

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Elm Springs Cemetery, Historic Section

Other names/site number: Site #WA1716

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: Northeast of the east end of School Street on Lawn View Lane

City or town: Elm Springs State: Arkansas County: Washington

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

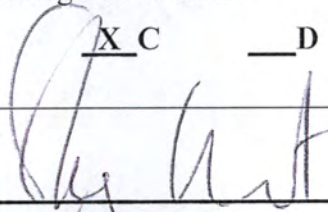
I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

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

___ national ___ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A ___ B X C ___ D

	<u>7-23-20</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<u>Arkansas Historic Preservation Program</u>	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

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

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

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

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

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

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

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

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Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Stone, Granite, Sandstone, Marble

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

The Elm Springs Cemetery, Historic Section, is located in the community of Elm Springs, Arkansas, in extreme northern Washington County. It is located on the north side of the east end of School Street where a driveway leads directly to the cemetery entrance and sign. The Historic Section of the cemetery is the southernmost section of the cemetery. The Elm Springs Cemetery, Historic Section, is the first part of the cemetery, which contains five phases, and it is located in Section 25, Township 18 North, Range 31 West. It is located on the eastern side of the community of Elm Springs, and it sits on a slightly raised hill.

The Elm Springs Cemetery, Historic Section, has been in existence since before 1852 – the date of the first marked burial. The early Methodist church was founded in Elm Springs in 1832 and many of the founding church members are buried in the Historic Section. The first Methodist Church building was built in 1850 and was located adjacent to where the cemetery is located. Therefore, many unmarked burials or burials simply marked with fieldstones may be earlier than 1852. The Elm Springs Cemetery, Historic Section, is approximately 3.75 acres in size and the cemetery is shown on the 1908 plat map for Elm Springs. The entrance of the cemetery is marked with a large sign with the name of the cemetery held in place by two bricked pillars. A distinctive feature of the Historic Section are several very old and large trees, some of which may have been in existence since the first marked burial in 1852 and could be considered witness trees.

The land originally was part of a U.S. Land Patent and also part of Choctaw Scrip Land acquired by early settlers John Ingram and William Barrington. The majority of people who are buried in the Historic Section are early pioneers of the Elm Springs community and nearby areas which was settled in 1832. Many of those buried in the Historic Section are businessmen/women and ministers, and a good number are Civil War veterans. Many descendants of the early pioneers are also buried in the Historic Section.

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The Elm Springs Cemetery, Historic Section, has many hand-carved sandstone markers, marble markers, and ornate family name stones dating from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The earliest marked gravestone dates from 1852. However, there is some evidence of earlier unmarked burials. The markers in the cemetery are made of a variety of stones, and include a wide variety of nineteenth- and twentieth-century iconography. The cemetery also has markers associated with the Masons and the International Order of Odd Fellows, and it also contains at least one CSA iron cross.

Narrative Description

The Elm Springs Cemetery, Historic Section, is located east of present-day highway 112 in the community of Elm Springs, Arkansas, at the east end of School Street. A driveway leads north off of School Street to the cemetery, and two brick pillars and a sign clearly identifies the Elm Springs Cemetery.

The Historic Section of the Elm Springs Cemetery contains at least 749 burials with some 33 unknown graves. Of those, 686 graves are historic burials that are 50 years or older. Excluding the unknown graves, the breakdown of the 686 historic burials by decade is as follows:

1852 – 1859: 11
1860 – 1869: 33
1870 – 1879: 43
1880 – 1889: 67
1890 – 1899: 103
1900 – 1909: 68
1910 – 1919: 63
1920 – 1929: 98
1930 – 1939: 79
1940 – 1949: 45
1950 – 1959: 29
1960 – 1969: 25

There are an additional 30 unknown graves marked with fieldstones (with no names or dates) which were possibly buried from 1852 to 1869 as well. There may be some fieldstone burials before 1852. There are also other graves that are not marked at all.

The non-historic burials located in the Elm Springs Cemetery, Historic Section, by decade are:

1970 – 1979: 21
1980 – 1989: 13
1990 – 1999: 15
2000 – 2005: 3

No additional burials have been made in the Historic Section of the cemetery due to the fact that the section is completely full and has been closed to any further burials. The majority of the non-historic burials were in family plots, many of which were purchased prior to 1969.

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Also notable in phase 1 of the cemetery are:

- 35 Confederate Soldiers burials
- 12 Union burials
- 7 World War 1 burials
- 6 World War 2 burials
- 3 Korean War burials
- 1 Mexican-American War burial

Margaret Rebecca (Wilt) Deaver (1794-1852) appears to be the earliest burial marked with a commercial marker fashioned at the time. Her early burial is followed by that of William Barrington (1808-1853). Many early pioneer families are buried in the Historic Section, including others from the Deaver family, Barrington family, Steele family, Ritter family, Greathouse family, McCamey family, Sturdy family, Glover family, Pearson family, and many others who settled in this area.

The gravestones themselves are fine examples of nineteenth and early twentieth century iconography and early hand-carved and stone masonry work. Many of the marble and granite headstones contain Masonic symbols, gateways, archways, floral motifs, and crosses. The headstones range from small to large, ornate headstones with intricate designs, though most throughout the Historic Section are modest with simple patterns. Several headstones are carved with a mark or signature of the stonemason. Others are unreadable due to the age and weathering. There are several obelisks throughout the section and one crypt grave. Some of the gravestones are broken and weathered, and several have been hit by mowers.

The historic tombstones which are located in the Elm Springs Cemetery, Historic Section, are comprised of several different forms. There are some flat stones but mostly they are upright and are of various shapes and sizes. The cemetery's markers also exhibit a wide variety of classic cemetery iconography and symbolism. They include columns, crowns, hands pointing to Heaven, lambs, roses, clasped hands, gates, doves, open books, stars, ferns, and closed books. The description of the symbolism of the iconography below is taken from Douglas Keister's *Stories in Stone: A Field Guide to Cemetery Symbolism and Iconography*.

Stars – The use of a star or a group of stars lighting the heavens symbolizes divine guidance. A single star usually represents the Star of the East while a group of twelve stars represents the Twelve Apostles or the Twelve Tribes of Israel. Stars appear on the gravestones of Mary J. McCarter (1832-1876) and Minnie Craig (1885-1910).

Gate – The use of a gate on a tombstone symbolizes the passage from one realm to the next. Gates are always central in depictions of the Last Judgment, and Christ is often seen going through gates between the damned and the righteous. Gates are found on the gravestones of J. R. McClure (1845-1922), Maud McClure (1858-1927), and Minnie Craig (1885-1910).

