 30, 1946, 1.

<sup>83</sup> Westphal, *The Eureka Chronicles*, 95.

<sup>84</sup> *ibid*, 95.

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which anchored tourism for three more decades.<sup>85</sup> Thus, Eureka Springs began to experience a second "boom" after a lapse of over fifty years. The increase in tourism and the attraction of new residents has resulted in the old commercial buildings being reopened for use and historic housing stock restored.

#### *Transfer of IOOF Cemetery to the City of Eureka Springs*

The cemetery was in continuous operation by the Odd Fellows until 1965. On December 4, 1965, after formal approval by the Grand Lodge of Arkansas and V.L. Myers, IOOF Grand Master, Lodge No. 83 conveyed the cemetery property to the City of Eureka Springs. As part of the deed transfer, the Lodge required the City to continue the operation of the site as a cemetery.

*If at any time in the future the City of Eureka Springs shall cease to so operate said property as a cemetery for any reason, then title to said property shall revert to the said Lodge.*<sup>86</sup>

Ordinance No. 867, dated September 6, 1966, created the Cemetery Commission and established a permanent maintenance trust fund.<sup>87</sup>

#### **Eureka Springs in the Modern Era**

In 1970 the desire to preserve the turn-of-the-century buildings and the atmosphere of this unique community, led to the creation of zoning ordinances and to the entire city of Eureka Springs being listed on the *National Register of Historic Places*. In 1978 a local ordinance was enacted to create the Eureka Springs Historic District Commission to review all exterior alterations within the District. The City of Eureka Springs Historic District was upgraded to *National Significance* on the National Register in June 2005. It has been a Certified Local Government since 1990 and a Preserve America Community since 2005, the first in Arkansas. In 2001 it was named as a *Distinctive Destination* by the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

#### **Notable Interments Within the Eureka Springs Cemetery**

Eureka Springs began in 1879 as an overnight boom town in the wilderness. People came from all over the region seeking healing from the many mineral springs. In the early days it was an arduous journey on rough wilderness trails, so those who came did so out of desperation. Not all were cured and were, of necessity, laid to rest within the Eureka Springs Cemetery. Thus, the number of burials is more than might be expected for a town the size of Eureka Springs. Since it has always been primarily a visitor destination, the population base has always been fluid. Most of those who founded the town around the healing waters moved on. As the town changed from rough boomtown to elegant spa, some of the families remained in place to create a community base for a nice place to live.

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<sup>85</sup> *ibid*, 96.

<sup>86</sup> Carroll County Deed Records, (Carroll County Circuit Court: Eureka Springs), Volume 64, Page 475-476.

<sup>87</sup> Ordinance No. 867, September 6, 1966 (City of Eureka Springs Planning Department: Eureka Springs).

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The Eureka Springs Cemetery is the final resting place of many of those important to the town's history and many more everyday citizens who keep the town vibrant during good times and hard times. A brief biographical sketch is provided for many of the most notable interments.

### *Lumber Mills*

Lumber was an industry boom in this area even before the healing waters led to the influx of health-seekers. But the building fever after 1879 led to several lumber and planing operations on the west edge of town in an area still known as *Planer Hill*. Early mill owners were the **U.G. Kelley** (Block 50, Lot 17-18 | Photo 47) family. The Kelleys later sold the mill to **Sam Bullock** (Block 24, Lot 12). As times changed, the lumber mills were relocated, and overnight lodgings were built. The Kelley Family motor court is gone, but the family is still here in Eureka Springs. The Bullock's mill site became the Best Western Eureka Inn – still run by family members created by the union between the Rosewaters and Bullocks.<sup>88</sup>

### *Physicians*

Since Eureka Springs was founded on the healing waters of the springs, the town had more doctors than normally lived in a small town. The doctors and their families were an integral part of the community from the start. **Dr. R.G. Floyd** (Block 15, Lot 39 | Photo 40), **Dr. John Fremont Ellis** (Block 55, Lot 1 | Photo 34), and Dr. Charles Davis served in local government and civic organizations beginning in the 1890s. Their wives and daughters formed charitable groups such as the Ladies United Relief Association “to rescue the perishing and care for the dying.” who came here without adequate resources. **Dr. Pearl Tatman** (Block 48, Lot 12) was the first female graduate of the University of Arkansas Medical School. She and her husband, **Dr. Albert Tatman** (Block 48, Lot 12), both practiced here for decades spanning the eras from horseback to automobiles.

### *Entrepreneurs*

Early entrepreneurs found Eureka Springs to be a place for success. For example, **W. O. Perkins** (Block 25, Lot 10) walked to Eureka Springs from Missouri in the early 1890s with his tool belt. His diligence and good work led to a large regional millwork business and construction of many fine local homes – plus the Summer Assembly Grounds and the Western District Carroll County Courthouse in 1908. **Daisy Tatman Perkins** (Block 18, Lot 19), the daughter of Drs. Pearl and Albert married W.O. Perkins' son, **Clyde** (Block 18, Lot 19), and together they gave many hours to the IOOF cemetery and bequeathed money for an operations trust fund in their will. Many of the homes built by W.O. Perkins still stand and are valued elements of the Eureka Springs Historic District. The millworks and lumber yard were operated by Clyde until the 1980s and the complex, with their home, still stand on Center Street adjacent to downtown.

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<sup>88</sup> Tom Gromack, “Perkins Mill Large Part of Eureka Springs' History,” *The Flashlight*: Eureka Springs, AR: June 1985.

