

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property

County and State

Section number _____ Page _____

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 16000653

Date Listed: 5/5/2017

Property Name: Green Cemetery

County: Ouachita

State: AR

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



Signature of the Keeper

5.5.2017

Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 8: Areas of Significance

“Exploration/Settlement” is hereby deleted as an area of significance.

When resubmitted, Criterion A was removed, but the subsequent area of significance was left on the form.

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

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.



1. Name of Property

Historic name: Green Cemetery

Other names/site number: Greene Family Cemetery, OU0300

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

N/A

2. Location

Street & number: West of Ouachita County Road 1

City or town: Stephens State: AR County: Ouachita

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

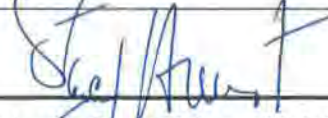
I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

___ A ___ B X C ___ D

	<u>2-24-17</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<u>Arkansas Historic Preservation Program</u>	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government


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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)


Signature of the Keeper

5.5.2017
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
_____	_____	buildings
<u>1</u>	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>1</u>	_____	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register _____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

FUNERARY: cemetery

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

FUNERARY: cemetery

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

N/A

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: N/A

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has

Summary Paragraph

The Green Cemetery in southern Ouachita County is located roughly two miles to the northwest of the town of Stephens, Arkansas. The Green family lived and farmed near the historic community of Seminary, Arkansas, which was located only a few miles to the northwest of the present community of Stephens, Arkansas. The Green Cemetery stands as the last record of this early prominent southern Ouachita county family and is an intact, cohesive example of late 19th century gravestones and burial traditions with no known burials or gravestones later than 1913. The earliest death date recorded in the cemetery is 1853. There are two examples of large table grave markers, both with maker's marks as well as various other types of gravestones dating from c. 1855 through 1913.

Narrative Description

The Green Cemetery includes eighteen known graves, most of them descendants of Simon and Esther Greene.¹ During a survey of the cemetery in 1983, local researchers were able to identify

¹ The last name of Green is recorded as Green as well as Greene on the various gravestones throughout the cemetery. The name Green Cemetery has been recorded in county records and in previous research. There are roughly as many Green spellings as Greene. There doesn't appear to be any generational or period standard based on the names and dates recorded in this cemetery. It appears to be either a personal choice in spelling or a result in miscommunication with local or regional stone carvers during the production of the monuments.

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and record eighteen headstones, including sixteen with legible inscriptions.² These sixteen headstones, identified in 1983 are still present and have been partially protected by the overgrowth and tree canopy from heavy weathering. It is possible that there are several unmarked graves, most likely of slaves belonging to the Greene family, either adjacent to this cemetery, or at another location in the area. Most of the gravestones are regular in size, except for the two large chest tomb memorials. Several graves include small rectangular stone footstones. All of the gravestones are stone, with incised carvings. The cemetery is mostly overgrown, but has so far escaped any major damage due to fallen trees. The surrounding land is owned and managed by the Weyerhaeuser timber company.

The cemetery includes four generations of the Green family of southern Ouachita County. The earliest dated burial is that of family patriarch Simon Greene, who died in 1853. The burial of Estelle Green could also have been an early grave, however the death date has been rendered illegible by weathering and no historic documents have been found for her date of death. The latest death date recorded in the cemetery is found on the gravestone of Elizabeth A. Greene, who passed away on July 7, 1913. The rest of the gravestones range in date between these two burials, with eight death dates recorded during the first decade of the 20th century, the most of any decade represented. There were no death dates recorded during the 1880s.

The known graves in this small family cemetery are arranged in three basic rows, with the two large chest tomb memorials of Esther and Simon Greene at the head of the rest of the graves. The chest tombs are a type of box tomb or false crypt that only served to protect and mark an in-ground burial rather than serving as a true tomb. The two chest tombs are similar in design, although marked with different maker's marks. The memorial for Esther Greene is marked "REYNOLDS. N.O." along the bottom edge of the top slab. The memorial for Simon Greene is marked "STROUD. N.O." at the bottom right corner of the top stone slab. The two large memorials are composed of a rectangular stone slab supported by rectangular piers, incised with vertical line decorations that mimic short abstract columns. Stone panels are set between the piers, creating the sides of the chest form of the memorials. The side panels of the Simon Greene memorial have fallen into the space under the top slab. This is possibly due to subsidence of the ground underneath the memorial. The top slab of the memorial for Esther Green reads as follows:

SACRED
to the memory of
ESTHER GREEN.
Born Feb. 21st. 1792
Died Aug. 20th. 1866.

The top slab of the memorial of Simon Green reads as follows

SACRED
to the memory of
SIMON GREEN

² Survey of the Green Cemetery undertaken by Roy Richard Green and Benita Green Payne in 1983.

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born January 22nd 1788
died June 23rd 1853.

Several specific types of grave iconography are illustrated in this cemetery, including birds in flight, carved vegetation, an urn, an open gate carving, a Bible, lilies, and a masonic symbol. A few graves also include inscribed messages. The graves of Louis Green (d. 1894), Baby Green (d. 1906) and Anne J. Green (1879) include a roundel with a carved bird in flight, most likely a representation of a dove, along the top edge of each monument. The dove was a common Christian symbol of peace and ascension of the soul to heaven after death. The pillar grave of T. Lamberts (d. 1900) includes stylized lilies inscribed within a roundel near the top of the pillar. The Lamberts pillar is also topped by a stylized urn and sits on a square base with an inscribed message. The pillar has been damaged and is currently leaning against its original base. The gravestone of D. W. Green (d. 1907) is also composed of a square pillar with a cross gabled top. An urn appears to be missing from the top of the gravestone of Frances Ann Green (d. 1899). An unusual open gate motif is found on the gravestone of Elizabeth A. Greene (d. 1913). The open gate is a direct symbolic reference to the passage of the deceased through the gates of heaven. Elizabeth Greene's gravestone also includes a closed book form at its top, a reference to the Bible. The masonic square and compass symbol is found on the left hand side of the gravestone of T. J. Rowe (d. 1909). The gravestones of Eliza S. Greene (d. 1898) and W. F. Greene (d. 1901), who were married and had fourteen children together, are strikingly similar with only the carving on W. F. Greene's headstone being of a lesser standard of craftsmanship and suffering more from weathering.

The complete list of gravestones and their inscriptions is as follows³:

- Green, Anna J., b.Oct. 29, 1873, d.June 13, 1879, "Not gone from memory, not gone from love, But gone to my father, in heaven above"
- Green, Baby, b.July 22, 1906, d.Aug. 15, 1906 child of D.M. and S. A. Green, "At Rest"
- Green, D. W., b.Mar. 11, 1883, d.Aug. 23, 1907, "Gone but not forgotten"
- Green, Estelle, b.April 27, 1831, d.Oct. 31, ____ ?, (not legible)
- Green, Frances Ann, b.Aug. 3, 1824, d.Aug. 29, 1899
- Green, Louis E., b.Aug. 24, 1894, d.June 2, 1909, "At Rest"
- Greene, W.F., b.Oct. 11, 1817, d.Feb.7, 1901, "His toils are past his work is done, he fought the fight, the victory won."
- Greene, Eliza S., b.Feb. 12, 1833, d.April 15, 1898, Wife of W.F. Greene, "This tablet is erected by children dear, She is not dead but sleeping here."
- Greene, Elizabeth A., b.Sept. 24, 1826, d.July 7, 1913, "Gone but not forgotten"
- Greene, Esther, b.Feb. 21, 1792,, d.Aug. 20, 1866, "Sacred to the memory of"
- Greene, Linton J., b.1816, d.Feb. 20, 1867, 51 years, 1 mo. 16 days, "Erected to his memory by his affectionate sister, Elizabeth A. Green. He was not forgotten in his last hours and will not be forgotten by her."
- Greene, S.W., b.Nov. 4, 1835,, d.Aug. 22, 1905, "May he find joy in the life everlasting"

³ This list is based in large part on the survey of the cemetery undertaken by Roy Richard Green and Benita Green Payne in 1983. It was noted in the 1983 survey that two headstones were unreadable.

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Greene, Simon, b.Jan. 22, 1788, d.June 23, 1853, "Sacred to the memory of"
Lamberts, T., b.1858, d.1900 husband of M. E. Lamberts, "The rose may fade the lily die, But
flowers immortal bloom on high."
Rowe, S. J., b.July 23, 1844, d.June 1, 1909, "Prepare to meet us in Heaven"
Rowe, T. J., b.Mar. 29, 1836, d.July 8, 1909, "Prepare to meet us in Heaven"

Date Distribution of Graves:

Unreadable headstones: 2

No Death Date readable: 1

1850-1859: 1

1860-1869: 2

1870-1879: 1

1880-1889: 0

1890-1899: 2

1900-1909: 8

1910-1919: 1

Earliest Grave Death Date: Simon Green (1788-1853)

Latest Grave Death Date: Elizabeth A. Greene (1826-1919)

Total Number of Marked Graves: 18

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

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

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Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Exploration/Settlement
Art

Period of Significance
c. 1853-1913

Significant Dates

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder
Monument Maker: James Reynolds, New Orleans
Monument Maker: John Stroud, New Orleans

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Green Cemetery in southern Ouachita County is located roughly two miles to the northwest of the town of Stephens, Arkansas. The Green family lived near the historic community of Seminary, Arkansas. The Green Cemetery stands as the last record of this early prominent southern Ouachita County family. The Green Cemetery is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion C**, for the craftsmanship of the stone markers, with **local significance** (Art). This site is also being nominated under **Criteria Consideration D** as a cemetery.

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

Ouachita County was created in 1842 from northwestern portions of the earlier Union County and was named after the Ouachita River, which flows through the area.⁴ The town of Camden was selected as the new county seat after its incorporation in 1844. In just a few short years, Camden boasted planned streets and several professionals, including lawyers and doctors, a courthouse, schools, and churches. The area around what would become the farming community of Seminary, Arkansas, to the south of Camden, was settled as early as the 1840s. The family of Simon and Esther Greene and their children were early settlers in the area. The Green Cemetery is located south of the Seminary Cemetery, the last surviving remnant of the historic community of Seminary, Arkansas. According to the *Biographies & Historical Memoirs of Southern Arkansas*, published in 1890, Simon Greene and his family arrived in newly created Ouachita County in 1845. In 1850, the federal slave census records that Simon Greene was living in Smackover Township in southern Ouachita County and was in possession of fifty-three black slaves ranging in age from sixty to less than one year old.⁵ His son, Alexander Green, is also shown to be in possession of two slaves, both in their mid-20s.

A post office was established at the site of the town of Seminary, Arkansas, in 1848 according to an early issue of the *The Arkansas True Democrat* newspaper of Little Rock. This early paper indicated that a post office had been established at Seminary and the first postmaster was Mr. Allen M. Scott. In the congressional records of 1850, it is noted that a post road was to be established "From Camden, via Buena Vista, Seminary, Taylor, Calhoun and Walnut Creek to

⁴ Debbie Fenwick Ponder, "Ouachita County," *Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*, Central Arkansas Library System, 4 March 2016, www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net. Accessed 1 June 2016.

