

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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Hamburg Cemetery, Historic Section

other names/site number Site #AS0155

2. Location

street & number 800 East Parker Street

not for publication

city or town Hamburg

vicinity

state Arkansas code AR county Ashley code 003 zip code 71646

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 for 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
 nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Cathie Matthews
Signature of certifying official/Title

7/15/11
Date

Arkansas Historic Preservation Program
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See Continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet

determined eligible for the
National Register.
 See continuation sheet

determined not eligible for the
National Register.

removed from the National
Register.

other, (explain): _____

Hamburg Cemetery, Historic Section
Name of Property

Ashley County, Arkansas
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
		buildings
1		sites
		structures
		objects
1		Total

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

N/A

**Number of Contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register**

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

FUNERARY/Cemetery

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

FUNERARY/Cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

N/A

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation N/A
walls N/A

roof N/A
other MARBLE, GRANITE, CONCRETE

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
B removed from its original location.
C birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance.
D a cemetery.
E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
F a commemorative property
G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Levels of Significance (local, state, national)

Local

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Art

Period of Significance

1859-1961

Significant Dates

1859

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked)

Cultural Affiliation (Complete if Criterion D is marked)

Architect/Builder

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
Other State Agency
Federal Agency
Local Government
University
Other

Name of repository:

Hamburg Cemetery, Historic Section

Ashley County, Arkansas
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Age of Property

Approximately 4 acres.

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	15	613001	3676725
2	Zone	Eastng	Northng
3	Zone	Eastng	Northng
4	Zone	Eastng	Northng

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Nancy Spivey, edited by Ralph S. Wilcox, National Register & Survey Coordinator

organization Arkansas Historic Preservation Program

street & number 1500 Tower Building, 323 Center Street

city or town Little Rock

state AR

zip code 72201

date

June 24, 2011

telephone (501) 324-9787

Continuation Sheets

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name City of Hamburg

street & number 305 East Adams Street

city or town Hamburg

state AR

zip code 71646

telephone (870) 853-5300

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listing. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P. O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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SUMMARY

The Hamburg Cemetery, Historic Section, is located to the southeast of downtown Hamburg on the south side of Parker Street (AR 8). The historic section of the cemetery, which encompasses approximately four acres, is part of a much larger cemetery. The cemetery's historic section contains over 1,100 burials beginning in 1859 and spanning up to the present day. The tombstones in the cemetery are manufactured out of marble, granite, and concrete, and were carved by stone carvers in at least five states, including Arkansas, Indiana, Missouri, Louisiana, and Tennessee. The iconography on the cemetery's monuments represents many of the popular late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century motifs. Stones representing Woodmen of the World, Masons, and Order of the Eastern Star, among other fraternal organizations, are also found throughout the cemetery.

ELABORATION

The Hamburg Cemetery, Historic Section, is located to the southeast of downtown Hamburg on the south side of Parker Street (AR 8) east of Eugene Hill Road. The historic section of the cemetery, which encompasses approximately four acres, is part of a much larger cemetery, which has expanded to the south and west. Although a few burials still occur in the history section, the vast majority of the burials occur in the newer section to the south.

The cemetery's historic section contains over 1,100 burials beginning in 1859 and spanning up to the present day. The tombstones in the cemetery are manufactured out of marble, granite, and concrete, and were carved by stone carvers in at least five states, including Tunnah and W. L. Funston of Arkansas, F. J. Scholz & Son of Indiana, Rosebrough of Missouri, J. Reynolds of Louisiana, and Morris Brothers of Tennessee. There are also 42 iron Confederate Honor Crosses scattered throughout the section of the cemetery.

The iconography on the cemetery's monuments represents many of the popular late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century motifs, including ivy, draped cloth, gates, crowns, Bibles (both open and closed), lambs, doves, and weeping willows. Stones representing Woodmen of the World, Masons, and Order of the Eastern Star, which were some of the more popular fraternal organizations, are also found throughout the cemetery, as are stones for the Knights of the Maccabees. Graves for soldiers from the Civil War, World War I, World War II, and Korea are also found in the Hamburg Cemetery, Historic Section.

Enclosures

A few of the plots in the cemetery are surrounded by stone coping; however, this is the exception rather than the rule. The vast majority of the coping is unadorned, although at least one plot has coping with a serrated top, giving it a more decorative appearance.

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Roads

The historic section of the cemetery has a north-south driveway near the far eastern end of the cemetery. The driveway allows access from Parker Street (AR 8) to the historic section, and it continues south to the newer sections of the cemetery to the south. Approximately half way south through the historic section, the north-south driveway intersects with the main east-west driveway through the section. The east-west driveway travels slightly northwest as one goes west through the historic section. A small roundabout is located on the east-west driveway near the western end of the historic section. The east-west driveway continues west of the roundabout into a newer section of the cemetery.

Landscape Design & Vegetation

Interestingly, the Hamburg Cemetery, Historic Section, does not have any plantings that one would typically associate with cemeteries, such as yuccas, cedars, or irises. The only plantings that exist in the cemetery are a few scattered bushes in the center of the roundabout. The rest of the cemetery is covered with grass.

Grave Markers and Monuments

The tombstones in the Hamburg Cemetery, Historic Section, are comprised of several different forms. Upright stones or varying heights are by far the most common type in the cemetery, although some flat markers are also present. A number of small obelisk markers are also located throughout the cemetery. Although the vast majority of the markers are granite or marble, there are a few concrete markers as well. In addition, there are also 42 iron Confederate Honor Crosses.

The stones in the Hamburg Cemetery, Historic Section, also exhibit a wide variety of classic cemetery iconography and symbolism, including the following:

Draped Cloth – A draped cloth can be either looked at as a reverential accessory to a grave or as representing the veil between Heaven and earth.

Gates – In Christianity, gates often represent the passage from one realm to the next.

Crowns – Crowns are often a symbol of victory, leadership, and distinction.

Books – A closed book often represents a completed life, although it may also represent virginity, secrecy, and mystery. An open book, on the other hand, can be compared to the human heart with its thoughts and feelings open to God and the world. In addition, any book can represent the Bible.

Lambs – Lambs are often used to mark the graves of children, especially infants, and often represent the innocence associated with youth.

Hearts – The human heart often symbolizes the deepest heartfelt emotions, such as love, courage, sorrow, and joy. In cemetery symbolism, a flaming heart represents religious fervor, a heart that is pierced represents devotion and repentance, and a heart wrapped in thorns represents the Great Promise of the Immaculate Heart of Mary.

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Doves – Doves have become a symbol of purity and peace due to the fact that God had made peace with man, but they can also represent the Holy Ghost.

Weeping Willows – The form of the weeping willow often brings to mind grief and sorrow, but it also suggests immortality in many religions. In Christianity, for example, it is often associated with the gospel of Christ since the tree will flourish and remain whole, no matter how many branches are cut off.

Anchors – Anchors often symbolize hope as referred to in Hebrews 6:19-20.

Angels – Angels in cemeteries often mark the graves of children, but not always. They are often interpreted as comforters or ushers of the dead to Heaven.

Wreaths – Wreaths, which usually are composed of laurel, can represent victory, eternity, immortality, and chastity. Eternity and immortality are represented in the leaves, which do not wilt or fade. The concept of victory comes through the Romans, who used the laurel wreath as a symbol of military and intellectual glory. Laurel is often considered a symbol of chastity since it was consecrated to the Vestal Virgins.

Surprisingly, given the size of Hamburg, the markers in the cemetery come from a wide variety of carvers from a relatively large geographic region. Arkansas stone carvers represented in the Hamburg Cemetery, Historic Section, include W.L. Funston and Tunnah from Little Rock. Makers from other areas represented in the cemetery include J. Reynolds of New Orleans; F. J. Scholz & Son of Evansville, Indiana; Rosebrough of St. Louis; and Morris Brothers of Memphis, Tennessee.

Breakdown of Burials

There are 752 historic burials in the Hamburg Cemetery, Historic Section, excluding those with unknown dates or graves.

1860-1870 = 9 marked
1871-1880 = 21 marked
1881-1890 = 44 marked
1891-1900 = 46 marked
1901-1910 = 88 marked
1911-1920 = 100 marked
1921-1930 = 73 marked
1931-1940 = 130 marked
1941-1950 = 156 marked
1951-1960 = 85 marked

TOTAL = 752 marked

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There are 42 Confederate Honor Crosses; 15 markers that do not have dates; 35 markers that are not legible and 12 unknown, unmarked graves that are buried next to family members that were buried in the era of 1870-1910.