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- Hands Pointing to Heaven*** – A hand that is pointing upward is usually a symbol of the fact that the person's soul has risen to heaven. Hands pointing to Heaven are found on the gravestone of Sallie Deen (1885-1886).
- Doves*** – The dove is one of the most often seen animal symbols in a cemetery, and it is often holding an olive branch, which refers to the dove that was sent out by Noah. The dove also can symbolize purity and peace. Doves can be found on the gravestones of J. R. McClure (1845-1922), Maud McClure (1858-1927), and Edley E. Ritter (1895).
- Roses*** – In Christianity, the red rose has come to symbolize martyrdom while the white rose has come to symbolize purity. Roses often are found on the graves of women, especially in Victorian-era cemeteries. Roses are found on the double gravestone of Lillian Cole (1926-1937) and Daniel Cole (1923-1937).
- Lambs*** – Lambs often mark the graves of children, especially infants, and symbolize innocence. Lambs are also one of the most frequently used symbols for Christ, since he is sometimes referred to as the Lamb of God. Lambs are used to decorate the gravestones of Lillian Cole (1926-1937) and Daniel Cole (1923-1937), Ella Garrison (1880-1883), Mary J. McCarter (1832-1876), Willie Dowell (1886-1891), Harvey Pridgen (1888-1894), and Andrew Ritter (1885-1886).
- Books*** – Books that are closed usually symbolize a completed life, since the last chapter of a life ends in a cemetery. A closed book can also symbolize virginity, secrecy, and mystery. An open book, on the other hand, can be compared to a human heart with its feelings and thoughts open to the world and God. Any book can also represent the Bible. Books are found on the gravestones of Nancy McCamey (1819-1911), Joseph McCamey (1818-1892), Bethel Gibson (1811-1893, stone by Morley & Son of Fayetteville, Arkansas), Rev. David Sturdy (1824-1885), Minnie Craig (1885-1910), and Elizabeth A. Hearn (1815-1888).
- Clasped Hands*** – Hands that are clasped together usually symbolize matrimony and one often is masculine and the other is often feminine. If the sleeves are gender neutral, then the hands symbolize either a heavenly welcome or an earthly farewell. Clasped hands are found on the gravestones of E. H. Akins (1839-1894), Nancy Norman (1813-1877), Nannie K. Antle (1851-1884), and Josephine Antle (1845-1875).
- Ferns*** – In nature, ferns are usually found deep in a forest and they are only usually found by those who have honestly searched for them. On grave markers, ferns usually symbolize humility, frankness, and sincerity.
- Crowns*** – The crown is often a symbol of victory, leadership, and distinction. They also symbolize attributes of saints to show that they were either a martyr or royal. If the crown is paired with a cross, it symbolizes the sovereignty of the Lord. A crown is found on the gravestone of Sallie Deen (1885-1886).
- Draped Urns*** – A draped urn is one of the most common nineteenth-century funerary symbols. The drape is often a reverential accessory or is a symbol of the veil between earth and the heavens. The urn was a decorative device in the nineteenth century. A draped cloth, without an urn, is found on the gravestone of James R. Walker (1851-1916).
- Ivy*** – Ivy often symbolizes immortality since it is always green, even in less than ideal conditions. Since ivy clings to something for support, it also symbolizes attachment, friendship, and undying affection. Ivy also sometimes symbolizes the Trinity due to the

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fact that it has three leaves. Ivy is found on the gravestones of James R. Walker (1851-1916), Martha Ragsdale (1845-1915), and Thomas Ragsdale (1836-1915).

Flags – The flags in the Elm Springs Cemetery are on the gravestone of John T. McCamey (1842-1865) and George William Deaver (1847-1865), and are likely symbols of patriotism given the nature of their deaths.

Anchor – The anchor is a symbol of hope, and the meaning comes from a passage in Hebrews 6:19-20 that states “Which hope we have as an anchor of the soul, both sure and steadfast, and which entereth into that within the veil, whither the forerunner is for us entered, even Jesus, made a high priest for ever after the order of Melchisedec.” Anchors are found on the gravestones of Martha Ragsdale (1845-1915) and Thomas Ragsdale (1836-1915).

Oak Leaves – The oak is often considered the king of trees so oak leaves can symbolize many things including strength, endurance, eternity, honor, liberty, hospitality, faith, and virtue. Oak leaves are found on the gravestone of James R. Walker (1851-1916).

Acorn – The acorn symbolizes prosperity and fruitfulness. It can also symbolize the power of spiritual growth from a kernel of truth. An acorn is found on the gravestone of James R. Walker (1851-1916).

The Historic Section of the Elm Springs Cemetery also has gravestones that represent fraternal organizations, notably the Masons and the International Order of Odd Fellows.

International Order of Odd Fellows (IOOF) – The International Order of Odd Fellows is usually symbolized by three links of a chain, which represent Friendship, Love, and Truth, and sometimes tombstones will also include “FLT.” As a result, the Odd Fellows is also sometimes known as the “Three Link Fraternity.” The IOOF is an offshoot of the Odd Fellows, which was a working-class social and benevolent organization that began in England in the 1700s. The American branch of the organization began in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1819, and by 1915 it had 3,400,000 members. One of the major benefits of the IOOF was death care, and when a new lodge was established, one of the first orders of business was to buy plots in an existing cemetery or establish a new cemetery where plots would be sold to members. The three links of the International Order of Odd Fellows is found on the gravestone of J. R. Standifer (1842-1915).

Masons – The most common identifying feature on gravestones of Masons are the square and compass. Inside the square and compass is a letter “G” which some sources indicate stands for Geometry and other sources indicate stands for God. The use of the square and compass represents the interaction between mind and matter and also refers to the “progression from the material to the intellectual to the spiritual.” Some Masonic gravestones also use the all-seeing eye, which is often accompanied by rays of light, and it is an ancient symbol for God. Masonic symbolism is found on the stones of Josiah Wasson (1845-1907), R. Greathouse (1826-1911), and Rev. David Sturdy (1824-1885).

The Elm Springs Cemetery, Historic Section, also contains at least one marker that is signed by the carver. The marker of Bethel Gibson (1811-1893) is marked by Morley & Son of Fayetteville, Arkansas.

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The iconography examples noted in the Elm Springs Cemetery are not necessarily concentrated in one area of the cemetery, but are found throughout the Historic Section. However, there are some types of iconography that do appear to have been more popular. Books, for example, either open or closed, appear to have been very popular in the cemetery as were lambs and clasped hands. There are also a number of stones, especially for members of the same family, which are identical in design, likely coming from the same source. Thomas and Martha Ragsdale and J. R. McClure and Maud McClure, for example, are pairs of stones that utilize the same design. In addition, the various marker types are also scattered throughout the cemetery. The development of the cemetery does not appear to have occurred in a systematic, logical way, with the oldest burials being concentrated in one area of the Historic Section.