⁵ The 1850 Federal Slave Census includes the number of slaves, their age, gender, and their "color" (Black or Mulatto) as well as if they had any physical or mental conditions. It doesn't, however, include any names other than the owner's name.

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Homer, Louisiana.”⁶ Official U. S. Post Office Department documentation, however, notes that the post office at Seminary was established in January of 1852 with the appointment of Riley Manning as postmaster. The community of Seminary continued to grow throughout the 1860s and 1870s. During the 1850 census, there are eighty-one families listed in Smackover Township. In 1860, Smackover Township, listed with the post office of Seminary, included sixty-six dwellings and three-hundred and ninety-seven individuals in the area, including the Greene family.

The community of Seminary continued to grow through the 1860s, even through the years of the Civil War. In the 1870 census, the township of Smackover had just over six-hundred residents. In 1882, the Cotton Belt Railroad completed its rail line in the area and, unfortunately, bypassed the growing community. The town of Stephens was established along the new rail line in 1883. Stephens, Arkansas, became the major commercial town in the area due to the new rail line. The community of Seminary was immediately affected and many businesses quickly moved the few miles to Stephens. Simon W. Greene, son of Simon and Esther Greene, served as the third and final postmaster of the Seminary Post Office from 1878 until his death in 1905. It appears that the post office was closed after his death; due to the decline in population of the area. After 1905, the local mail was re-routed to the community of Stephens to the southeast.

The community of Seminary was named after a female seminary school that was founded in the community during its early years. Small locally run schools were common in the area, with various seminaries and academies advertised in surviving issues of the local papers in the mid to late 1800s.⁷ There are no existing records for the early history of the school at Seminary, Arkansas. However, by 1875, Professor T. E. Burriss was noted as the last teacher at the local school for boys and girls.⁸ Mr. Burriss also ran a local grist mill and sawmill in the Seminary community. A large, two-story school building still existed in the Seminary area in early 1958. However, the building was later torn down due to extreme deterioration and neglect.⁹

The Greene/Green Family

The Green Cemetery illustrates the practice of establishing private family burial grounds on land owned by a single family. These family cemeteries were often sited on raised areas of land or were located in places that had personal or family importance.¹⁰ The Green Cemetery is located on a small rise of land. This may have been either land unfit for cultivation or a spot with particular family importance. The Green Cemetery is located on land originally patented by Simon Greene on November 11, 1849 (SW1/4NW1/4 of Section 17, Township 15S, Range

⁶ *Acts and Resolutions Passed at the First Session of the thirty-first congress of the United States; with an appendix*, Washington: Gideon & Co., Printers, 1850. p. 101.

⁷ Seminaries often referred to schools for girls, while academies referred to schools for boys.

⁸ Kenneth Poindexter, “Neglected, Forgotten Cemetery All That Remains Today of Historic Old Seminary,” *Ouachita County Historic Society Quarterly*, Ouachita County Historical Society: Camden, Arkansas, Vol. 19, No. 1, Fall, 1987. pp.16-17.

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ Abby Burnett, *Gone to the Grave: Burial Customs of the Arkansas Ozarks, 1850-1950*, Jackson, MS: University Press of Mississippi, 2014. pp 135-136.

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19W). The Green Cemetery was originally on family land; however, much of the surrounding land is now managed for timber. All of the marked graves in the cemetery, except for the two graves of S. J. Rowe (d. 1909) and T. J. Rowe (d. 1909), are direct descendants of Simon and Esther Greene or the wives or husbands of their children and grandchildren. It is likely that the Rowes, who were husband and wife, were somehow related to the Greene family, either by blood or labor. The Green Cemetery represents four generations of the Green family and their settlement, cultivation and abandonment of the land between the mid-19th century and the mid-20th century. This cemetery is the last surviving record of this family on the local landscape from the time period of the early white settlement of the area.

Simon Greene was born in 1788 and was one of the eleven children of Simon (Sr.) and Sarah Jones Greene of Franklin, North Carolina. Simon Greene was married to Esther Baldwin in North Carolina, where the couple had at least six children; including Linton, William F., Frances Ann and Calvin as well as two children who most likely died in early childhood. The then family moved to the state of Georgia sometime between 1824 and 1829. After moving to Georgia, the couple had four more children; including Elizabeth A., Alexander A., Estelle and Simon W. The family then moved to Ouachita County, Arkansas, in 1845. In total, Simon and Esther Green had ten children together; six of whom were eventually buried in the Green Cemetery; including Linton, William F., Frances Ann, Elizabeth A., Estelle and Simon W. Greene. William F. Greene was buried beside his wife, Eliza S. Leonard Greene. Eliza and William were married in Arkansas in 1848 and would eventually have fourteen children together. Only one of their children, Anna J. Green was buried in the Green Cemetery, having passed away at the young age of six. T. Lamberts, who married one of the daughters of Eliza and Williams F. Greene, Mary Eliza Green, was also buried within the family cemetery. The three additional Green family burials are Louis E. Green, D. W. Green and a Baby Green, all grandchildren of William F. and Eliza S. Greene. It appears that the children of William F. and Eliza S. Greene all left the area and did not return to the Green Cemetery for burial. Only the unfortunately early deaths of the grandchildren seem to have led them to be buried in the already established family cemetery, rather than in new plots in other towns or communities.

Simon Greene is recorded in local land patents as purchasing land from the United States government in 1848, 1849, 1850, 1852 and 1859.¹¹ Land patent records from the mid-19th century show that Simon Greene and his sons William, Simon W. and Alexander continued to accumulate land holdings in adjacent sections; including 18, 17, 19, and 30.¹² It is probable that Simon Greene also purchased land from others with property that was adjacent to his own holdings. By 1890, William F. Greene, son of Simon Greene, was the owner of 480 acres of land. This total did not include what his brothers and sisters also owned, including Simon W. and Alexander Greene. Simon W. Greene and Alexander Greene, both sons of Simon and Esther Greene had their own households by at least 1870, as seen in the United States Census rolls for that year. According to surviving records and the cemetery itself, it appears that William F.

¹¹ Records retrieved from the Bureau of Land Management archives, <http://www.glorerecords.blm.gov/search/>.

¹² *Ibid.*

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Greene inherited his father's estate and continued to live on the family lands with his large family at least through the second decade of the 20th century.

William F. Greene became a prominent citizen of Ouachita County and his biography was included in the Goodspeed *Biographies & Historical Memoirs of Southern Arkansas* in 1890:

William F. Green, an old resident and farmer of Smackover Township, and an influential and highly respected citizen, was originally from North Carolina, where his birth occurred in 1817. His father, Simon Green, was born and reared in North Carolina, but emigrated from that State to Georgia, and thence in 1845, to Ouachita County, Arkansas, where he was among the first settlers. There he received his final summons in 1853. He was the son of Simon Green, Sr. The mother of our subject, whose maiden name was Esther Baldwin, was born in North Carolina, and died in Ouachita County, Arkansas, in 1865. William F. Green, the third of ten children, five sons and one daughter now living, received his education in the common schools of Georgia, and was married in the State of Arkansas in 1848, to Miss Eliza S. Leonard, who was born in Bolivar, Tennessee, and who was the daughter of William and Lesa (Polk) Leonard, the former dying in Tennessee, and the latter in Louisiana. Of the fourteen children born to Mr. and Mrs. Green, eight are now living: Simon W., Mary E., (wife of Thomas Lambert), Daniel M., Lillie, Henrietta, Lucius, Franklin and Bettie M. Mr. Green has been a resident of this county since 1845, and is the owner of 480 acres of land with about eighty-five acres under cultivation, locating three miles west of Stephens. The farm is well improved and well cultivated. In politics he was formerly a Whig, but now a Democrat, casting his first presidential vote for Gen. Harrison. He settled in the woods when wolves were numerous, and when everything was wild and unsettled. He now has an excellent farm and everything to render him comfortable in his declining years. He is an honest, upright citizen.¹³

James Reynolds and John Stroud

The largest monuments in the Green Cemetery are the two chest tomb memorials of Esther and Simon Greene. Chest tombs are a type of box tomb or false crypt that only served to protect and mark an in-ground burial rather than serving as a true tomb.¹⁴ Chest tombs, as a funerary monument, traveled to the United States from Britain, where they had been a funerary tradition as early as the 15th century. Elaborate versions of chest tombs can be seen in many historic churches and graveyards throughout Britain that date from as early as the Tudor period.¹⁵ The Greene monuments are a simplified version of a range of stylistic variations of the chest tomb type and feature the neo-classical form that was popular in art and architecture of the time period of the mid-19th century. Although the chest tomb form is found across the United States, the use of the form in Arkansas is rare. A very simplified version of this chest tomb form, referred to

¹³ *Biographies & Historical Memoirs of Southern Arkansas*, Chicago, IL: Goodspeed Publishing Co., 1890.

¹⁴ Jonathan Taylor, "Churchyard Chest Tombs," *Buildingconservation.com*, Accessed 1 June 2016.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*

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locally as a box tomb, can be found in cemeteries, such as the McBroom Cemetery in Bowen, Arkansas, or the Huntsville Cemetery in Huntsville, Arkansas. These box tombs are usually constructed of rough cut local stone and resemble either a box or coffin shape that covers a portion of the grave. These box tombs are usually no more than two or three feet tall. Although the chest tomb form was in use in Arkansas during the late 18th century, the professional and commercial carving, large size, elaborate nature and close proximity of the two chest tombs for Esther and Simon Green make them very unusual.

The two chest tombs are similar in design, although marked with different maker's marks. The memorial for Esther Greene is marked "REYNOLDS. N.O." along the bottom edge of the top slab. The memorial for Simon Greene is marked "STROUD. N.O." at the bottom right corner of the top stone slab. The two large memorials are composed of a rectangular stone slab supported by rectangular piers, incised with vertical line decorations that mimic short abstract columns. Stone panels are set between the piers, creating the sides of the chest form of the memorials. The side panels of the Simon Greene memorial have fallen into the space under the top slab.

It is possible that the children of Esther and Simon Green made provision for the large memorials that cover their parent's graves sometime after their deaths in the 1850s and 1860s. However, due to the variation seen in the carvings and the fact that each memorial is signed by a different carver, it is probable that the memorials were purchased and erected soon after death, with Esther Greene's monument being ordered to match her husband's earlier monument. The large monuments placed for Esther and Simon Greene illustrate the wealth and local importance of the family. Both carved tops, and most likely the rest of the monument pieces, were ordered from marble works located in New Orleans. This meant that the stones were transported from New Orleans, up the Mississippi River to the Atchafalaya River, the Red River, then the Black River, and finally to the Ouachita River, all traveling north until they reached Camden, Arkansas. The stones would then have been transported overland from Camden to the Greene family land in southern Ouachita County. This was possible due to the large network of commercial and passenger steamboat companies that traveled between Camden, Arkansas, and New Orleans from the 1830s until displaced by the growing railroad network in the late 19th and early 20th century. The first steamboat reached the trading post of Ecore Fabre, which would later become the town of Camden, during the winter of 1823.¹⁶ For decades after, the bustling agricultural production of the Ouachita River basin provided money and goods that flowed downriver to New Orleans on the steamboats. The steamboats facilitated the movement of goods and people from areas along the Ouachita River to the city of New Orleans, and then to the rest of the world.