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In addition to wood, stone was a popular building material. The quarry north of town (still in operation today) provided limestone for commercial buildings, homes, sidewalks and over 65 miles of retaining walls. **Benjamin Jerome Rosewater** (Block 25, Lot 11) began as the owner of a local quarry then was named postmaster. He and his wife were forces behind creating a Carnegie Library here, one of only four in Arkansas.<sup>89</sup>

All these visitors and residents had to eat, so farms, groceries and restaurants were also means to survive and thrive in Eureka Springs. One of the long-lasting grocer families with many community ties was that of **George Bergdorf** (Block 6, Lot 27). His grocery was in an early brick building on North Main Street that survived the disastrous fires of the 1880s and 1890s. His son married **Edna Pike** (Block 6, Lot 27), one of the daughters of early police chief, Claude Pike. Pike's other daughter, **Zoe** (Block 6, Lot 35), married **Albert Harp** (Block 6, Lot 35). The Bergdorfs and Harps had grocery stores in the same location until Harp's Grocery finally closed their old-fashioned store in 1995 when Albert died. Albert Harp served as Cemetery Sexton for many years. The families were key players in the Ozark Cultural Revival of the 1930s – 1960s. They founded the Hill Folk performers, the Ozark Folk Festival (now in its 69<sup>th</sup> year), and promoted the revival of traditional Ozark crafts and pride in their hill heritage. Their son, Laddie Joe Harp, was a band musician who also played the bugle for many military occasions.

Eureka Springs has not attracted much industry except that related to tourism, health and water. Eureka Springs Water Company was an early business of **John S. Tibbs** (d. April 4, 1897, burial site not recorded in database). By 1905 it had become *Ozarka Water* with water being drawn from springs near the railroad depot and bottled across the street. This water was shipped all over the country on the Frisco Railroad. It was a major employer for many decades. **Richard R. Thompson** (Block 78, Lot 35) was the last of the local owners of *Ozarka* which was sold to Nestle around 1965 after the railroad ceased operation.

Since Eureka Springs has always been a visitor destination, there have been those who worked to bring them here and entertain them once they arrived. **Samuel A. Leath** (Block 10) is a great example. As a young man, he worked in livery stables and hired out as a guide for horseback trail rides. When automobile travel arrived, he built the first motor court cabins for these new travelers. This site evolved into Eureka Springs' major conference hotel and resort. He spent all his adult life as the mainstay of the local Chamber of Commerce, which he founded. **J.W. Hill** (Block 18, Lot 18) managed the Crescent Livery Stables where young Sam worked. In 1895 he installed the town's first telephone system to make it easier to get horses and wagons to those needing transport. This invention soon spread all around town.

From its founding in 1886, the Crescent Hotel followed the fortunes of Eureka Springs. By 1908 it was a college for young women during the school year and a hotel in the summer. By 1932 it was vacant. In 1937 a colorful charlatan, Dr. Norman Baker, re-opened the hotel as a cancer hospital. Many of his patients were not cured and were transported from the basement morgue to

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<sup>89</sup> Youngblood, "Benjamin J. (B.J.) Rosewater (1857-1943)"

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the cemetery late at night. In the 1950s the hotel was revived as an Ozark destination by a group of Chicago businessmen. One of these men was **Dwight Nichols** (Block 26, Lot 26). He was an accomplished photographer who left a stunning record of mid-century Eureka Springs to complement that of early days photographers like **Lucien Gray** (Block 56, Lot 10).

### *Politicians*

And, of course, politicians were drawn to Eureka Springs. The town's most famous politician is **Claude Albert Fuller** (Block 11, Lot 18).<sup>90</sup> His family moved to Eureka Springs in the 1890s and farmed by the White River. The father, Wilmot Fuller, was also a skilled carpenter who built many local homes. Full of drive and ambition, Claude managed to attend law school and move into local city government at a young age. He was city clerk, city attorney, mayor, state legislator, then served ten years in the U.S. Congress. He used his many connections to bring major projects to Northwest Arkansas – U.S. highways, VA Hospital, flood control dams and lakes. After his time in Washington, D.C., he returned to Eureka Springs as a businessman. He had married into the Obenshain family. He was president of the Bank of Eureka Springs from 1930 until his death in 1968. His grandson, John Fuller Cross, is still Chairman of the bank, now called Cornerstone Bank. His great grandson, Charles Cross, is the president/chief executive officer of the bank.

Another local citizen politician of influence was **Festus Orestes Butt** (Block 25, Lots 15 & 16), an attorney who lived to age 99. He too held many local city positions and was an Arkansas legislator. His love of books benefitted the Eureka Springs Carnegie Library, but he extended his influence to state level with the passage of laws enabling counties to level a millage for libraries and in the creation of the state-wide inter-library loan system. He was closely involved in many matters of local infrastructure such as water quality and legislation that enabled Eureka Springs to remain a City of the First Class no matter the population.

### *Religious Leaders*

From the earliest days, religious leaders of all faiths were on hand to minister to the residents and visitors. One of the most notable was **William Evander Penn** (Block 18, Lots 11/22 | Photo 32). He was an evangelist and successful writer/publisher of hymns. His Gothic Revival home, *Penn Castle*, still stands on the hill above the church named in his honor, *Penn Memorial First Baptist Church*. His marker in the cemetery is an impressive obelisk.

### *The Arts*

The arts have also been an integral part of life in Eureka Springs. The cemetery holds the graves of noted national and regional painters such as **Fred Swedlund** (Block 13, Lot 6) and his son, **Glenn**, (Block 13, Lot 6), muralist **H. Louis Freund** (Block 30, Lot 4 – Forest Edge Addition)

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<sup>90</sup> Frank L. Beals, *Backwoods Abron: The Life Story of Claude Albert Fuller*, (Wheaton, IL: Morton Publishing Co., 1951)

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and his jeweler/painter wife, **Elsa Bates Freund** (Block 30, Lot 3 – Forest Edge Addition).<sup>91, 92</sup> Writers of every genre thrived here. Some were native and wrote about their lives in the hills such as **Cora Pinkley-Call** (Block 10, Lot 7).<sup>93</sup> Other authors wrote fiction, non-fiction and poetry, such as Bonnie Lela Crump. Journalist **Anna House** (Block 6, Lot 12) reported Eureka Springs' news for 65 years in local newspapers and left a scrapbook collection of articles for posterity.