The Elm Springs 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 has 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. It is easy to differentiate the Historic Section from the newer sections to the north since the gravestones' designs are indicative of a different era. The historic funerary art outnumbers the modern funerary art in every instance in the historic portion of the cemetery. Despite its age, the cemetery is in excellent condition and is well maintained. There has been major focus on maintaining the integrity and condition of the historical gravestones with repairs being made when needed due to age and nature breakage.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Art

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Period of Significance

1852-c.1940

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

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

The Elm Springs Cemetery, Historic Section, provides important and ample evidence of the early settlement of the Elm Springs community and surrounding areas and the types of funerary art that were used during the period. The cemetery is being nominated under **Criterion C** with **local significance** due to the large array of headstones with unique and artistic carvings that illustrate the work of nineteenth- and twentieth-century stone carvers. In addition, the monuments in the cemetery, besides displaying popular funerary art of the period, also illustrate the work of at least one of the region's monument makers, Morley & Son of Fayetteville, Arkansas. The markers in the cemetery represent activities that citizens of Mountain Home took part in, such as the Masons and International Order of Odd Fellows, since the fraternal organization logos decorate several of the cemetery's monuments. The community's children often have tombstones that are marked with lambs. They are representative of funerary art of a

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time gone by. The iconography that is found throughout the Historic Section represents a cross-section of popular nineteenth- and twentieth-century cemetery symbolism. The Elm Springs Cemetery, Historic Section, is also being nominated under **Criteria Consideration D** as an historic cemetery. The cemetery also serves to show the productive lives of local pioneers who chose to carve out an area to live and raise a family. Many direct descendants of those early pioneers still live in the Elm Springs area today.

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

HISTORY OF THE PROPERTY

Summary

The name of Elm Springs is derived from perhaps one of the largest springs located in Washington County, Arkansas. The spring reportedly had such power as it flowed into Brush Creek that it was strong enough of to run a water-powered grist mill. Early pioneer, John Ingram built such a mill in 1844 and was perhaps one the earliest settlers of the area, being credited with the earliest land record on the site of Elm Spring in 1840. In the area, the mill was the largest of its kind and certainly was a feature which attracted the early settlement of the Elm Springs community. William Barrington, John Hamilton, and Jacob Pearson also made early land entries from 1840-1851. Barrington joined John Ingram in running the mill and later opened a store in the area. Ingram later sold his mill interest to Benjamin Deaver and the mill operation came to be known as Deaver & Barrington. William Barrington and Benjamin Deaver are notable citizens of Elm Springs and both, along with many others, are buried in the Historic Section of the Elm Springs Cemetery, thus contributing to the historicity and settlement of the area.

The Elm Springs Cemetery, Historic Section, is also noted for its beautiful and ornate headstones featuring artistic carvings on both large and small gravestones which certainly contribute to art as being an area of significance. As a notable mention, there are several large witness trees located in the middle of the Historic Section, which is most likely the oldest part of the Historic Section, which certainly add to the overall beauty of the historic property.¹

Elaboration

The area now known as Elm Springs was once land held by the Osage Indian tribe and was often frequented by the Cherokee Indians. In 1817, the area became part of a purchase known as Lovely's Purchase, named for William Lovely who purchased the land from the Osage hoping to secure an area that would serve as neutral land for both the Osage and Cherokee as well as for encroaching white settlers. In 1827, the area became part of Lovely County. Afterwards, the borders were drawn up for Indian Territory and Lovely County was dissolved. In 1842, in order to adjudicate the claims of the Mississippi Choctaws and claimants who rightfully should have received land under Article 14, they were to receive land scrip in lieu of land. The first half of the scrip was to be issued in Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, or Louisiana, provided unoccupied

¹ Information on Elm Springs from Washington County, Arkansas, Deed Research, 2014, *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*, Online Edition, Elm Springs, and *Goodspeed's History of Washington County, Arkansas*, Elm Springs.

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lands could be found. The commission adjudicated claims and paid scrip to 1,155 heads of families or a total of at least 3,800 persons. Many of the lands were found in Arkansas, including the area of Elm Springs. Later, a muster of Choctaws show that 3,400 migrated to Indian Territory. The identity of many were lost. Scrip was sold to white settlers. However, the payment was slow and confusing to the Native American owners.²

The area of Elm Springs was settled early by John Ingram, considered to be the earliest land owner, who came to the area as early as 1840. He found the area to be suitable for a mill and built a water-powered grist mill along Brush Creek in the southern boundary of present-day Elm Springs. The Methodist Church was organized in the area as early as 1832 and members met in local homes of the area until a regular church was built in 1850. In 1852, the first blacksmith shop was opened. An academy was organized and opened by the Reverend Jesse McAllister and his wife, and Elm Springs was a regular stagecoach stop by 1854. A Masonic Lodge was founded before 1860.³ Postal service was also provided for the area as well, and the post office in Elm Springs was established in 1848.⁴

Elm Springs was a known training camp for Confederate soldiers. Many soldiers trained there during the Civil War. Many of these soldiers fought at battles at Cane Hill and Pea Ridge. Shortly after the Battle of Prairie Grove, Union forces gained control of Elm Springs and with the exception of a couple of houses, all buildings were destroyed, including the water-powered grist mill. This inflicted a very serious wound on the economy of Elm Springs. Colonel Marcus Harrison established a colony at Elm Springs in 1864 and the community once again began to grow.

After the Civil War, Elm Springs came to have several stores, two blacksmiths, three lawyers, three doctors and a marble quarry. The school was reopened and restaurants, a theater, canning factory, and a hatchery were opened. A branch of the railroad was built through Elm Springs in 1914 connecting Elm Springs to the Kansas City Southern line. However, it was not profitable and ceased service in 1918. The Elm Springs State Bank was established in 1915 but was closed in 1931 due to the Great Depression. The original bank building still stands in Elm Springs today.⁵

Schools in Elm Springs continued to flourish in Elm Springs until they consolidated with the Springdale School District in 1946. Springdale Schools continued to use the school buildings in

² Information on Elm Springs from *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*, Online Edition, Elm Springs & Scrip Land, *Historical Washington County*, Elm Springs, www.historicalwashingtoncounty.org. Washington County, Arkansas, Deed Research, 2014, and Arkansas Genealogy, History of Elm Springs, Arkansas, www.arkansasgenealogy.com.

³ Information on Elm Springs at Historical Washington County, Elm Springs, www.historicalwashingtoncounty.org, and Arkansas Genealogy, History of Elm Springs, Arkansas, www.arkansasgenealogy.com.

⁴ Baker, Russell P. *Arkansas Post Offices From Memdag to Norsk: A Historical Directory, 1832-1900*. Little Rock: Arkansas Genealogical Society, Inc., 2006, p. 63.

⁵ Information on Elm Springs from *Goodspeed's History of Washington County, Arkansas*, Elm Springs, and Arkansas Genealogy, History of Elm Springs, Arkansas, www.arkansasgenealogy.com.

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Elm Springs until sometime in the 1970s. Lake Elmdale was constructed to the southeast of Elm Springs in 1953.

Many, many pioneer families from Elm Springs and surrounding areas are buried in the Historic Section of the Elm Springs Cemetery. Several were notable businessmen, doctors, teachers, and preachers. Various burials of men are well-represented as veterans of several different wars, but especially the Civil War. Some of the significant people buried in the Elm Springs Cemetery, Historic Section, are as follows:

William Barrington: 1 Feb 1808 - 9 Jun 1853

“Blessed are the dead
Which die in the Lord,
For they rest from their
Labours; and their works
do follow them.”

