

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 PropertyHistoric name: Rose Hill CemeteryOther names/site number: City Cemetery; Harrison Cemetery; BO0240

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

2. LocationStreet & number: 601 West Prospect AvenueCity or town: Harrison State: AR County: BooneNot For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

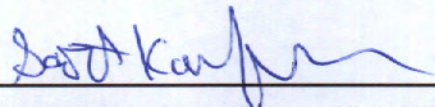
As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this ☒ 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 ☒ 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 ☒ local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Signature of certifying official/Title:

4-3-25

Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

Rose Hill Cemetery

Boone County, AR

Name of Property

County and State

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

Signature of commenting official:

Date

Title :

State or Federal agency/bureau
or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- ___ 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

☐

Rose Hill Cemetery
Name of Property

Boone County, AR
County and State

Site

☒

Structure

☐

Object

☐

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing

Noncontributing

buildings

1

sites

structures

objects

1

Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register _____

1. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

FUNERARY/cemetery

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

FUNERARY/cemetery

Rose Hill Cemetery
Name of Property

Boone County, AR
County and State

2. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

NO STYLE

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Stone and metal

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

Rose Hill Cemetery encompasses almost eight acres of land in Harrison, Boone County, Arkansas. It is located 0.8 miles north of the Boone County Courthouse, which sits in the center of the town square. The cemetery is bounded on the north by East Prospect Avenue, on the south by the Harrison Regional Chamber of Commerce building, which is located on Highway 62/65/412, and on the west and east by residential homes and a few businesses that reside along North Chestnut Street and North First Street. The area directly north of East Prospect Avenue is residential. The entrance to the cemetery, marked by a large metal gate with a metal fence that encloses the entire cemetery, is on the south side of East Prospect Avenue. Within the cemetery, there are a few large oak trees, and an access road runs through the center of the site from south to north. The cemetery is owned by the City of Harrison and is managed by its Perpetual Care Committee. The cemetery is a "closed" cemetery, meaning all lots have been appropriated, and occasional burials still occur in those already bought plots.

The cemetery was established in 1878 (though the oldest grave dates to 1870) and renamed Rose Hill Cemetery in 1924. The cemetery contains 960 historic burials which date from 1870 through 1974, with an additional 136 non-historic graves from 1974 to 2023. There are ninety-four

Rose Hill Cemetery

Boone County, AR

Name of Property

County and State

known veterans' graves and one cenotaph for a Civil War veteran whose burial location is unknown. More than half of the known veterans who are buried in Rose Hill Cemetery served in the Civil War, Spanish American War, and Sioux Wars, with additional graves from WWI, WWII, Korea, and Vietnam. There are also fraternal organizations whose members have unique headstones, including the Woodmen of the World, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Freemasons. Other graves in the cemetery are marked with hand-hewn markers; names, initials, and dates were likely carved using field stones. The markers employ a variety of materials, including marble and granite, and one unusual headstone is a stalactite or stalagmite on an unknown grave. Four crypts rest in the cemetery; one contains an unknown burial and, based on its size, is likely that of a child. Many of the graves are those of town founders, business owners, journalists, lawyers, judges, politicians, and others who were instrumental to the success of Harrison. All these characteristics contribute to the historical significance of Rose Hill Cemetery.

Narrative Description

Throughout this document, all names that are **bolded** denote their burial in Rose Hill Cemetery and their inclusion in *Find a Grave* (findagrave.com).

Setting:

An ornate metal arch adorns the entrance to the cemetery with "Rose Hill Cemetery" written across the top. Redbud trees line the driveway and a half dozen mature oak trees provide shade in the summer. The cemetery's terrain is predominantly flat. In 2024, the city repaved the cemetery's road, which runs north and south through the center of the cemetery. In 2024, Harrison's Boy Scout Troop 60 chose Rose Hill Cemetery for an Eagle Scout Service Project, and they sanded and repainted the metal entrance arch. Based on a newspaper article obtained from the Boone County Heritage Museum, a generous donation from **Edith Keener Boling (1910–2009)** allowed for the cemetery's chain link fence to be replaced with a wrought iron fence in 2010. Such a donation was made possible from the proceeds of the sale of Boling's home after her death in 2009. Her final resting place is in Rose Hill Cemetery.¹

Many people who played an important role in the development of the City of Harrison, as well as their descendants, are buried in Rose Hill Cemetery. Today, this cemetery is a "closed" cemetery, meaning all lots have been appropriated. However, many lots are unoccupied. Perhaps these empty lots have been long forgotten, or the intended beneficiary moved away. Although more than ninety-three percent of internments took place before 2010, burials occasionally occur. Rose Hill Cemetery is not divided into historic sections. Some of the oldest markers are scattered throughout the cemetery and some rest alongside more current markers. Some of these earliest graves are marked, while others are not. Random sunken areas indicate the likelihood that a grave is occupied and, in some cases, may be a potter's grave.

¹ "Cemetery Fence Financed," *Harrison Daily Times*, circa 2010. Clipping provided by the Boone County Heritage Museum in Harrison to Robin Anderson. Contents of the article indicate it was printed in 2010, but the date and page number were not clipped or recorded by the museum, so these details are unknown.

Rose Hill Cemetery

Name of Property

Boone County, AR

County and State

Breakdown of Burials:

The breakdown of burials in Rose Hill Cemetery is as follows:

There are 960 historic burials, excluding those with unknown death dates or unknown graves as follows:

1870 – 1879 =	38	marked
1880 – 1889 =	70	marked
1890 – 1899 =	93	marked
1900 – 1909 =	142	marked
1910 – 1919 =	144	marked
1920 – 1929 =	106	marked
1930 – 1939 =	126	marked
1940 – 1949 =	82	marked
1950 – 1959 =	71	marked
1960 – 1969 =	62	marked
1970 – 1974 =	26	marked

There are an additional 32 MARKED graves most likely buried between 1870 and 1974 inclusive with HEADSTONES but NO DATES.

There are an additional 30 UNKNOWN graves without headstones (no names or dates) which are most likely from this era as well, due to the locations of the graves among the other old graves and or the age of the rock, depth of rock or wall, etc., marking the grave.

Non-historic burials in the cemetery from 1975 to present equal 136 as follows:

1974 – 1979 =	25	marked
1980 – 1989 =	47	marked
1990 – 1999 =	31	marked
2000 – 2009 =	23	marked
2010 – 2019 =	6	marked
2020 – 2024 =	4	marked

One cenotaph exists that is not counted in the above statistics. Installed in 2024, it recognizes the existence of Elbridge Gerry Mitchell, Sr., who served as a Confederate captain during the Civil War. Mitchell was killed in September 1863 while on leave at his home in Bellefonte and his burial location is unknown. His memorial stone lies near the graves of his son, Elbridge Gerry Mitchell, Jr., his grandson, Elbridge Gerry Mitchell, III, and other immediate members of this Mitchell family.

Earliest Burials:

The oldest graves are those of children: **Eliza Morris (1870–1870)**, son of **Davidson A. Morris (1843–1898)** and his wife, **Mary Ann Mann Morris (1841–1905)**; **Sarah E. Baker (1865–1870)**, daughter of **Felix Saunders Baker (1842–1917)** and wife, **Mary Elizabeth Harrison**

Rose Hill Cemetery

Name of Property

Boone County, AR

County and State

Baker (1839–1899); James Walter Fick (1869–1870), son of Captain Henry W. Fick (1831–1884) and wife, Martha Terry Nicholson Armstrong Fick (1841–1911); and May Allen (1869–1870), believed to be the daughter of William Sidney Allen (1843–1918) and wife, Sarah Elizabeth Nicholson Allen (1845–1923).

Marker Types:

Many of the graves in the cemetery are so worn as to be barely noticeable except by a rise or depression in the ground, some with only a stone as a marker. Some grave markers are broken or difficult to read due to their age. Although efforts have been made to clean these markers, some inscriptions remain impossible to decipher.

No markers display visible signatures of the carver or manufacturer. In most cemeteries, granite or marble headstones are found. However, because of the age of Rose Hill Cemetery, many different types of stones were used as markers. One unusual formation exists; it is a stalactite or stalagmite.² A variety of shapes, styles and symbols of historic gravestones exist in the cemetery. It is likely that early settlers had no professional stone workers nor the monetary means to carve the markers for their deceased loved ones. Seven graves in the cemetery are marked with hand-scribed markers; names, initials, and dates were likely carved using field stones. Such is the case with that of **L. V. Dedmon (unknown-1902)**.

Iconography:³

Iconography is defined as traditional or conventional images or symbols associated with a subject and particularly a religious or legendary subject.

The iconography seen in the cemetery is associated with popular late nineteenth and early twentieth century symbolism. Some of the iconography and carvings found on the historic markers in the cemetery are as follows:

Anchor – The anchor represents hope, with the symbolic meaning stemming from the passage in the Epistle to the Hebrews 6:19 and 20. Three known anchor symbols are found in the cemetery. One example can be seen on the marker of **Marinda Paralee Weatherly Stephens (1871–1907)**.

Book – Books that are closed usually symbolize a completed life, since the last chapter of life ends in the cemetery. A closed book may also represent virginity, secrecy, and mystery. An open book can be compared to the human heart, symbolizing its thoughts and feelings as being open to the world and to God. Any book can also represent the Bible. Nineteen known book symbols exist in the cemetery. One example of a closed book marker is on the grave of **Amanda Melvina Clarkson Drake (1855–1916)**, and an example of an open book marks the grave of **Helen M. Bentley (1857–1922)**.

² “Rose Hill Cemetery Earthcache,” *Geocaching*, accessed 10 Sept. 2024, <https://www.geocaching.com/geocache/GC6ZKCH>.

³ Douglas Keister, *Stories in Stone: A Field Guide to Cemetery Symbolism and Iconography* (Gibbs Smith Publisher, 2004). Information regarding the iconography and fraternal organizations which are represented in the cemetery is taken from this book.

Rose Hill Cemetery
Name of Property

Boone County, AR
County and State

Clover/Shamrock – The clover is an obvious symbol of the Trinity due to the three leaves that form a trefoil. There are two known clover symbols in the cemetery. One example marks the grave of **Joseph Albert Armitage Jr. (1849–1915)**.

Cross – There are many variations of cross symbolism, but the most common cross seen in the cemetery is the Latin Cross. The Latin Cross is the most frequently used type of cross and is the simplest in form. Its symbolism is one of the oldest in Christianity and was referred to as God's mark. An example of one of the many crosses found in the cemetery is the marker of **Bridget O'Keef (1936–1904)**. There are many other cross symbols on veteran's markers, including that of the Southern Cross, which frequently appears on the markers of Confederate veterans.⁴

Dove – The most frequently seen animal symbol in the cemetery is that of the dove. It can be seen in several poses but most frequently it is seen holding an olive branch. The dove also represents peace and purity and is a symbol of the Holy Ghost. At least twenty-nine known markers display a dove. A dove with an olive branch is seen depicted on the marker of a small child, **Sarah E. Baker (1865–1870)**.

Drape/Curtain (Veil) – The curtain is symbolic of the passage from one existence to another. Drapes are meant to protect and conceal. In the cemetery, there are fourteen variations of drape symbolism. One example appears on the marker of **Alexander Franklin Davis (1837–1905)**. The Masons' symbol is also seen on the Davis marker.

Garland and/or Wreath – Garland and wreath symbolism dates to ancient Greece. Christians used this symbol to represent victory, memory, and passage to eternal life. There are five versions of garlands and wreaths in the cemetery. One example of a garland appears on the marker of **Horace G. Poynor (1868–1927)**, and a pair of wreaths are seen on the marker of **John E. Murphy (1879–1922)**.⁵

Gate – Gates are symbolic of the passage into the afterlife, or that of a heavenly entrance. There are eighteen such versions of gate symbolism in the cemetery. One example appears on the marker of **C. E. Huxtable (1870–1917)**. The Huxtable marker also depicts a closed book.

Hand or Finger Pointing Up – A single hand with the index finger pointing up is symbolic of the soul having risen to the heavens. Eight known markers depict this symbolism in the cemetery, as seen on the marker of **Iva Norah Andrews (1880–1880)**, who died at the age of five months.

Hands Together/Clasped – Hands that appear to be in a handshake or clasped can represent a heavenly welcome or an earthly farewell. They can also be a symbol of matrimony. Nineteen known markers in the cemetery depict this symbolism. One marker that appears as a farewell or

⁴ "Headstone Symbols and Meanings: A Guide to Cemetery Symbols," *Memorials.com*, <https://www.memorials.com/info/headstone-symbols-meanings/>, accessed 10 Sept. 2024.

⁵ *Ibid.*

Rose Hill Cemetery

Name of Property

Boone County, AR

County and State

possibly a heavenly welcome is that of **Barney E. Green (1830–1895)**. A marker with a matrimonial depiction appears on the marker of **Kizzie Britton (1860–1878)**, where it appears there is a masculine hand holding that of a feminine hand.

Heart – In a cemetery, the heart is most always a Christian symbol, which began as such in the late Middle Ages. The Christian view of the heart being the center of emotions is best summed up in the Bible, 1 Samuel 16:7. In the cemetery, there are markers with four known variations of a heart. One example that is in the shape of a heart is the marker of a young child, **Ruth Stauffer (1906–1909)**. There is also a star symbol at the top of the heart in this marker.

Ivy – Since ivy remains green even in harsh conditions, it is symbolic of fidelity and immortality. It is known to cling to a support, thus representing friendship, attachment and undying love. Twelve known markers in the cemetery depict ivy, as at the top of the marker of **James A. Battenfield (1885–1907)**.

Lamb – The lamb is the most common animal symbol marking the grave of a child, particularly an infant. It signifies purity and innocence. The lamb is a symbol of Christ: “Behold the lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world.”⁶ Consequently, it appears throughout the ages with great regularity in Christian art. Nineteen known markers with lambs exist in the cemetery. One of these marks the grave of a young child, **Ruby Downum (1911–1913)**.