Non-Historic burials from 1961-present are as follows:

1961-1970 = 87 marked
1971-1980 = 81 marked
1981-1990 = 92 marked
1991-2000 = 77 marked
2001-2010 = 44 marked

TOTAL = 381 marked

INTEGRITY

Hamburg Cemetery, Historic Section, retains a high level of integrity regarding all seven qualities: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The location, design, and setting of the cemetery have remained unchanged even as it has expanded over the years. The materials and workmanship used in creating the funerary art during the period of significance is still very much in evidence today. Even with the addition of modern funerary art, the feeling and viewshed of an historic cemetery is uninterrupted. It is easy to differentiate the Historic Section from the newer section to the west, since the gravestones are oriented differently – the stones in the historic section face east-west while the ones in the section to the west face north-south. In addition, the newer section to the south has lower and wider modern stones, which easily differentiates it from the Historic Section. The historic funerary art outnumbers the modern art in every instance in the historic portion of the cemetery. The viewshed is also uninterrupted as the color and size of the modern monuments is relative to the historic monuments. Despite its age, the cemetery is in excellent condition and is well maintained. The cemetery has been fortunate that it has not suffered any major damage due to vandalism.

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SUMMARY

The Hamburg Cemetery, Historic Section, located in Hamburg, Ashley County, Arkansas, reflects the outstanding examples of funerary art from the late-nineteenth and twentieth centuries in Hamburg and Ashley County. Many of the city's leading citizens from its earliest era are buried here, making Hamburg Cemetery, Historic Section, historically significant to the community both for its leading citizens and also for the artistic expressions that they left even after death. People from all walks of life are interred within the Historic Section. The markers in the cemetery also express the activities that area residents once took part in, such as the Masons or Woodmen of the World, since the fraternal organization logos decorate several of the cemetery's monuments. In addition, the monuments in the cemetery, besides displaying popular funerary art of the period, also illustrate the work of several Arkansas and regional monument makers, such as W.L. Funston and Tunnah of Little Rock; J. Reynolds of New Orleans; F. J. Scholz & Son of Evansville, Indiana; Rosebrough of St. Louis; and Morris Brothers of Memphis, Tennessee.

The Hamburg Cemetery, Historic Section, is locally significant and is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion C** for its display of funerary art and architecture during the Period of Significance, 1859 – 1961. The cemetery's Historic Section is also eligible for nomination under **Criteria Consideration D: Cemeteries**.

HISTORY OF THE PROPERTY

According to historical documents written by Judge Etheridge, Hamburg was first settled and site chosen in November 1848 and incorporated as a town on December 14, 1854. Ashley County was organized on November 30, 1848, with Hamburg chosen as the county seat in 1854. According to the Bunn's Survey, the town was laid out or platted in 1909.¹

Although one would think that the name of Hamburg came from the German city of the same name, that was not the case. Interestingly, one of the commissioners who was appointed to select a name for the community killed a deer near the town site. Since the deer had a remarkable pair of hams, the commissioners selected the name Hamburg to memorialize the occasion. Hamburg was laid off and called a town by this group of commissioners on November 30, 1848. It was then given the distinction of being selected as the county seat of Ashley County and it remains so today.²

Those commissioners who were appointed by the county court to get land and establish the town site were J.M. P. Doyle, Thomas C. Denson, and G. A. Denton. In January 1850, the location of the county court was moved from Fountain Hill to Hamburg, and the first April term of the court was held in the house of S.F.

¹ Carpenter, Robert A, and Mary Imogene Noble Carpenter. *Reflections of Ashley County*. Dallas, Texas: The Curtis Media Corporation, 1988, and "City of Hamburg – Fact Sheet." In the files of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program.

² *Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Southern Arkansas*. Chicago: The Goodspeed Publishing Co., 1890, p. 882.

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Maines. The first courthouse was built of logs and measured 18x24 feet. Not only was the building used for the courthouse, but it was also used as the church and school house. A Mr. Hazard was the first school teacher, and in 1850, Mrs. Mary B. Bond organized the first Sunday school. The first church organized in the town was of the Methodist denomination, also started in 1850, and the Rev. Peter Hasken serving as the church's first pastor. The town grew quickly from its founding and at the outbreak of the Civil War, Hamburg's population numbered about 500 people.³

In 1859, ten years after Hamburg was established as the county seat of the newly created Ashley County, the first person on record, Major James Wadley, was laid to rest in the Hamburg Cemetery. His teenage daughter, Mary, was buried next to him in 1860.

After the Civil War and the reconstruction era, Hamburg experienced another spurt of growth. At the beginning of the war, Hamburg had had about 500 inhabitants. With the coming of the railroad, the town saw sawmills, planer mills, cotton gins, a stave factory, a box factory, a brick manufacturing plant, and at one time a mattress factory and a bed spring plant. One or more bakeries were in operation along with several cafes and hotels. People began to move into the Hamburg area, and by the late 1880s, the total value of real estate in Hamburg was \$90,330. The growth of Hamburg is also illustrated in the city's business transactions, which for the year ending December 31, 1889, totaled \$644,895. Of that amount, \$345,820 was merchandise sales, \$246,575 was cotton sales, and \$52,500 was farm rental receipts.⁴

As the town grew, there was a greater need for a city cemetery, so, in February of 1872, the four acres known as the Hamburg Cemetery was purchased by the "Corporation of the Town of Hamburg" from John C. and Sally A. Waddell for of twenty dollars. However, as the city continued to grow in the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries, more space was needed and the cemetery was expanded. However, the nomination only includes the original portion of the cemetery.

Interestingly, even though the Hamburg Cemetery, Historic Section, is in a section of the state with relatively few large cities, there was apparently access to stones done by a variety of stone masons. As would be expected, some of the stone carvers are from Arkansas, including Tunnah (which could either be James or his son Renton) and W.L. Funston, both of Little Rock.

The earliest local stone carver known in Little Rock and whose work is extant in the Hamburg Cemetery, Historic Section, is James Tunnah. Tunnah arrived in Little Rock about 1851 after arriving at New Orleans

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ *Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Southern Arkansas*. Chicago: The Goodspeed Publishing Co., 1890, p. 883.

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in 1848. Tunnah immigrated from Dumfermline, Scotland, where he was born in 1817 and he brought the knowledge of stone cutting and carving with him to Little Rock. Once in Little Rock he and his partner Joseph Clark founded Joseph Clark & Company with an office and yard at 402 and 404 West Markham Street. It is assumed that Tunnah also worked as a stone mason constructing foundations and buildings as was common for stone carvers in the antebellum period. Tunnah married Helen McPherson Clark in 1853, and he died in Little Rock, October 9, 1882.⁵

Normally, Tunnah worked in marble. Tunnah's signature, "J. Tunnah/L. Rock" or simply "J. Tunnah," is typically found on the front right of his works. Based on what is known of his extant works, they are more likely to feature an image in sunken relief, many pieces are deeply incised with exceptional detail. Bas-relief copings or rope decorations are less common in Tunnah's early work. Study of his work has not, yet, revealed a pattern of iconography; though the hand pointing up or pointing down regularly appears.

Renton Tunnah succeeded his father in the stone carving business in 1882. Renton was born on March 16, 1864, and was trained by his father in stone cutting after school. Renton's style is, not surprisingly, very similar to his father's work. Renton's stones are not as deeply incised; in fact, Renton's stones are more likely to be bas-relief or high relief than his father's sunken relief works. Like his father, Renton's signature, "R. Tunnah," can commonly be found on the lower-right, front of the headstone. Also like his father Renton worked only in marble.⁶ Works of the Tunnah family in the Hamburg Cemetery, Historic Section, are signed simply "Tunnah, L. Rock," so it is not known whether Renton or James was responsible for them.

Renton was a dedicated member of the Knights of Pythias and in that organization found a new calling. After assuming half ownership of the marble company, Renton operated the company for only a decade when he sold, in approximately 1896, to Edward Monahan and Julius A. Viquesney. Renton, a member of Damon Lodge, No. 3 of the Knights of Pythias, then began publishing the *Pythian Advocate* and took a job as bookkeeper for the Pulaski Gaslight Company.⁷

William L. Funston, the other Little Rock stone carver whose work appears in the Hamburg Cemetery, Historic Section, seemingly appears in Little Rock as if out of a fog. He was born in Ohio in approximately 1842. By 1880, he is living in Little Rock and in the stone-cutting business. Funston quickly established himself under the name of W. L. Funston with a large yard and shop at 605 and 607 Main Street. Soon he opened a larger marble yard in conjunction with the Main Street yard at 400 Markham Street and by 1895 had a mill at 1100 to 1124 East 2nd Street.