This beautiful epitaph adequately describes the man who rests beneath these words etched into his gravestone. William Barrington was an early pioneer of Elm Springs, arriving in 1849. Mr. Barrington was quite the businessman. He partnered with Mr. Ingram who owned the local mill. Later William Barrington opened up his own store. Mr. Barrington is credited with giving Elm Springs its name.⁶

James Ritter: 5 Jan 1813 - 1 June 1891

“RITTER, Jimmy - Uncle Jimmy Ritter, living near Elm Springs and one of the best known men in this section, died Monday morning. He was buried Tuesday afternoon by the I.O.O.F. and the crowd that attended the services was one of the largest ever seen in this section at a like occasion. Uncle Jimmy was probably the largest man in this section, weighing about 400 pounds. The News Extends sympathy to the bereaved family.”⁷ The Ritter cabin has been relocated from Elm Springs to Shiloh Museum in nearby Springdale. James Ritter’s gravestone also contains iconography of an open book as well as Masonic symbolism.

Rev Marion Dekalb Steele: 8 June 1824 - 24 Mar 1898

“STEELE, M.D. - Just before going to press we learn of the death of Dr. M.D. Steele which occurred Wednesday night at his home at Elm Springs. He had been sick for some time and his death was not entirely unexpected. The funeral will take place this afternoon at 2 o'clock. M.D. Steele was born in Bedford County, Tenn. in the year 1824. He began the study of medicine when 19 years of age and in 1847 moved to Lawrence County, Ark. and began the practice of his profession. In 1849 he was married to Miss Francis S. Poer and two children were the fruits of this union. In 1856 Dr. Steele moved to Benton County but remained only a short time when he moved to Elm Springs where he has continued to reside. He lost his wife in 1860 and one year later was married to Mrs. Mary E. Deaver and they were the parents of nine children, seven of whom are living. Dr. Steele was a member of the South Methodist Church and was one of the

⁶ Information on Elm Springs found at: https://arkansasgenealogy.com/washington/history_of_elm_springs.htm.

⁷ Obituary for Jimmy Ritter. *The Springdale News*. Friday 5 June 1891.

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best and most highly esteemed citizens in Washington County. The News tenders sympathy to the sorrowing family.”⁸ Dr. Steele also served in the Civil War.

Mary Elizabeth Johnson Steele: 17 May 1833 - 20 Mar 1922

Wife of Marion D. “M.D.” Steele. Mary E. Johnson first married Benjamin J. Deaver in March of 1859. The marriage was performed by Dr. Marion D. “M.D.” Steele (a Methodist Minister in Elm Springs and a physician). Ben died on 05 December 1859 and after Dr. Steele’s wife died, he and Mary married. “Mary once took clothes and food to Dr. Steele in Fayetteville. Afraid the house would burn while she was gone, she wore all the clothes she could, and pinned others to her petticoats. She walked all the way, holding baby Jim on the oxcart. The house was still standing when she returned.”⁹

Margaret Rebecca Wilt Deaver: 20 Mar 1794 – 27 Oct 1852

Margaret Rebecca Wilt married Richard Deaver 13 July 1811 in Frederick County, Maryland. She was listed as Rebecca Wilt. Soon after the marriage, she and Richard moved to Shepherdstown, Jefferson County, (Virginia) West Virginia. There were at least three Richard Deavers who married about this time in Frederick County. However, only one with a wife by the name of Margaret or Rebecca. Richard died some time before 1840. Margaret appears in the 1840 U.S. Census for this location without an elder male her age or older. Her son, William, was listed as head-of-household. By 1850, William and his mother appeared in Washington County per the 1850 U.S. Census for Clear Creek Township. On 27 October 1852, Margaret passed away and was laid to rest in the Elm Springs Cemetery. William S. Deaver appears to have been the eldest child to this marriage. The grave of Margaret Deaver is credited as the oldest marked grave in the Historic Section of the Elm Springs Cemetery.¹⁰

George W.W. Downum: 1836-1923

George W. W. Downum served in the 34th Arkansas, Company A, Private/Infantry – “Uncle George,” was one of the oldest citizens who has lived in Elm Springs. He was 86 years old when he passed away and had lived in the Elm Springs area the greater part of his life. He was an honest and upright man, honored and respected by all who knew him. He was one of the original founders of Elm Springs. William George Washington Downum, was born 9 September 1836 in Franklin County, Tennessee. Between 1850 and 1858 he came to Arkansas and married first Amanda Malvina Norman, then he married Sallie Cunningham.¹¹

Junius Henry Farrar: 1823-1899

Junius was one of only a few Union sympathizers in the area when the Civil War started in 1861. His farm was burned out twice due to bushwhackers. After this he sent his family to Springfield, Missouri, to live with relatives, which included Clark Wallace Farrar then aged around six. Junius then took his two sons, John and Nicholas, walked to Fayetteville, Arkansas, and enlisted in the then forming 2nd Arkansas Cavalry Regiment of the Union Army on July 12, 1863. He

⁸ Obituary for Rev. Marion Dekalb Steele. *The Springdale News*. Friday, 25 March 1898.

⁹ *History of Washington County, Arkansas*, Shiloh Museum, 1989, pp. 1383-1384.

¹⁰ Information on Margaret Rebecca Wilt Deaver from www.ancestry.com.

¹¹ Information on George W.W. Downum from *Sons of Confederate Veterans, Major Fontaine R. Earle Camp #1453*, Degge & Miller, 2011, and *History of Washington County, Arkansas*, Shiloh Museum, 1989, pp. 976-977.

Elm Springs Cemetery, Historic Section

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was promoted to Sergeant and his sons were privates. They were assigned to Company F. They served in the unit through the War and were on patrols and involved in many skirmishes with partisans and Confederate guerillas. The regiment eventually wound up in Memphis near the end of the War. They were mustered out there and returned to Northwest Arkansas.¹²

Abner W. Wasson: 1820-1891

“Abner W. Wasson, living 4 miles west of Springdale, died Thursday evening and although he had been sick for some time and his death was expected at any time, his hosts of friends in Springdale were shocked on hearing the sad news. ‘Uncle Ab’ was born in Tennessee in the year 1820. He located in Washington Co. in 1842 and in 1855 purchased a farm of 320 acres west of town which has since been his home. In 1843 he was married to Miss Hannah Trotter of Missouri and 12 children were the result of their union, 11 of whom are living, as follows: Artmissa E., Josiah H., William D., Alfred W., Dick P., James F., Rebecca [sic], John C., Abner G., Mary and Sarah. His wife died in 1872 and in the following year he was married to Miss Miranda Peerson who survives him. Mr. Wasson enlisted in the Confederate Army, Brown's company, in 1863 and was in active service until the war closed. He held the office of Justice of the Peace in his township from the close of the war until 1886 when he voluntarily withdrew. He was a member of the South Methodist church and was respected and honored by all who knew him. Rev. F.S.H. Johnson of Springdale held services in the Methodist church at Elm Springs Friday and friends for miles around crowded the church to hear the eloquent eulogy over the last of this good man. The remains were laid to rest in the cemetery at Elm Springs, the F. and A. M. Lodges of Springdale, Robinson and Elm Springs performing the last rites. The News joins with other friends in extending sympathy to the bereaved family.”¹³ The gravestone for Abner Wasson contains Masonic symbolism as well as an open book on it.