Nails – Nails are typically known as a symbol of passion, due to their association with the crucifixion of Christ. Two known markers with nail symbolism are found in the cemetery. One example is the marker of **Lavina J. Baker (1828–1901)**.

Star – A star is generally a symbol of divine guidance, with a single star most always representing the Star of the East which guided the magi to Bethlehem. There are eight known star symbols in the cemetery. One version is seen on the marker of a young boy, **Herald Jetton (1909–1918)**, where the star is seen in the center of a wreath.

There are at least ten variations of tree symbolism in the cemetery, including the Tree of Life, Tree Trunk, and Weeping Willow Tree markers. These are further described as follows:

Tree of Life – In Christian symbolism, the tree most often depicted in a cemetery is a Tree of Life, it is described further in the Bible, Genesis 2:9. An example of the tree of life can be seen on the marker of **Sarah A. Matney Evans (1861–1909)**.

Tree Trunk – A marker in the shape of a tree trunk is typically symbolic with the brevity of life. The number of broken branches on the tree trunk may indicate the number of deceased family members who are also buried in the cemetery. A tree trunk marker can be seen on the grave of a toddler, **B. B. Pullen Jr. (1909–1912)**. There is also a lamb at the base of the trunk.⁷

⁶ Bible, John 1:29.

⁷ Kimberly Powell, "Photo Gallery of Cemetery Symbols and Icons," *ThoughtCo*, <https://www.thoughtco.com/photo-gallery-of-cemetery-symbolism-4123061>, accessed 10 Sept. 2024

Rose Hill Cemetery
Name of Property

Boone County, AR
County and State

Weeping Willow Tree – Even though the weeping willow tree can symbolize grief and sorrow, many religions use it to symbolize immortality. In Christianity, the weeping willow represents the gospel of Christ, as the tree will still flourish even if some of the branches are cut off. One example can be seen on the marker of **Lucinda Caroline Smith Reeder (1814–1885)**.

Fraternal Organizations:

The symbolism of secret societies, clubs, and fraternal organizations are represented in the cemetery. Among these are at least thirteen Freemason/Masons (“Masons”) symbols, which consist of a square and a compass. Often, there is a letter “G” inside the symbol, which some say stands for geometry, and others say it stands for God. The headstone of **Captain Henry W. Fick (1831–1884)** is among these. The Masons have grown to be the largest fraternal organization in the world and are known for their secret handshakes and wide use of symbols.

The next organization represented is the Woodmen of the World (“WOW”), known for its rustic “tree-stump tombstones.” WOW was founded by Joseph Cullen Root in Omaha, Nebraska, on June 6, 1890, and was primarily known as an insurance society and company. Until the 1920s, membership in the WOW provided each member with a tombstone. The tree stump was officially adopted in 1899 to symbolize equality and commonwealth. WOW claimed that “no Woodmen shall rest in an unmarked grave,” and later supplied the tombstone designs directly to the manufacturers for direct handling and setting of the tombstones. The cemetery contains at least five tombstones with different variations of the WOW symbolism, among these is the marker of **Eli Hodge (birth and death dates unknown)**.

Also represented is the Independent Order of Odd Fellows (“IOOF”), whose primary symbol is three links of a chain. The symbol is also shared with the Freemasons, but the IOOF uses it as their dominant sign. Sometimes the IOOF is known at times as the “poor man’s freemasonry.” The IOOF is also known as the Three Link Fraternity, with the links representing faith, love and truth. The letters F L T are often enclosed within the links of the chain. Death care, including funerals, was one of the major benefits of an IOOF membership. After establishing a lodge in a new town, the IOOF purchased plots in a local cemetery and then sold them to members for a modest fee. At least eight Three Link markers exist in the cemetery, including that of **George W Frew (1824–1911)**.

Finally, the Imperial Council of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, (AAONMS), better known as the “Shriners,” was founded in 1872 by Freemasons. Membership in the Shriners was only available to 32nd Degree Master Masons and members of the Knights Templar. They adopted many symbols of Islam, but in a parody form. The Shriners emblem, or symbol, contains a scimitar from which hangs a crescent known as “the Jewel of the Order” along with a five-pointed star. The Shriners raise large sums of money and give to hospitals that care for badly burned and crippled children, as well as many other causes. One known Shriner, **Theopolous Black (1876–1921)**, is buried in the cemetery.

Rose Hill Cemetery

Name of Property

Boone County, AR

County and State

Military Veterans Markers:

The Cemetery is unique because most of the graves are more than fifty years old. Ninety-four known veteran's graves in the cemetery represent those who served in the Civil War (1860–1865), the Sioux Wars (1876), the Spanish American War (1898), World War I (1914–1918), World War II (1939–1945), the Korean War (1950–1953) and the Vietnam War (1955–1975). Remarkably, fifty-eight graves of those ninety-four graves are of people who served in the Civil War and Spanish American War. Three veteran's graves contain women: **Ora Louise Garvin (1919–2003)**, **Emaline Mary Dees Hensley (1913–1980)** and **Mary Clark Hudspeth (1919–2003)** serving during World War II.

Integrity

Rose Hill Cemetery retains its historical and physical integrity from the period of significance. The cemetery was established in 1878 and its boundaries have remained the same – it has not had any land additions or subtractions from its original deeded plot donated by Captain Fick to the city.⁸ The cemetery has also not experienced any major forms of vandalism or destruction, besides the occasional knocking over of a tombstone. Most of the tombstones that have suffered knocking over or damage have been repaired, and the overall cemetery is maintained by the city. The two most prominent changes in the landscape involve the addition of a black metal fence around the boundaries of the property in 2010 as well as the installation of a metal gate with the name “Rose Hill Cemetery” at the front entrance around 1964 (it is unknown if this replaced an older gate or became the first one at the property).⁹ The cemetery's vegetation, in particular its mature oak and maple trees, have remained where they were originally planted. Finally, the headstones in the cemetery are in good condition with only a few that have suffered damage, which have been repaired. Modern headstones do occur at Rose Hill and are scattered throughout the older graves, as the cemetery does not have a historic section. As the cemetery is a closed cemetery, there is unlikely to be a large influx of new burials, which further protects the integrity of the cemetery and its legibility as an early burial place for the city. The modern graves that are less than 50 years old account for roughly 12% of the total burials and historic graves outside the period of significance (1870-1939) account for 21%. However, the modern graves and historic graves outside the period of significance do not detract from the significance of the cemetery as the first public burial ground in Harrison and from its importance as the resting place of the original settlers of the town.

⁸ “Fick, H. W. & wife To Deed for Graveyard Town of Harrison,” Deed dated July 1, 1878, recorded by the Boone County Circuit Clerk, Harrison, AR, on October 3, 1878, in *Boone County D*, 287.

⁹ “View of Maplewood Cemetery,” *Harrison Daily Times*, May 28, 1971, p1.

Rose Hill Cemetery
Name of Property

Boone County, AR
County and State

3. 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

Rose Hill Cemetery
Name of Property

Boone County, AR
County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT

Period of Significance

1870 - 1939

Significant Dates

1870 – Oldest known gravestones at Rose Hill

1878 – Cemetery established

1924 – Renamed to Rose Hill Cemetery

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

N/A

Rose Hill Cemetery
Name of Property

Boone County, AR
County and State

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

Rose Hill Cemetery at 601 West Prospect Avenue in Harrison, Boone County, Arkansas, is being nominated under **Criterion A: Exploration/Settlement, Criteria Consideration D** with **local significance** for its associations with the Harrison community and early settlement in that area as the first public burial ground in the city. In 1870, **Captain Henry W. Fick** had the new town surveyed and platted, and had the name changed from Crooked Creek to Harrison. Harrison was established as the county seat and was later incorporated on March 1, 1876. Fick also provided the land for Rose Hill Cemetery. The earliest marked burial in Rose Hill Cemetery is that of **Elija Morris (1870–1870)**, who died on July 22, 1870. The burials in Rose Hill Cemetery reflect the rise of the Harrison community after Boone County was created in 1869 and the town of Harrison was established, and the cemetery contains many of the most notable early figures from the town's history. Rose Hill Cemetery, as the first public burial ground in Harrison, is a significant representation of the evolving public spaces and services of the town from its inception in 1876.

The period of significance begins with the first internment in 1870 and ends in 1939 when there was a generational shift towards burial in a newer cemetery, Maplewood, and Rose Hill declined in use alongside the passing of the original settlers. Criteria Consideration D is also checked, but the cemetery's significance stems from its ability to illustrate the early history of the town as the first public burial ground where most of Harrison's prominent early citizens are buried.

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

The History of Boone County and Harrison

Boone County lies in the western portion of north central Arkansas. It was created on April 9, 1869, by Act 70 of 1869.¹⁰ Before the creation of Boone County, the settlement now known as Harrison was located in Carroll County. A post office was established in 1836 and named "Crooked Creek" after the meandering creek that flows through the current counties of Boone, Marion, and Newton.¹¹ One early settler was Joseph Burkett. He and his family arrived from Tennessee in 1841 in search of farmland. Albert G. Stiffler and Lorenzo Dow Rush arrived in 1855. They settled near two springs, which were subsequently named Stiffler Spring and Rush Spring. The two springs provided an ample supply of fresh water, which made their land especially attractive. Albert Stiffler became the owner of Burkett's land.¹²

¹⁰ Logan, Roger V., Jr., *History of Boone County, Arkansas, Volume 1* (Kentucky: Turner Publishing Company, 1998), 26.

¹¹ Rea, Ralph R., *Boone County And Its People* (Arkansas: The Press-Argus, 1955), 215; McAllister, Chris T., "Crooked Creek (Watershed)," *CALS Encyclopedia of Arkansas*, accessed August 28, 2024, encyclopediaofarkansas.net.

¹² Logan, Jr., *History of Boone County*, 11.

Rose Hill Cemetery
Name of Property

Boone County, AR
County and State

On December 20, 1867, **Captain Henry W. Fick** purchased land and a log cabin in Crooked Creek from Albert G. Stiffler.¹³ Soon thereafter, Fick moved his wife, **Martha Terry Nicholson Armstrong Fick**, and his brother-in-law, **James Ozwel Nicholson** from Pope County to Crooked Creek where they lived in Stiffler's former log cabin.¹⁴ On December 27, 1867, only one week after purchasing Stiffler's land and cabin, Fick filed an application to reopen the Crooked Creek post office, which had been disbanded on February 8, 1867. Fick's application was granted, and he was appointed postmaster on February 4, 1868.¹⁵ Also in 1868, Fick and Nicholson built a log mercantile store building near Stifler Spring and opened it for business, making Fick and Nicholson the first businessmen in the community.¹⁶ They conducted their business for approximately two years.¹⁷

In 1868, the county seat of Carroll County was Carrollton. Carroll County was largely comprised of Democrats, and this didn't sit well with Republicans, especially Governor Powell Clayton, Arkansas's first governor after the state was readmitted to the Union.¹⁸ During Reconstruction, former Union men were placed in positions of authority. Many considered Fick, a former Union soldier, to be Governor Powell Clayton's right-hand man. Boone County historian Roger V. Logan, Jr., believed Fick moved to Crooked Creek to create a new town.¹⁹ Moreover, Fick was friends with James Townsend "Town" Hopper, who served in the House of Representatives, Third District, from 1868 to 1870, which in 1868 was comprised of Madison, Marion, and Carroll counties.²⁰ Indeed, Fick, Hopper, and Clayton were Radical Republicans who sought to squash the Democrat's stronghold on Carroll County by creating a new Republican controlled county and town. When Fick applied to reestablish the post office at Crooked Creek in late 1867, he also submitted a hand-drawn map, which showed, for the first time, the boundaries of Boone County.²¹

On March 6, 1869, Hopper introduced a bill to establish Boone County. Governor Clayton approved the bill on April 9, 1869, which became known as Act 70 of 1869. The county was initially comprised of a large portion of land taken from the east side of Carroll County, and a small strip of land from Marion County. The act further specified that the temporary seat of justice would be Fick's log store, and that a special election would be held to elect officers and name commissioners who would locate the permanent seat of justice. The results of this election

¹³ Logan, Jr., *History of Boone County*, 26.

¹⁴ Logan, Jr., *History of Boone County*, 26. Goodspeed Brothers, *A Reminiscent History of the Ozark Region* (Chicago, IL: Goodspeed Brothers, Publishers, 1894), 231–232; Manuscript census returns, Ninth Census of the United States, 1870, population schedules, Harrison, Boone County, AR. Henry W. Fick; Manuscript census returns, Ninth Census of the United States, 1870, population schedules, Harrison, Boone County, AR. Jas. O. Nicholson.

¹⁵ Logan, Jr., *History of Boone County*, 26; Rea, *Boone County And Its People*, 99–100, 215.

¹⁶ Logan, Jr., *History of Boone County*, 26.

¹⁷ Logan, Jr., *History of Boone County*, 227.

¹⁸ *Historical Report of the Secretary of State 2008* (Little Rock: Arkansas Secretary of State's Office, 2008), 75; Carl H. Moneyhon, "Powell Clayton (1833–1914)," *CALS Encyclopedia of Arkansas*, accessed August 28, 2024, encyclopediaofarkansas.net.

¹⁹ Logan, Jr., *History of Boone County*, 26.

²⁰ *Historical Report of the Secretary of State 2008*, 131, 675; Rea, *Boone County And Its People*, 95.

²¹ Logan, Jr., *History of Boone County*, 26.