James Reynolds was a marble dealer and gravestone carver who lived and worked in New Orleans, Louisiana. The earliest record of James Reynolds found to date is from a collection of papers from the Andrew Cannon family collection held at Louisiana State University. In the collection there are letters written in 1860 regarding the purchase of marble and tombstones from

¹⁶ Larry A. Morrison and Bruce W. Eppinette, *Historical Ouachita County: A Photographic Collection*. Camden, AR: Southern Arkansas University Tech, 1986. p 37.

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a Mr. James Reynolds of Ludwig and Reynolds, New Orleans.¹⁷ A record for James Reynolds from an 1861 New Orleans city directory notes that he lived along North Roman Street at number “35 Roman d. 2” (now numbered as 222 North Roman Street) and had his marble yard at 186 Rampart. He continued to be noted in city directories through the 1880s. He was also listed as providing stone work for St. Joseph’s Church on Common Street in New Orleans. By 1872, Reynolds was living at 97 St. Andrew Street, New Orleans, with his marble works at 160 to 162 Poydras Street. He also owned a sandstone works on Tchoupitoulas Street, between Washington and Third Streets.¹⁸ Only one other monument in Arkansas, with the signature “J. Reynolds, N. O.”, is known to exist. It features the masonic square and compass symbol in a roundel and is located in the Hamburg Cemetery in Ashley County (NR 9.23.2011).

The chest tomb for Simon Greene, possibly one of the earliest monuments in the cemetery still includes the faint mark of Stroud of New Orleans. This is most likely John Stroud who is listed as a marble dealer in New Orleans during the mid-19th century. He is listed as in New Orleans city directories as owning a “Marble warehouse” at 146 Common Street in New Orleans.¹⁹

Iconography

Several specific types of grave iconography are illustrated in this cemetery, including birds in flight, carved vegetation, an urn, an open gate carving, a Bible, lilies, and a masonic symbol. A few graves also include inscribed messages. The graves of Louis Green (d. 1894), Baby Green (d. 1906) and Anne J. Green (1879) include a roundel with a carved bird in flight, most likely a representation of a dove, along the top edge of each monument. The dove was a common Christian symbol of peace and ascension of the soul to heaven after death. These graves all represent children who died before the age of 15, so this bird may have also been a symbol of a young or innocent soul.

The pillar grave of T. Lamberts (d. 1900) includes stylized lilies inscribed within a roundel near the top of the pillar. Lilies are a common symbol of purity and innocence. The Lamberts pillar is also topped by a stylized urn and sits on a square base with an inscribed message. The urn was often seen as a symbolic representation of a soul. The pillar has been damaged and is currently leaning against its original base. The gravestone of D. W. Green (d. 1907) is also composed of a square pillar with a cross gabled top. An urn appears to be missing from the top of the gravestone of Frances Ann Green (d. 1899).

An unusual open gate motif is found on the gravestone of Elizabeth A. Greene (d. 1913). The open gate is a direct symbolic reference to the passage of the deceased through the gates of

¹⁷ Andrew Cannon Family Papers (Mss. 4979), compiled by Chris Brown, Louisiana and Lower Mississippi Valley Collections, Special Collections, Hill Memorial Library, Louisiana State University Libraries, Baton Rouge, Louisiana State University. 2008.

¹⁸ Kevin William, Archivist, Tulane University. E-mail to Nicole Hobson-Monis, Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism. 16 June 2011. In the files of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program. (Taken from the files of the National Register nomination information for the Hamburg Cemetery, Ashley County).

¹⁹ New Orleans City Directory, 1861.

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heaven. Elizabeth Greene's gravestone also includes a closed book form at its top, a reference to the Bible. The masonic square and compass symbol is found on the left hand side of the gravestone of T. J. Rowe (d. 1909).

The iconography found in the Green Cemetery is comparable to examples found in other cemeteries in the area and across Arkansas from the same time period. Unusually, this cemetery preserves an uninterrupted condensed collection of historic tombstones, with nearly every burial representing members of three generations of a single family who settled the surrounding area in the mid-19th century. The symbols and iconography illustrated in this small family graveyard is representative of the available commercial carving skills of the time period. Due to the prosperous nature of the family, some of the gravestones, other than the two chest tombs that have already been discussed, could have been ordered from marble works anywhere along the Ouachita or Mississippi Rivers or any of its tributaries.

The Green Cemetery was abandoned for new burials after the burial of Elizabeth A. Green (d. 1913). The Green family scattered and although descendants are still present in the area, the cemetery is now located on property owned and managed by the Weyerhaeuser timber company. The cemetery was fully abandoned sometime during the mid-20th century, resulting in decades of overgrowth. However, this overgrowth has served to protect the carved surfaces of the stones from more significant weathering damage. The site has been identified as a cemetery by the timber company and is marked to keep the site safe from nearby logging activity.

A survey of known cemeteries in the surrounding area includes several burial grounds started as either community or church cemeteries that have grown and continue to serve local communities. Only a few known area cemeteries were started as family burial grounds, but most of these grew to encompass a larger role as community cemeteries. This includes Round Oak Cemetery, Gatlin Cemetery and Tate Cemetery. These are cemeteries are now relatively large community cemeteries that still accept new burials and include various new headstones, some even replacing historic headstones. The only other known family cemetery that continued to be small family cemetery was the Gatlin Family Cemetery, located northeast of McNeil off Hwy 79 in eastern Columbia County was unfortunately dismantled, and the headstones removed, sometime around 1970 for unknown reasons. This small family graveyard included at least five graves dating from the late 19th century as seen in archeological surveys and local family information recorded 2007 (Arkansas Archeological Survey #3CO286). The Green Cemetery is the only known surviving family cemetery that has not been converted to a community cemetery and still exhibits the characteristics of an early single family graveyard that would have been much more common in the late 19th and early 20th centuries in rural Arkansas.

Statement of Significance

The Green Cemetery in southern Ouachita County is located roughly two miles to the northwest of the town of Stephens, Arkansas. The Green family lived near the historic community of Seminary, Arkansas. The Green Cemetery stands as the last record of this early prominent southern Ouachita county family. TThe Green Cemetery is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion C**, for the craftsmanship of the stone markers, with

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local significance. This site is also being nominated under **Criteria Consideration D** as a cemetery.

Green Cemetery
Name of Property

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Acts and Resolutions Passed at the First Session of the thirty-first congress of the United States; with an appendix. Washington: Gideon & Co., Printers. 1850.

Andrew Cannon Family Papers (Mss. 4979). Compiled by Chris Brown. Louisiana and Lower Mississippi Valley Collections. Special Collections. Hill Memorial Library. Louisiana State University Libraries, Baton Rouge. Louisiana State University. 2008.

Baker, Russell Pierce. *From Memdag to Norsk: A Historical Directory of Arkansas Post Offices 1832-1971.* Hot Springs, AR: Arkansas Genealogical Society. 1988.

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McKelvy, Jerry. ed. "Old Seminary Cemetery." *The Sandyland Chronicle.* Vol. 7, no. 8. sandyland.nevadea.ar.us. pp. 1-3.

Morrison, Larry A. and Bruce W. Eppinette. *Historical Ouachita County: A Photographic Collection.* Camden, AR: Southern Arkansas University Tech. 1986.

New Orleans City Directories, 1861-1880.

Poindexter, Kenneth. "Neglected, Forgotten Cemetery All That Remains Today of Historic Old Seminary." *Ouachita County Historic Society Quarterly.* Ouachita County Historical Society: Camden, Arkansas. Vol. 19, No. 1, Fall, 1987. pp.16-17.

Ponder, Debbie Fenwick. "Ouachita County." *Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture.* Central Arkansas Library System, 4 March 2016. www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net. Accessed 1 June 2016.

Green Cemetery
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“Restoration of Old Cemetery.” *The Camden News*. Camden, Arkansas. 16 September 1970.
p. 11.

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<http://www.buildingconservation.com/articles/chesttombs/chesttombs.htm>. Accessed 1 June
2016.

United States Census Rolls. 1860, 1870, 1880, 1900.

“Valuable Farm for Sale.” *Ouachita Herald*. Camden, Arkansas. 2 October 1856.

Veit, Richard Francis and Mark Nonestied. *New Jersey Cemeteries and Tombstones: History in
the Landscape*. New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 2008.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): OU3000

Green Cemetery
Name of Property

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10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property <1

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| A. Zone: 15 S | Easting: 490801 | Northing: 3699251 |
| B. Zone: 15 S | Easting: 490855 | Northing: 3699280 |
| C. Zone: 15 S | Easting: 490856 | Northing: 3699199 |
| D. Zone: 15 S | Easting: 490802 | Northing: 3699199 |

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

The Green Cemetery is located in the Southwest quarter of the Northwest Quarter of Section 17, Township 15 South, Range 19 West. The cemetery is roughly bounded by the rectangle created by the following UTM points: A: Zone: 15 S, Easting: 490801, Northing: 3699251; B: Zone: 15 S, Easting: 490855, Northing: 3699280; C: Zone: 15 S, Easting: 490856, Northing: 3699199; C: Zone: 15 S, Easting: 490802, Northing: 3699199.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

This boundary includes all of the property historically associated the Green Cemetery near the community of Stephens in Ouachita County, Arkansas, and encompasses all of the known graves associated with the cemetery.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Callie Williams, National Register Historian
organization: Arkansas Historic Preservation Program
street & number: 323 Center Street, Suite 1500, Tower Building
city or town: Little Rock state: AR zip code: 72201
e-mail calliew@arkansasheritage.org
telephone: 501-324-9880
date: December 12, 2016

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer,

Green Cemetery
Name of Property

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photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Green Cemetery

City or Vicinity: Stephens vic.

County: Ouachita State: Arkansas

Photographer: Ralph Wilcox

Date Photographed: April 24, 2015

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

- 1 of 13: Green Cemetery overview, camera facing east.
- 2 of 13: Green Cemetery overview, camera facing northeast.
- 3 of 13: Green Cemetery, Esther Green Chest Tomb detail, camera facing east.
- 4 of 13: Green Cemetery, Simon Green Chest Tomb detail, camera facing east.
- 6 of 13: Green Cemetery, headstone detail, Baby Green, camera facing east.
- 7 of 13: Green Cemetery, headstone detail, Green, camera facing east.
- 8 of 13: Green Cemetery, headstone detail, D. W. Green, camera facing east.
- 9 of 13: Green Cemetery, headstone detail, Francis Ann Green, camera facing east.
- 10 of 13: Green Cemetery, headstone detail, Elizabeth A Greene, camera facing east.
- 11 of 13: Green Cemetery, headstone detail, Eliza S. Greene, camera facing east.
- 12 of 13: Green Cemetery, headstone detail, Green, camera facing east.
- 13 of 13: Green Cemetery, headstone detail, Rowe, camera facing east.