Buck Brown's Partisan Company rode with Buck Brown. Buck Brown was a Confederate Guerrilla Captain who scoured through northwest Arkansas. For example, in April 1864, a party of ten men from the 1st Arkansas Calvary (Union) was herding the stock near Prairie Grove Battlefield when they were surprised by 21 of Buck Brown's guerillas. The latter were dressed in Federal uniforms and pretended to be friends from the 14th Kansas Calvary. After a round of handshaking and engaging the bluecoats in conversation, the guerillas at the signal began shooting and killed all but one of the unsuspecting Federals.¹⁴

George William Deaver: 1847-1865 & John T. McCamey: 1842-1865

Both were Confederate soldiers. However, no military information has been found for George Deaver. John McCamey was with the 34th Arkansas Infantry, Company A, as a Private. Interestingly, both McCamey and Deaver are listed on a double stone. In fact, both are buried together. On March 21, 1865, George W. Deaver and friend John T. McCamey were on their way home on a furlough. They were both overtaken by the enemy. Their horses were taken

¹² Information on Junius Henry Farrar from *Sons of Confederate Veterans, Major Fontaine R. Earle Camp #1453*, Degge & Miller, 2011, and Farrar Family Research, Unknown Author, 2012.

¹³ Obituary for Abner W. Wasson. *The Springdale News*, 8 May, 1891. Alfred W. Wasson died in 1880, and a son, Hamilton, who died before 1870, was omitted.

¹⁴ Easley & McAnelly. *Obituaries of Washington County, Arkansas, Vol. 1-4*, 1996, and *Sons of Confederate Veterans, Major Fontaine R. Earle Camp #1453*, Degge & Miller, 2011.

Elm Springs Cemetery, Historic Section

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from them. Both were killed and put on a brush pile with their saddles and burned. The sisters of these two young men borrowed an ox cart and went after their bodies. They returned them to Elm Springs and buried them in the same grave. The headstone reads: John T. McCamey and George William Deaver both died on March 21, 1865, ages 23 and buried in the same grave.¹⁵ The gravestone for Deaver and McCamey has flag iconography on it.

Dr. Larkin Hornsby Blake: 1807-1871

Dr. Blake married Rachel Mitchell and his obituary appeared in the *Fayetteville Democrat* on April 15, 1871. It states: "At a regular meeting of Washington Lodge...on the 7th of April 1871 the following resolutions were unanimously adopted. Whereas it has pleased our heavenly father to take from us our brother, L.H. Blake, therefore be it resolved that in the death of brother Blake our lodge has sustained the loss of a true and faithful brother, an efficient workman and one of its brightest jewels. Resolved that we tender our heartfelt sympathies to the family and friends of our deceased brother in their great affliction."¹⁶ Blake's stone contains Masonic iconography.

Rev. Benjamin Harvey Greathouse: (1849-1940)

Reverend Greathouse served in the 1st Arkansas Calvary, and was the son of Margaret Blount and Robert Ambrose Greathouse. He married first to Martha E. Kate Stout. Their children were Harlston, Theodore, Robert, Charles, Benjamin, William, and Jack Greathouse. He married fourth and last to Mary Ida Elizabeth Cherry Anderson Greathouse. Greathouse served in the Confederate Army during the Civil War, enlisting at age of 15. He also served as State Senator for Arkansas for eight years. He was also a Minister in the early Elm Springs Methodist Church.¹⁷

Robert J. Norman: 1845-1930

"__NORMAN, Robert – [from Prairie Creek] Mr. and Mrs. L.J. Conley and Mr. And Mrs. O.E. Aaron went to Elm Springs Sunday to attend the funeral of Robert Norman, an uncle of Mrs. Conley and Mr. Aaron."¹⁸ Robert J. Norman's gravestone illustrates Masonic symbolism.

Robert J. Norman enlisted in Brown's Company, Confederate Rangers on 22 Aug 1863. He was captured at Huntsville 22 October 1863 and sent to Rock Island, Illinois. He was released from prison in January 1865 and exchanged in March 1865. He re-entered the Confederate service in Company G, 15th Arkansas, at Shreveport, Louisiana. He remained in the Army until the end of the War and was discharged at Little Rock, Arkansas. He stayed home for one year and then moved to Texas and stayed three years. He returned home and married Mary Ann Truitt in 1871.¹⁹

¹⁵ *Sons of Confederate Veterans, Major Fontaine R. Earle Camp #1453*, Degge & Miller, 2011.

¹⁶ Easley & McAnelly. *Obituaries of Washington County, Arkansas, Vol. 1-4*, 1996.

¹⁷ *Sons of Confederate Veterans, Major Fontaine R. Earle Camp #1453*, Degge & Miller, 2011.

¹⁸ Obituary for Robert J. Norman. *Rogers Daily News*, 25 June 1930.

¹⁹ *History of Benton, Washington, Carroll, Madison, Crawford, Franklin, and Sebastian Counties, Arkansas*. Chicago: The Goodspeed Publishing Co., 1889, p. 996.

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Thomas Foute Webster: 1838-1907

Webster served in the 7th Missouri Infantry, Private, Company H. Thomas F. Webster was appointed Postmaster of Elm Springs on 16 May 1860. He served about one year. He was re-appointed on 18 February 1876. On 26 November 1861 he married Elizabeth Ann Poer whose family lived in Colville Township in Benton County. Thomas died from Pneumonia.²⁰

David Daniel Reavis: 1828-1916

According to his pension record, Reavis served in the Confederate States Army in Company K of the 4th Arkansas Cavalry. Reavis was born on March 12, 1828, and died March 15, 1916. D.D. Reavis filed Veteran Application #13894 with the Confederate Pension Board of Washington County for a Confederate pension and it was received as allowed August 10, 1914, at the State, citing service with Company K, 4th Arkansas Cavalry, from 1862 thru 1865.²¹

Reavis was a Civil War veteran who was one of eleven Confederate soldiers who attended the funeral of Robert A. Greathouse and was named in the 10 Feb 1911 obituary in *The Springdale News*. In early 1850 and before the 1850 U.S. Census for Bledsoe County, Tennessee, he married Mary Ann Gist. Eleanor Gist, age 24, was two years older than Mary and was also in the household in 1850. D.D. moved his family from Bledsoe County, Tennessee, just before 1860 and settled near Elm Springs. His application for his Confederate Pension was approved in 1914. On 13 January 1914 he sold his 51-acre property to his daughter Margaret in exchange for his care and upkeep. D.D. and Mary were the parents of eleven known children; seven daughters and four sons.²² Reavis' gravestone illustrates Masonic iconography.