⁵ Goodspeed, 512. *AG*, October 10, 1882.

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ *Ibid.*

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It is known from his extant works that Funston worked in both marble and limestone. His work is always bas-relief with no examples of sunken relief or high relief. In the early 1900s, Funston's stylized Gothic letterings and slightly incised vine decorations were his most common iconography. Funston lost control of the company to his son William P. Funston about 1900, apparently in a divorce case. After working for a time as a laborer in a marble yard, Funston moved to Fort Smith and then to Ada, Oklahoma, where he continued stone carving, though never again owning his own company. In the Hamburg Cemetery, Historic Section, his work is signed "W.L. Funston, Little Rock, Ark." or "Funston, Little Rock."

Although one would expect to see works by Arkansas stone carvers in the Hamburg Cemetery, Historic Section, what is unexpected is the number of out-of-state carvers that are represented. For example, the Morris Brothers of Memphis, Tennessee, are represented in the Hamburg Cemetery. The Morris Brothers were a dynamic and large monument erecting company. They employed carvers in their Memphis operation and also in Carrara, Italy. Many of the more elegant and large sculptures were erected by Morris Brothers, having been shipped from Italy. We know little else about the company.

The Hamburg Cemetery Historic Section, also contains markers by the noted St. Louis company of R. L. Rosebrough Sons, which is known today as the Rosebrough Monument Company. Their stones are signed either "Rosebrough & Sons, St. Louis" or simply "Rosebrough, St. Louis." Although it is not known when exactly the company was established – sources vary from 1843 to 1858 – by the late 1880s, it had grown to a well respected company. *The Industries of St. Louis*, published in 1887 noted:

This is the largest house in its line in St. Louis, and has been built up to its present prosperity by thoroughness in every detail of its management, superior workmanship in its product, and fairness in its dealings. It was originally established in 1858, by the late R. L. Rosebrough and his son, J. W. Rosebrough, in a little one story shop, 35x15 feet, on Broadway. Steadily the business grew and thrived as a result of their industry. Since the death of Mr. R. L. Rosebrough in 1866, the business has been continued by Mr. J. W. Rosebrough and his brothers, who have been trained to the business and educated in all its details. The firm occupy as works and salesrooms a massive and elegant building of great convenience and architectural beauty, covering an area of 73x109 feet. The force employed numbers fifty, and includes artistic designers, draughtsman and skilled workmen. The work turned out is done in the highest style of art, the materials used being the finest Italian and American marble, and domestic and Westerly granite, for which latter they are exclusive agents; and their whole attention being paid to cemetery work, which is made in all styles from the simplest headstone to the most elaborate monument or mausoleum. Many of the finest achievements of memorial art that are to be

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found at Bellefontaine, Calvary and other local cemeteries are the product of these works, and the house also constantly receives orders from other parts of Missouri, from Kansas, Illinois, the South and Mexico, for their superior and beautiful work. Fine designs, perfection of workmanship, and prompt and accurate filling of orders have combined to secure for this house its prominent standing and enduring success.⁸

However, it is not just the prominent out-of-state Rosebrough company that is represented in the Hamburg Cemetery. It also contains monuments carved by F. J. Scholz & Sons from Evansville, Indiana. The company was started by Frederick J. Scholz, who was born in Nashville, Illinois, on October 11, 1848. After studying for three years at the Theological Seminary in Fort Wayne, Indiana, he worked from 1864 until 1866 as a clerk on the steamboat *Indiana*, which ran from Cincinnati to New Orleans. In 1868, however, he started his marble business in Evansville and it became known as F. J. Scholz & Sons in 1895.⁹ On the occasion of the company's fiftieth anniversary in 1918, *The American Stone Trade* magazine wrote:

Fifty Years of Knowing How, 1868 to 1918 – Thus F. J. Scholz & Son of Evansville, Ind., announce the celebration of their fiftieth anniversary as architects and builders of monuments, mausoleums, and markers, and as specialists in cemetery work of every description. F. J. Scholz, now the senior member of the firm, established the business in 1868 on a small plat in Evansville, and needless to say, it was a modest shop operated by an industrious, and ambitious young man. Through diligence, hard work, and a determination to keep abreast if not ahead of the times in everything appertaining to the monumental business, Mr. Scholz was rewarded by the steady growth of the business, and its culmination into what is now the largest exclusively retail monumental establishment in the middle west, with an invested capital of over \$100,000, and a clientage that extends into twenty-six states. Mr. Scholz, Sr., remained with the firm until 1894, when he was elected treasurer of the state of Indiana, and moved his family to Indianapolis, where he resided for fifteen years. He served as state treasurer for two years. At that time a partnership was formed by taking into the firm, Chas. J. Scholz, his only son, then 24 years of age. This partnership continued until 1915 when the business was incorporated with two additions to the firm, namely, Norman F.

⁸ *The Industries of Saint Louis*. St. Louis: J. M. Elstner & Co., Publishers, 1887, pp. 77-78.

⁹ Gilbert, Frank M. *History of the City of Evansville and Vanderburg County, Indiana*. Volume II. Chicago: The Pioneer Publishing Company, 1910, pp. 286 and 289.

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Scholz and Frederick Scholz, son of Chas. J., so that today the business is in the hands of three generations. The officers of the company are F. J. Scholz, president; Norman F. Scholz, vice-president; Chas. J. Scholz, secretary, and Frederick Scholz, treasurer.¹⁰

The Hamburg Cemetery, Historic Section, also contains one marker signed "J. Reynolds, N. O.," which is assumed to be New Orleans. Little has been found on Reynolds. It is known that in 1871, James Reynolds, Builder, was listed for stone work for St. Joseph's Church on Common Street in New Orleans. In 1872, Reynolds was living at 97 St. Andrew Street in New Orleans with his marble works at 160-162 Poydras Street and his sandstone works on Tchoupitoulas Street, between Washington and Third streets.¹¹

As the cemetery grew, the people of Hamburg felt that it needed to be looked after and cared for. As a result, the Hamburg Cemetery Association was organized on August 14, 1919, with Mattie Watson as the first secretary. The group raised \$285 from donations to start the work on the cemetery, which included \$100 from B. O. and Tom Jackson, \$10 from W. B. de Yampert, \$50 from Mrs. A. E. Jackson, \$50 from J. C. Bain, \$50 from Lottie Bain, and \$25 from C. C. Morschhiemer. In 1969, the Association did a comprehensive review and report on the Genealogical Records of the Hamburg Cemetery, which catalogued the people buried in the cemetery. The Hamburg Cemetery Association remains active today.¹²

The Hamburg Cemetery is currently used as a resting place for Ashley County citizens. The current condition is good, although some improvements are needed, particularly in addressing drainage issues, lighting, and restoration and cleaning of many monuments. The City of Hamburg maintains the cemetery, cleaning up debris, mowing the grass regularly, and placing flags during special military holidays. The Hamburg Cemetery, Historic Section, is well maintained and an important reminder of the history and previous citizens of Hamburg.

Selected Biographical Sketches of those Buried in the Hamburg Cemetery, Historic Section

William Benjamin deYampert (born May 11, 1837, died August 2, 1893), Emma T. Portis, wife of W.B. deYampert (born November 2, 1840, died July 30, 1884), and William Benjamin deYampert (son, born September 10, 1867, died May 14, 1936) – William B. deYampert was among the first settlers in bayou country. Ben and his brother, Louis, were each given a plantation from their father. Ben's was east of Portland and Louis' was south of Portland (Wilmot area). The two brothers brought boat loads of slaves with

¹⁰ "Fifty Years of Knowing How." *The American Stone Trade*. 1 April 1918, p. 30.

¹¹ Williams, Kevin, Archivist, Tulane University. E-mail to Nicole Hobson-Morris, Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation & Tourism. 16 June 2011. In the files of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program.

¹² Etheridge, Y. W. *The History of Ashley County*. Van Buren, Arkansas: The Press-Argus, 1959, p. 270.