Rose Hill Cemetery

Boone County, AR

Name of Property

County and State

established what is now known as Harrison as the permanent seat of the Boone County government. Several years later, Act 49 of 1875 reshaped Boone County's boundaries for the last time, returning some land to Marion County, and establishing the total size of Boone County at 604 square miles.²²

In 1868, Fick asked General Marcus LaRue Harrison to survey and plat the streets of the new town. General Harrison, a civil engineer and former Union Army officer, was employed by a railroad and was surveying a proposed route in the area. Harrison agreed to Fick's request, and the field notes for the survey were filed on January 18, 1870.²³ Shortly afterwards, on February 7, 1870, Fick had the name of the post office changed from Crooked Creek to Harrison, possibly as a form of appreciation or compensation to General Harrison for performing the survey.²⁴ There does not appear to be any record of General Harrison having other connections with the town that now bears his name. When the name of the town was officially changed in 1870, 826 individuals lived in Harrison, and the total population of Boone County was 7,032.²⁵ The Town of Harrison was officially incorporated on March 1, 1876, six years after it was renamed.²⁶

After the creation of Boone County and Harrison, Fick continued to promote his new town. He was a driving force behind the selection of Harrison as the county seat. He was actively involved in the building of the Boone County Courthouse and provided land for part of the court park. He also provided land for the Harrison school, for at least one church, and for Rose Hill Cemetery. He actively recruited and persuaded many new residents and talented people to move to Harrison.²⁷ Fick's efforts paid off. By 1900, Harrison had grown to 1,551 residents. In 1920, its population had more than doubled and was 3,477. In 1960, it had increased to 6,580.²⁸

Establishment of the Cemetery

Prior to the establishment of a public cemetery, settlers in and around Harrison were buried in private family cemeteries nearby their farms. Harrison's rural surroundings attest to this fact with the presence of several family cemeteries such as the Brushy-Parker Cemetery and Phillips Cemetery.²⁹ When the town was officially incorporated in 1876, the existing system of family cemeteries no longer fit the needs of an expanding town, and new infrastructure had to be developed to meet the needs of citizens. A public cemetery was one such service that the town established for the use of the town's residents.

²² Logan, Jr., *History of Boone County*, 26.

²³ Logan, Jr., *History of Boone County*, 27, 227.

²⁴ Logan, Jr., *History of Boone County*, 227; Rea, *Boone County And Its People*, 215.

²⁵ Logan, Jr., *History of Boone County*, 27.

²⁶ Rea, *Boone County And Its People*, 100.

²⁷ Logan, Jr., *History of Boone County*, 227; "Fick, Henry W. & Wife To School District No. One of Boone County Arkansas," recorded by the Boone County Circuit Clerk, Harrison, AR, in *Boone County Warranty Deed Book A*, 315; "Fick, H. W. & wife To Deed for Graveyard Town of Harrison," Deed dated July 1, 1878, recorded by the Boone County Circuit Clerk, Harrison, AR, on October 3, 1878, in *Boone County D*, 287.

²⁸ Miller, C. J., "Harrison (Boone County)," *CALS Encyclopedia of Arkansas*, accessed September 2, 2024, encyclopediaofarkansas.net.

²⁹ *Findagrave.com*, "Brushy-Parker Cemetery," <https://www.findagrave.com/cemetery/2628703/brushy-parker-cemetery>, accessed May 9, 2025; *Findagrave.com*, "Phillips Cemetery," <https://www.findagrave.com/cemetery/2607744/phillips-cemetery>, accessed May 9, 2025.

Rose Hill Cemetery

Name of Property

Boone County, AR

County and State

Rose Hill Cemetery was the first public use cemetery in Harrison and contains roughly eight acres. The land for the cemetery was acquired on October 7, 1874, by **Captain Henry W. Fick (1831–1884)**, a former Union soldier.³⁰ It has been said that Fick acquired it as a means of getting revenge on his enemy, Confederate Captain William Fletcher Pace, as the land was located across the street from Captain Pace's property.³¹ On July 1, 1878, Fick and wife, **Martha Terry Nicholson Armstrong Fick (1841–1911)**, deeded the land to the Town of Harrison "for a Cemetery (burial ground) and no other purposes whatever with full power to Sell lots to individuals for burial purposes and lay off a Potter's field with all appurtenances thereunto belonging."³² Soon thereafter, the cemetery opened.

Although the cemetery wasn't officially established until the land was deeded to the cemetery, there are twenty-seven known interments on the land prior to the date of that deed. It is believed that many of the graves located in Norman Hill, now known as the Fick Cemetery (located near the junction of West Prospect and North Liberty Street) were moved to the cemetery between July 1878 and early 1879.³³ As a public space, the cemetery was open to almost everyone, regardless of religion or occupation. The cemetery, however, did not allow African American interments, though a few unmarked burials could be attributed either to their presence or that of poor whites who could not afford a marker, but without more documentation, this idea is uncertain.

Rose Hill Cemetery was the only public cemetery in Harrison until the establishment of Maplewood Cemetery in 1908 on the northern boundaries of the town. Rose Hill continued to be used by the prominent early families, including the Fick family (founders of the town), the Newman family (prominent newspaper owners and editors) and the Kirby family (doctors) (more detailed biographies on the families and burials can be found at the end this document). However, Rose Hill, with its location near the center of town, did not allow for expansion, as houses and businesses developed around the property and hemmed the cemetery in to its original boundaries. Lack of space led many citizens to turn to the larger, newer, Maplewood Cemetery for their needs, and burials at Rose Hill sharply declined after 1939.

³⁰ "Crump, John G., Commissioner of Carroll County Circuit Court, to Fick, Henry W.," Deed dated October 7, 1874, recorded by the Boone County Circuit Clerk, Harrison, AR, in *Boone County Warranty Deed Book C*, 522-523; "Fick, H. W. & wife To Deed for Graveyard Town of Harrison," Deed dated July 1, 1878, recorded by the Boone County Circuit Clerk, Harrison, AR, on October 3, 1878, in *Boone County Warranty Deed Book D*, 287.

³¹ "Rose Hill Cemetery Earthcache," *Geocaching*, accessed September 10, 2024, <https://www.geocaching.com/geocache/GC6ZKCH>; "View of Maplewood Cemetery," *Harrison Daily Times*, May 28, 1971, p. 1-2; "Perpetual Care Fund 'Salvation' For Harrison's Two Cemeteries," *Harrison Daily Times*, May 26, 1972, p. 1.

³² "Crump, John G., Commissioner of Carroll County Circuit Court, to Fick, Henry W.," Deed dated October 7, 1874, recorded by the Boone County Circuit Clerk, Harrison, AR, in *Boone County Warranty Deed Book C*, 522-523; "Fick, H. W. & wife To Deed for Graveyard Town of Harrison," Deed dated July 1, 1878, recorded by the Boone County Circuit Clerk, Harrison, AR, on October 3, 1878, in *Boone County Warranty Deed Book D*, 287.

³³ "Rose Hill Cemetery Earthcache," *Geocaching*, accessed September 10, 2024, <https://www.geocaching.com/geocache/GC6ZKCH>; "Ghost of a Graveyard Fuels Research Efforts," *Arkansas Gazette*, November 30, 2013.

Rose Hill Cemetery

Boone County, AR
County and State

Name of Property

Cemetery Name Change

After the cemetery was established in 1878, it became known by two names, the City Cemetery and the Harrison Cemetery. It was common knowledge that both names referred to the same burial grounds. In 1924, it was renamed Rose Hill Cemetery.³⁴ However, the 1924 name change caused confusion, because in 1908, another cemetery had been established in Harrison. That 1908 cemetery, now known as Maplewood Cemetery, was originally called Rose Hill Cemetery, named after the Rose-Lovett family. The Rose-Lovett families were natives of Boone County in the early 1800s, and owned land located north of Harrison, about two miles from the courthouse square. In 1908, those families sold a portion of this land to the city for the newer cemetery.³⁵

In 1924, members of the Twentieth Century Club convinced the Harrison City Council to change the name of the original Rose Hill Cemetery to Maplewood Cemetery. They did so because of the hundreds of beautiful maple trees they had planted there. The Club also convinced the Harrison City Council to change the name of the City Cemetery/Harrison Cemetery to Rose Hill Cemetery. The two cemeteries have since been known by their new names. Consequently, the actions taken by the Twentieth Century Club in 1924 have caused confusion among many genealogists and historians.³⁶

Other Cemeteries in Harrison

There are three comparable cemeteries in the city of Harrison: Norman Hill/Fick Cemetery, Maplewood Cemetery, and the Speer-Hopper Cemetery. The cemetery at Norman Hill (998 W. Prospect Ave) is almost entirely undocumented except for the information about several burials being moved to the new Rose Hill Cemetery in 1878/1898.³⁷ All the burials at Norman Hill are unmarked and all the headstones have been removed or lost. Locals believe that the cemetery became an African American cemetery after the white burials were moved in 1879, but there are no known historical records to substantiate the information.³⁸

Maplewood Cemetery (1419 Maplewood Road) is far more documented than Rose Hill and was sold to the city by two local families. The Rose-Lovett families were natives of Boone County in the early 1800s, and owned land located north of Harrison, about two miles from the courthouse square. In 1908, those families sold a portion of this land to the city for the newer cemetery.³⁹ That 1908 cemetery, now known as Maplewood Cemetery, was originally called Rose Hill Cemetery, named after the Rose-Lovett family. With the growth of population in Harrison in the 1920s and 1930s, burial space became a concern for residents, and Maplewood, with its larger plot on the outskirts of the city, took over as the primary burial place for Harrison citizens. Maplewood continues to be in use to the present day and has the vast majority of Harrison's non-

³⁴ "Rose Hill Cemetery Earthcache," *Geocaching*, accessed September 10, 2024, <https://www.geocaching.com/geocache/GC6ZKCH>.

³⁵ Ibid.

³⁶ Ibid.

³⁷ Rose Hill Cemetery Earthcache," *Geocaching*, accessed September 10, 2024, <https://www.geocaching.com/geocache/GC6ZKCH>; "Ghost of a Graveyard Fuels Research Efforts," *Arkansas Gazette*, November 30, 2013.

³⁸ Site visit to Norman Hill conducted by Robin Anderson, September 10, 2024.

³⁹ Ibid.

Rose Hill Cemetery

Boone County, AR

Name of Property

County and State

historic burials. Maplewood expanded ca. 2010 with the addition of Maple Leaf Cemetery, which is a privately owned portion of the cemetery adjacent to Maplewood.⁴⁰

Maple Leaf contains around 701 burials and Maplewood Cemetery has roughly 9,623.⁴¹ Using data from *Findagrave.com*, Maplewood Cemetery has the following burial breakdown:

22	died before 1910
83	died 1910-1920
128	died 1920-1930
254	died 1930-1940
412	died 1940-1950
634	died 1950-1960
949	died 1960-1970
1,147	died 1970- 1980
5, 994	non-historic graves from 1980 to the present

The numbers at Maplewood correlate with the decline in burials at Rose Hill after 1939 and with the increase in population following World War II.

The final comparable cemetery is the Speer-Hopper Cemetery (817 W. Sherman Ave). This is a small cemetery of about 49 burials, most of whom were part of or related to the Speers and Hopper families with the oldest gravestones dating from the 1870s.⁴² The cemetery was a family burial ground and was not part of the public services offered by the city. Therefore, it is not considered a true comparison to Rose Hill, which was expressly established for public use.

Rose Hill Cemetery, with its establishment in 1878 by the founder of the city, Henry Fick, is therefore the first public burial ground in Harrison, and is a significant representation of the evolving public spaces and services of the town from its inception in 1876. The cemetery provided a vital service to the white community and the prominent settlers of the day used the property for the burial of their families, leaving a tangible link to the early settlement history of Harrison.

Statement of Significance

Rose Hill Cemetery at 601 West Prospect Avenue in Harrison, Boone County, Arkansas, is being nominated under **Criterion A: Exploration/Settlement, Criteria Consideration D** with **local significance** for its associations with early settlement in the Harrison community as the first public-use cemetery. In 1870, **Captain Henry W. Fick** had the new town surveyed and platted, and had the name changed from Crooked Creek to Harrison. Harrison was established as the

⁴⁰ City of Harrison, "Maplewood & Rose Hill Cemeteries," <https://www.harrisonar.gov/page/maplewood-rose-hill-cemeteries>, accessed May 9, 2025.

⁴¹ *Findagrave.com*, "Maplewood Cemetery," <https://www.findagrave.com/cemetery/54905/maplewood-cemetery>, accessed May 9, 2025.

⁴² *Findagrave.com*, "Memorials in Speer-Hopper Cemetery," <https://www.findagrave.com/cemetery/56357/memorial-search?cemeteryName=Speer-Hopper+Cemetery&page=1#sr-20454127>, accessed May 9, 2025.

Rose Hill Cemetery

Name of Property

Boone County, AR

County and State

county seat and was later incorporated on March 1, 1876. Fick promoted Harrison and also provided the land for Rose Hill Cemetery. The burials in Rose Hill Cemetery reflect the rise of the Harrison community after Boone County was created in 1869 and the town of Harrison was established, and the cemetery contains many of the most notable early figures from the town's history. Rose Hill is a significant representation of the evolving public spaces and services of the town from its inception in 1876. The period of significance begins with the oldest interments from 1870 and ends in 1939 with the decline in use of Rose Hill and the end of burials of prominent early settlers of Harrison.

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION: Biographical Information on Interred Individuals

Fick Family

Captain Henry W. Fick (1831–1884) was born in Denmark.⁴³ He immigrated to New York where on October 15, 1852, he took an oath pledging his allegiance to the United States, and for reasons unknown, took a second oath on February 4, 1860, and a third on October 26, 1860.⁴⁴

During the Civil War, Fick served as Commissioned Captain of the Commissary Union Volunteers. He was stationed in Little Rock until August 1864, when he was transferred to Lewisburg, Virginia. One year later, he was transferred back to Little Rock, where he awaited orders until he was mustered out on October 9, 1865.⁴⁵

Shortly after the Civil War ended, Fick married **Martha Terry Nicholson Armstrong Fick (1841–1911)** on May 21, 1865, in Crawford County, Arkansas.⁴⁶ Martha had previously wed D. F. Armstrong on April 17, 1860, in Pope County, Arkansas, a man who most likely had been killed in the war.⁴⁷ Henry and Martha's son, **James Walter Fick (1869–1870)**, died in infancy.