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.).

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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.



OU0300
Green Cemetery
Stephens vic.
Owachita County
Arkansas



Logging Road

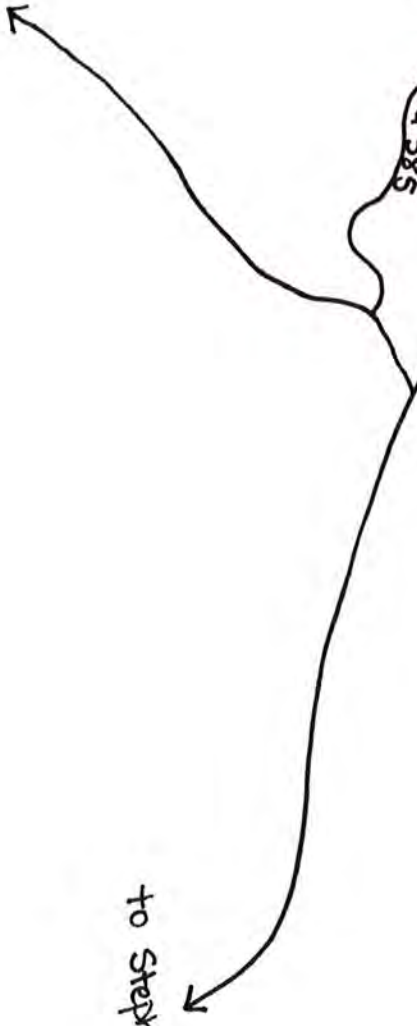
Owachita County Road 1

Owachita County Road 102

Owachita Road 585

seminary AME church

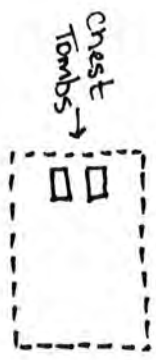
to Stephens, AR





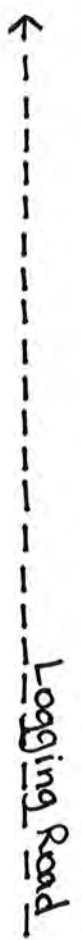
Wooded Area

Green Cemetery

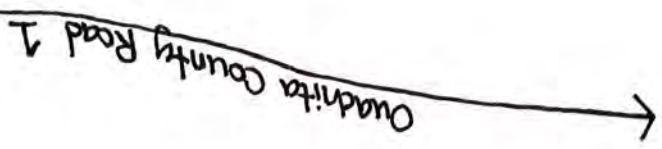


Graves scattered throughout

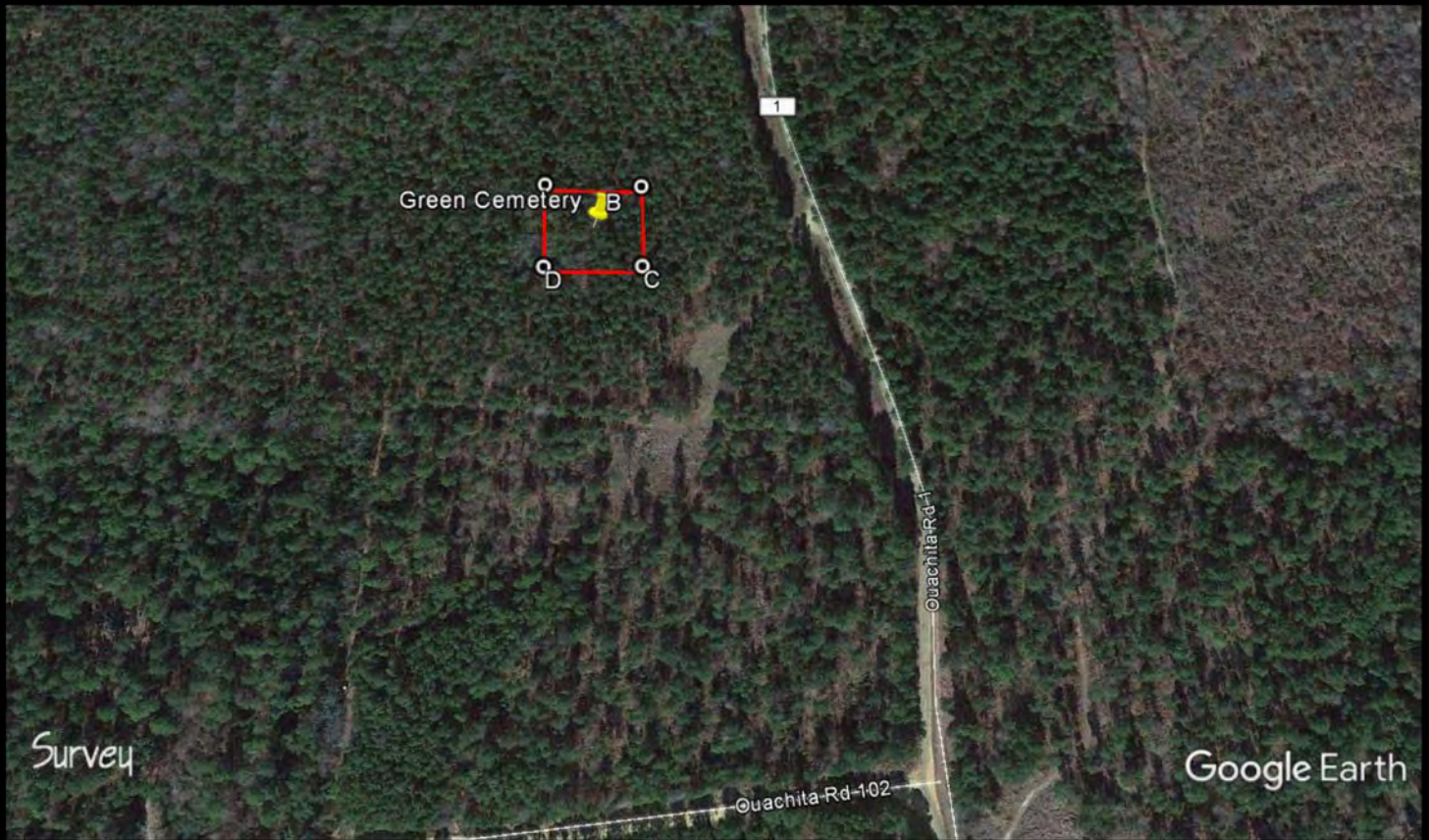
Wooded Area



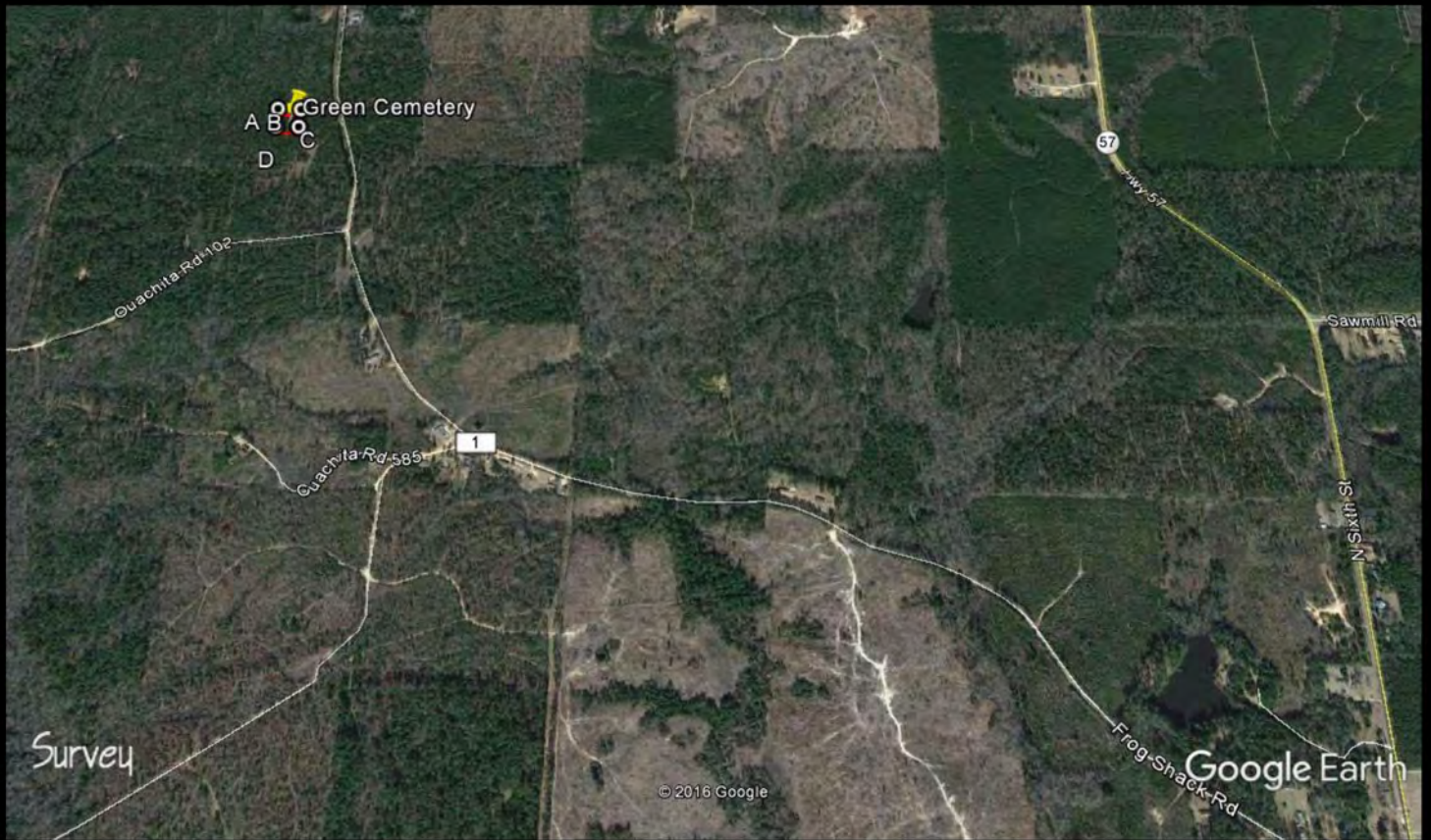
Wooded Area



040300
Green Cemetery
Stephens vic.
Quadrata County
Arkansas



Google Earth





GREEN
BORN
DIED





SACRED
to the memory of
ESTHER GREEN
Born Feb. 21st. 1792
Died Aug. 20th. 1866.

6896

W. WOODS

SACRIFICED

TO THE MEMORY OF

WILSON GREEN

BORN JANUARY 22ND 1854

DIED JUNE 25TH 1855

BABY
DINOC
C P
JULY 20 1880
AUG 10 1880
DINOC



FRANCIS

ANN GREEN

BOYD

AUG. 3, 1874

DIED

AUG. 29, 1889

GREEN

LIZABETH A. GREEN
Born Sept 24, 1826
Died July 7, 1911

MELIZA S.
WIFE OF
W. F. GREENE
BORN
Feb. 12, 1833,
DIED
Apr. 15, 1898.