### **Period of Significance**

The Eureka Springs Cemetery was originally established as a community burial ground by the Eureka Springs IOOF Lodge No. 83 on May 29, 1889, although burials within the complex date to 1880. Burials from different time periods are found in each occupied block and, except for the northern-most blocks and the two new additions, it is clear the entire cemetery as currently defined was in use from the earliest years of its existence. Interior streets within the cemetery reflect the original configuration of the cemetery and most remain as dirt paths, with asphalt paving added only to the main vehicular route through the cemetery. The most significant impacts to the original layout and composition of the cemetery include the addition of the Forest Edge section (1950) and the Memorial Garden section (1980), the demolition of the original caretaker's cottage, and the construction of a maintenance shed. The Eureka Springs IOOF Lodge No. 83 continued to manage the cemetery until the transfer of the land to the City of Eureka Springs in 1965. Burials continue to take place within the Eureka Springs Cemetery, although this practice has slowed within the more modern period of the complex. Therefore, the period of significance for the Eureka Springs Cemetery is defined as 1880-1965, representing the period from initial use of the land as a burial ground until the transfer of the land to the City of Eureka Springs. This time span includes most monuments and gravesites within the historic period of the cemetery and captures a true sense of the historic setting and associations required to support the areas of significance of the Eureka Springs Cemetery.

### **Criteria Considerations**

The Eureka Springs Cemetery is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Art and under Criterion A in the area of Community Planning and Development. Ordinarily cemeteries and properties owned by religious organizations are not eligible for inclusion in the National Register. However, the nominated property meets Criteria Consideration D because the cemetery derives its primary significance from its artistic distinction, historic associations with important events in Eureka Springs' past, and great age. It is nominated at the local level of significance with a period of significance from 1880 to 1965.

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<sup>91</sup> Alan Du Bois, "Harry Louis Freund (1905-1999)," *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History*, <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net>.

<sup>92</sup> Alan Du Bois, "Elsie Mari Bates Freund (1912-2001)," *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History*, <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net>.

<sup>93</sup> Cora Pinkley Call, *Eureka Springs – Stair-Step Town*, (Eureka Springs, AR: Pinkley-Call, 1952)



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Eureka Springs Cemetery

Name of Property

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Eureka Springs Cemetery  
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### Archival Collections

City of Eureka Springs Planning Department Archives (ordinance and map files)

Carroll County Deed Records, Carroll County Clerk, Eureka Springs, Arkansas

Library Newspaper Archives: Newspapers.com

*Arkansas Democrat*, Little Rock, AR (1898-1918)

*Cassville Republican*, Cassville, MO (1894-1932)

*Daily Arkansas Gazette*, Little Rock, AR (1882-1918)

*Fayetteville Weekly Democrat*, Fayetteville, AR (1889)

*The Monett Times*, Monett, MO (1909)

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*Neosho Daily News*, Neosho, MO (1915-1948)

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*The Pittsburg Daily Headlight*, Pittsburg, KS (1897)

*The Southern Standard*, Arkadelphia, AR (1895-1896)

*Weekly Chillicothe Crisis*, Chillicothe, MO (1880)

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### Previous documentation on file (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

Eureka Springs Cemetery  
Name of Property

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\_\_\_ 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: City of Eureka Springs

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** CR1266

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreege of Property** 20 acres

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)**

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

A. Latitude: 36°24'7.21"N	Longitude: 93°42'28.03"W
B. Latitude: 36°24'6.85"N	Longitude: 93°42'21.47"W
C. Latitude: 36°24'4.52"N	Longitude: 93°42'20.92"W
D. Latitude: 36°24'3.09"N	Longitude: 93°42'18.36"W
E. Latitude: 36°23'55.34"N	Longitude: 93°42'15.41"W
F. Latitude: 36°23'52.75"N	Longitude: 93°42'13.01"W
G. Latitude: 36°23'49.14"N	Longitude: 93°42'18.56"W
H. Latitude: 36°23'50.23"N	Longitude: 93°42'19.66"W
I. Latitude: 36°23'54.96"N	Longitude: 93°42'19.85"W
J. Latitude: 36°23'58.52"N	Longitude: 93°42'23.38"W
K. Latitude: 36°24'0.00"N	Longitude: 93°42'23.37"W
L. Latitude: 36°24'1.95"N	Longitude: 93°42'27.26"W
M. Latitude: 36°24'4.33"N	Longitude: 93°42'25.58"W

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

The Eureka Springs Cemetery is located at the eastern edge of the Eureka Springs city limits along East Van Buren/U.S. Highway 62 East within Arkansas Section 13, Township 20, Range 26. Although the cemetery as sold to the IOOF Lodge No. 83 in 1889 encompasses a total of 46 ½ acres, approximately 20 acres are fenced and used as cemetery burial plots.

Eureka Springs Cemetery  
Name of Property

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**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary for the Eureka Springs Cemetery includes that portion of the original 46 ½-acre parcel historically developed and used as for cemetery burial plots. Therefore, the boundaries do not represent the complete acreage of the IOOF Cemetery platted in 1889. Although not every block was cleared for use as burial plots, both the developed and undeveloped portions of the parcel combine to create a cohesive setting that retains a high degree of integrity from the period of significance.