Fick also served in the Spanish-American War as a private in Company K, 2nd Regiment, 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, 4th Army Corps, a company known in Harrison as the Clendenin Rifles.⁴⁸

⁴³ Logan, Jr., *History of Boone County*, 227.

⁴⁴ "Henry W. I. Fick, October 15, 1852" "New York, U.S., State and Federal Naturalization Records, 1794-1943," *Ancestry*, accessed September 2, 2024, https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/31972:2280?tid=&pid=&queryid=11dacbad-c410-4de6-9e4d-c763c752ed8e&_phsrc=IEV240&_phstart=successSource; "Henry W. I. Fick, February 4, 1860" New York, U.S., State and Federal Naturalization Records, 1794-1943," *Ancestry*, accessed August 23, 2024, <https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/2280/>; "Henry W. Fick, October 26, 1860," "New York, U.S., State and Federal Naturalization Records, 1794-1943," *Ancestry*, accessed September 2, 2024, https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/762767:2280?tid=&pid=&queryid=5e2b11e9-4ead-46c7-8daf-7164808febbf&_phsrc=IEV242&_phstart=successSource.

⁴⁵ Logan, Jr., *History of Boone County*, 27.

⁴⁶ "Henry W. Feck," "Arkansas, U.S., County Marriages Index, 1837-1957," *Ancestry*, accessed September 2, 2024, https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/2464190:2548?tid=&pid=&queryid=5fabfd27-a0e3-41db-8941-679dd7c7a4a9&_phsrc=IEV248&_phstart=successSource.

⁴⁷ "Martha Nicholson," "Arkansas, U.S., County Marriages Index, 1837-1957," *Ancestry*, accessed September 2, 2024, https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/2802326:2548?tid=&pid=&queryid=adf2d9fe-b9c3-434b-81d3-ab267b203b74&_phsrc=IEV250&_phstart=successSource.

⁴⁸ Rea, *Boone County And Its People*, 211.

Rose Hill Cemetery

Name of Property

Boone County, AR

County and State

In Harrison, Fick worked as collector of the Internal Revenue for many years beginning in 1871.⁴⁹

Nicholson Family

James Ozwell Nicholson (1844–1925) was born in Madison County, Tennessee on March 15, 1844.⁵⁰ His parents were **James Wright Nicholson (1817–1872)** and **Elizabeth Jane Newby Nicholson (1822–1894)**.⁵¹ During the Civil War, **James Ozwell Nicholson** served the Confederacy, enlisting in Company K, Third Arkansas Regiment Cavalry. During most of his service, he was a private but eventually became orderly of his company. He fought in battles at Corinth, Iuka, Holly Springs, Chickamauga, Resaca, New Hope Church, Bentonville, and the siege of Atlanta. After the war, he returned to his home in Pope County and then moved to Harrison with his sister and his brother-in-law, **Captain Henry W. Fick**, where he became a merchant. He also owned hundreds of acres of farmland and was a stockman. He was a Democrat and an officer and member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.⁵²

In 1869, he married **Sarah Lavonia Evett Nicholson (1848–1891)**, a native of Georgia. The couple had eight children: Cora L.; M. D.; Wright; **James Amzi Nicholson (1864–1933)**; John; Frank; **Blondie E. Nicholson 1888–1910**; **Hugh E. Nicholson (1891–1905)**; and **Columbus C. Nicholson (1881–1882)**.⁵³

After Sarah Lavonia died, James married **Loretta Kirby Nicholson (1852–1937)**, a daughter of **Dr. Leonidas Kirby**. She was a member of the Christian Church.⁵⁴

Kirby Family

Dr. Leonidas Kirby (1850–1926) was the first physician and surgeon in Harrison, where he lived for more than fifty years. He moved to Harrison in 1871 and opened a drugstore. Realizing the immense need for physicians in the area, he left Harrison to attend medical school in St. Louis and received his medical degree in 1876. He returned to Harrison where he practiced medicine for the remainder of his life. He was a community leader and served as Harrison's postmaster from March 4, 1872, to December 17, 1872. He was once president of the Arkansas State Medical Society and was a founder of the Boone County Medical Society. A lifelong member of the Masons, he was elected as Most Worshipful Grand Master of Arkansas in 1921. In 1913, Leonidas built the Kirby building in Harrison on the northeast corner of the square. At

⁴⁹ Logan, Jr., *History of Boone County*, 227; "Henry W. Fick," "U.S., Register of Civil, Military, and Naval Service, 1863-1959," *Ancestry*, accessed September 2, 2024, https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/1131317:2525?tid=&pid=&queryId=8a54ca70-f351-4387-866d-89b1bbb5df47&_phsrc=hgF33&_phstart=successSource; "H. W. Fick," "U.S., Register of Civil, Military, and Naval Service, 1863-1959," *Ancestry*, accessed September 2, 2024, https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/3399168:2525?tid=&pid=&queryId=e0fe62b5-9e12-4cb4-a3a7-daecfe94f2e9&_phsrc=hgF39&_phstart=successSource.

⁵⁰ Goodspeed Brothers, *A Reminiscent History of the Ozark Region*, 231–232.

⁵¹ *Ibid.*

⁵² *Ibid.*

⁵³ *Ibid.*

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*

Rose Hill Cemetery

Boone County, AR

Name of Property

County and State

that time, it was the largest office building in town and housed the offices of the Missouri and North Arkansas Railroad (M&NA) in its second story.

Leonidas's wife was **Rhoda Virginia Crump Kirby (1856–1946)**. The couple had one daughter, Nora, and six sons: **Royal Kirby (1874–1874)**, who died in infancy; **Dr. Franklin Beverly Kirby (1877–1934)**, who practiced medicine in Harrison with his father; **Leonidas Kirby, Jr. (1879–1972)**, a veteran of the Spanish-American War; Leander Bender Kirby, known as "Lee B," who became a pharmacist in Harrison; Dr. Henry Hodgen Kirby, who became a doctor and practiced in Little Rock; and **Dr. Alexander Crump Kirby (1891–1939)** who became a pediatrician and practiced in Little Rock. **Goldie Worthington Kirby (1889–1967)**, the wife of **Dr. Franklin Beverly Kirby**, is also buried in Rose Hill Cemetery.⁵⁵

Newman Family

Thomas Newman (1832–1886) was recruited by **Captain Henry W. Fick** in 1869 to come to Harrison and establish a newspaper. Newman obliged, and he published the first newspaper in Boone County, the *Boone County Advocate*, which was printed in Harrison in 1870. In 1873, Newman renamed the newspaper the *Highlander* because he thought it better reflected the local terrain. The first issue of the weekly *Highlander* was printed on April 12, 1873.⁵⁶ Newman later sold the *Highlander* to **Arzo Buck Cory**, and it remained in publication until 1876, when its name was changed to the *Harrison Times*.

On April 13, 1871, Newman was appointed as the first postmaster for the newly renamed town of Harrison, formerly known as Crooked Creek. Newman was elected as the first mayor of Harrison in 1882 and the first marshal of Harrison.

In 1883, Newman started the *Elixir Bugle* but ceased publication of this paper in the same year because of a flood. He moved his press to Lead Hill and began publishing the *Lead Hill Bugle*, which suspended publication in 1885 for lack of readership.⁵⁷ Newman was a founder of the Arkansas Press Association, then known as the Arkansas State Newspaper Association, and served terms as its vice president. Dubbed the "great walking editor of Arkansas," Newman preferred to travel by foot, walking from Harrison to Little Rock and back, as well to and from other long distances, to attend press meetings and other gatherings.

⁵⁵ Gould, Nita, "Leonidas Kirby," *CALS Encyclopedia of Arkansas*, accessed October 10, 2024, encyclopediaofarkansas.net; Manuscript census returns, Tenth Census of the United States, 1880, population schedules, Harrison, Boone County, AR. Leoniders Kirby; Manuscript census returns, Twelfth Census of the United States, 1900, population schedules, Harrison, Boone County, AR. Leonidas Kirby; Manuscript census returns, Thirteenth Census of the United States, 1910, population schedules, Harrison, Boone County, AR. Leonidas Kirby; Logan, Jr., *History of Boone County*, 276; "Dr. Leonidas Kirby Dies at Harrison," *Berryville Star Progress*, August 26, 1926, p. 1; "Dr. L. Kirby Passes Away," *Harrison Times*, August 27, 1926, p. 7; "Local Surgeon Dies Suddenly," *Arkansas Democrat*, December 10, 1922, p. 1; "Shooting Birds, Physician Dies," *Arkansas Gazette*, December 10, 1922, p. 1.

⁵⁶ Logan, Jr., *History of Boone County*, 29.

⁵⁷ Allsopp, Fred W., *History of the Arkansas Press for a Hundred Years and More* (Little Rock, AR: Parke-Harper Publishing Company, 1922), pp. 76-82.

Rose Hill Cemetery

Boone County, AR

Name of Property

County and State

During the Civil War, Newman was a member of the Missouri State Militia (Union). His wife was **Elizabeth Carr Newman (1830–1907)**. The couple had one son, **John Robert Newman**.⁵⁸

John Robert Newman (1859–1919) became the editor of the *Harrison Times* newspaper in 1878 and held that position for more than four decades, eventually assuming ownership of the newspaper. He was once president of the Arkansas Press Association and the North Arkansas Press Association and was a member of the executive committee of the National Press Association. During the Spanish-American War, he recruited Boone County men and served as a captain. He was a delegate to various Democratic State Conventions. A civic-minded man, he was Harrison's mayor from 1886 to 1887. He served many years as president of Harrison's school board and of the board of trustees of the Harrison's Methodist Church, South. A trained and talented musician, Newman organized the town's band and often provided musical entertainment during the Arkansas Press Association's annual meetings. He was a Mason as well as a member of other fraternal orders.⁵⁹

John's wife was **Mary Madeline Murphy Newman (1865–1936)**. The couple had nine children, and all but one are buried in Rose Hill Cemetery: **Mabel Elizabeth Newman (1880–1904)**, **Thomas Murphy Newman (1887–1942)**, **Charles Earl Newman (1880–1904)**, **Harry Chester Newman**, **Mary Madeline Newman Clark (1895–1972)**, **Agnes Josephine Newman (1897–1966)**, **John Robert, Jr. (1900–1900)**, **John R. Newman, Jr. (1901–1972)**, and **Fred Carr Newman (1908–1945)**.

After **John Robert Newman** died, his four sons took over management of the *Harrison Times*: **Thomas Murphy Newman**, **Harry Chester Newman**, **John R. Newman, Jr.**, and **Fred Carr Newman**. Unlike his brothers, Harry did not stay, he moved to Illinois.⁶⁰

Clyde Reba Greenhaw Newman (1896–1983), the wife of **John R. Newman, Jr.**, was a veteran employee of the *Harrison Times* and was city editor.⁶¹

Other Boone County Journalists

In addition to the Newman family journalists, six other men are buried in Rose Hill Cemetery who contributed to the newspaper industry in Harrison and Boone County: **Robert Shelly Armitage (1845–1928)**, **Felix Sanders Baker (1842–1917)**, **Arzo Buck Cory (1825–1915)**, **Henry Rhodes Fielding (1834–1893)**, **William Eppa Fielding (1837–1917)**, and **Alexander C. Hull (1858–1914)**.

The Boone County Advocate, Highlander, and The Harrison Times

The first newspaper in Boone County was the *Boone County Advocate*, printed in 1870 by Thomas Newman. In 1873, Newman renamed it to the *Highlander*. One year later, Newman sold

⁵⁸ Gould, Nita, "Thomas Newman," *CALS Encyclopedia of Arkansas*, accessed October 10, 2024, encyclopediaofarkansas.net.

⁵⁹ Gould, Nita, "John Robert Newman," *CALS Encyclopedia of Arkansas*, accessed October 10, 2024, encyclopediaofarkansas.net.

⁶⁰ Ibid.

⁶¹ Logan, Jr., *History of Boone County*, 129.

Rose Hill Cemetery

Name of Property

Boone County, AR

County and State

the Highlander to **Arzo Buck Cory**. In 1876, J. A. Spradling bought half interest in the *Highlander*, and its name was changed to the *Harrison Times*. Spradling sold his interest to J. A. Stockton, who sold it to its editor, **Robert Shelly Armitage**. In 1878, **John Robert Newman** became its editor. **John Robert Newman** formed a partnership with **Arzo Buck Cory**, but Cory soon sold his interest to another man. Eventually, **John Robert Newman** became the sole owner and editor.⁶²

The Boone County Banner

In 1885, **Henry Rhodes Fielding** and **William Eppa Fielding** founded the *Boone County Banner*. On September 1, 1888, **Arzo Buck Cory** and **Alexander C. Hull** purchased it, and Hull later became its sole owner and editor. In April 1906, Clio Harper, formerly of the *Arkansas Democrat*, purchased the *Boone County Banner*. He edited it for six weeks before moving back to Little Rock to become the owner and editor of the *Arkansas Democrat*. **Robert Shelly Armitage** took over the *Boone County Banner*, but it eventually changed hands again and then ceased publication.⁶³

The Harrison Republican and The Boone County Headlight

Felix Sanders Baker established the *Harrison Republican* in approximately 1896.⁶⁴ The newspaper was sold in 1916, and its name changed to the *Boone County Headlight*.⁶⁵ Before becoming a newspaperman, **Felix Sanders Baker** was appointed Harrison's postmaster on June 8, 1876, and served in that position until December 11, 1885.⁶⁶ He also worked as the receiver for the Harrison Land Office.⁶⁷

The North Arkansas Herald

In 1913, **Alexander C. Hull** started *The North Arkansas Herald*, at Harrison. The newspaper changed hands in 1914 after Hull's death.