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then. After two of Ben deYampert's children died of swamp fever, the mother insisted the family move to Hamburg.¹³

Henry Morschheimer (born 1817, died 1894) and Fannie N. Morschheimer (born July 1, 1838, died August 8, 1884) – The Morschheimers were plantation owners in Parkdale for over 100 years.¹⁴

Y. W. "Bill" Etheridge (born 1888, died 1961) – Etheridge was the county judge from 1933-34. Judge Etheridge wrote the "History of Ashley County."¹⁵

George Percy George (born 1870, died 1941) and Abbie Wilson George (born 1876, died 1936) – G. P. George was a very colorful person in Ashley County. He was the county judge from 1929-30 and 1931-32. Y.W. Etheridge defeated him for the 1933-34 term. G.P. George was re-elected for the 1935-36 term. G.P. George was a prominent attorney and he owned the local hotel on the square. He also owned Farmers Bank. George and Abbie are buried in the George-Wilson lot. G.P. George's parents, *G. P. George (born April 7, 1848, died July 31, 1909) and Josia A. George (born January 10, 1849, died May 10, 1898)* are also buried in that lot.¹⁶

John William Spivey (born February 8, 1889, died July 31, 1940) – John William Spivey was in the timber business and was the Ashley County Sheriff in the late 1930s. He was married to *Helen Welch Spivey*. His parents, *John Robert Spivey (born March 28, 1851, died February 7, 1915) and Annie Mary Simpson (born 1861, died 1925)* are also buried in the Spivey lot.¹⁷

William Eugene Foote (born 1885, died 1953) was a prominent Hamburg businessman. He and a partner opened Foote's Grocery on the square in Hamburg. Later, Foote bought his partner out. He was chairman of the board of the local Farmers Bank. "Bill" or "Willie," as he was known, was married to *Lydia B. Stock*. The family is still in the grocery business. His parents, *John L. Foote (born June 26, 1860, died June 28, 1950) and Felicia (born February 2, 1862, died April 22, 1910)* are also buried there.¹⁸

E. D. Watson (died August 26, 1893) and Sarah M. Watson (born December 1836, died September 3, 1898, buried in the Watson-Bunckley-Moseley-Norman lot) – E. D. Watson and his wife, Sarah, started west from

¹³ DeArmond-Huskey, Rebecca. "Bartholomew's Song: A Bayou History," 2001, pp. 390-391, and DeArmond-Huskey, Rebecca "Beyond Bartholomew," 1996, p. 401.

¹⁴ Information on the Hamburg Cemetery, Historic Section, provided by Nancy Foote Spivey of Hamburg, Arkansas, 2011.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*

¹⁶ *Ibid.*

¹⁷ *Ibid.*

¹⁸ *Ibid.*

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South Carolina in the early 1860s in a covered wagon. They stopped in Tennessee for the birth of their first child, then moved on to Ashley County, Arkansas. The Watsons decided that the southern Arkansas area was where they would settle. Watson opened a hardware store and in 1865 bought 160 acres from J. C. Waddell. Their house, the Watson-Sawyer House, at 502 East Parker, was listed on the National Register on December 6, 1975.¹⁹

Two of their sons, *David E. and George Tresevant*, were very prominent businessmen. They both built large homes in Hamburg – one is the Ashley County Museum (Watson House, National Register-listed on December 28, 1977) and the other is a family home. David E. and George Tresevant are also buried in the Hamburg Cemetery.²⁰

The Hamburg Cemetery, Historic Section, is also the final resting place of several Confederate soldiers, including:

Capt. Thomas Stillwell (born January 8, 1840, died April 14, 1917)
 Capt. Thomas J. Hadley (born May 13, 1841, died September 5, 1871) – Co. A. 3rd Ark Regiment C.S.A
 Major James Hadley (born December 2, 1805, died January 21, 1859)
 Capt. James P. Clark (born September 25, 1834, died April 5, 1901)
 Capt. William T. Harris (born March 12, 1843, died September 6, 1910)
 Judge Marcus I. Hawkins (born March 29, 1833, died April 9, 1906)
 W.A. Lawson (born July 7, 1847, died February 5, 1894)
 Dr. W.H. Lindsey (born 1842, died 1929)
 William Faulkner (born November 27, 1838, died April 24, 1901)
 Michael Muckian (birth date unknown, died March 25, 1885, aged 44 years)
 W.H. Mullins (born August 10, 1840, died June 22, 1912)
 John W. Robertson (born July 22, 1834, died October 11, 1880)
 William G. Rolfe (born June 2, 1826, died December 22, 1909)
 M.E. Sawyer (born February 28, 1830, died July 16, 1896)
 E.A. Scott (born June 29, 1843, died May 7, 1932)
 Dr. John William Simpson (born September 13, 1857, died July 26, 1944)
 Jessie E. Taylor (birth and death dates unknown, aged 19 years at death)
 Obadiah B. Tebbs (born January 22, 1825, died August 11, 1870)
 William S. Terry (born November 22, 1830, died August 14, 1895)

¹⁹ Taylor, Sandra. "Watson-Sawyer House, Hamburg, Ashley County, Arkansas." National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. From the files of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, 1975.

²⁰ Information on the Hamburg Cemetery, Historic Section, provided by Nancy Foote Spivey of Hamburg, Arkansas, 2011.

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W.E. Guise (born September 26, 1846, died January 31, 1901)²¹

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROPERTY

The Hamburg Cemetery is the largest cemetery in Ashley County and is the final resting place for many of Hamburg's and Ashley County's most prominent citizens, a fact that is not surprising given Hamburg's position as the county seat. The historic section, which has burials dating back to the late 1850s, has an outstanding collection of gravestones exhibiting a wide variety of gravestone symbolism and iconography from the second half of the nineteenth century and the twentieth century. The iconography found in the cemetery includes draped cloths, gates, crowns, books, lambs, hearts, doves, weeping willows, anchors, angels, and wreaths. In addition, the stones in the cemetery include a variety of fraternal organizations, such as the Woodmen of the World, Masons, Order of the Eastern Star, the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Knights of the Macabees. The Hamburg Cemetery, Historic Section, also includes veterans from the Civil War (including a very large number of iron CSA crosses), World War I, World War II, and the Korean War.

The significance of the Hamburg Cemetery, Historic Section, is further augmented by the surprising number of stone carvers that are identified on the stones. Although Arkansas stone carvers are well represented in the cemetery, including work by Tunnah and W.L. Funston, what is unusual for a town the size of Hamburg, is the number of out-of-state stone carvers that are found in the cemetery. Out-of-state stone carvers represented in the Hamburg Cemetery, Historic Section, include J. Reynolds from New Orleans, F.J. Scholz & Son from Evansville, Indiana, Rosebrough from St. Louis, and Morris Brothers from Memphis.

Because the Hamburg Cemetery, Historic Section, contains the most impressive collection of funerary art in Ashley County, it is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion C**. In addition, the cemetery's Historic Section is also eligible for nomination under **Criteria Consideration D: Cemeteries**.

²¹ *Ibid.*

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Hamburg Cemetery, Historic Section
Name of Property

Ashley County, Arkansas
County and State

^ **United States Department of the Interior**
National Park Service

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Taylor, Sandra. "Watson-Sawyer House, Hamburg, Ashley County, Arkansas." National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. From the files of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, 1975.

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Hamburg Cemetery, Historic Section
Name of Property