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: S. Elizabeth Valenzuela, Preservation Specialist, Valenzuela Preservation Studio and Gleena Booth, CLG Coordinator, City of Eureka Springs, Arkansas  
street & number: P.O. Box 90202  
city or town: Austin state: TX zip code: 78709  
e-mail beth@v-preservationstudio.com  
telephone: 512/291-8108  
date: November 15, 2017

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Eureka Springs Cemetery  
Name of Property

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**Additional Documentation**

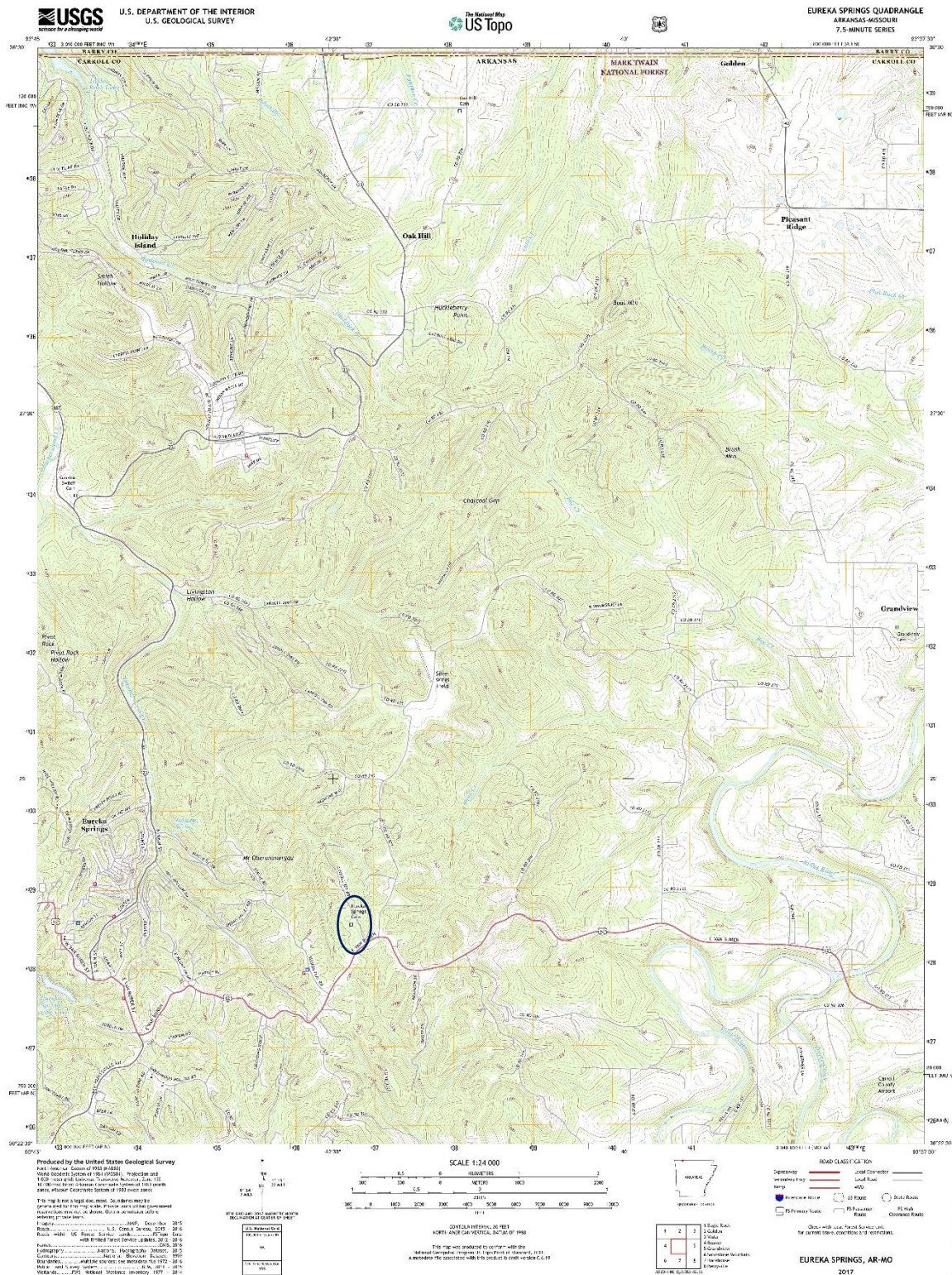
Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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.

Eureka Springs Cemetery  
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*Map 1: USGS Topographical Map indicating location of Eureka Springs Cemetery*





Eureka Springs Cemetery  
Name of Property

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*Map 2: Overall Site Plan of Eureka Springs Cemetery, indicating National Register site and parcel boundaries.*



Eureka Springs Cemetery  
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*Map 3: Overall Site Plan of Eureka Springs Cemetery indicating parcel boundaries and cemetery block numbers.*



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Name of Property

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*Map 3a: Detailed Site Plan – Northern section of Eureka Springs Cemetery with photo key.*



Eureka Springs Cemetery  
Name of Property

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*Map 3b: Detailed Site Plan – Central section of Eureka Springs Cemetery with photo key.*



Eureka Springs Cemetery

Name of Property  
 County and State

**Map 3c: Detailed Site Plan – Blocks 1-9 and Memorial Garden with photo key.**



Eureka Springs Cemetery  
Name of Property

Carroll County, Arkansas  
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### Photograph Log

Name of Property: Eureka Springs Cemetery Historic District  
City or Vicinity: Eureka Springs  
County, State: Carroll County, Arkansas  
Photographer: S. Elizabeth Valenzuela  
Date Photographed: October 2017  
Number of Photos: 71

#### Photo #1

Photo Location: Corner of Obenshain Avenue and Hamilton Street, looking southeast  
Photo Description: View of Block 1

#### Photo #2

Photo Location: Corner of Obenshain Avenue and Newton Street, looking northwest  
Photo Description: View of Block 2