Doctors and Dentists

Dr. Ire Troy Coffman (1891–1981) was a veteran of World War I who served as captain in the 142nd Field Artillery Harrison Unit.⁶⁸ Professionally, he was a dentist in Harrison for decades.⁶⁹ Coffman was a Klansman, and during the M&NA railroad strike in the early 1920s, he was a member of the "Committee of Twelve," a vigilance committee that organized in 1923 whose goal it was to shut down the strike.⁷⁰ From 1938 to 1939, he served as President of Harrison's

⁶² Allsopp, *History of the Arkansas Press*, 76-77; Logan, Jr., *History of Boone County*, 29.

⁶³ Allsopp, *History of the Arkansas Press*, 79; Logan, Jr., *History of Boone County*, 36, 76, 129.

⁶⁴ Allsopp, *History of the Arkansas Press*, 80; Logan, Jr., *History of Boone County*, 42.

⁶⁵ Allsopp, *History of the Arkansas Press*, 80.

⁶⁶ Rea, *Boone County and Its People*, 215; Logan, Jr., *History of Boone County*, 34.

⁶⁷ Allsopp, *History of the Arkansas Press*, 80; Logan, Jr., *History of Boone County*, 42.

⁶⁸ Logan, Jr., *History of Boone County*, 70.

⁶⁹ Manuscript census returns, Fourteenth Census of the United States, 1920, population schedules, Harrison, Boone County, AR. Troy Coffman; Manuscript census returns, Seventeenth Census of the United States, 1950, population schedules, Harrison, Boone County, AR. Troy I. Coffman.

⁷⁰ Logan, Jr., *History of Boone County*, 60. Barnes, Kenneth C., *Mob Rule in the Ozarks: The Missouri and North Arkansas Railroad Strike, 1921–1923* (Fayetteville, AR: University of Arkansas Press, 2025), 77, 85, 98, 134, 136, 140, 195, 196, 205, 242n23.

Rose Hill Cemetery

Name of Property

Boone County, AR

County and State

Rotary Club and was one of the original founders of the Boone County Historical Society, which formed June 24, 1955.⁷¹

Dr. Edward S. Curd (1822–1889) was born in Kentucky and was a physician in Harrison for at least ten years, from 1870 to 1880.⁷²

Dr. J. B. Huffman (1865–1892), was a doctor, according to his gravestone inscription in Rose Hill Cemetery.

Dr. John Jefferson Johnson (1861–1941) was a doctor in Harrison for 45 years. He graduated from the Marion Sims College of Medicine in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1895, and obtained post graduate work at Harvard. He was a member of the Boone County Medical Society and the American Medical Association. Family history claims that the Harrison hospital is located on land given to the city by Dr. Johnson for a park. Dr. Johnson also owned 1,200 acres of fruit lands and served as president of the Boone County Horticultural Society. He was appointed a member of the Civil War and Spanish-American War Veterans Pension Board for Arkansas during the administration of President McKinley. He was an examiner for the Federal Veterans Administration. During the M&NA railroad strike in the early 1920s, he was a leader in Harrison's Protective League, favored the railroad, and encouraged people to boycott businesses that sympathized with strikers. Dr. Johnson was the first son of **Calvin C. Johnson (1840–1915)**.⁷³

Dr. Franklin Clark Maxey (1836–1912) was a “surgeon dentist” who operated in Harrison on the square in 1873. He may have been the first dentist in Harrison. He lived in Bergman, where he grew apples. He was known for keeping all kinds of records, especially daily average temperatures and rainfall amounts.⁷⁴

Dr. Frank Arthur Phillips (1880–1924) was born in Benton County, Missouri. According to his gravestone inscription in Rose Hill Cemetery, he was a doctor.

Dr. Charles Murrell Routh (1872–1931) was born in Carrollton, Boone County, the son of **Dr. Hugh Lincoln Routh**. He attended the University of Arkansas Medical School and practiced medicine in Carrollton in 1910. By 1920, he had moved his practice to Harrison, where he tended to the medical needs of the community until his death. In January 1923, he was part of the mob that stormed Ed Gregor's home in Harrison during the M&NA railroad strike in January 1923. Gregor was hanged from the Crooked Creek railroad bridge in Harrison shortly thereafter.⁷⁵

⁷¹ Logan, Jr., *History of Boone County*, 75.

⁷² Manuscript census returns, Ninth Census of the United States, 1870, population schedules, Harrison, Boone County, AR. Edward S. Curd; Manuscript census returns, Tenth Census of the United States, 1880, population schedules, Harrison, Boone County, AR. Edward S. Curd.

⁷³ Logan, Jr., *History of Boone County*, 267, 269; Barnes, *Mob Rule in the Ozarks*, 68–69.

⁷⁴ Logan, Jr., *History of Boone County*, 28; Boone County Historical & Railroad Society, Inc., *History & Families, Boone County, Arkansas, Volume II* (Morley, MO: Acclaim Press, 2008), 34.

⁷⁵ Logan, Jr., *History of Boone County*, 352; Manuscript census returns, Thirteenth Census of the United States,

Rose Hill Cemetery
Name of Property

Boone County, AR
County and State

Dr. Hugh Lincoln Routh (1844–1919) enlisted in Confederate Company E, First Arkansas Cavalry at Fayetteville. When the flag troop's flag bearer was shot during the battle of Corinth, Routh caught the flag and placed it on the enemy's ramparts. He was captured at Port Hudson but escaped by jumping off a Union prison ship. After the war, he opened a law office in Carrollton, but felt he couldn't compete with Carrollton attorney **George J. Crump, Sr.**, so he decided to change professions. He went to Philadelphia, studied medicine, returned to Carrollton, and practiced medicine. In 1873, he was a member of a committee that tried to establish a college in Harrison. In 1880, he lived and practiced medicine in Harrison. In 1890, he moved to Batavia, where he practiced medicine almost entirely on horseback, traveling all over the county in all kinds of weather. Per the 1910 and 1920 censuses, he lived in Carrollton. He died very suddenly and was buried wearing his Confederate uniform, which had been his request. His headstone inscription reads "While memories of his life hold sway, He sleeps in uniform of gray."⁷⁶

Dr. Vinet Allen Ruble (1889–1929) spent his youth in Newton County where he worked as a salesman in a general store. In 1920, he worked as a dentist in Harrison, an occupation he retained until his death. During the M&NA railroad strike in the early 1920s, Ruble was one of the men who went to extract Ed Gregor from his home in Harrison in January 1923. Ed Gregor was hanged from the Crooked Creek railroad bridge in Harrison shortly thereafter. Ruble was a charter member of the Harrison Noon Lions Club, which was chartered on February 28, 1924.⁷⁷

Dr. Donald Edward Taylor (1931–1994) was a dentist who served as Lt. Commander in the U.S. Navy during the Korean War.

Dr. Asbury Johnson Vance (1856–1913) was a physician and surgeon in Harrison and Boone County for several decades. He was born in Arkansas and attended the Vanderbilt University School of Medicine in Nashville, Tennessee, in 1881. In April 1882, he reported an outbreak of smallpox in Boone and Marion counties and helped to fight it. His wife was **Lula Scott Greenlee Vance**, whose charitable work helped to establish the Boone County Library.⁷⁸

1910, population schedules, Carrollton, Boone County, AR. Dr. Chas. Routh; Manuscript census returns, Fourteenth Census of the United States, 1920, population schedules, Harrison, Boone County, AR. Charles M. Routh; Manuscript census returns, Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930, population schedules, Harrison, Boone County, AR. C. M. Routh; Barnes, *Mob Rule in the Ozarks*, 46, 47, 98, 103, 105, 135, 190, 252n4.

⁷⁶ Rea, *Boone County and Its People*, 63–64, 98; Logan, Jr., *History of Boone County*, 28, 30, 46, 352; Manuscript census returns, Tenth Census of the United States, 1880, population schedules, Harrison, Boone County, AR. Hugh L. Routh; Manuscript census returns, Twelfth Census of the United States, 1900, population schedules, Carrollton, Boone County, AR. Hugh L. Routh; Manuscript census returns, Thirteenth Census of the United States, 1910, population schedules, Carrollton, Boone County, AR. Dr. H. L. Routh.

⁷⁷ Boone County Historical & Railroad Society, Inc. *History & Families*, 114; Manuscript census returns, Twelfth Census of the United States, 1900, population schedules, Jackson, Newton County, AR. Vinet Rueble; Manuscript census returns, Thirteenth Census of the United States, 1910, population schedules, Jackson, Newton County, AR. Vinet A. Ruble. Salesman in general store; Manuscript census returns, Fourteenth Census of the United States, 1920, population schedules, Harrison, Boone County, AR. Vinch A. Ruble. Dentist; Barnes, *Mob Rule in the Ozarks*, 103.

⁷⁸ Logan, Jr., *History of Boone County*, 34, 41; Manuscript census returns, Tenth Census of the United States, 1880, population schedules, Lead Hill, Boone County, AR. Asbury J. Vance. Physician; Manuscript census returns, Twelfth Census of the United States, 1900, population schedules, Harrison, Boone County, AR. Asberry J. Vance. Doctor;

Rose Hill Cemetery
Name of Property

Boone County, AR
County and State

Attorneys, Sheriffs, Judges, Legislators, Senators, and Other Officials

William Sidney Allen (1843–1918) served as Boone County surveyor in 1869.⁷⁹

Judge John Wesley Andrews (1843–1923) was an attorney who served as Boone County Judge from 1898 to 1902. During the Civil War, he fought for in the Twenty-Seventh Arkansas Confederate Infantry.⁸⁰

Henry Alton Crandell, Sr. (1842–1922) served as an Arkansas Senator, Third District, for two terms, 1887 and 1889. During the Civil War, he enlisted in the Union Army. He studied law in Ohio and was admitted to the Ohio Bar in 1866. He came to Harrison in the early 1870s. In 1880, he was the mayor of Harrison and was also a dry goods dealer. He owned the Crandell Mill as well as the land where the Boone County fairs were held. When the M&NA railroad came to Harrison, he donated the land for the railroad station.⁸¹

George James Crump, Sr. (1841–1928) was a prominent attorney in Carrollton and Harrison. He was a Confederate officer in the Civil War and also fought in the Brooks-Baxter War. He served as county clerk of Carroll County from 1864 to 1868, in the Arkansas House of Representatives from 1871 to 1872, and as a Democratic delegate for the Third Congressional District to the Arkansas Constitutional Convention of 1917–1918. He was also a U.S. Marshal for the Western District of Arkansas, appointed on April 15, 1893 to serve a four-year term.⁸²

Josephine Wright Greenlee Crump (1840–1921) was the wife of **George James Crump, Sr.** Her first husband, Mr. Greenlee, was killed during the Civil War. According to Boone County historian Roger V. Logan, Jr., Josephine and her friend, Jane Bailey (later Rosson) tore up their dresses to make a Confederate flag. It had twelve stars and on the white stripe was written "Go And The Lord Be With Thee." Josephine presented the flag to "Joe Wright Guards," a group of Confederate recruits, at Bellefonte on approximately June 3, 1861. The flag survived many battles, including Farmington, Corinth, Iuka, Hatchie River, and Port Hudson. After the war, the flag was carried in front of Boone County Confederate veterans during almost every reunion they held and was also used at local gatherings of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. Josephine was also a poet and a writer. Among other writings, she wrote "Travel and Living Experiences During Civil War and Some Other Odds and Ends," which is on file in Boone County Library in Harrison. She was a charter member of Harrison's Methodist Episcopal Church South.⁸³

Manuscript census returns, Thirteenth Census of the United States, 1910, population schedules, Harrison, Boone County, AR. Asbury J. Vance. Physician; "Asbury Johnson Vance," "Directory of Deceased American Physicians, 1804–1929," *Ancestry*, accessed August 29, 2024, <https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/135961:7833>.

⁷⁹ Rea, *Boone County and Its People*, 216.

⁸⁰ *Historical Report of the Secretary of State* 2008, 333; Logan, Jr., *History of Boone County*, 54.

⁸¹ *Historical Report of the Secretary of State* 2008, 146, 147; Logan, Jr., *History of Boone County*, 203–204.

⁸² Gould, Nita, "George J. Crump," *CALS Encyclopedia of Arkansas*, accessed August 29, 2024, encyclopediaofarkansas.net.

⁸³ Logan, Jr., *History of Boone County*, 17, 102, 404; "Josephine B. Crump Papers," University of Arkansas Special Collections, Identifier MC 845, accessed August 29, 2024, <https://uark.as.atlas-sys.com/repositories/2/resources/57>.

Rose Hill Cemetery
Name of Property

Boone County, AR
County and State

Archibald McKennon Crump (1872–1937) was an attorney in Harrison. In 1912 and 1913, he served as deputy prosecuting attorney and helped to prosecute Odus Davidson for the 1912 murder of Ella Barham. During the Spanish-American War, Archibald served as a fifth sergeant in Company K, 2nd Regiment, 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, 4th Army Corps, a company known in Harrison as the Clendenin Rifles. His father was **George James Crump, Sr.**, and his sister was **Lula Scott Greenlee Vance**.⁸⁴

George James Crump, Jr. (1880–1927) was an attorney in Harrison. His father was **George James Crump, Sr.**, and his sister was **Lula Scott Greenlee Vance**. He was a veteran of the Spanish-American War, where he served as a private in the Arkansas Infantry. On October 30, 1927, he was murdered by gunshot while he laid in his bed reading a book at his home in St. Joe, Searcy County. His wife, who was lying next to him, was also shot, but survived. Evidence later proved that two assassins had stood outside the bedroom window, shoved the muzzle of a shotgun through the window, and fired at the couple from a distance of a mere two to three feet.⁸⁵

Calvin C. Johnson (1840–1915) was the first person to be elected as sheriff of Boone County; he was elected in 1870 and 1872. When Boone County was created in 1869, J. H. Williams had been appointed as sheriff. Calvin C. Johnson was the father of **Dr. John Jefferson Johnson**.⁸⁶

Judge William Keener (1833–1906) settled in Boone County in 1870. He was an attorney and notary public who practiced law until his death. In 1874, he was appointed U.S. Commissioner of the Eastern District of Arkansas, and in 1894, he served as U.S. Commissioner of the Western District of Arkansas. He was a Republican. In 1904, he founded the town of Keener, a town that did not survive and is now a part of the Bergman area.⁸⁷

Hal (Henry) C. King (1876–1955) served as Boone County Clerk from 1878 to 1882. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1884. He was chief clerk for the United States Land Office in Harrison. He later became a cashier in the Boone County Bank and at one time was one of its largest stockholders. His brother was **Alfred L. King**, with whom he once engaged in the drugstore business in Lead Hill.⁸⁸

⁸⁴ "Boone Grand Jury," *Yellville Mountain Echo*, August 2, 1912, p. 1; "To Probe Frauds in Boone County," *Arkansas Gazette*, July 6, 1913, p. 1; Gould, Nita, *Remembering Ella: A 1912 Murder and Mystery in the Arkansas Ozarks* (Little Rock, AR: Butler Center Books, 2018); Logan, Jr., *History of Boone County*, 404; Rea, *Boone County and Its People*, 210.