Ashley County, Arkansas
County and State

- **United States Department of the Interior**
National Park Service

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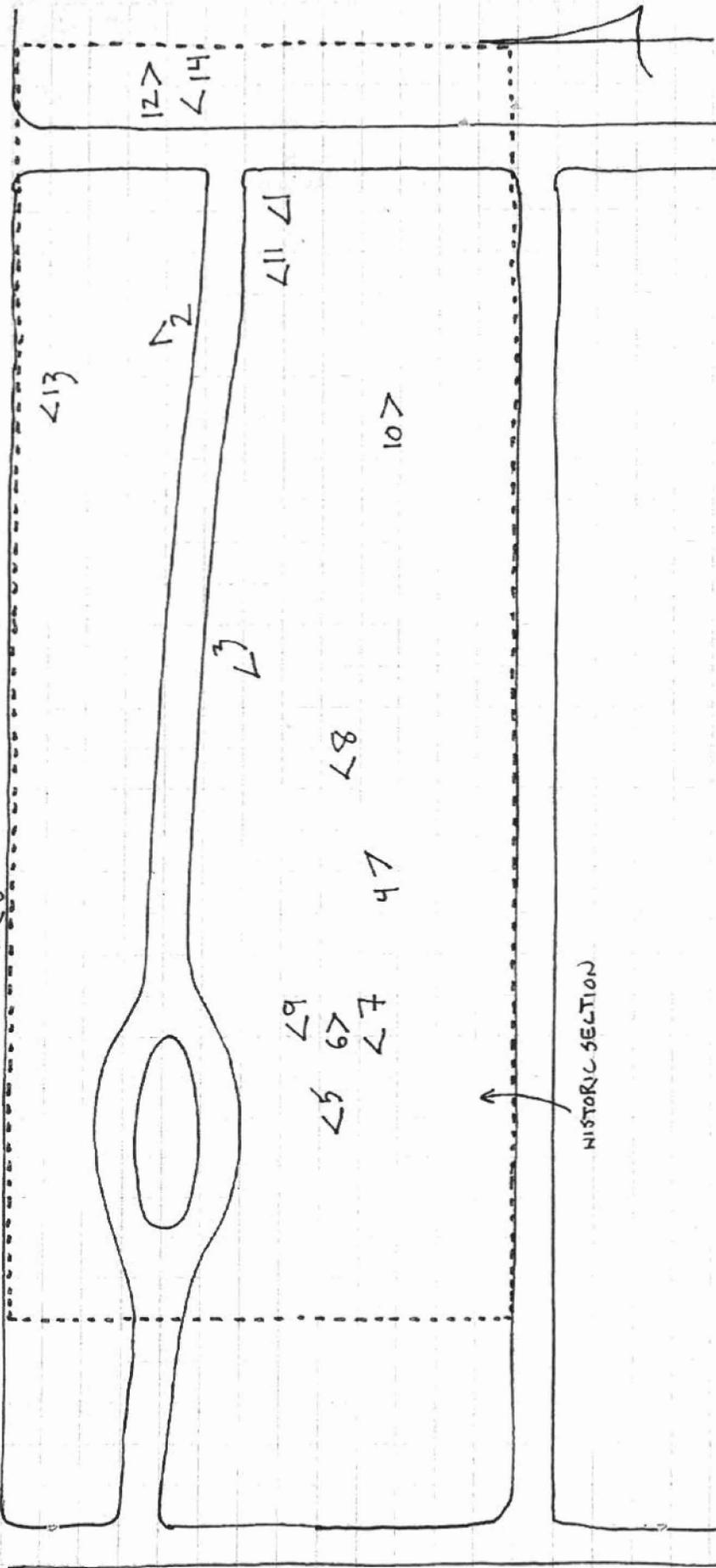
VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The north half of Lot 1, Block 34, Bunn's Survey

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The above boundary includes all land historically associated with the Hamburg Cemetery, Historic Section.

AR 8



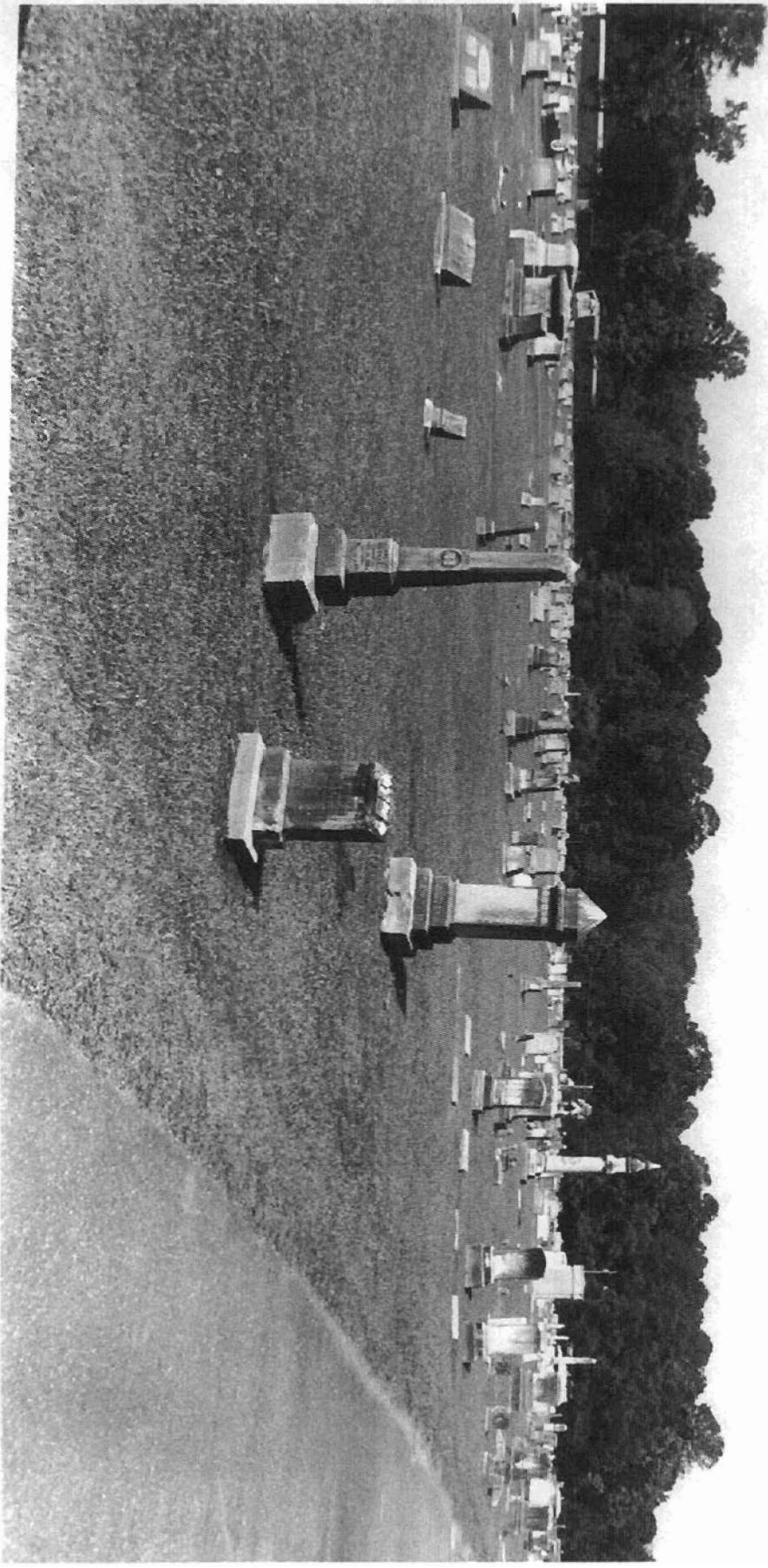
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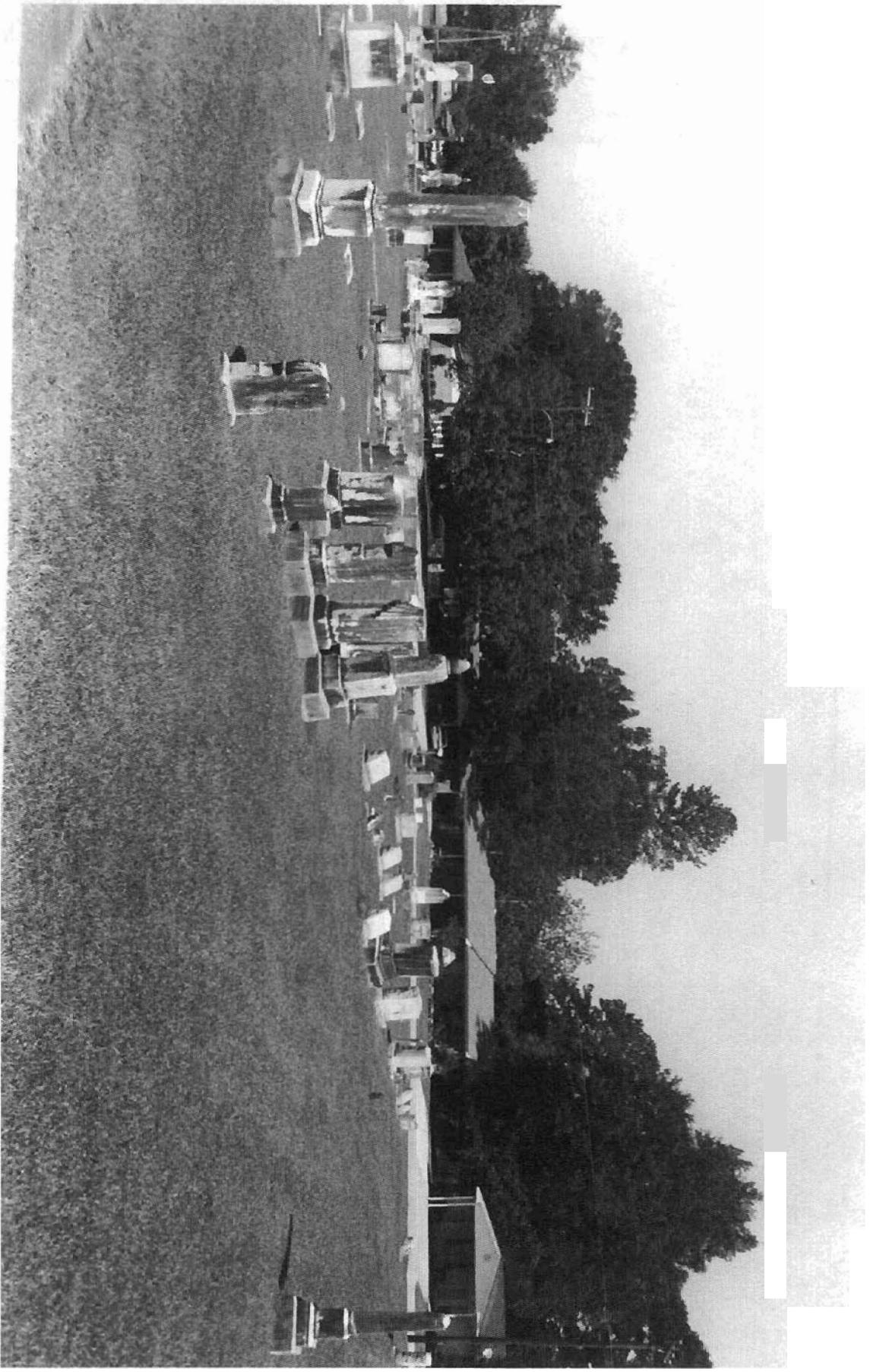
HAMBURG CEMETERY, HISTORIC SECTION
HAMBURG, ASHLEY COUNTY, ARKANSAS