This tablet is erected
by children dear;-
She is not dead but
sleeping here.





JUN

National Register of Historic Places
Memo to File

Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: Green Cemetery

Multiple Name:

State & County: ARKANSAS, Ouachita

Date Received: 3/10/2017 Date of Pending List: Date of 16th Day: 9/19/2016 Date of 45th Day: 4/24/2017 Date of Weekly List:

Reference number: 16000653

Nominator: State

Reason For Review:

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

Accept Return Reject 5/5/2017 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments: Rural family cemetery that exhibits rare examples of funerary monuments, including tablet markers not typical for such a location.

Nomination addressed earlier return comments

Recommendation/ Criteria: Accept / C

Reviewer Jim Gabbert

Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2275

Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : ~~NO~~ YES

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



THE DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS
HERITAGE

August 3, 2016

RECEIVED 2280

AUG 18 2016

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

Asa Hutchinson
Governor

Stacy Hurst
Director

J. Paul Loether, Deputy Keeper and Chief
National Register and National Historic Landmark Programs
National Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye St. NW, 8th Fl.
Washington D.C. 20005

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: Green Cemetery – Stephens vic., Ouachita 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 documentation for the Green Cemetery. 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 Callie Williams of my staff at (501) 324-9789. Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,

Stacy Hurst
State Historic Preservation Officer

SH:clw

Enclosure



ARKANSAS HISTORIC
PRESERVATION PROGRAM



National Historic
Preservation Act 1966-2016



323 Center Street, Suite 1500
Little Rock, AR 72201

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

e-mail:

info@arkansaspreservation.org

website:

www.arkansaspreservation.com

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: Green Cemetery

Other names/site number: Greene Family Cemetery, OU0300

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

N/A

2. Location

Street & number: West of Ouachita County Road 1

City or town: Stephens State: AR County: Ouachita

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 X does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

 A B X C D

Returned

<hr/>	<hr/>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<u>Arkansas Historic Preservation Program</u>	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

In my opinion, the property <u> </u> meets <u> </u> does not meet the National Register criteria.	
<hr/>	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
<hr/>	
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

Green Cemetery
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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

Returned

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
_____	_____	buildings
<u>1</u>	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>1</u>	_____	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register _____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

FUNERARY: cemetery

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

FUNERARY: cemetery

Returned

Green Cemetery
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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

N/A

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: N/A

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has

Summary Paragraph

The Green Cemetery in southern Ouachita County is located roughly two miles to the northwest of the town of Stephens, Arkansas. The Green family lived and farmed near the historic community of Seminary, Arkansas, which was located only a few miles to the northwest of the present community of Stephens, Arkansas. The Green Cemetery stands as the last record of this early prominent southern Ouachita county family and is an intact, cohesive example of late 19th century gravestones and burial traditions with no known burials or gravestones later than 1913. The earliest death date recorded in the cemetery is 1853. There are two examples of large table grave markers, both with maker's marks as well as various other types of gravestones dating from c. 1855 through 1913.

Narrative Description

The Green Cemetery includes eighteen known graves, most of them descendants of Simon and Esther Greene.¹ During a survey of the cemetery in 1983, local researchers were able to identify

¹ The last name of Green is recorded as Green as well as Greene on the various gravestones throughout the cemetery. The name Green Cemetery has been recorded in county records and in previous research. There are roughly as many Green spellings as Greene. There doesn't appear to be any generational or period standard based on the names and dates recorded in this cemetery. It appears to be either a personal choice in spelling or a result in miscommunication with local or regional stone carvers during the production of the monuments.

Green Cemetery

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and record eighteen headstones, including sixteen with legible inscriptions.² These sixteen headstones, identified in 1983 are still present and have been partially protected by the overgrowth and tree canopy from heavy weathering. It is possible that there are several unmarked graves, most likely of slaves belonging to the Greene family, either adjacent to this cemetery, or at another location in the area. Most of the gravestones are regular in size, except for the two large chest tomb memorials. Several graves include small rectangular stone footstones. All of the gravestones are stone, with incised carvings. The cemetery is mostly overgrown, but has so far escaped any major damage due to fallen trees. The surrounding land is owned and managed by the Weyerhaeuser timber company.

The cemetery includes four generations of the Green family of southern Ouachita County. The earliest dated burial is that of family patriarch Simon Greene, who died in 1853. The burial of Estelle Green could also have been an early grave, however the death date has been rendered illegible by weathering and no historic documents have been found for her date of death. The latest death date recorded in the cemetery is found on the gravestone of Elizabeth A. Greene, who passed away on July 7, 1913. The rest of the gravestones range in date between these two burials, with eight death dates recorded during the first decade of the 20th century, the most of any decade represented. There were no death dates recorded during the 1880s.

The known graves in this small family cemetery are arranged in three basic rows, with the two large chest tomb memorials of Esther and Simon Greene at the head of the rest of the graves. The chest tombs are a type of box tomb or false crypt that only served to protect and mark an in-ground burial rather than serving as a true tomb. The two chest tombs are similar in design, although marked with different maker's marks. The memorial for Esther Greene is marked "REYNOLDS. N.O." along the bottom edge of the top slab. The memorial for Simon Greene is marked "STROUD. N.O." at the bottom right corner of the top stone slab. The two large memorials are composed of a rectangular stone slab supported by rectangular piers, incised with vertical line decorations that mimic short abstract columns. Stone panels are set between the piers, creating the sides of the chest form of the memorials. The side panels of the Simon Greene memorial have fallen into the space under the top slab. This is possibly due to subsidence of the ground underneath the memorial. The top slab of the memorial for Esther Green reads as follows:

SACRED
to the memory of
ESTHER GREEN.
Born Feb. 21st. 1792
Died Aug. 20th. 1866.

The top slab of the memorial of Simon Green reads as follows

SACRED
to the memory of
SIMON GREEN

² Survey of the Green Cemetery undertaken by Roy Richard Green and Benita Green Payne in 1983.

Green Cemetery

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born January 22nd 1788
died June 23rd 1853.

Several specific types of grave iconography are illustrated in this cemetery, including birds in flight, carved vegetation, an urn, an open gate carving, a Bible, lilies, and a masonic symbol. A few graves also include inscribed messages. The graves of Louis Green (d. 1894), Baby Green (d. 1906) and Anne J. Green (1879) include a roundel with a carved bird in flight, most likely a representation of a dove, along the top edge of each monument. The dove was a common Christian symbol of peace and ascension of the soul to heaven after death. The pillar grave of T. Lamberts (d. 1900) includes stylized lilies inscribed within a roundel near the top of the pillar. The Lamberts pillar is also topped by a stylized urn and sits on a square base with an inscribed message. The pillar has been damaged and is currently leaning against its original base. The gravestone of D. W. Green (d. 1907) is also composed of a square pillar with a cross gabled top. An urn appears to be missing from the top of the gravestone of Frances Ann Green (d. 1899). An unusual open gate motif is found on the gravestone of Elizabeth A. Greene (d. 1913). The open gate is a direct symbolic reference to the passage of the deceased through the gates of heaven. Elizabeth Greene's gravestone also includes a closed book form at its top, a reference to the Bible. The masonic square and compass symbol is found on the left hand side of the gravestone of T. J. Rowe (d. 1909). The gravestones of Eliza S. Greene (d. 1898) and W. F. Greene (d. 1901), who were married and had fourteen children together, are strikingly similar with only the carving on W. F. Greene's headstone being of a lesser standard of craftsmanship and suffering more from weathering.

The complete list of gravestones and their inscriptions is as follows³:

- Green, Anna J., b.Oct. 29, 1873, d.June 13, 1879, "Not gone from memory, not gone from love, But gone to my father, in heaven above"
- Green, Baby, b.July 22, 1906, d.Aug. 15, 1906 child of D.M. and S. A. Green, "At Rest"
- Green, D. W., b.Mar. 11, 1883, d.Aug. 23, 1907, "Gone but not forgotten"
- Green, Estelle, b.April 27, 1831, d.Oct. 31, ____ ?, (not legible)
- Green, Frances Ann, b.Aug. 3, 1824, d.Aug. 29, 1899
- Green, Louis E., b.Aug. 24, 1894, d.June 2, 1909, "At Rest"
- Greene, W.F., b.Oct. 11, 1817, d.Feb.7, 1901, "His toils are past his work is done, he fought the fight, the victory won."
- Greene, Eliza S., b.Feb. 12, 1833, d.April 15, 1898, Wife of W.F. Greene, "This table erected by children dear, She is not dead but sleeping here."
- Greene, Elizabeth A., b.Sept. 24, 1826, d.July 7, 1913, "Gone but not forgotten"
- Greene, Esther, b.Feb. 21, 1792,, d.Aug. 20, 1866, "Sacred to the memory of"
- Greene, Linton J., b.1816, d.Feb. 20, 1867, 51 years, 1 mo. 16 days, "Erected to his memory by his affectionate sister, Elizabeth A. Green. He was not forgotten in his last hours and will not be forgotten by her."

³ This list is based in large part on the survey of the cemetery undertaken by Roy Richard Green and Benita Green Payne in 1983. It was noted in the 1983 survey that two headstones were unreadable.

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Greene, S.W., b.Nov. 4, 1835,, d.Aug. 22, 1905, "May he find joy in the life everlasting"

Greene, Simon, b.Jan. 22, 1788, d.June 23, 1853, "Sacred to the memory of"

Lamberts, T., b.1858, d.1900 husband of M. E. Lamberts, "The rose may fade the lily die, But
flowers immortal bloom on high."

Rowe, S. J., b.July 23, 1844, d.June 1, 1909, "Prepare to meet us in Heaven"

Rowe, T. J., b.Mar. 29, 1836, d.July 8, 1909, "Prepare to meet us in Heaven"

Date Distribution of Graves:

Unreadable headstones: 2

No Death Date readable: 1

1850-1859: 1

1860-1869: 2

1870-1879: 1

1880-1889: 0

1890-1899: 2

1900-1909: 8

1910-1919: 1

Earliest Grave Date: Simon Green (1788-1853)

Latest Grave Date: Elizabeth A. Greene (1878-1919)

Total Number of Marked Graves: 18

Returned

Green Cemetery
Name of Property

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

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

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Social History
Exploration/Settlement
Art

Period of Significance

c. 1853-1913

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Monument Maker: James Reynolds, New Orleans

Monument Maker: John Stroud, New Orleans

Returned

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Green Cemetery in southern Ouachita County is located roughly two miles to the northwest of the town of Stephens, Arkansas. The Green family lived near the historic community of Seminary, Arkansas. The Green Cemetery stands as the last record of this early prominent southern Ouachita County family. The Green Cemetery is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion A**, with **local significance**, as a cohesive collection of late 19th and early 20th century grave markers that illustrate the burial traditions of the surrounding area and serve as an important record of the early settlement of southern Ouachita County (Social History and Exploration/Settlement). The Green Cemetery is also being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion C**, for the craftsmanship of the stone markers, with **local significance** (Art). This site is also being nominated under **Criteria Consideration D** as a cemetery.