#### Photo #3

Photo Location: Newton Street, looking west  
Photo Description: View of Block 3 (south) and Block 4

#### Photo #4

Photo Location: Corner of Freidheim Street and Eads Avenue, looking southeast  
Photo Description: View of Block 5

#### Photo #5

Photo Location: Corner of Obenshain Avenue and Newton Street, looking southwest  
Photo Description: View of Blocks 1 and 6

#### Photo #6

Photo Location: Freidheim Street, looking north  
Photo Description: View of Blocks 7 and 8

#### Photo #7

Photo Location: Corner of Freidheim Street and Ridgley Avenue, looking northwest  
Photo Description: View of Block 13

#### Photo #8

Photo Location: Corner of Blocksom Avenue and Henson Street, looking south  
Photo Description: View of Block 19

#### Photo #9

Photo Location: Corner of Henson Street and Broyles Avenue, looking northwest  
Photo Description: View of Blocks 22 and 34

#### Photo #10

Photo Location: Corner of Broyles Avenue and Carleton Street, looking south  
Photo Description: View of Blocks 23, 32 and 33

#### Photo #11

Photo Location: Corner of Freidheim Street and Wear Avenue, looking west  
Photo Description: View of Block 46

#### Photo #12

Photo Location: Corner of Freeman Street and Blocksom Avenue, looking southwest  
Photo Description: View of Block 57

#### Photo #13

Photo Location: Near Floyd Avenue and Freidheim Street, looking south  
Photo Description: Block 76 – Potter's Field

#### Photo #14

Photo Location: Near Simmons Avenue and Freidheim Street, looking south  
Photo Description: Block 77 – Potter's Field

Eureka Springs Cemetery  
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**Photo #15**

Photo Location: Near eastern boundary and US Highway 62, looking west  
Photo Description: Memorial Gardens

**Photo #16**

Photo Location: Near Carleton Street, looking southwest  
Photo Description: Forest Edge Addition

**Photo #17**

Photo Location: Intersection of Freidheim and Eads Roads, looking northeast  
Photo Description: View of water fountain

**Photo #18**

Photo Location: Corner of Eads Avenue and Newton Street, looking northeast  
Photo Description: View of maintenance shed

**Photo #19**

Photo Location: Near eastern boundary and US Highway 62, looking northwest  
Photo Description: View of pumphouse

**Photo #20**

Photo Location: Near corner of Newton Street and Obenshain Avenue  
Photo Description: Garden/flagpole

**Photo #21**

Photo Location: Entrance to Eureka Springs Cemetery from US Highway 62, looking north  
Photo Description: View of iron fence and gates

**Photo #22**

Photo Location: Entrance to Eureka Springs Cemetery from US Highway 62, looking northeast  
Photo Description: View of iron fence and gates

**Photo #23**

Photo Location: Secondary entrance to Eureka Springs Cemetery, looking southeast  
Photo Description: View of iron fence and gates

**Photo #24**

Photo Location: Southeast corner of Eureka Springs Cemetery property, near US Highway 62, looking southeast  
Photo Description: View of cattle fence

**Photo #25**

Photo Location: Entrance to Eureka Springs Cemetery from US Highway 62, looking southwest  
Photo Description: 2013 IOOF monolith (replacement) and 1889 IOOF monolith remnant (original)

**Photo #26**

Photo Location: Entrance to Eureka Springs Cemetery from US Highway 62, looking south  
Photo Description: 1889 IOOF monolith

**Photo #27**

Photo Location: Entrance to Eureka Springs Cemetery from US Highway 62, looking northwest  
Photo Description: Flagpole and light standard

**Photo #28**

Photo Location: Block 20, Lot 11, looking west  
Photo Description: William A. Hill (folk marker), 1928

**Photo #29**

Photo Location: Block 66, Lot 11, looking west  
Photo Description: Leora Ames (folk marker), 1922

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**Photo #30**

Photo Location: Block 66, Lot 11, looking west  
Photo Description: Pyatt (artistic merit), 1914

**Photo #31**

Photo Location: Block 18, Lot 5, looking southwest  
Photo Description: Annie Squier (artistic merit), 1898

**Photo #32**

Photo Location: Block 18, Lot 22, looking northwest  
Photo Description: William E. Penn (artistic merit/notable person), 1895

**Photo #33**

Photo Location: Block 16, Lot 35, looking southeast  
Photo Description: W.H. and Vashtia Johnson (artistic merit), 1891/1892

**Photo #34**

Photo Location: Block 55, Lot 4, looking northwest  
Photo Description: Dr. John Fremont Ellis (folk marker), 1931

**Photo #35**

Photo Location: Block 17, Lot 24, looking southeast  
Photo Description: Capt. John Carroll (artistic merit/notable person), 1895

**Photo #36**

Photo Location: Block 15, looking northwest  
Photo Description: Patric Sweeney (artistic merit/notable person), 1905

**Photo #37**

Photo Location: Block 15, Lot 26, looking west  
Photo Description: James A. Swaim (artistic merit), 1947

**Photo #38**

Photo Location: Block 15, Lot 28, looking northeast  
Photo Description: Katherine Frances Hawley (artistic merit), 1909

**Photo #39**

Photo Location: Block 15, Lot 31, looking east  
Photo Description: James Tompson/Hattie B. Tompson (artistic merit), 1891/1893

**Photo #40**

Photo Location: Block 15, Lot 39, looking east  
Photo Description: Dr. R.G. Floyd (artistic merit/notable person), 1918

**Photo #41**

Photo Location: Block 13, Lots 19-20, looking southwest  
Photo Description: Robert Hatcher (folk marker), 1961

**Photo #42**

Photo Location: Block 13, Lot 53, looking southeast  
Photo Description: Darius C. Franche (artistic merit), 1920