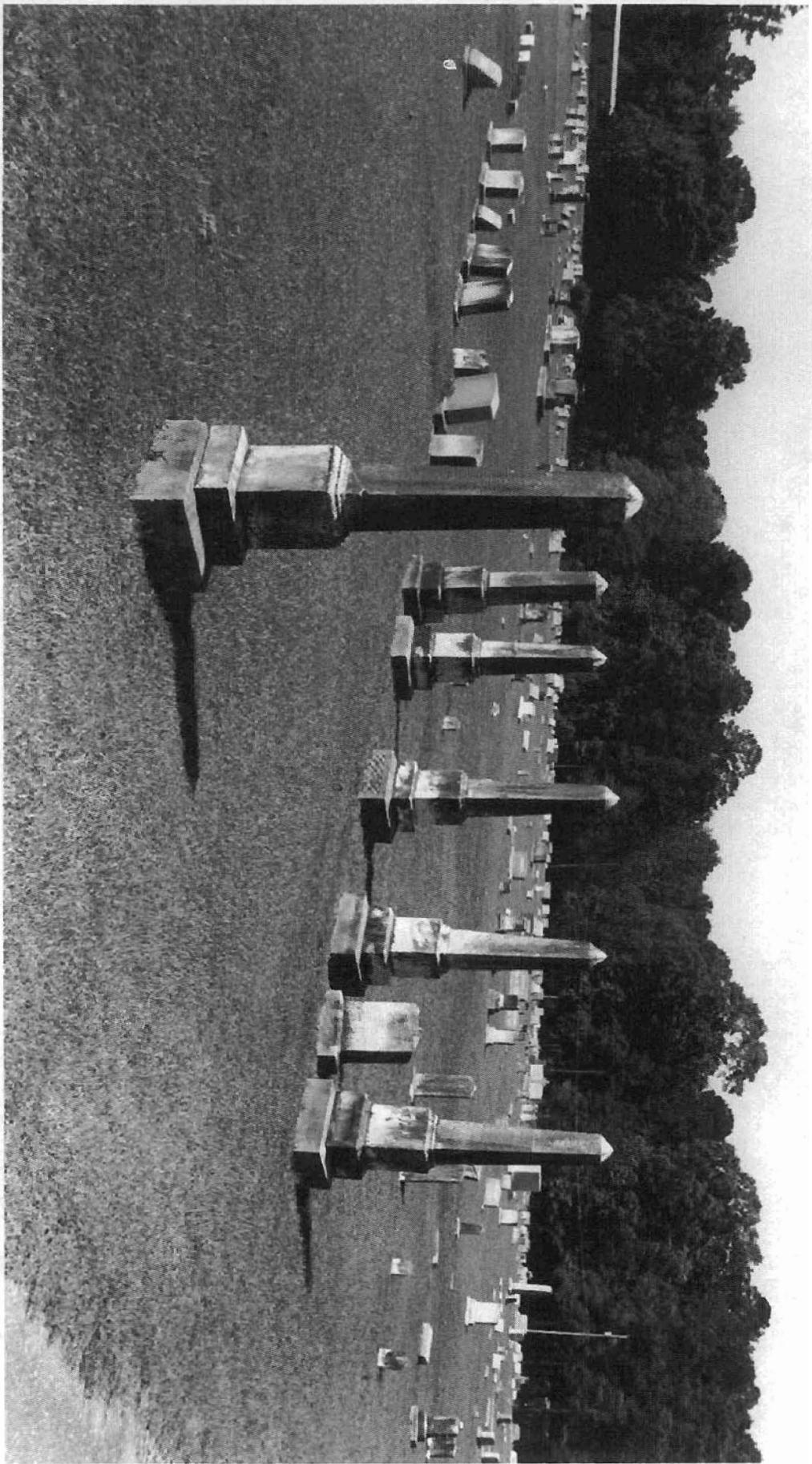
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← EUGENE HILL ROAD