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

Ouachita County was created in 1842 from northwestern portions of the earlier Union County and was named after the Ouachita River, which flows through the area.⁴ The town of Camden was selected as the new county seat after its incorporation in 1844. In just a few short years, Camden boasted planned streets and several professionals including lawyers and doctors, a courthouse, schools, and churches. The area around what would become the farming community of Seminary, Arkansas, to the south of Camden, was settled as early as the 1840s. The family of Simon and Esther Greene and their children were early settlers in the area. The Green Cemetery is located south of the Seminary Cemetery, the last surviving remnant of the historic community of Seminary, Arkansas. According to the *Biographies & Historical Memoirs of Southern Arkansas*, published in 1890, Simon Greene and his family arrived in newly created Ouachita County in 1845. In 1850, the federal slave census records that Simon Greene was living in Smackover Township in southern Ouachita County and was in possession of fifty-three black slaves ranging in age from sixty to less than one year old.⁵ His son, Alexander Green, is also shown to be in possession of two slaves, both in their mid-20s.

A post office was established at the site of the town of Seminary, Arkansas, in 1848 according to an early issue of the *The Arkansas True Democrat* newspaper of Little Rock. This early paper indicated that a post office had been established at Seminary and the first postmaster was Mr.

⁴ Debbie Fenwick Ponder, "Ouachita County," *Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*, Central Arkansas Library System, 4 March 2016, www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net, Accessed 1 June 2016.

⁵ The 1850 Federal Slave Census includes the number of slaves, their age, gender, and their "color" (Black or Mulatto) as well as if they had any physical or mental conditions. It doesn't, however, include any names other than the owner's name.

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Allen M. Scott. In the congressional records of 1850, it is noted that a post road was to be established "From Camden, via Buena Vista, Seminary, Taylor, Calhoun and Walnut Creek to Homer, Louisiana."⁶ Official U. S. Post Office Department documentation, however, notes that the post office at Seminary was established in January of 1852 with the appointment of Riley Manning as postmaster. The community of Seminary continued to grow throughout the 1860s and 1870s. During the 1850 census, there are eighty-one families listed in Smackover Township. In 1860, Smackover Township, listed with the post office of Seminary, included sixty-six dwellings and three-hundred and ninety-seven individuals in the area, including the Greene family.

The community of Seminary continued to grow through the 1860s, even through the years of the Civil War. In the 1870 census, the township of Smackover had just over six-hundred residents. In 1882, the Cotton Belt Railroad completed its rail line in the area and, unfortunately, bypassed the growing community. The town of Stephens was established along the new rail line in 1883. Stephens, Arkansas, became the major commercial town in the area due to the new rail line. The community of Seminary was immediately affected and many businesses quickly moved the few miles to Stephens. Simon W. Greene, son of Simon and Esther Greene, served as the third and final postmaster of the Seminary Post Office from 1878 until his death in 1905. It appears that the post office was closed after his death due to the decline in population of the area. After 1905, the local mail was re-routed to the community of Stephens to the southeast.

The community of Seminary was named after a female seminary school that was founded in the community during its early years. Small locally run schools were common in the area, with various seminaries and academies advertised in surviving issues of the local papers in the mid to late 1800s.⁷ There are no existing records for the early history of the school at Seminary, Arkansas. However, by 1875, Professor T. E. Burris was noted as the last teacher at the local school for boys and girls.⁸ Mr. Burris also ran a local grist mill and sawmill in the Seminary community. A large, two-story school building still existed in the Seminary area in early 1958. However, the building was later torn down due to extreme deterioration and neglect.⁹

The Greene/Green Family

The Green Cemetery illustrates the practice of establishing private family burial grounds on land owned by a single family. These family cemeteries were often sighted on raised areas of land or were located in places that had personal or family importance.¹⁰ The Green Cemetery is located on a small rise of land. This may have been either land unfit for cultivation or a spot with

⁶ *Acts and Resolutions Passed at the First Session of the thirty-first congress of the United States; with an appendix*, Washington: Gideon & Co., Printers, 1850. p. 101.

⁷ Seminaries often referred to schools for girls, while academies referred to schools for boys.

⁸ Kenneth Poindexter, "Neglected, Forgotten Cemetery All That Remains Today of Historic Old Seminary," *Ouachita County Historic Society Quarterly*, Ouachita County Historical Society: Camden, Arkansas, Vol. 19, No. 1, Fall, 1987. pp.16-17.

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ Abby Burnett, *Gone to the Grave: Burial Customs of the Arkansas Ozarks, 1850-1950*, Jackson, MS: University Press of Mississippi, 2014. pp 135-136.

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particular family importance. The Green Cemetery is located on land originally patented by Simon Greene on November 11, 1849 (SW1/4NW1/4 of Section 17, Township 15S, Range 19W). The Green Cemetery was originally on family land; however, much of the surrounding land is now managed for timber. All of the marked graves in the cemetery, except for the two graves of S. J. Rowe (d. 1909) and T. J. Rowe (d. 1909), are direct descendants of Simon and Esther Greene or the wives or husbands of their children and grandchildren. It is likely that the Rowes, who were husband and wife, were somehow related to the Greene family, either by blood or labor. The Green Cemetery represents four generations of the Green family and their settlement, cultivation and abandonment of the land between the mid-19th century and the mid-20th century. This cemetery is the last surviving record of this family on the local landscape from the time period of the early white settlement of the area.

Simon Greene was born in 1788 and was one of the eleven children of Simon (Sr.) and Sarah Jones Greene of Franklin, North Carolina. Simon Greene was married to Esther Baldwin in North Carolina, where the couple had at least six children; including Linton, William F., Frances Ann and Calvin as well as two children who most likely died in early childhood. The then family moved to the state of Georgia sometime between 1824 and 1829. After moving to Georgia, the couple had four more children; including Elizabeth A., Alexander A., Estelle and Simon W. The family then moved to Ouachita County, Arkansas, in 1845. In total, Simon and Esther Green had ten children together, six of whom were eventually buried in the Green Cemetery; including Linton, William F., Frances Ann, Elizabeth A., Estelle and Simon W. Greene. William F. Greene was buried beside his wife, Eliza S. Leonard Greene. Eliza and William were married in Arkansas in 1848 and would eventually have fourteen children together. Only one of their children, Anna J. Green was buried in the Green Cemetery, having passed away at the young age of six. T. Lamberts, who married one of the daughters of Eliza and Williams F. Greene, Mary Eliza Green, was also buried within the family cemetery. The three additional Green family burials are Louis E. Green, D. W. Green and a Baby Green, all grandchildren of William F. and Eliza S. Greene. It appears that the children of William F. and Eliza S. Greene all left the area and did not return to the Green Cemetery for burial. Only the unfortunately early deaths of the grandchildren seem to have led them to be buried in the already established family cemetery, rather than in new plots in other towns or communities.

Simon Greene is recorded in local land patents as purchasing land from the United States government in 1848, 1849, 1850, 1852 and 1859.¹¹ Land patent records from the mid-19th century show that Simon Greene and his sons William, Simon W. and Alexander continued to accumulate land holdings in adjacent sections; including 18, 17, 19, and 30.¹² It is probable that Simon Greene also purchased land from others with property that was adjacent to his own holdings. By 1890, William F. Greene, son of Simon Greene, was the owner of 480 acres of land. This total did not include what his brothers and sisters also owned, including Simon W. and Alexander Greene. Simon W. Greene and Alexander Greene, both sons of Simon and Esther Greene had their own households by at least 1870, as seen in the United States Census rolls for

¹¹ Records retrieved from the Bureau of Land Management archives, <http://www.glorecords.blm.gov/search/>.

¹² *Ibid.*

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that year. According to surviving records and the cemetery itself, it appears that William F. Greene inherited his father's estate and continued to live on the family lands with his large family at least through the second decade of the 20th century.

William F. Greene became a prominent citizen of Ouachita County and his biography was included in the Goodspeed *Biographies & Historical Memoirs of Southern Arkansas* in 1890:

William F. Green, an old resident and farmer of Smackover Township, and an influential and highly respected citizen, was originally from North Carolina, where his birth occurred in 1817. His father, Simon Green, was born and reared in North Carolina, but emigrated from that State to Georgia, and thence in 1845, to Ouachita County, Arkansas, where he was among the first settlers. There he received his final summons in 1853. He was the son of Simon Green, Sr. The mother of our subject, whose maiden name was Esther Baldwin, was born in North Carolina, and died in Ouachita County, Arkansas, in 1865. William F. Green, the third of ten children, five sons and one daughter now living, received his education in the common schools of Georgia, and was married in the State of Arkansas in 1848, to Miss Eliza S. Leonard, who was born in Bolivar, Tennessee, and who was the daughter of William and Lesa (Polk) Leonard, the former dying in Tennessee, and the latter in Louisiana. Of the fourteen children born to Mr. and Mrs. Green, eight are now living: Simon W., Mary E., (wife of Thomas Lambert), Daniel M., Lillie, Henrietta, Lucius, Franklin and Bettie M. Mr. Green has been a resident of this county since 1845, and is the owner of 480 acres of land with about eighty-five acres under cultivation, located three miles west of Stephens. The farm is well improved and well cultivated. In politics he was formerly a Whig, but now a Democrat, casting his first presidential vote for Gen. Harrison. He settled in the woods when wolves were numerous, and when everything was wild and unsettled. He now has an excellent farm and everything to render him comfortable in his declining years. He is an honest, upright citizen.¹³

James Reynolds and John Stroud

The largest monuments in the Green Cemetery are the two chest tomb memorials of Esther and Simon Greene. Chest tombs are a type of box tomb or false crypt that only served to protect and mark an in-ground burial rather than serving as a true tomb.¹⁴ Chest tombs, as a funerary monument, traveled to the United States from Britain, where they had been a funerary tradition as early as the 15th century. Elaborate versions of chest tombs can be seen in many historic churches and graveyards throughout Britain that date from as early as the Tudor period.¹⁵ The Greene monuments are a simplified version of a range of stylistic variations of the chest tomb type and feature the neo-classical form that was popular in art and architecture of the time period

¹³ *Biographies & Historical Memoirs of Southern Arkansas*, Chicago, IL: Goodspeed Publishing Co., 1890.

¹⁴ Jonathan Taylor, "Churchyard Chest Tombs," *Buildingconservation.com*, Accessed 1 June 2016.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*

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of the mid-19th century. The two chest tombs are similar in design, although marked with different maker's marks. The memorial for Esther Greene is marked "REYNOLDS. N.O." along the bottom edge of the top slab. The memorial for Simon Greene is marked "STROUD. N.O." at the bottom right corner of the top stone slab. The two large memorials are composed of a rectangular stone slab supported by rectangular piers, incised with vertical line decorations that mimic short abstract columns. Stone panels are set between the piers, creating the sides of the chest form of the memorials. The side panels of the Simon Greene memorial have fallen into the space under the top slab.