**Photo #43**

Photo Location: Blocks 76/77, looking east  
Photo Description: Rosetta Hatcher (folk marker), 1947

**Photo #44**

Photo Location: Blocks 76/77, looking east  
Photo Description: Ethel Grace Scarrow (folk marker), 1938

**Photo #45**

Photo Location: Block 14, Lot 14, looking northeast  
Photo Description: Lillian McAllister (folk marker), 1940



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**Photo #46**

Photo Location: Block 12, looking east  
Photo Description: Unknown (folk marker), no date

**Photo #47**

Photo Location: Block 50, looking northeast  
Photo Description: U.G. Kelley family burial site (artistic merit/notable persons), 1920

**Photo #48**

Photo Location: Block 46, looking east  
Photo Description: Maud Roberts Birchfield (folk marker), 1910

**Photo #49**

Photo Location: Block 47, looking west  
Photo Description: Unknown (folk marker), no date

**Photo #50**

Photo Location: Block 47, Lot 12, looking east  
Photo Description: R.W. Goudelock (artistic merit), 1908

**Photo #51**

Photo Location: Block 48, Lot 12, looking east  
Photo Description: Kelley family burial site (artistic merit), 1918

**Photo #52**

Photo Location: Block 11, Lot 5, looking southwest  
Photo Description: Birtie and Lewis R. Weber (folk marker), 1934

**Photo #53**

Photo Location: Block 11, Lot 17, looking northeast  
Photo Description: John Quinn (artistic merit), 1906

**Photo #54**

Photo Location: Block 10, Lot 39, looking east  
Photo Description: William Tarr (artistic merit/notable person), 1912

**Photo #55**

Photo Location: Block 9, Lot 17, looking northwest  
Photo Description: Elizabeth Perry and Lizzie, Earle, and Myra West (artistic merit), 1890, 1901, 1890, 1888

**Photo #56**

Photo Location: Block 4, Lot 20, looking southeast  
Photo Description: Means (artistic merit), c. 1880

**Photo #57**

Photo Location: Block 4, Lot 33, looking southeast  
Photo Description: Gibbs, no date

**Photo #58**

Photo Location: Block 3, Lot 35, looking east  
Photo Description: Minnie Campbell (folk marker), 1909

**Photo #59**

Photo Location: Block 3, Lot 35, looking east  
Photo Description: Mildred Campbell (folk marker), 1909

**Photo #60**

Photo Location: Block 8, looking southeast  
Photo Description: Unmarked (folk marker), no date

**Photo #61**

Photo Location: Block 5, Lot 24, looking east  
Photo Description: John Dunaway (artistic merit), 1881

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**Photo #62**

Photo Location: Block 2, Lot 2, looking southeast  
Photo Description: R.L. Meador (artistic merit), 1895

**Photo #63**

Photo Location: Block 2, Lot 3, looking southeast  
Photo Description: Mary Quink (artistic merit), 1897

**Photo #64**

Photo Location: Block 7, Lot 10, looking east  
Photo Description: Clematine Lenox (folk marker), 1904

**Photo #65**

Photo Location: Block 7, Lot 10, looking east  
Photo Description: Della Stroud (folk marker), 1905

**Photo #66**

Photo Location: Block 7, Lot 26, looking southeast  
Photo Description: Reverend C. Richard, Hary Richard (artistic merit/notable persons), 1898, 1902

**Photo #67**

Photo Location: Block 6, looking east  
Photo Description: Sarah M. Barker (folk marker), no date

**Photo #68**

Photo Location: Block 6, Lot 2, looking east  
Photo Description: John Bergdorf (artistic merit), 1881

**Photo #69**

Photo Location: Block 6, Lot 17, looking northeast  
Photo Description: Martha Rude (artistic merit), 1883

**Photo #70**

Photo Location: Block 1, Lot 2, looking west  
Photo Description: Landaker (artistic merit), 1895

**Photo #71**

Photo Location: Block 1, Lot 19, looking south  
Photo Description: Sina Delap (artistic merit), 1883



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**Figure 2:** Eureka Springs Monumental Works, N.L. Burkhart, Proprietor, 156 N. Main Street. Note railroad track in front. House to left of monument shop is Burkhart's, where he lived with his wife Stella and her mother. (Source: Eureka Springs Carnegie Library, Mr. Tom Thomas Collection. BES 04-001).



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*Figure 3: Eureka Springs Monumental Works, N.L. Burkhart, Manager, located at 156 N. Main Street (now 184 N. Main Street), c. 1925. Note the Burkhart residence has sign for "Justice of the Peace" and the railroad tracks are no longer extant. (Source: Eureka Springs Carnegie Library, Mr. Tom Thomas Collection. BES 04-002-25).*



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*Figure 4: Nanthal (Nathan) Lester (left) and Ferman (right) Burkhart, c. 1910. Both wearing Modern Woodmen of America – predecessor to Woodmen of the World – uniforms (Source: Ancestry.com public member photos – uploaded by “lisenby” on May 1, 2016).*



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*Figure 5: Maier's Monument Shop, St. Joseph, Missouri, 1908 (Source: Rock Products Monthly: Stone Edition, January 5, 1908).*



**SEBASTIAN MAIER'S PLANT, ST. JOSEPH, MO.**

*Figure 6: Advertisements in St. Joseph, Missouri City Directories, 1905 (top) and 1910 (bottom), (Source: Ancestry.com U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995, database online).*



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*Figure 7: Advertisements in Yellville and Harrison newspapers for Nick Miller, 1889 (top) and 1890 (bottom), (Source: The Mountain Echo, October 25, 1889 and September 19, 1890).*

**NICK MILLER,**  
**CONTRACTOR,**  
**FOR STONE & MARBLE WORK.**  
Stone fronts, Door and Window  
sills, Steps &c. done in first class  
style, on reasonable terms. Also  
orders solicited for monuments and  
tombstone work.  
Satisfaction Guaranteed.  
Yellville, Ark.