Richard Clayton: 1832-1925

Clayton served in the 2nd Arkansas Cavalry, Company B. At ninety years of age he still carried a bullet in his shoulder received while a soldier of the South in the Civil War, but was able to get around without assistance. He was a long time resident of Elm Springs where his home was a stopping place for traveling men. Mr. Clayton was born in Kentucky and came to Arkansas at the age of six with his parents. His father was a pilot of one of the first steamboats seen on the Arkansas River. Richard enlisted in the Confederate Army in 1862 and participated in the Battle of Prairie Grove, where he was wounded in the right shoulder. For many years Richard and wife Katherine conducted the public eating house at Elm Springs and their place was so popular that in the old days "drummers" would travel late in order to have the privilege of stopping with them. He was known as "Uncle Dick" to his friends and was one of the best men who ever lived, and his life was without a blemish.²³

²⁰ King, Mary Becker, Liz Lester and Art Ruback "History of the Descendants of Moses Webster," 1995, and *Sons of Confederate Veterans, Major Fontaine R. Earle Camp #1453*, Degge & Miller, 2011.

²¹ State of Arkansas Confederate Pension Archives.

²² *Sons of Confederate Veterans, Major Fontaine R. Earle Camp #1453*, Degge & Miller, 2011.

²³ *Sons of Confederate Veterans, Major Fontaine R. Earle Camp #1453*, Degge & Miller, 2011, and Easley & McAnelly. *Obituaries of Washington County, Arkansas, Vol 1-4*, 1996.

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Benjamin Johnson Deaver: 24 Jan 1860 – 21 Sep 1927

Benjamin Deaver was an early businessman in Elm Springs whose name is found and many, many legal documents of the area as a Justice of the Peace.²⁴

The iconography that is found in the Elm Springs Cemetery, Historic Section, is scattered throughout the cemetery, and is not necessarily concentrated in one section of the cemetery. However, this reflects the fact that the cemetery didn't necessarily grow or get used in a systematic way within the Historic Section. The variety of iconography found in the cemetery is the most diverse of the cemeteries in the Elm Springs area, and includes draped cloths, stars, gates, crosses, doves, roses, lambs, books, clasped hands, pointing hands, ivy, and crowns, among others. It appears that books, lambs, and clasped hands were the most popular type of iconography in the cemetery. Although only one marker was found that is marked by its carver, which is Morley & Son of Fayetteville, it appears that other stones in the cemetery came from the same commercial source. There are several stones for husband and wives that exhibit the same designs, likely coming from the same source.

There are no other cemeteries in the immediate Elm Springs vicinity – the closest cemeteries are located in Springdale to the east, or to the southwest of Harmon to the southwest. As a result, the Elm Springs Cemetery contains the largest and most diverse collection of cemetery iconography in the area.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROPERTY

The Elm Springs Cemetery, Historic Section, located in Elm Springs, Washington County, Arkansas, is significant for the outstanding examples of funerary art from the late-nineteenth and twentieth centuries in Elm Springs. In addition, the monuments in the cemetery, besides displaying popular funerary art of the period, also illustrate the work of some of the region's monument makers, such as Morley & Son of Fayetteville, Arkansas. The markers in the cemetery represent activities that citizens of Elm Springs took part in, such as the Masons and the International Order of Odd Fellows since the fraternal organization logos decorate several of the cemetery's monuments. The community's children often have tombstones that are marked with lambs. The variety of iconography found in the cemetery is the most diverse of the cemeteries in the Elm Springs area, and includes draped cloths, stars, gates, doves, roses, lambs, books, clasped hands, pointing hands, ivy, and crowns. The Elm Springs Cemetery, Historic Section, has the greatest concentration and greatest variety of cemetery iconography in Elm Springs.

As a result, the Elm Springs Cemetery, Historic Section, is locally significant and is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places with **local significance** under **Criterion C** for its display of funerary art. The cemetery's Historic Section is also eligible for nomination under **Criteria Consideration D: Cemeteries**.

²⁴ Information on Benjamin Deaver found at www.ancestry.com, and Deed Search, Washington County, Arkansas Archives Online, 2012.

Elm Springs Cemetery, Historic Section
Name of Property

Washington County, Arkansas
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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Elm Springs Cemetery, Historic Section
Name of Property

Washington County, Arkansas
County and State

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Rothrock, Thomas. "History of the Elm Springs United Methodist Church." 1967.

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Various Obituaries, www.Findagrave.com.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): WA1716

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property 3.75 Acres

Elm Springs Cemetery, Historic Section
Name of Property

Washington County, Arkansas
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: 389463 | Northing: 4007457 |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

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

Beginning at UTM Point 15/389373/4007492, proceed easterly along the south side of the gravel driveway for 610 feet to UTM Point 15/389559/4007490, thence proceed southwesterly along the fence line for 255 feet to UTM Point 15/389521/4007423, thence proceed westerly along the fence line for 575 feet to UTM Point 15/389342/4007425, thence proceed northeasterly along the fence line for 205 feet to UTM Point 15/389372/4007479, thence proceed northerly for 50 feet along the fence line to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries include the original historic section of the Elm Springs Cemetery.

Elm Springs Cemetery, Historic Section
Name of Property

Washington County, Arkansas
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

Name/Title: Michael Freels & Pat Ashbaugh, edited by Ralph S. Wilcox, National Register & Survey Coordinator

Organization: Arkansas Historic Preservation Program

Street & Number: 1100 North Street

City or Town: Little Rock State: Arkansas Zip Code: 72201

E-mail: ralph.wilcox@arkansas.gov

Telephone: (501) 324-9787

Date: January 25, 2020

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Photographs

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

Photo Log

Name of Property: Elm Springs Cemetery, Historic Section

City or Vicinity: Elm Springs

County: Washington County

State: Arkansas

Photographer: Mason Toms

Date Photographed: April 18, 2019

Elm Springs Cemetery, Historic Section
Name of Property

Washington County, Arkansas
County and State

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

- 1 of 25 . View of the Elm Springs Cemetery, Historic Section, looking east.
- 2 of 25 . View of the Ritter Family markers, looking southeast.
- 3 of 25 . View of the Ritter Family marker, looking east.
- 4 of 25 . View of the Elm Springs Cemetery, Historic Section, looking southeast.
- 5 of 25 . View of the marker for Lillian and Daniel Cole, illustrating a lamb and rose iconography, looking east.
- 6 of 25 . View of the E. H. Akins marker, illustrating clasped hands iconography, looking northeast.
- 7 of 25 . View of the markers for J. R. and Maud McClure, illustrating dove and gate iconography, looking east.
- 8 of 25 . View of the Elm Springs Cemetery, Historic Section, looking northeast.
- 9 of 25 . View of the marker for Ella Garrison, illustrating lamb iconography, looking southeast.
- 10 of 25 . View of the markers of Mary J. McCarter (daughter) and Mary J. McCarter (mother), illustrating lamb and star iconography, looking northeast.
- 11 of 25 . View of the marker for Josiah H. Wasson, illustrating Masonic iconography, looking east.
- 12 of 25 . View of the marker of Bethel Gibson, illustrating open book and fern iconography, looking northeast.
- 13 of 25 . View of the Morley & Son maker's mark on the marker of Bethel Gibson, looking northeast.
- 14 of 25 . View of the marker of Willie Dowell, illustrating lamb iconography, looking east.
- 15 of 25 . View of the marker for Nancy E. Norman, illustrating clasped hands iconography, looking east.
- 16 of 25 . View of the marker for R. Greathouse, illustrating Masonic iconography,

Elm Springs Cemetery, Historic Section

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looking east.