It is possible that the children of Esther and Simon Green made provision for the large memorials that cover their parent's graves sometime after their deaths in the 1850s and 1860s. However, due to the variation seen in the carvings and the fact that each memorial is signed by a different carver, it is probable that the memorials were purchased and erected soon after death, with Esther Greene's monument being ordered to match her husband's earlier monument. The large monuments placed for Esther and Simon Greene illustrate the wealth and local importance of the family. Both carved tops, and most likely the rest of the monument pieces, were ordered from marble works located in New Orleans. This meant that the stones were transported from New Orleans, up the Mississippi River to the Atchafalaya River, the Red River, then the Black River, and finally to the Ouachita River, all traveling north until they reached Camden, Arkansas. The stones would then have been transported overland from Camden to the Greene family land in southern Ouachita County. This was possible due to the large network of commercial and passenger steamboat companies that traveled between Camden, Arkansas, and New Orleans from the 1830s until displaced by the growing railroad network in the late 19th and early 20th century. The first steamboat reached the trading post of Ecore Fabre, which would later become the town of Camden, during the winter of 1823.¹⁶ For decades after, the bustling agricultural production of the Ouachita River basin provided money and goods that flowed downriver to New Orleans on the steamboats. The steamboats facilitated the movement of goods and people from areas along the Ouachita River to the city of New Orleans, and then to the rest of the world.

James Reynolds was a marble dealer and gravestone carver who lived and worked in New Orleans, Louisiana. The earliest record of James Reynolds found to date is from a collection of papers from the Andrew Cannon family collection held at Louisiana State University. In the collection there are letters written in 1860 regarding the purchase of marble and tombstones from a Mr. James Reynolds of Ludwig and Reynolds, New Orleans.¹⁷ A record for James Reynolds from an 1861 New Orleans city directory notes that he lived along North Roman Street at number "35 Roman d. 2" (now numbered as 222 North Roman Street) and had his marble yard at 186 Rampart. He continued to be noted in city directories through the 1880s. He was also listed as providing stone work for St. Joseph's Church on Common Street in New Orleans. By 1872, Reynolds was living at 97 St. Andrew Street, New Orleans, with his marble works at 160 to 162 Poydras Street. He also owned a sandstone works on Tchoupitoulas Street, between Washington

¹⁶ Larry A. Morrison and Bruce W. Eppinette, *Historical Ouachita County: A Photographic Collection*. Camden, AR: Southern Arkansas University Tech, 1986. p 37.

¹⁷ Andrew Cannon Family Papers (Mss. 4979), compiled by Chris Brown, Louisiana and Lower Mississippi Valley Collections, Special Collections, Hill Memorial Library, Louisiana State University Libraries, Baton Rouge, Louisiana State University. 2008.

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and Third Streets.¹⁸ Only one other monument in Arkansas, with the signature “J. Reynolds, N. O.”, is known to exist. It features the masonic square and compass symbol in a roundel and is located in the Hamburg Cemetery in Ashley County (NR 9.23.2011).

The chest tomb for Simon Greene, possibly one of the earliest monuments in the cemetery still includes the faint mark of Stroud of New Orleans. This is most likely John Stroud who is listed as a marble dealer in New Orleans during the mid-19th century. He is listed as in New Orleans city directories as owning a “Marble warehouse” at 146 Common Street in New Orleans.¹⁹

Iconography

Several specific types of grave iconography are illustrated in this cemetery, including birds in flight, carved vegetation, an urn, an open gate carving, a Bible, lilies, and a masonic symbol. A few graves also include inscribed messages. The graves of Louis Green (d. 1894), Baby Green (d. 1906) and Anne J. Green (1879) include a roundel with a carved bird in flight, most likely a representation of a dove, along the top edge of each monument. The dove was a common Christian symbol of peace and ascension of the soul to heaven after death. These graves all represent children who died before the age of 15, so this bird may have also been a symbol of a young or innocent soul.

The pillar grave of T. Lamberts (d. 1900) includes stylized lilies inscribed within a roundel near the top of the pillar. Lilies are a common symbol of purity and innocence. The Lamberts pillar is also topped by a stylized urn and sits on a square base with an inscribed message. The urn was often seen as a symbolic representation of a soul. The pillar has been damaged and is currently leaning against its original base. The gravestone of David Green (d. 1907) is also composed of a square pillar with a cross gabled top. An urn appears to be missing from the top of the gravestone of Frances Ann Green (d. 1899).

An unusual open gate motif is found on the gravestone of Elizabeth A. Greene (d. 1913). The open gate is a direct symbolic reference to the passage of the deceased through the gates of heaven. Elizabeth Greene’s gravestone also includes a closed book form at its top, a reference to the Bible. The masonic square and compass symbol is found on the left hand side of the gravestone of T. J. Rowe (d. 1909).

The Green Cemetery was abandoned for new burials after the burial of Elizabeth A. Green (d. 1913). The Green family scattered and although descendants are still present in the area, the cemetery is now located on property owned and managed by the Weyerhaeuser timber company. The cemetery was fully abandoned sometime during the mid-20th century, resulting in decades of overgrowth. However, this overgrowth has served to protect the carved surfaces of the stones

¹⁸ Kevin William, Archivist, Tulane University. E-mail to Nicole Hobson-Monis, Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism. 16 June 2011. In the files of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program. (Taken from the files of the National Register nomination information for the Hamburg Cemetery, Ashley County).

¹⁹ New Orleans City Directory, 1861.

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from more significant weathering damage. The site has been identified as a cemetery by the timber company and is marked to keep the site safe from nearby logging activity.

Statement of Significance

The Green Cemetery in southern Ouachita County is located roughly two miles to the northwest of the town of Stephens, Arkansas. The Green family lived near the historic community of Seminary, Arkansas. The Green Cemetery stands as the last record of this early prominent southern Ouachita county family. The Green Cemetery is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion A**, with **local significance**, as a cohesive collection of late 19th and early 20th century grave markers that illustrate the burial traditions of the surrounding area and serve as an important record of the early settlement of southern Ouachita County. The Green Cemetery is also being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion C**, for the craftsmanship of the stone markers, with **local significance**. This site is also being nominated under **Criteria Consideration D** as a cemetery.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Acts and Resolutions Passed at the First Session of the thirty-first congress of the United States; with an appendix. Washington: Gideon & Co., Printers. 1850.

Andrew Cannon Family Papers (Mss. 4979). Compiled by Chris Brown. Louisiana and Lower Mississippi Valley Collections. Special Collections. Hill Memorial Library. Louisiana State University Libraries, Baton Rouge. Louisiana State University. 2008.

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Veit, Richard Francis and Mark Nonestied. *New Jersey Cemeteries and Tombstones: History in the Landscape*. New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 2008.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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Name of Property

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

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): OU3000

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property <1

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

UTM References

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Name of Property

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Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 15 S | Easting: 490828 | Northing: 3699226 |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

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

The Green Cemetery is located in the Southwest quarter of the Northwest Quarter of Section 17, Township 15 South, Range 19 West. The boundaries of the cemetery are roughly a one acre square centered at the UTM coordinate Zone 15 South, Easting 490828, Northing 3699226.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

This boundary includes all of the property historically associated the Green Cemetery near the community of Stephens in Ouachita County, Arkansas.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Callie Williams, National Register Historian
organization: Arkansas Historic Preservation Program
street & number: 323 Center Street, Suite 1500, Tower Building
city or town: Little Rock state: AR zip code: 72201
e-mail calliew@arkansasheritage.org
telephone: 501-324-9880
date: June 1, 2016

Additional Documentation

Green Cemetery
Name of Property

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Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Green Cemetery

City or Vicinity: Stephens vic.

County: Ouachita

State: Arkansas

Photographer: Ralph Wilcox

Date Photographed: April 24, 2015

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

- 1 of 13: Green Cemetery overview, camera facing east.
- 2 of 13: Green Cemetery overview, camera facing northeast.
- 3 of 13: Green Cemetery, Esther Green Chest Tomb detail, camera facing east.
- 4 of 13: Green Cemetery, Simon Green Chest Tomb detail, camera facing east.
- 6 of 13: Green Cemetery, headstone detail, Baby Green, camera facing east.
- 7 of 13: Green Cemetery, headstone detail, Green, camera facing east.

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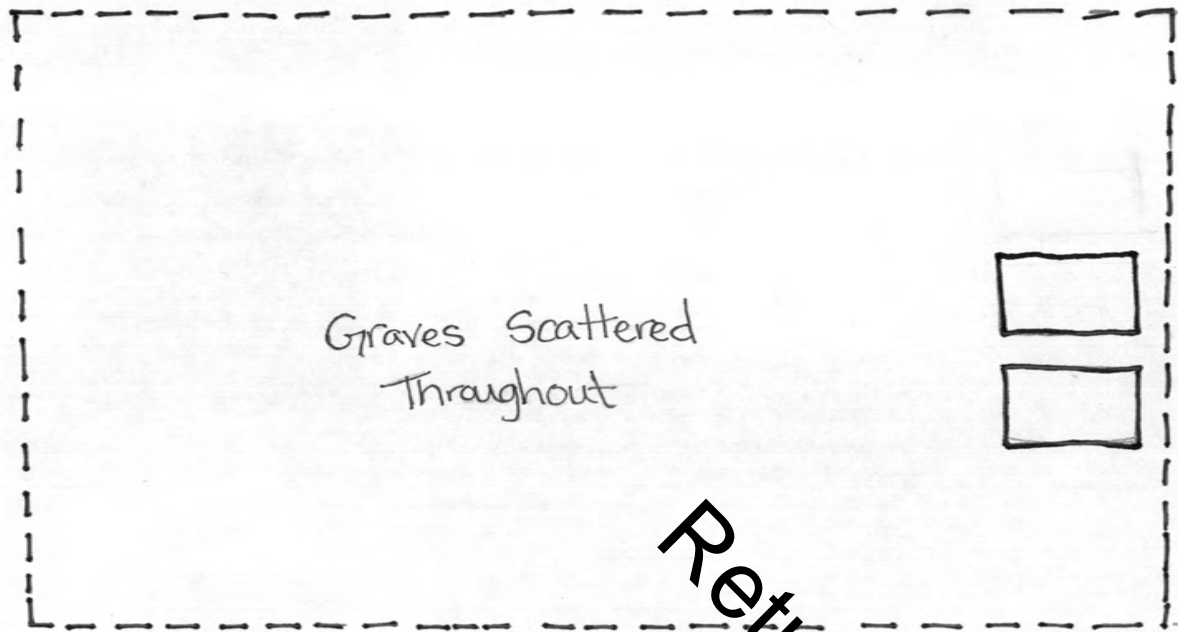
- 8 of 13: Green Cemetery, headstone detail, D. W. Green, camera facing east.
- 9 of 13: Green Cemetery, headstone detail, Francis Ann Green, camera facing east.
- 10 of 13: Green Cemetery, headstone detail, Elizabeth A Greene, camera facing east.
- 11 of 13: Green Cemetery, headstone detail, Eliza S. Greene, camera facing east.
- 12 of 13: Green Cemetery, headstone detail, Green, camera facing east.
- 13 of 13: Green Cemetery, headstone detail, Rowe, camera facing east.