⁸⁵ Rea, *Boone County and Its People*, 211; "George Crump, Jr.," Certificate of Death, Arkansas State Board of Health, Searcy County, St. Joe, date of death October 30, 1927; "George Crump, Jr., Assassinated," *Berryville Star Progress*, November 3, 1927, p. 1; "George Crump Killed at Home in St. Joe," *Yellville Mountaineer Echo*, November 3, 1927, p. 1; "Former Harrison Man Assassinated, Wife Shot," *Madison County Record*, November 3, 1927, p. 1.

⁸⁶ Logan, Jr., *History of Boone County*, 269.

⁸⁷ Boone County Historical & Railroad Society, Inc. *History & Families*, 18; Logan, Jr., *History of Boone County*, 49; Goodspeed Brothers, *A Reminiscent History of the Ozark Region*, 438–439.

⁸⁸ *Historical Report of the Secretary of State 2008*, 333; Goodspeed Brothers, *A Reminiscent History of the Ozark Region*, 64.

Rose Hill Cemetery
Name of Property

Boone County, AR
County and State

Judge Elbridge Gerry Mitchell, Jr. (1863–1927) was elected in 1891 to the Arkansas House of Representatives and served two terms. He was twice elected circuit court judge for the Fourteenth Judicial Circuit and served from 1898 to 1905. He was a prominent criminal attorney in Harrison during the early twentieth century, and was the principal defense attorney for Odus Davidson when Davidson was tried and convicted for the 1912 murder of Ella Barham in Harrison in 1913. Mitchell served as a Democratic Party delegate for the Third Congressional District to the Arkansas Constitutional Convention of 1917–1918. During the M&NA railroad strike in the early 1920s, Mitchell defended Harrison strikers Luther Wise and Verlin D. “Red” Orr, as well as strike leader Pete Venable. In 1924, Mitchell ran unsuccessfully in the Democratic primaries as a candidate for the U.S. House of Representatives, Third District, campaigning exclusively on his anti-Klan beliefs. The birth year on Mitchell’s gravestone is incorrect; it is inscribed 1864, it should be 1863.⁸⁹

Judge Benjamin Franklin McMahan (1868–1924) served as Boone County Judge from 1896 to 1898 and was Boone County Circuit Clerk from 1902 to 1908.⁹⁰

Roy Wamon Milum (1883–1963) was an Arkansas politician. He served as Boone County Collector from 1914 to 1919 and as Boone County Treasurer from 1919 to 1923. He was an Arkansas Senator, Third District, from 1927 to 1945.⁹¹

John Samuel (J. Sam) Rowland (1874–1933) was a Harrison attorney who served in the Arkansas House of Representatives from 1903 to 1905, and in the Arkansas Senate, Third District, from 1907 to 1909. He was Chairman of the Railroad Commission in 1913 and 1915. In 1918, Arkansas Governor Brough appointed him as a delegate to the constitutional convention from Boone County. Rowland was a Klansman. At the time of the M&NA railroad strike in the early 1920s, he was an attorney for the M&NA railroad and helped to negotiate the end of the strike.⁹²

Judge James Madison Shinn (1871–1947) was an attorney in Harrison. From May 19, 1899, to October 31, 1904, he served as prosecuting attorney for the Fourteenth Judicial District. He was the mayor of Harrison from 1906 to 1909. From 1919 to 1927 he served as circuit court judge for the Fourteenth Judicial District and as a Judge at large for the Eleventh Chancery Circuit from 1937 to 1947. Shinn was a Klansman. During the M&NA railroad strike in the early 1920s, he presided in Harrison over the 1923 trial of strikers Luther Wise and Verlin D. “Red” Orr, who

⁸⁹ Gould, Nita, “Elbridge Gerry Mitchell Jr.,” *CALS Encyclopedia of Arkansas*, accessed August 30, 2024, encyclopediaofarkansas.net; Barnes, *Mob Rule in the Ozarks*, 71, 124–125, 192–194.

⁹⁰ *Historical Report of the Secretary of State 2008*, 333.

⁹¹ *Historical Report of the Secretary of State 2008*, 180, 182, 184, 186, 187, 189, 191, 193, 194, 196, 333, 334.

⁹² *Historical Report of the Secretary of State 2008*, 160–164; “Numerous Railroad Matters Up Next Week,” *Arkansas Democrat*, January 3, 1913, p. 1; “J. Sam Rowland,” *Arkansas Democrat*, January 21, 1915, p. 4; “Appoints J. Sam Rowland,” *Arkansas Gazette*, April 14, 1918, p. 12; Barnes, *Mob Rule in the Ozarks*, 77, 85, 138, 140, 180, 196, 199, 207.

Rose Hill Cemetery

Name of Property

Boone County, AR

County and State

were convicted, and he later negotiated the end of the strike as well as the release of Wise and Orr.⁹³

John Wesley Story (1841–1916) was an attorney from Tennessee who moved to Harrison in 1885. In 1861, he enlisted in Confederate Company I, Fourth Tennessee Cavalry, and remained with the company for the duration of the war where he participated in numerous spirited engagements. He was a private for most of the war but was promoted to the command of his company near the end. In 2017, a Confederate Honor Guard, General J. O. Shelby Camp #1414, performed a three-volley gun salute in Rose Hill Cemetery following a memorial service to honor the soldier.⁹⁴

William Henry Watkins, Jr. (1860–1943) was Harrison's postmaster from June 13, 1914, until August 5, 1919. He also owned a drugstore in Harrison and worked as a druggist.⁹⁵

Ripley B. Weaver (1829–1900) was born in Tennessee and raised in Springfield, Missouri. In 1862, he moved to Arkansas and joined the State Guards. In 1863, he enlisted as a Confederate in the Third Arkansas Regiment of Shelby's Brigade. He moved to Boone County after the Civil War. He was twice elected to represent Boone County in the Arkansas House of Representatives; he served from 1877 to 1879 and from 1881 to 1883. He was elected to the Arkansas Senate, Third District, and served two terms from 1883 to 1887. During his second term in the Senate, he served as president.⁹⁶

John I. Worthington, Sr. (1857–1924) was an Arkansas politician who served two terms as Carroll County Judge, from 1892 to 1896. He moved to Harrison in 1897 when he was appointed register of the U.S. Land Office. In 1906 and in 1908, he ran as a Republican in the Arkansas Gubernatorial Election, but lost both. He served as circuit court judge for the Fourteenth Judicial District from 1914 to 1919. In 1920, he ran for U.S. Arkansas House of Representatives, Third District, against John N. Tillman, but lost. During the M&NA railroad strike in Harrison, he served in January 1923 as a member of and the attorney for Harrison's Protective League. Also in 1923, he served briefly as mayor of Harrison but resigned this position to resume his law practice after the M&NA railroad strike ended.⁹⁷

⁹³ *Historical Report of the Secretary of State* 2008, 2008, 306, 310; Rea, *Boone County and Its People*, 214; . Barnes, *Mob Rule in the Ozarks*, 37, 38, 68, 71, 82, 83, 85, 95, 97, 112, 119–120, 123–125, 162, 169, 172, 180, 199–200, 193–194.

⁹⁴ Goodspeed Brothers, *A Reminiscent History of the Ozark Region*, 334–337; "Confederate Memorial Service For John Wesley Story," *Harrison Daily Times*, July 17, 2017.

⁹⁵ Rea, *Boone County and Its People*, 215; Manuscript census returns, Twelfth Census of the United States, 1900, population schedules, Harrison, Boone County, AR. Wm. H. Watkins; Manuscript census returns, Thirteenth Census of the United States, 1910, population schedules, Harrison, Boone County, AR. Will H. Watkins; Manuscript census returns, Fourteenth Census of the United States, 1920, population schedules, Harrison, Boone County, AR. William H. Watkins.

⁹⁶ *Historical Report of the Secretary of State* 2008, 138, 141, 142, 144; Goodspeed Brothers, *A Reminiscent History of the Ozark Region*, 266–270.

⁹⁷ *Historical Report of the Secretary of State* 2008, 310, 342, 606, 623; Rea, *Boone County and Its People*, 214; "Death Claims Jno. I. Worthington," *Berryville North Arkansas Star*, April 11, 1924, p. 1; Barnes, *Mob Rule in the Ozarks*, 40, 44, 63, 136, 139.

Rose Hill Cemetery
Name of Property

Boone County, AR
County and State

Public Land Officials

John Alvin Bunch (1860–1910) moved to Harrison from Madison County in October 1893 after being appointed by President Cleveland as land commissioner and receiver for Arkansas. He was a member of the staff of John Peay Clendenin, who was Register of the Public Lands from 1894–1897. In 1899, he was treasurer of the Harrison College and Normal Institute for Ladies. He was also once the president of People's Bank in Harrison.⁹⁸

John Peay Clendenin (1839–1909) came to Harrison from Baxter County in 1893 after being appointed by President Cleveland as Register of the Public Lands, a position he held until 1897. In 1903, he was mayor of Harrison. He also served as president of the board of the Harrison College and Normal Institute for Ladies, president of the Ozark Fruit and Produce Co., and was active in the mining business. During the Civil War, he was Inspector General of General Joe Shelby's Confederate Cavalry Division. He served at battles of Shiloh, Prairie Grove, Little Rock, Pilot Knob, Independence, Big Blue, and others, and was promoted to the rank of Major.⁹⁹

Walter Leak Snapp (1882–1939) was receiver of the U.S. Land Office in 1917 and held that position for several years. During the M&NA railroad strike in the early 1920s, he was a member of the executive committee of Harrison's Protective League, was chair of the Citizens Committee in Harrison during the Harrison riot in January 1923, and he played a major role in the suppression of strikers, using all means possible. He was once the exalted cyclops of Harrison's Ku Klux Klan. His brother-in-law was Associate Justice S. J. Holt of the Arkansas Supreme Court. By 1930, he had moved to Ft. Smith where he worked as a district manager for a life insurance company. He later moved to Little Rock, where he suffered a heart attack while in his office and died soon thereafter in a doctor's office.¹⁰⁰

Bankers, Merchants, and Other Business Owners

George Franklin Bower (1832–1909) and his family came to Harrison in 1885 by stagecoach from southern Illinois. He founded the Bower Brothers' Wagon Manufacturing Company in Harrison in 1888. His factory built wagons, buggies, surreys, and circus wagons. Circuses passing through Harrison would leave their old wagon and buy a new one from him. His sons, **Frankland Bower (1857–1936)**, **William A. Bower (1860–1935)**, and **Herbert A. Bower (1869–1923)** helped him with the business. George's daughter, Madeline, married Hal Fick, the son of **Captain Henry W. Fick**. George's wife, **Mary Roberta Bower (1837–1919)**, and one

⁹⁸ Logan, Jr., *History of Boone County*, 39, 40, 181.

⁹⁹ Logan, Jr., *History of Boone County*, 39, 40, 41; Rea, *Boone County and Its People*, 214.

¹⁰⁰ "Get Federal Jobs," *Pine Bluff Daily Graphic*, March 18, 1917, p. 9; *Green Forest Tribune*, March 23, 1917, p. 3; "Walter Leak Suapp," "U.S., World War I Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918," *Ancestry*, accessed August 31, 2024, <https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/24497635:6482>; "Walter Leak Snapp," "U.S., Registry of Civil, Naval, and Military Service, 1863-1959," *Ancestry*, accessed August 31, 2024, https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/1621978:2525?tid=&pid=&queryId=c307aab0-3763-4866-9531-5466c0194835&_phsrc=rmA1&_phstart=successSource; Barnes, *Mob Rule in the Ozarks*, 45–46, 62, 77, 93, 94, 96–99, 108, 110, 113, 115–116, 121–122, 134–135, 140, 184, 190, 195–196, 199, 205–206, 210, 228n11, 237n13.

"Walter L. Snapp - Little Rock Insurance Man Dies in Office of Doctor." *Memphis Commercial Appeal*, February 4, 1939, p. 15.

Rose Hill Cemetery

Name of Property

Boone County, AR

County and State

daughter-in-law, **Ida McKinney Bower (1869–1959)**, are buried in Rose Hill Cemetery, as well as other relatives of the Bower family.¹⁰¹

John Roy Campbell (1892–1984) was the owner of Campbell Insurance in Harrison. He wrote his first policy in 1916 for a stove man. His second policy was for a man in Heber Springs. John Roy worked for the M&NA railroad as an accountant from 1916 to 1920. He also installed and serviced group, life, and health accident insurance for the railroad. John Roy bought other insurance companies in Harrison: one in 1926, and five from 1952 to 1963. He was an original board member of the First Federal Bank of Arkansas in Harrison.¹⁰² His first wife was Sada Bunch Campbell, daughter of **John Alvin Bunch**. After Sada died, he married **Dorothy Josephine Walker Campbell (1911–2005)**.¹⁰³

John Ogden Campbell (1923–2020) went into the insurance business in 1954 with his father, **John Roy Campbell**. He was also on the first Board of Directors for the North Arkansas Community College. His wife, **Elizabeth Ann Malone Campbell (1931–2020)**, was Parliamentarian of the Harrison Colony DAR in 1997–1998.¹⁰⁴ There are numerous Campbells buried in Rose Hill Cemetery, most likely they are all related.