- 17 of 25. View of the marker of Margaret Deaver, the earliest marked burial in the cemetery, looking east.
- 18 of 25. View of the Antle Family markers, illustrating clasped hands iconography, looking east.
- 19 of 25. View of the Elm Springs Cemetery, Historic Section, looking east.
- 20 of 25. View of the marker of Lucindia S. Smith, illustrating clasped hands iconography, looking east.
- 21 of 25. View of the Webster Family plot, looking east.
- 22 of 25. View of the Elm Springs Cemetery, Historic Section, looking northeast.
- 23 of 25. View of the Elm Springs Cemetery, Historic Section, looking northeast.
- 24 of 25. View of the marker of J. R. Standifer, illustrating I.O.O.F. iconography, looking east.
- 25 of 25. View of the Elm Springs Cemetery, Historic Section, looking southwest.

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

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



|-----401 feet-----|

Elm Springs Cemetery, Historic Section
Elm Springs, Washington County, Arkansas

UTM: 15 389463E 4007457N

↑
North

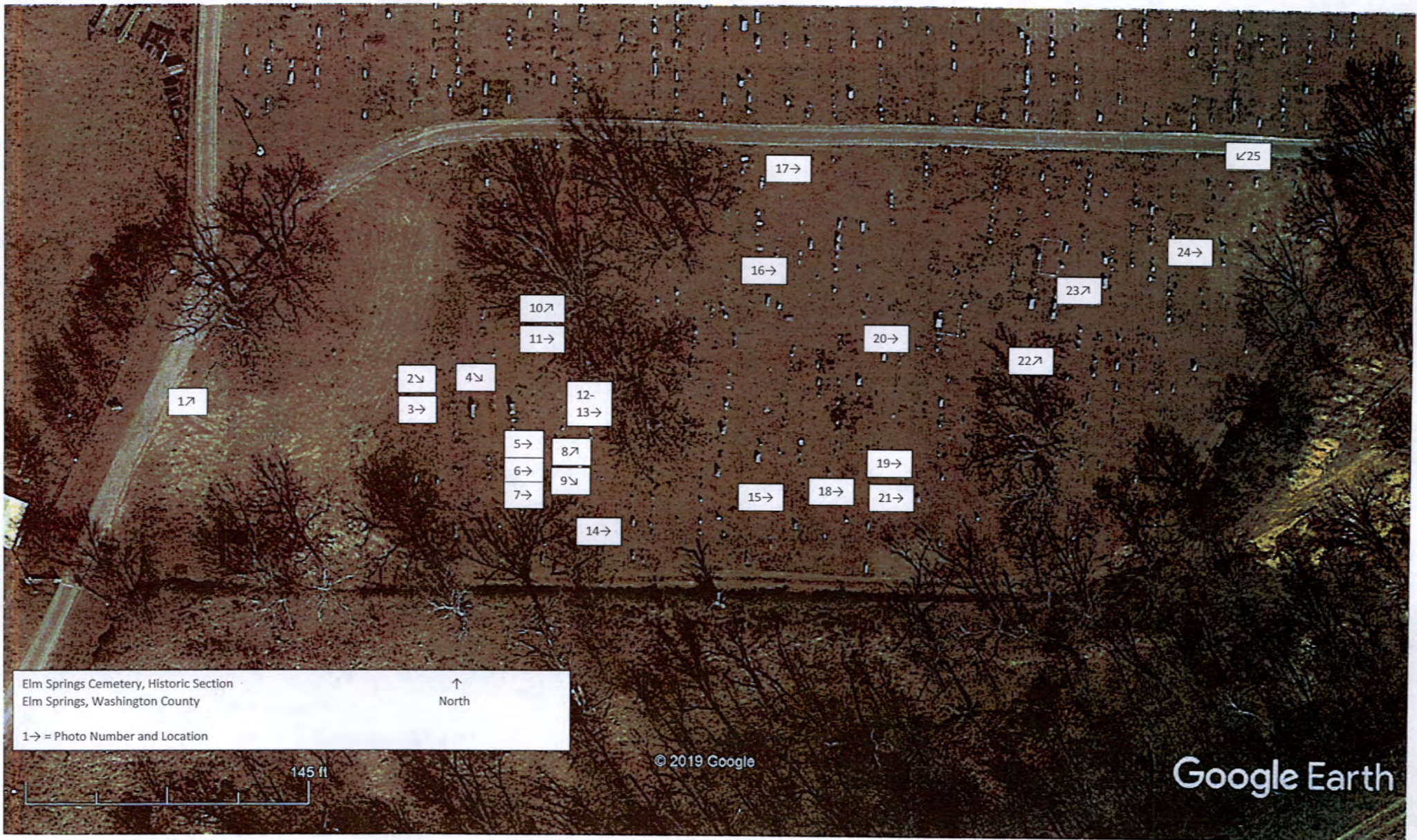


|-----2318 feet-----|

Elm Springs Cemetery, Historic Section
Elm Springs, Washington County, Arkansas

UTM: 15 389463E 4007457N

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North



Elm Springs Cemetery, Historic Section
Elm Springs, Washington County

↑
North

1→ = Photo Number and Location

145 ft

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Google Earth



UTM Point #1:
15/389373/4007492

UTM Point #2
15/389559/4007490

UTM Point #5:
15/389372/4007479

Elm Springs Cemetery, Historic Section, Elm Springs, Washington County, AR

UTM Point #4:
5/389342/4007425

UTM Point #3:
15/389521/4007423

Elm Springs Cemetery, Historic Section
Elm Springs, Washington County, Arkansas
Boundary Map