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.

Returned

040300
Green Cemetery
Stephens vic
Ouachita County
Arkansas



Graves Scattered
Throughout

CHEST TOMBS

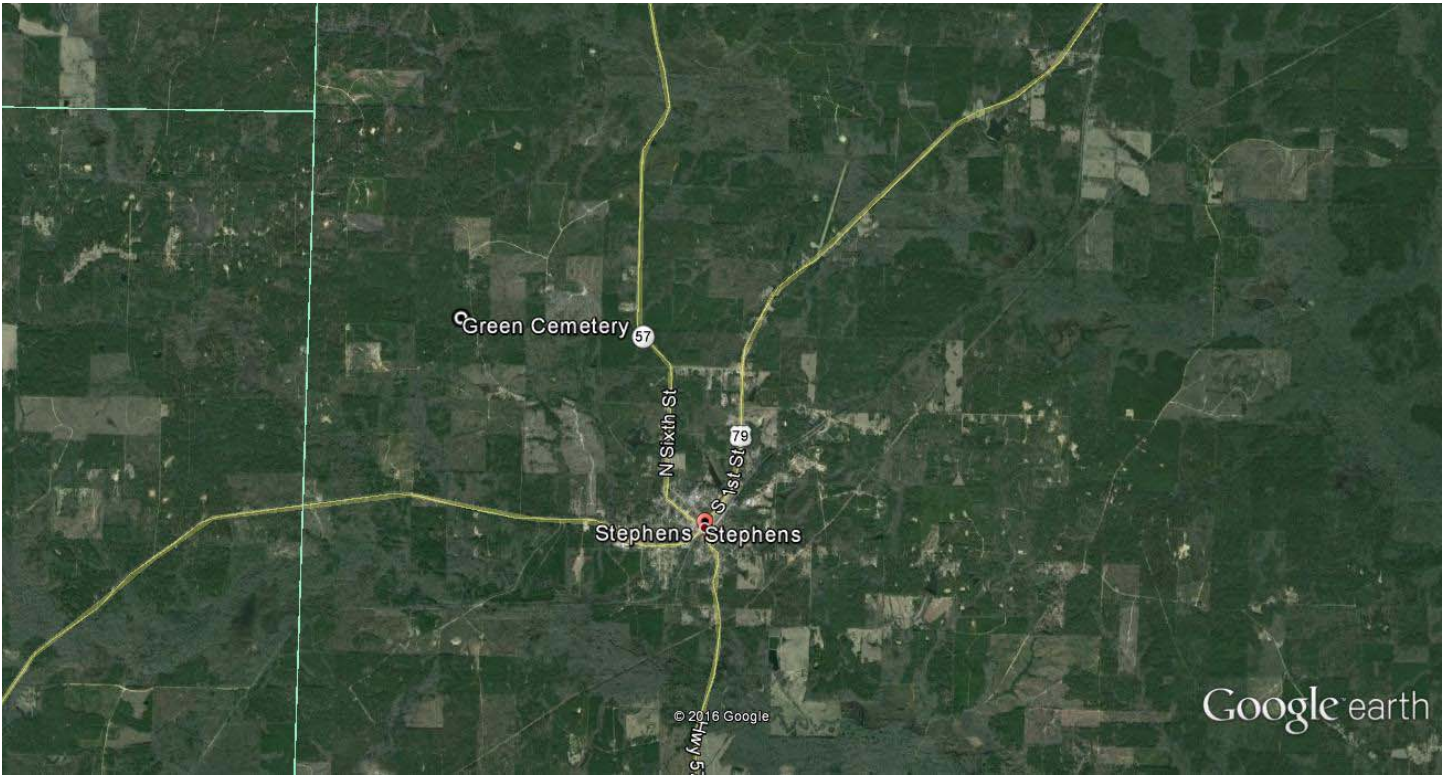
Returned



Woods

Old Logging Road

Green Cemetery, Stephens vic., Ouachita County, Arkansas



Google earth



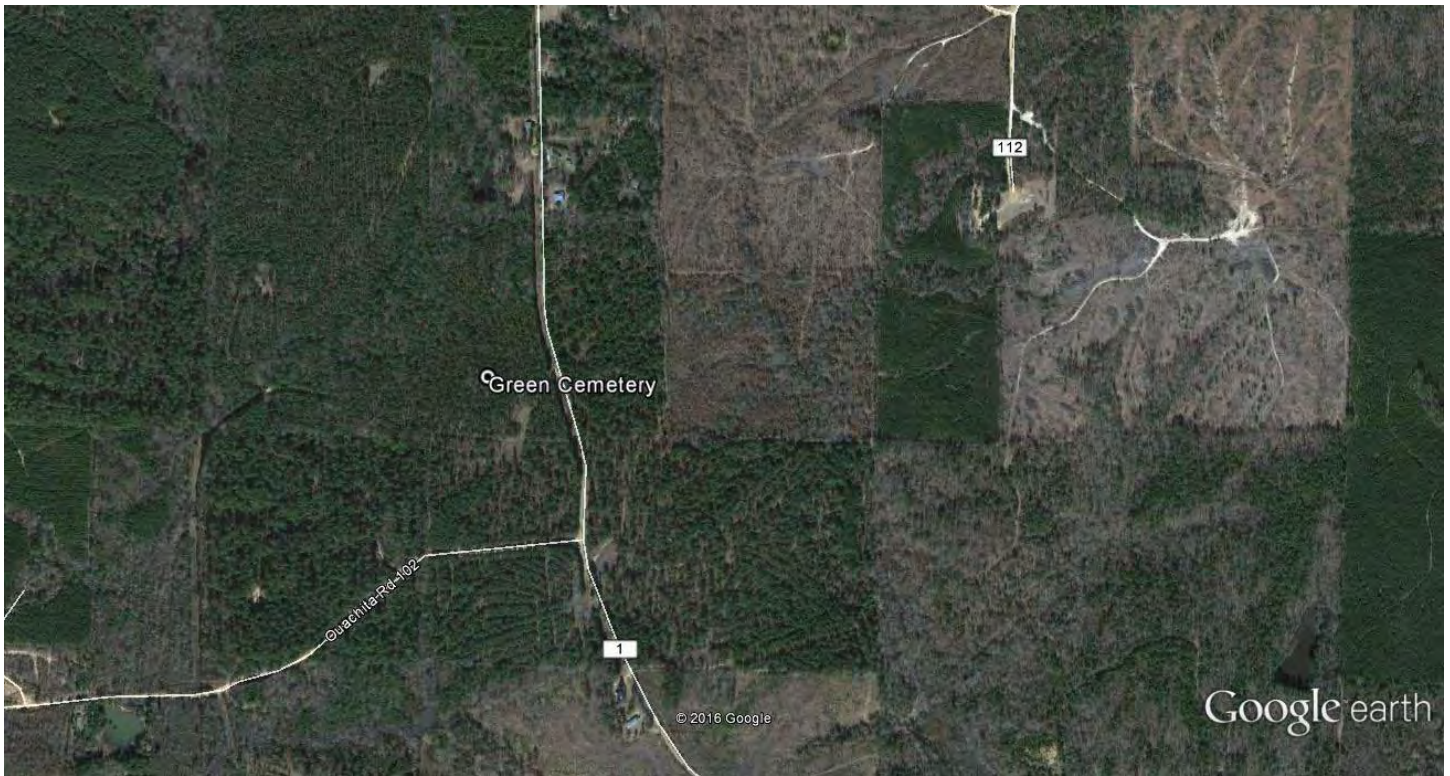
UTM

NAD1983

Zone: 15 S Easting: 490828 Northing: 3699226

Returned

Green Cemetery, Stephens vic., Ouachita County, Arkansas



Google earth



UTM

NAD1983

Zone: 15 S Easting: 490828 Northing: 3699226

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Green Cemetery
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: ARKANSAS, Ouachita

DATE RECEIVED: 8/12/16 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 9/02/16
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 9/19/16 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/27/16
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 16000653

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 9-23-2016 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

See Return Comments

RECOM./CRITERIA Return

REVIEWER [Signature]

DISCIPLINE Historic

TELEPHONE _____

DATE _____

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

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



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20240

The United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Evaluation/Return Sheet

Property Name: Green Cemetery, Ouachita County, AR

Reference Number: 16000653

Reason for Return

The Green Cemetery nomination is being returned for technical and substantive revision. I believe that the Cemetery is eligible, however the claims of significance under Criteria A and C, with EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT, SOCIAL HISTORY, and ART as areas of significance, are not fully supported.

As submitted, significance in Social History is not supported, and the justification for Art is weak. Much of this can be rectified by presenting a comparative context which identifies the typical characteristics of cemeteries, both family and public, that are found in the area. While a number of markers in the Green Cemetery do display some interesting examples of funerary art, it is unclear if this is typical or unusual for similar cemeteries in the area. Is the relative wealth of the Green family reflected in the quality of stones marking their graves? The presence of the two "tomb" markers does help establish the importance of the Green family during that early period of settlement – the expenses noted in the narrative are evidence of the success and wealth of these settlers. I am somewhat comfortable with the claim of significance under Exploration/Settlement despite the lack of comparative context.

However, there is no real discussion of what aspects of Social History (burial customs) are either embodied in the cemetery or that are significant. Please elaborate on this aspect of significance or delete it.

The verbal boundary description is rather vague; and since the accompanying map with the UTM is taken from such a large distance, it is hard to discern the cemetery's location. The hand-drawn site map lacks a scale or sufficient information to place the site in space (no road intersection or distances from known points {the tombs could serve that

purpose}). Is there no metes-and-bounds description available, or a map of a scale large enough to better locate the site?

Typos:

Page 6 – the description of Eliza Green’s marker should read “tablet” not “table.”

Page 11 – “Sited” not “sighted” in third sentence from bottom.

We appreciate the opportunity to review this nomination and hope that you find these comments useful. Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions. I can be reached at (202) 354-2275 or email at <James_Gabbert@nps.gov>.



Jim Gabbert, Historian
National Register of Historic Places
9/23/2016



THE DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS
HERITAGE

Asa Hutchinson
Governor

Stacy Hurst
Director

February 22, 2017



J. Paul Loether, Deputy Keeper and Chief
National Register and National Historic Landmark Programs
National Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye St. NW, 8th Fl.
Washington D.C. 20005

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: Green Cemetery – Stephens vic., Ouachita 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 documentation for the Green Cemetery. The Arkansas Historic Preservation Program has complied with all applicable nominating procedures and notification requirements in the nomination process. This nomination is a resubmittal (Reference Number 16000653).

If you need further information, please call Callie Williams of my staff at (501) 324-9789. Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,

Stacy Hurst
State Historic Preservation Officer

SH:clw

Enclosure



ARKANSAS HISTORIC
PRESERVATION PROGRAM



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