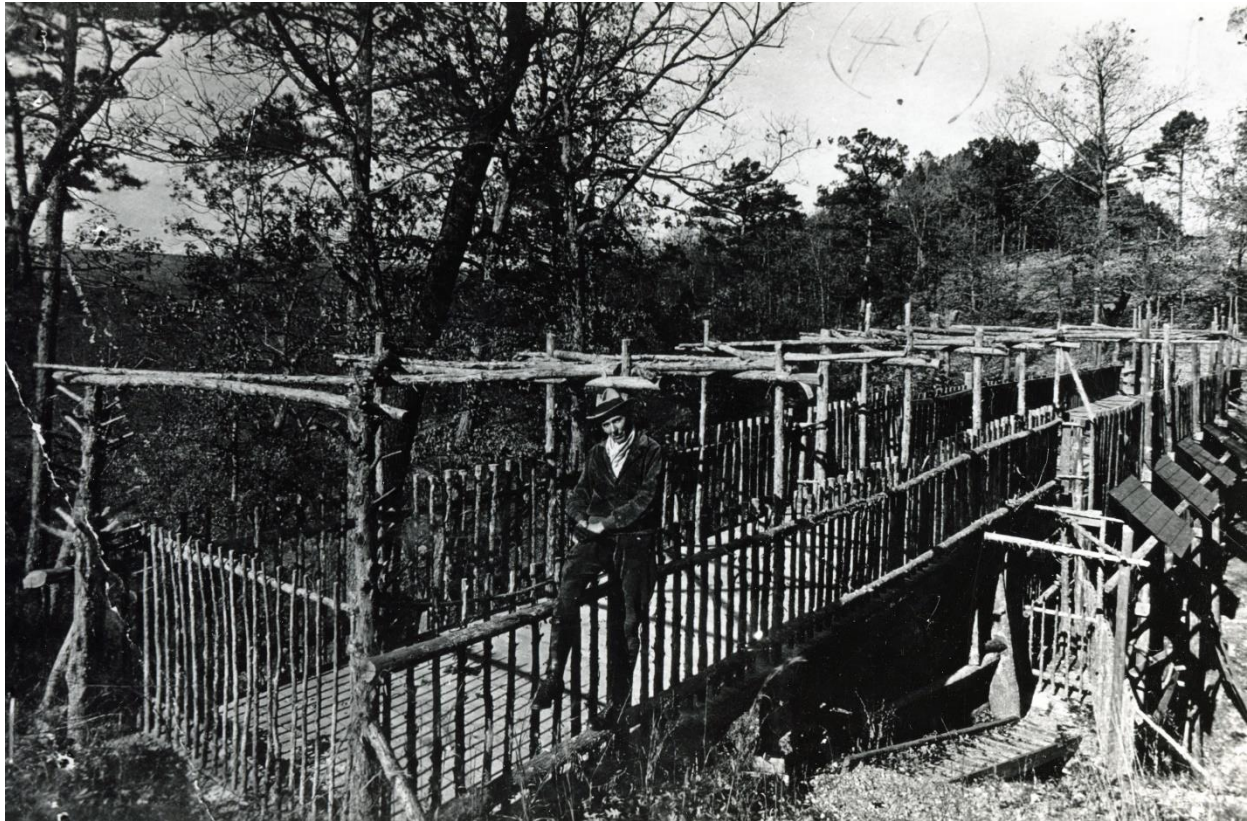
**NICK MILLER,**  
**CONTRACTOR.**  
Stone fronts, Door and Window sills,  
Steps &c. done in first class style, on rea-  
sonable terms. Also orders solicited for  
monuments and tombstone work.  
Satisfaction Guaranteed.  
HARRISON ARK.



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*Figure 8: Studio Bridge built by Sam Leath (pictured) and Steel Kennedy. Spanned hollow behind Camp Leath on Highway 62, current Inn of the Ozarks, 1931. (Source: Eureka Springs Carnegie Library, ESHM Collection. BES 06-057-31).*

















BLOCK 13  
RIDDLEY







BŁOCK 22

ROBINSON



















A monument erected by  
WILLIAM KING GLADEN  
AND  
ALLIED SOCIETY  
IN  
HONOR OF  
THE  
LATE  
WILLIAM KING GLADEN  
BORN 1845  
DIED 1905

BLOCK 4  
EADS

Prohibited  
Dog





ARNETT

Belleman



PUTMAN

ROLLES



CENTRAL  
CEMETERY  
Have - Don't

CEMETERY





**ONYX  
CAVE**  
600 FT. TURN LEFT













LEORA AMES  
1908-1922





SUSAN  
DYATT  
MAR. 1  
1855  
AUG. 6  
1930

FATHER  
MOTHER

*IN THE HOUSE OF GOD WE MEET FOR REST*

DYATT





JOHN L.  
SQUIER,  
BORN  
FEB. 18, 1842,  
DIED  
AUG. 11, 1898.

SQUIER







JOHNSON


JOHNSON  
1866  
MAY 14 1821  
MAY 25 1892





CAPT. JOHN CARROLL  
AUGUST 30 1826  
AUGUST 12 1895





SWAIM



JAMES TOMPSON  
1836 — 1891  
DAUGHTER  
HATTIE B.  
1869 — 1893

TOMPSON



RUSSELL G. FLOYD, M.D.