↑
North



Elm Springs Cemetery, Historic Section
Elm Springs, Washington County

↑
North

1→ = Photo Number and Location

145 ft

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Google Earth

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RITTER

HENRY J. RITTER
JUNE 22 1894
JUNE 16 1974

J. O. CLINT RITTER
JUNE 3 1885
JUNE 8 1977



HERE LIES THE BODY OF
AT REST





RITTER

WALDRIP



WALDRIP

The short and simple
annals of the poor

MARTIN NELSON WALDRIP
1873 1952

ROSE HERRIN
OF WALDRIP



LILLIAN D.
COLE

1926—1937

DANIEL H.
COLE

1923—1937



ERRANDS
BORN
JULY 16 1839
DIED
OCT. 14 1894

Foreverwell darling one
they we meet in heaven



McCLURE

J. R. McCLURE
DEC. 23, 1845
NOV. 30, 1922.

Rest in peace

McCLURE

MAUD McCLURE
FEB. 25, 1858
MAR. 21, 1927

*Went to a bright home
March 21, 1927*

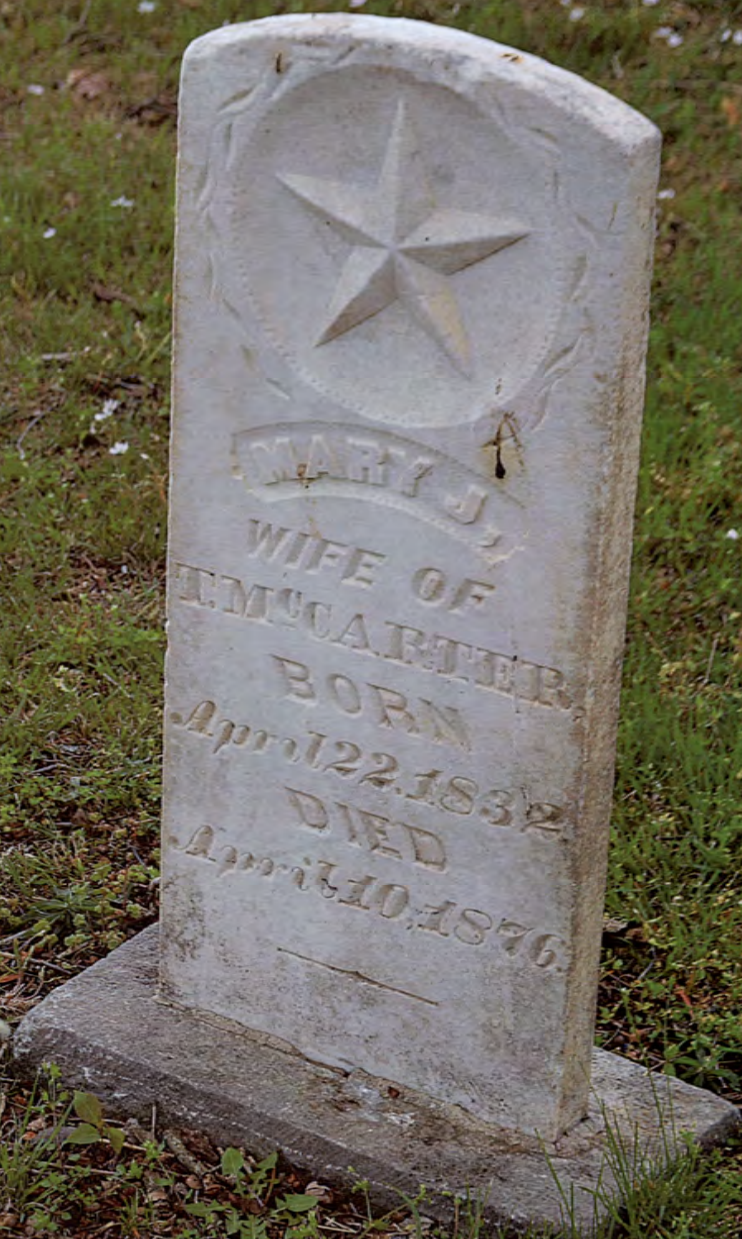
FATHER

M



MAMIE
WIFE OF
JOSEPH H.
MCGANNY
BORN [illegible]
DEPARTED [illegible]

JOSEPH
W. CANEY
BORN [illegible]
DEPARTED
MARCH 1892





WASSON
BORN
JULY 13, 1847;
DIED
JULY 26, 1905.

*He followed virtue
As his truest guide,
Lived as a Christian
As a Christian died.*

HOY BIBLE

BETHEL GIBSON
BORN
FEB. 27, 1841,
DIED
APR. 30, 1893.

Devoted husband, a father, dear
and faithful friend.

W. H. GIBSON
CARVED BY GIBSON

ESOURNED LANC

MORLEY & SON

WYRETHORPE



WILLIE DOMINELLI

EDITH

JAN 3 1893

DIED

See the inscription on the
other side of the stone for
the full name and date of birth



NANCY E.

NORMAN

BORN

July 31, 1843

DIED

Mar. 6, 1877

W. GREATHOUSE
BORN JULY 3, 1826
DIED FEB. 2, 1911

In God we trust
to meet again



In memory of

MARGARET DEAVIER
BORN

MAR 20 1794

DIED

OCT 27 1852

AGED

58 Ys. 7 ms. 7 Ds.





MARTIN
COEN
BORN
JAN 1 1850
DIED
APR 30 1888

BROWN

RITTER

JOSEPHINE
WIFE OF
ELLIANTLE
COEN
APR 18 1843
DIED
APR 5 1875

M. REE
BORN
SEP 18 1815
DIED
OCT 3 1872



RITTER

THOMAS
BAGSDALE
AUG. 2, 1838
NOV. 24, 1895

RITTER

MARTHA E.
WIFE OF
T. P. BAGSDALE
FEB. 1, 1849
JAN. 10, 1915



LUCINDIA S.

Wife of
J. W. SMITH
BORN

AUG. 17 1863

DIED

JUNE 10 1889

A Good Wife and
Loving Mother
rests here

FATHER - MOTHER

ELIZABETH A. WEBSTER

JUNE 29, 1842

SEPT. 24, 1908

AGE 66-2-25

THOMAS F. WEBSTER

FEB. 14, 1838

FEB. 28, 1907

AGE 69-0-14

WEBSTER





STURDY

STURDY
BORN
1822
ELIZABETH CHASE
1850

CALLAN

AUGUSTUS
CALLAN
BORN
DIED

HURBIE

STURDY

STURDY

HOLY SPIRIT
REV. DAVID STURDY
BORN
July 26, 1827
DIED
June 4, 1885
Died the 4th of June
at his home in
July 1846
Last words
I had 35 more years to preach
I would preach. I should preach
with the understanding that I
should preach. Only I would study
by me earnestly. To preach it more
effectively. If I have anything to
the world I love my Saviour



WILLIAM
M. CRAIG
BORN APR. 8, 1885
DIED OCT. 25, 1910
CRAIG

BEAMS
JAMES H. ELIZABETH
APR. 14, 1849 APR. 15, 1850
MAR. 26, 1895 JULY 17, 1918

WIFE OF

W. W. STANFIELD

STANFIELD

SEP 9 1842

AUG 7 1915

Rest in peace
with your dear friends