John Henry Coffman (1846–1925) sold dry goods on the Harrison square in 1893 with J. W. Bailey. During the Civil War, he served the Confederacy in Co. D, Harrell's Battalion.¹⁰⁵

James Barcus Frew (1856–1939) established Frew Saddlery in Harrison in 1888. His company made saddles for more than forty years and also sold bridles, hames, western saddles, right-side saddles, and horse collars. Before coming to Harrison in 1888, James Barcus led a colorful career with the U.S. 5th Cavalry in the Sioux Wars of 1876. His wife was **Isa Dora Cleavinger Frew (1855–1941)**. Three sons assisted with the saddle business, but only one, **J. Bently Frew (1894–1960)**, is buried in Rose Hill Cemetery. Several other members of the Frew family are also buried there.¹⁰⁶

Alfred L. King (1851–1917) moved to Harrison from Lead Hill in November 1876, where he had been engaged in the drugstore business with his brother, **Hal (Henry) C. King**. In Harrison, Alfred opened a drugstore, which remained in business for about two years, after which he served as justice of the peace. He served as Boone County Clerk from 1882–1884. In June 1885, he was appointed receiver for the U.S. Land Office in Harrison and retained that position until November 1889. He was also a cotton dealer. In May 1889, he went into business with **James Barcus Frew** and became half owner of Frew & King. and in 1893 he purchased a large farm which adjoined Harrison. His wife was **Eliza H. Kelly King (1850–1880)**.¹⁰⁷

¹⁰¹ Logan, Jr., *History of Boone County*, 37, 87, 176, 177.

¹⁰² Logan, Jr., *History of Boone County*, 122, 144.

¹⁰³ Logan, Jr., *History of Boone County*, 122, 144, 181, 184.

¹⁰⁴ Logan, Jr., *History of Boone County*, 79, 113, 144.

¹⁰⁵ Logan, Jr., *History of Boone County*, 41, 55.

¹⁰⁶ Logan, Jr., *History of Boone County*, 38, 231, 232.

¹⁰⁷ Goodspeed Brothers, *A Reminiscent History of the Ozark Region*, 64; *Historical Report of the Secretary of State* 2008, 333.

Rose Hill Cemetery
Name of Property

Boone County, AR
County and State

Ford Morris Garvin (1860–1930) was a banker in Harrison. He married **Mintie Helen Crump Garvin (1869–1927)**, who was the daughter of **George J. Crump, Sr.** He was the mayor of Harrison in 1888 and in 1894. He was a member of Harrison's Rotary Club, and in 1920, he and **John Samuel (J. Sam) Rowland** were the first Rotarians to attend the International Convention held in Atlantic City. During the M&NA railroad strike in the early 1920s, he was the secretary of Harrison's Protective League.¹⁰⁸

George Hammerschmidt (1856–1926) established the Hammerschmidt Lumber Company in Harrison in 1911. The company served Harrison and surrounding areas for 72 years. His wife was **Anna Maria Siegle Hammerschmidt (1859–1932)**. Their son, Arthur Paul Hammerschmidt, took over the lumber business. Arthur's sons, John Paul Hammerschmidt and Robert Arthur Hammerschmidt, also assumed ownership. John Paul Hammerschmidt, a Republican, served thirteen terms in the Arkansas House of Representatives, Third District.¹⁰⁹

Minnie Belle Mitchell Harris (1878–1965) opened the first flower shop in Harrison. She operated it out of her father's candy store. His name was **James Solomon (J. Sol) Mitchell**. According to Boone County historian Roger V. Logan, Jr., Minnie was the only florist in Northwest Arkansas for many years prior to 1939. The park by Harrison Lake is named after her.¹¹⁰

Emaline Mary Dees Hensley (1913–1980) was a long time employee of Leona Frances Flower and Gift Shop.¹¹¹

Charles C. Holt (1878–1961) was a barber in Harrison. His father, Luther Clay Holt, established the L.C. Holt Funeral home in Harrison. Charles C. Holt became a licensed funeral director and embalmer. When his father died in 1956, he and his siblings assumed ownership and operation of the funeral home, which continues in business today.¹¹²

Thomas William Johnson, Sr. (1851–1939) sold furniture on the square in Harrison in 1893. Furniture stores often sold coffins; his store likely carried some.¹¹³

Joseph Migliore (1887–1954), born in Sicily, Italy, established the Arkansas Corn Cob Pipe Works factory in 1923. It was located in Boone County, four miles from Everton on Clear Creek. The factory was powered by a "hot-ball Muncie oil engine," which was fueled by kerosene and had many belts and shafts. The factory closed in 1937, and another was built on the railroad

¹⁰⁸ Logan, Jr., *History of Boone County* 120, 404, 405; Rea, *Boone County and Its People*, 122, 214; Barnes, *Mob Rule in the Ozarks*, 228n11.

¹⁰⁹ Logan, Jr., *History of Boone County*, 89, 241–243.

¹¹⁰ Logan, Jr., *History of Boone County*, 55, 132.

¹¹¹ Logan, Jr., *History of Boone County*, 132.

¹¹² Logan, Jr., *History of Boone County*, 52, 130; Boone County Historical & Railroad Society, Inc. *History & Families*, 109.

¹¹³ Logan, Jr., *History of Boone County*, 41.

Rose Hill Cemetery

Boone County, AR

Name of Property

County and State

north of the Everton railroad depot. Joseph first came to Everton to visit a friend, who told him about corn cob pipes, which led him to invest in the idea.¹¹⁴

James Solomon (J. Sol) Mitchell (1849–1927) owned a candy store on the square in Harrison. His daughter, **Minnie Belle Mitchell Harris**, operated a floral shop in his store.¹¹⁵

William Joseph Moore (1872–1980) was the manager of the Boone County Telephone Company. Earlier in life, he drove a horse and buggy on a rural mail route. He began his position with the telephone company sometime between 1900 and 1914. He retired at age 100, around 1971, when the company was sold to Alltel. After his death at age 108 on November 16, 1980, Missouri's *Springfield Leader and Press* printed details about his life. The newspaper explained that he had enlisted in 1898 during the Spanish-American war as a private in Company K of the Arkansas Infantry, and on his 108th birthday, the Veterans Administration had recognized him as being the oldest living veteran in America. The reporter stated that William was Boone County's first rural mail carrier and had held that position for 20 years.¹¹⁶

William Pierce Norman (1853–1894) operated a livery stable on West Stephenson Avenue in Harrison in 1893.¹¹⁷

William Henry Pettit (1856–1941) came to Harrison around 1880. He owned W. H. Pettit's Marble Shop, which was fully operational in 1912. He made many gravestones, many of which are in Rose Hill Cemetery.¹¹⁸

Henry Wood Redus (1857–1931) operated a mill at Lead Hill.¹¹⁹

Alexander J. Walters (1848–1924) moved to the Bellefonte area in Boone County in 1868. His father opened J. H. Walters & Co., a mercantile store, in 1870. Alexander began working with him, and the store was renamed J. H. Walters & Sons. Alexander was one of the men who petitioned to get Bellefonte incorporated. After his father retired in 1880, Alexander assumed full management of the store. In 1897, he moved it to Harrison. The store was later sold, and in 1915 it was renamed the Walters Dry Goods Company, Inc. The business went through many changes over the years but was still in operation in 1997. Alexander was once a justice of the peace. He

¹¹⁴ Logan, Jr., *History of Boone County*, 61; Boone County Historical & Railroad Society, Inc. *History & Families*, 40; "Joseph Migliore," Certificate of Death, Arkansas State Board of Health, Boone County, Harrison, date of death March 25, 1954.

¹¹⁵ Logan, Jr., *History of Boone County*, 55.

¹¹⁶ Logan, Jr., *History of Boone County*, 35, 43, 309, 359; Boone County Historical & Railroad Society, Inc. *History & Families*, 143; Manuscript census returns, Thirteenth Census of the United States, 1910, population schedules, Harrison, Boone County, AR. Wm. J. Moore. Rural letter carrier; Manuscript census returns, Fourteenth Census of the United States, 1920, population schedules, Harrison, Boone County, AR. William J. Moore. Manager, telephone co.; "Oldest Veteran Dies at 108," *Springfield Leader and Press*, November 17, 1980, p. 10.

¹¹⁷ Logan, Jr., *History of Boone County*, 41.

¹¹⁸ Logan, Jr., *History of Boone County*, 325; Boone County Historical & Railroad Society, Inc. *History & Families*, 89.

¹¹⁹ Logan, Jr., *History of Boone County*, 34.

Rose Hill Cemetery

Name of Property

Boone County, AR

County and State

helped to get the First Baptist Church created. He was a Mason and served several times as chairman of the Democratic Central Committee.¹²⁰

Mountain Meadows Massacre

In Utah on September 11, 1857, Mormon militia, aided by Native Americans, attacked and killed more than 120 members of the Baker-Fancher emigrant wagon train. Most of the emigrants were from northwest Arkansas. The wagon train departed from Carrollton and was bound for California. No adults survived, though seventeen children made it out alive. None of the emigrants are buried in Rose Hill Cemetery. However, family members of the emigrants are interred in this cemetery, including a man and his wife who raised two of the surviving children.

Hampton Bynum Fancher (1825–1909) and his wife, **Eliza Olive McKennon Fancher (1834–1892)**, took in and raised two surviving children: Christopher Kit Carson Fancher and Triphenia Fancher. They were children of Hampton's first cousin, Captain Alexander Fancher, alleged leader of the wagon train. In 1859, Eliza traveled to Leavenworth, Kansas, to retrieve the children, where they had been escorted by the U.S. Army. Hampton was also a veteran of the Civil War. He served the Confederacy in the 4th Arkansas Infantry, State Troops, as captain of Company H.¹²¹

Numerous members of the Baker family are buried in the cemetery. Most likely, some of them were related to the Bakers who were killed in the massacre, although confirmation would require additional research.

Missouri & North Arkansas (M&NA) Railroad

W. F. Gordon (1851–1931) was a member of a finance committee in Harrison that raised money in 1912 to get the M&NA railroad to set up its shops in Harrison. The committee's goal was to convince the M&NA to move their headquarters to Harrison. The men succeeded. On March 15, 1913, construction began on a shop facility. Railroad employment flourished in Harrison until the M&NA railroad strike began in 1921.¹²²

James Arthur Penn (1885–1890) was one of several Harrison leaders who met with Governor Powell Clayton in 1882 about getting a railroad routed through Harrison.¹²³

Other Notable Burials

Maxine Center Pettit (1917–1984) was one of the first members of the Board of Directors for the North Arkansas Community College.¹²⁴

Martha Eleanora Andrews Pierce (1898–1974) was responsible for establishing the genealogy department of the Boone County Library in Harrison. Martha was a member of the Harrison

¹²⁰ Logan, Jr., *History of Boone County*, 26, 98; Goodspeed Brothers, *A Reminiscent History of the Ozark Region*, 412–414.

¹²¹ Logan, Jr., *History of Boone County*, 13, 14, 224, 225.

¹²² Logan, Jr., *History of Boone County*, 53.

¹²³ Logan, Jr., *History of Boone County*, 34.

¹²⁴ Logan, Jr., *History of Boone County*, 79.

Rose Hill Cemetery

Boone County, AR

Name of Property

County and State

Colony DAR. She bequeathed \$915 to the chapter to be used to buy genealogy books and microfilm for the Boone County Library. Upon her death, her wish was fulfilled, which ultimately established the genealogy department.¹²⁵

George Prock (1899–1967) was one of the first officers of the First Lutheran Church after it was received into membership of the Western District of the Missouri Synod in 1963. Prock served as president.¹²⁶

Nellie Minerva Tucker Rush (1835–1902) was the wife of Lorenzo Dow Rush, one of the earliest settlers of Crooked Creek, the town now known as Harrison.¹²⁷

William R. Spruce (1819–1880) was a founder of the Presbyterian Church in Harrison.¹²⁸

Lula Scott Greenlee Vance (1863–1936) was responsible for forming the Women's Book Club in Harrison, an organization which evolved into the Boone County Library. She was the wife of **Dr. Asbury Johnson Vance**.¹²⁹

Karl Gustav Zehles (1886–1980) was an early member of the First Lutheran Church in Harrison.¹³⁰

Pace-Aderholt Gunfight

Monroe Lafayette Aderholt (1844–1898) was the unfortunate recipient of a fatal gunshot wound during a gunfight on the Harrison square in December 1898. The incident became known locally as the Pace-Aderholt Gunfight. Aderholt and his wife, Mary, were having domestic trouble. Mary hired Captain William F. Pace as her attorney, which angered Aderholt. Pace and his family were important, highly respected people in Harrison. In a bank on the Harrison square, Aderholt saw Pace and shot him, but Pace survived. A few days later, the two men met face to face on the square. Pace wished him a good morning, and Aderholt told Pace never to speak to him again. A short time later, Aderholt was told to be on guard, because Pace and his three sons were gunning for him. Later that same day, Aderholt stepped out of a building on the square and was shot. Pace's three sons, Henry, Frank, and Troy immediately surrendered. A trial was held, Frank was tried and found not guilty. Cases against Henry and Frank were continued and then dismissed. Aderholt's wife, **Mary Elvania McMillan Aderholt (1856-1912)**, is also buried in Rose Hill Cemetery.¹³¹

¹²⁵ Logan, Jr., *History of Boone County*, 113.

¹²⁶ Logan, Jr., *History of Boone County*, 100.

¹²⁷ "Untitled," *Baxter Bulletin*, March 21, 1902, p. 6.

¹²⁸ Logan, Jr., *History of Boone County*, 325.