1856 — 1918

JENNIE SETZER

WIFE OF

R. G. FLOYD

BORN NOV. 30, 1868 - DIED FEB. 2, 1904

OH FOR THE TOUCH OF A VANISHED HAND

FLOYD

HAYDEN

YOUNG







FRANCHE

DARIUS C.  
1857-1920

ROSETTA HATCHER  
DIED

ROSETTA HATCHER  
1887 1947









JUNE  
OTTENS  
BORN  
DIED



KELLEY

MOTHER FATHER  
MAY 9, 1855  
NOV. 1, 1911  
JULY 20, 1854  
SEPT. 8, 1910





MAMIE ROBERTS  
BORN [illegible]  
DIED [illegible]





R.W. GOUDELOCK  
NOV. 30. 1840  
JUNE 19. 1908  
T.J. GOUDELOCK  
APR. 23. 1843  
FEB. 15. 1907

**GOUDELOCK**



SISTER  
GARR



KELLEY



ROY E. WILSON  
OCT 27, 1890  
AUG 17, 1968

THE  
WEBER'S

WILSON  
MAY 15, 1894  
MAY 15, 1968

WILSON  
MAY 15, 1894  
MAY 15, 1968



JUNY  
MAY 21 1868  
FEB 19 1916

JUNY

FULLER  
MAY 1 1868  
FEB 19 1916



WILLIAM H. STARR  
1889 — 192

STARR







MEANS



MINNIE CAMPBELL

BORN NOV. 1. 1885

AND DIED OCT. 17. 1909

SAFE IN THE ARMS OF HER

SAFE ON HIS CENT. LE

BREAST THEIR BY HIS

LOVE. OER SHADOWED

SWEETLY HER HER

SOL RESTS

MILDRED CAMPBELL  
BORN M APRIL  
1909 DIED JUL  
15 1909  
ASLEEP IN JESUS  
OH HOW SWEET





WILLIAM DUNALLY

BORN FEBRUARY 1851  
DIED JULY 11, 1931

*His spirit is the one that walks through  
the camp of the army of the new century  
in the way of a warrior, with it in the  
seat of the command.*

MADE BY  
OLD GREEN



R. L. MEADOR  
BORN  
JAN. 8, 1862.  
DIED  
JULY 23, 1895.

Place in the Hall of Fame of the  
Woodmen of the World



MEMBER OF DISTRICT  
NO. 1  
WOODMEN OF THE WORLD

MARY QUISK  
WIFE OF  
RICH QUISK  
BORN  
NOV. 20, 1839  
DIED  
JAN. 18, 1897



OLIVIA  
LENOX  
BORN  
DEC 8 1877  
DIED  
NOV 8 1904

---

IN HEAVENLY LOVE Awaiting



Mrs. DEL  
BOHN  
OCT 21 1860  
DIED  
MAY 21 1868

REV. C.  
RICHARD  
DIED  
June 23, 1898  
Age 48 Yrs.

MARY  
RICHARD  
DIED  
Dec. 14, 1902  
Age 28 Yrs.

RICHARD



SARAH M.  
BORN OCT



BERNARD J. ...  
DIED ...

Small rectangular stone marker



GRAVE

GRAVE

GRAVE

MARTIN  
WIFE OF  
WILLIAM  
BORN  
DIED

GRAVE





RESTING PLACE  
OF  
J. L. DEEAP  
DIED  
NOV 29 1883  
AGED  
46 YEARS



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 4/25/2018      Date of Pending List: 5/16/2018      Date of 16th Day: 5/31/2018      Date of 45th Day: 6/11/2018      Date of Weekly List: 6/8/2018

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

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

Accept       Return       Reject      6/8/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary  
Comments:

Recommendation/  
Criteria

Reviewer Alexis Abernathy      Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2236      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.



OFFICE OF THE MAYOR  
www.cityofeurekasprings.org



March 20, 2018

Ralph Wilcox, Coordinator  
National Register of Historic Places  
Arkansas Historic Preservation Program  
1100 North Street  
Little Rock, AR 72201

Dear Mr. Wilcox,

I am writing on behalf of the Certified Local Government Program and the Eureka Springs Historic District Commission. I am adding my support to the application for the Eureka Springs Cemetery nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

The Eureka Springs Cemetery has been an important part of the historic fabric of our community since the land was donated to the Independent Order of Oddfellows in 1889. I feel that our cemetery is also special enough to be recognized nationally with the honor of being listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Please add my letter to the other comments for the Arkansas State Review Board hearing on April 4, 2018.

Thank you for your consideration.

Best regards,

Glenna Booth  
Certified Local Government Program Coordinator  
Office of the Mayor



THE DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS  
**HERITAGE**

Asa Hutchinson  
*Governor*

Stacy Hurst  
*Director*



April 4, 2018

J. Paul Loether, Deputy Keeper and Chief  
National Register and National Historic Landmark Programs  
National Register of Historic Places  
1849 C Street., NW  
Mail Stop 7228  
Washington D.C. 20240

Arkansas Arts Council

Arkansas Natural  
Heritage Commission

Arkansas State Archives

Delta Cultural Center

Historic Arkansas Museum

Mosaic Templars  
Cultural Center

Old State House Museum

RE: Eureka Springs Cemetery – Eureka Springs, Carroll County,  
Arkansas

Dear Mr. Loether:

We are enclosing for your review the above-referenced nomination. The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the Eureka Springs Cemetery to the National Register of Historic Places. The Arkansas Historic Preservation Program has complied with all applicable nominating procedures and notification requirements in the nomination process.

If you need further information, please call Ralph S. Wilcox of my staff at (501) 324-9787. Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,

Stacy Hurst  
State Historic Preservation Officer

SH:rsw

Enclosure



ARKANSAS HISTORIC  
PRESERVATION PROGRAM



1100 North Street  
Little Rock, AR 72201

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

e-mail:

[info@arkansaspreservation.org](mailto:info@arkansaspreservation.org)

website:

[www.arkansaspreservation.com](http://www.arkansaspreservation.com)

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