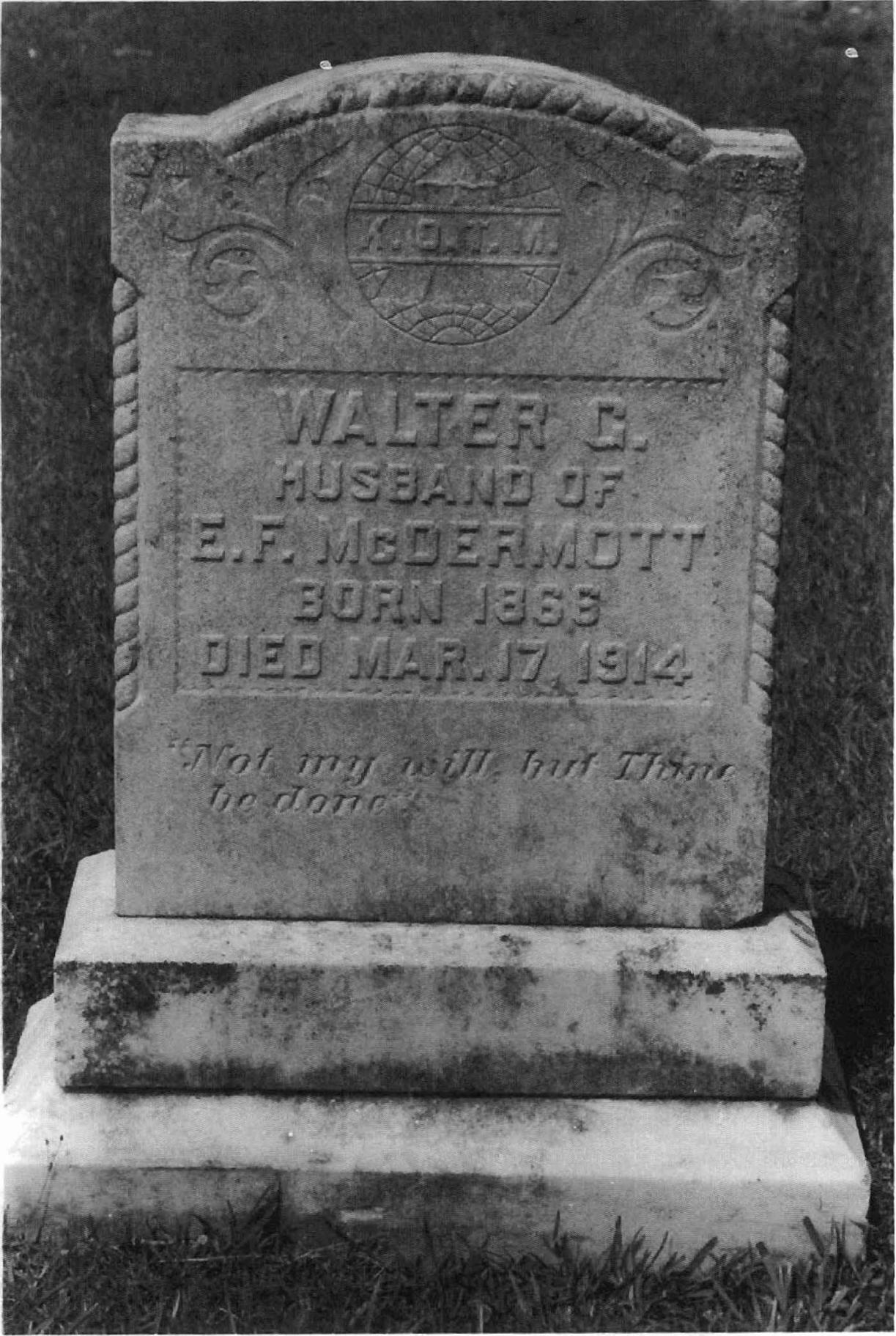
NO SCALE











WALTER C.
HUSBAND OF
E.F. McDERMOTT
BORN 1865
DIED MAR. 17, 1914

*"Not my will, but Thine
be done"*

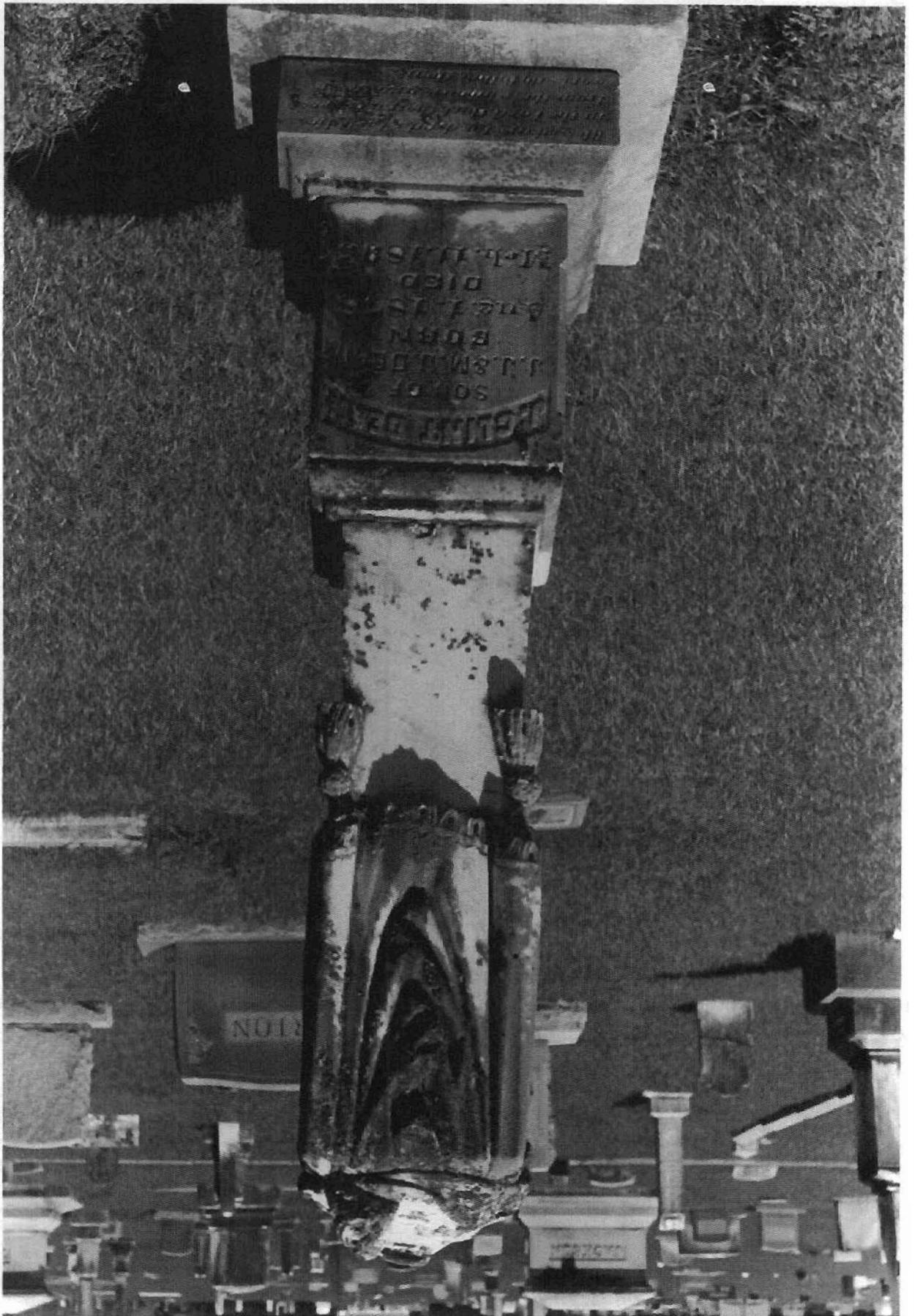




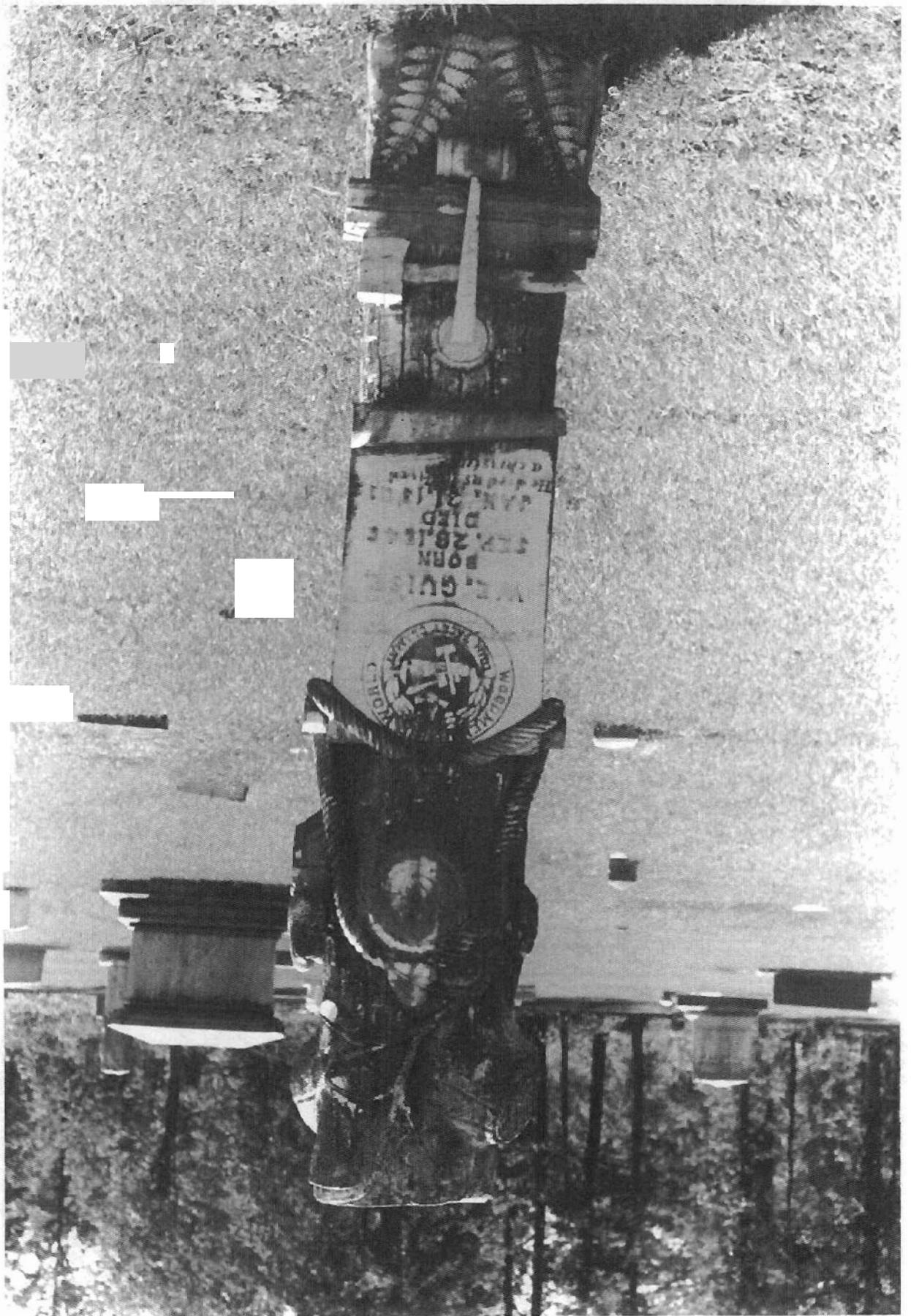
MOTHER - FATHER

MRS. S.W. EASTER
BORN
MAY 2, 1843
DIED
NOV. 20, 1907

MR. J.E. EASTER
BORN
MAY 2, 1843
DIED
NOV. 20, 1907







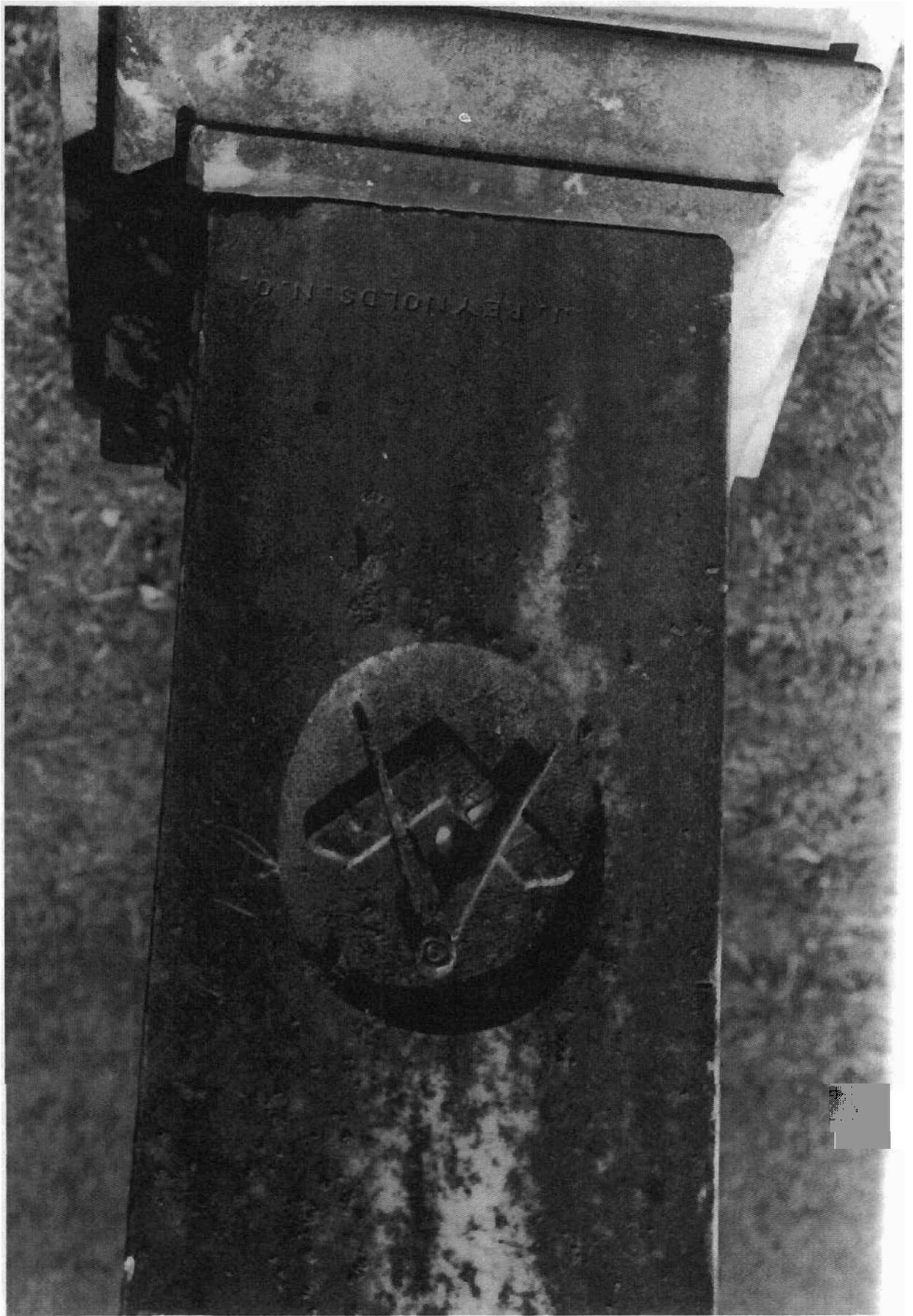
W. G. GIBSON
BORN
SEP. 28, 1914
DIED
JAN. 21, 1951
U.S. ARMY
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT
1937-1945
1945-1946
1946-1947
1947-1948
1948-1949
1949-1950
1950-1951



JEWELL
J. DEW
SON OF
W. J. DEW
BORN JUNE 15, 1886
DIED MAY 2, 1911

*He was faithful to every duty
He has won the victory.*

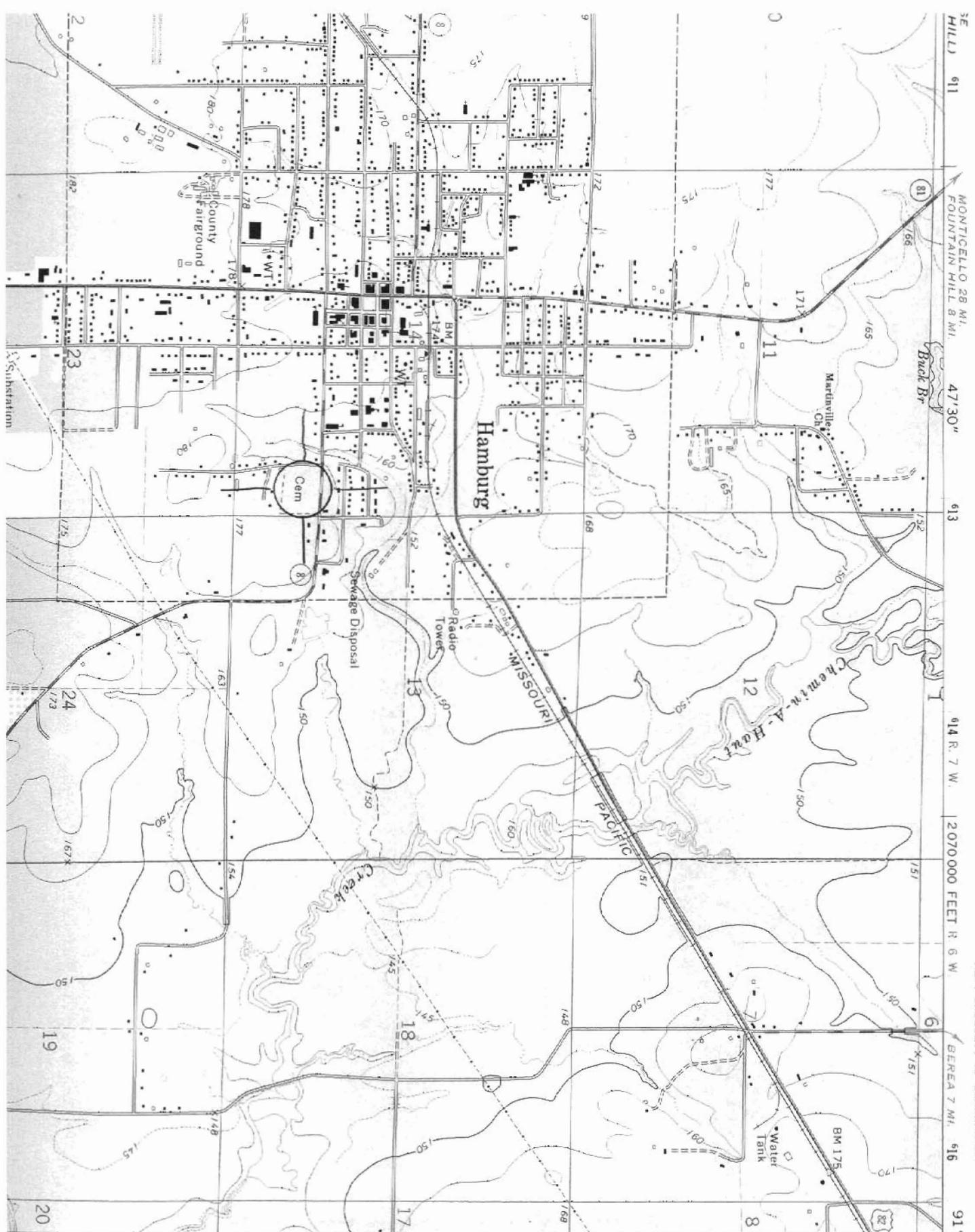




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 COUNTY, AR
 UTM:
 15/613001/3676725
 3676
 200 000
 FEET

3E HILL 911
 MONTICELLO 28 MI.
 FOUNTAIN HILL 8 MI.
 47°30"
 913
 914 R. 7 W.
 2070 000 FEET R. 6 W.
 916
 GEEEA 7 MI.
 91°45'
 33°15'

MIST 3.8 MI.
 LAKE VILLAGE 28 MI.