¹²⁹ Logan, Jr., *History of Boone County*, 47; Boone County Historical & Railroad Society, Inc. *History & Families*, 106, 137.

¹³⁰ Logan, Jr., *History of Boone County*, 100.

¹³¹ Gould, *Remembering Ella*, 120–121.

Rose Hill Cemetery
Name of Property

Boone County, AR
County and State

4. Major Bibliographical References

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

Allsopp, Fred W., *History of the Arkansas Press for a Hundred Years and More* (Little Rock, AR: Parke-Harper Publishing Company, 1922).

Arkansas Democrat.

Arkansas Gazette.

“Arkansas, U.S., County Marriages Index, 1837-1957,” *Ancestry*, ancestry.com.

Barnes, Kenneth C., *Mob Rule in the Ozarks: The Missouri and North Arkansas Railroad Strike, 1921–1923* (Fayetteville, AR: University of Arkansas Press, 2025).

Berryville North Arkansas Star.

Berryville Star Progress.

Boone County Historical & Railroad Society, Inc., *History & Families, Boone County, Arkansas, Volume II* (Morley, MO: Acclaim Press, 2008).

Certificate of Death, Arkansas State Board of Health, Boone County, Harrison.

Certificate of Death, Arkansas State Board of Health, Searcy County, St. Joe.

“Crump, John G., Commissioner of Carroll County Circuit Court, to Fick, Henry W.,” Deed dated October 7, 1874, recorded by the Boone County Circuit Clerk, Harrison, AR, in *Boone County Warranty Deed Book C*, 522-523.

CALS Encyclopedia of Arkansas, encyclopediaofarkansas.net.

“Directory of Deceased American Physicians, 1804–1929,” *Ancestry*, ancestry.com.

“Fick, H. W. & wife To Deed for Graveyard Town of Harrison,” Deed dated July 1, 1878, recorded by the Boone County Circuit Clerk, Harrison, AR, on October 3, 1878, in *Boone County Warranty Deed Book D*, 287.

“Fick, Henry W. & Wife To School District No. One of Boone County Arkansas,” recorded by the Boone County Circuit Clerk, Harrison, AR, in *Boone County Warranty Deed Book A*, 315.

Find a Grave, findagrave.com.

Rose Hill Cemetery

Name of Property

Boone County, AR

County and State

Gould, Nita, *Remembering Ella: A 1912 Murder and Mystery in the Arkansas Ozarks* (Little Rock, AR: Butler Center Books, 2018).

Green Forest Tribune.

Goodspeed Brothers, *A Reminiscent History of the Ozark Region* (Chicago, IL: Goodspeed Brothers, Publishers, 1894).

Harrison Daily Times.

Harrison Times.

"Headstone Symbols and Meanings: A Guide to Cemetery Symbols," *Memorials.com*, accessed September 10, 2024, <https://www.memorials.com/info/headstone-symbols-meanings/>.

Historical Report of the Secretary of State 2008 (Little Rock: Arkansas Secretary of State's Office, 2008).

Holt, Tim, Public Works Department, Resource Conservation Manager, City of Harrison, Arkansas. Plat map of Rose Hill Cemetery given to Robin Anderson by Tim Holt in 2024.

"Josephine B. Crump Papers," University of Arkansas Special Collections, Identifier MC 845.

Madison County Record.

Keister, Douglas, *Stories in Stone, A Field Guide to Cemetery Symbolism and Iconography* (Gibbs Smith Publisher, 2004).

Logan, Roger V., Jr., *History of Boone County, Arkansas, Volume 1* (Kentucky: Turner Publishing Company, 1998).

Manuscript census returns, Ninth Census of the United States, 1870, population schedules, Harrison, Boone County, AR.

Manuscript census returns, Tenth Census of the United States, 1880, population schedules, Harrison, Boone County, AR.

Manuscript census returns, Tenth Census of the United States, 1880, population schedules, Lead Hill, Boone County, AR.

Manuscript census returns, Twelfth Census of the United States, 1900, population schedules, Carrollton, Boone County, AR.

Rose Hill Cemetery

Boone County, AR

Name of Property

County and State

Manuscript census returns, Twelfth Census of the United States, 1900, population schedules, Harrison, Boone County, AR.

Manuscript census returns, Twelfth Census of the United States, 1900, population schedules, Jackson, Newton County, AR.

Manuscript census returns, Thirteenth Census of the United States, 1910, population schedules, Carrollton, Boone County, AR.

Manuscript census returns, Thirteenth Census of the United States, 1910, population schedules, Harrison, Boone County, AR.

Manuscript census returns, Thirteenth Census of the United States, 1910, population schedules, Jackson, Newton County, AR.

Manuscript census returns, Fourteenth Census of the United States, 1920, population schedules, Harrison, Boone County, AR.

Manuscript census returns, Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930, population schedules, Harrison, Boone County, AR.

Manuscript census returns, Seventeenth Census of the United States, 1950, population schedules, Harrison, Boone County, AR.

"Rose Hill Cemetery," *Mapcarta*, mapcarta.com, accessed December 9, 2024, <https://mapcarta.com/20603720/Map>.

Memphis Commercial Appeal.

"New York, U.S., State and Federal Naturalization Records, 1794-1943," *Ancestry*, ancestry.com.

Pine Bluff Daily Graphic.

Powell, Kimberly, "Photo Gallery of Cemetery Symbols and Icons," *ThoughtCo*, accessed September 10, 2024, <https://www.thoughtco.com/photo-gallery-of-cemetery-symbolism-4123061>.

Rea, Ralph R., *Boone County And Its People* (Arkansas: The Press-Argus, 1955).

"Rose Hill Cemetery Earthcache," *Geocaching*, accessed September 10, 2024, <https://www.geocaching.com/geocache/GC6ZKCH>.

Springfield Leader and Press.

Rose Hill Cemetery

Name of Property

Boone County, AR

County and State

"U.S., Register of Civil, Military, and Naval Service, 1863-1959," *Ancestry*, ancestry.com.

"U.S., World War I Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918," *Ancestry*, ancestry.com.

Yellville Mountain Echo.

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: Rose Hill Cemetery Association; City of Harrison

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): BO0240

5. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 7.79 acres

Rose Hill Cemetery
Name of Property

Boone County, AR
County and State

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

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 15 | Easting: 490903 | Northing: 4009824 |
| 2. Zone: 15 | Easting: 491038 | Northing: 4009830 |
| 3. Zone: 15 | Easting: 491032 | Northing: 4009588 |
| 4. Zone: 15 | Easting: 490898 | Northing: 4009593 |

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

The property comprises Parcel #825-14271-000 in Harrison, Boone County, Arkansas, in the Harrison City Acreage 10-18-20 subdivision, PT E1/2 NW NW.

Rose Hill Cemetery
Name of Property

Boone County, AR
County and State

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary encompasses the historic land deeded as a cemetery to the city in 1878. The delineation of the property is shown by the metal fence that encloses the property.

6. Form Prepared By

name/title: Nita Gould and Robin Anderson; edited by Megan Willmes, National Register Program Manager

organization: Arkansas Historic Preservation Program

street & number: 1100 North Street

city or town: Little Rock state: AR zip code: 72201

e-mail megan.willmes@gmail.com

telephone: (501) 324 - 9192

date: 3/18/2025

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.)

Rose Hill Cemetery
Name of Property

Boone County, AR
County and State

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: Rose Hill Cemetery

City or Vicinity: Harrison

County: Boone

State: AR

Photographer: Robin Anderson and Megan Willmes

Date Photographed: May 1, 2024, and September 16, 2024

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

- 1 of 28. View of the front gate of Rose Hill Cemetery, facing south.
- 2 of 28. General view of the northeast portion of Rose Hill Cemetery, facing southeast.
- 3 of 28. View of the central, dividing road, facing south.
- 4 of 28. General view of the southwest portion of Rose Hill Cemetery, facing northeast.
- 5 of 28. General view of the southeast portion of Rose Hill Cemetery, facing east.
- 6 of 28. Detail of the headstone of George C. Routh.
- 7 of 28. Detail of the headstones of Sarah Alice and John A. Torrence.
- 8 of 28. Detail of the headstone of William Connerley.
- 9 of 28. Detail of the headstone of George Frew.
- 10 of 28. Detail of the headstone of B.B. Pullen Jr.

Rose Hill Cemetery
Name of Property

Boone County, AR
County and State

- 11 of 28. Detail of the headstone of C. E. Huxtable.
- 12 of 28. Detail of the headstones of Mary G. and Dr. Troy Coffman.
- 13 of 28. Detail of the headstone of Mary Curtis.
- 14 of 28. Detail of the headstone of Thadeus Napoleon Mitchell, with E. R. Mitchell and Joyce Mitchell in the background.
- 15 of 28. Detail of three of the headstones of the Greene family, including Robert Greene.
- 16 of 28. Detail of the headstone of Eliza H. King.
- 17 of 28. Detail of the headstone of Captain Henry Fick.
- 18 of 28. Detail of the headstone of Ruth Stauffer.
- 19 of 28. Detail of the headstone and enclosed tomb of the daughter of S. C. and Ellen Speer.
- 20 of 28. Detail of the headstone of James A. Battenfield, with Alexander Battenfield in the background.
- 21 of 28. Detail of the headstone of Alexander Davis.
- 22 of 28. Detail of the headstone of Albert M. Baker, one of the earliest burials in Rose Hill.
- 23 of 28. Detail of the headstones of the Newman family, including Captain John Newman and Thomas Newman.
- 24 of 28. Detail of the headstone of Bridget O'Keef.
- 25 of 28. Detail of the headstone of Edwin Garvin.
- 26 of 28. Detail of the Woodmen of the World headstone of Eli Hodge.
- 27 of 28. Detail of the raised, enclosed tomb of W. A. Tonnings.
- 28 of 28. Detail of the headstone of Sam Jones.

Rose Hill Cemetery
Name of Property

Boone County, AR
County and State

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for nominations 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.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

Tier 1 – 60-100 hours
Tier 2 – 120 hours
Tier 3 – 230 hours
Tier 4 – 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.

THE JOURNAL OF THE
ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
LONDON, 1901.

VOL. XXXI. PART I. 1901.

THE JOURNAL OF THE
ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
LONDON, 1901.

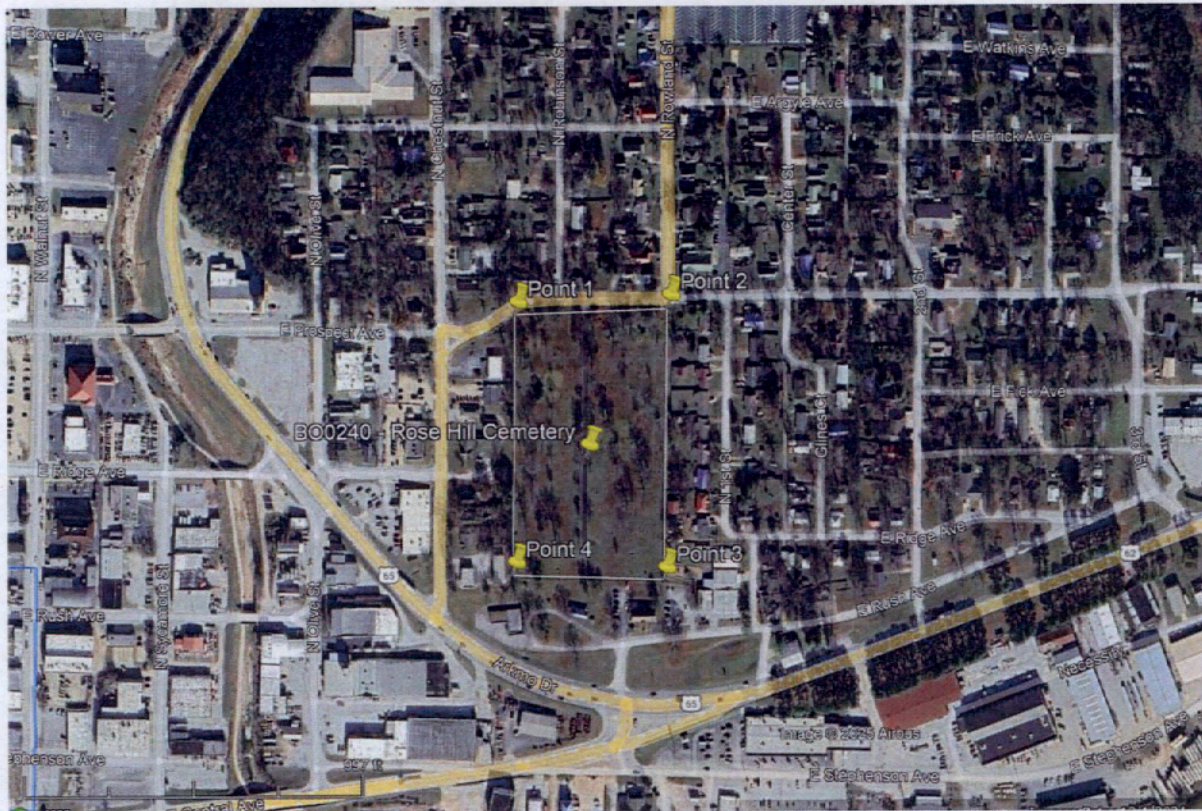


|-----460 feet-----|

Rose Hill Cemetery
Harrison, Boone County, Arkansas

UTMs: 15 490903E 4009824N, 15 491038E 4009830N, 15 491032E 4009588N, 15 490898E 4009593N

↑
North



|-----997 feet-----|

Rose Hill Cemetery
Harrison, Boone County, Arkansas

UTMs: 15 490903E 4009824N, 15 491038E 4009830N, 15 491032E 4009588N, 15 490898E 4009593N

↑
North



























OUR MOTHER
Died
at Waco, Tex.
Feb. 13, 1911

WILLIAM
DIED
FEB. 13, 1911

Wife of
Feb. 13, 1911



















