

NR 6-8-9

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 Hampton Cemetery
other names/site number CA0069

2. Location

street & number South of the intersection of U.S. Highway 278 West and First Street not for publication
city or town Hampton vicinity
state Arkansas code AR county Calhoun code 013 zip code 71744

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 April 1, 2009
Signature of certifying official/Title 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:
 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:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Hampton Cemetery
Name of Property

Calhoun 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	
0	0	buildings
1	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	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**

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)

No Style

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation N/A

walls N/A

roof N/A

other STONE: Granite, Marble, Sandstone

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: Funerary art

Period of Significance

1878- 1959

Significant Dates

1878 (First marked burial)

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation (Complete if Criterion D is marked)

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

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:

Hampton Cemetery
Name of Property

Calhoun County, Arkansas
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acres of Property Approximately .5 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>15</u>	<u>548926</u>	<u>3710903</u>	3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

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 Authored by Lora Hicks & Hampton EAST Lab ; Edited by Sarah Jampole Marks/Survey Historian
organization Arkansas Historic Preservation Program date January 22, 2009
street & number 1600 Tower Building, 323 Center Street telephone 501.324.9874
city or town Little Rock state AR zip code 72201

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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 (if a town, please provide the name of the current mayor)

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

name The City of Hampton, Arkansas; Mayor Lionel Johnson
street & number P.O. Box 783 telephone 870.798.4049
city or town Hampton state AR zip code 71744

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 Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20303.

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SUMMARY

Hampton Cemetery is located in south central Arkansas in downtown Hampton, Calhoun County. The cemetery is located slightly south of the Calhoun County Courthouse at the intersection of U.S. Highway 278 West and First Street, and is adjacent to the Hampton Church of Christ. Its southern boundary is Elm Street while a wood line forms the western boundary.

There are approximately 139 burials in Hampton Cemetery. Of these 139 burials in the cemetery, 103 are marked. Of the 103 marked burials, 102 (or 75%) of the burials are historic. The remaining burials are either unmarked (there are 36 of these), or marked and non-historic (there is one of these). The first burial occurred in 1878 and the last one in 1969.

Search indicates the name of the cemetery has always been Hampton Cemetery. However, the cemetery's name is often referred to mistakenly as the Hampton Church of Christ Cemetery due to its close proximity to that church. The church foundation rests mere inches to the north of the cemetery, and graves literally run along the south edge of the church foundation. While a site visit to the cemetery by the SHPO Survey Historian *did* confirm the close proximity of the church to the cemetery, the Survey Historian has also clearly noted that it does not appear any graves have been disturbed by the church's foundation resting so close to the northern line of graves; thus, no integrity issues have risen because of the cemetery's propinquity to the Hampton Church of Christ.

The cemetery lies within the tract of land conveyed to the City of Hampton by Nathaniel Hunt and his wife, Roxanna, who were two of the first settlers to come to the area in 1848. According to local lore, this tract of land was in use as a cemetery long before the county was created in 1850. Although the first marked burial is not until 1878, it is very possible that the unmarked burials pre-date this year. In 1920, a decision was made by members of the community and City Council to no longer use the cemetery for burials, except for those persons where known space had been reserved. As such, the last burial to take place in Hampton Cemetery occurred in 1969, and with no future burials to take place, the historic to non-historic burial ratio will not change or shift in future years to come.

ELABORATION

Spread across roughly half an acre, in the South Arkansas town of Hampton, lays the final resting place for many prominent citizens and pioneering families of Hampton and Calhoun County. The cemetery is approximately 200 feet from the Calhoun County Courthouse, and a few inches off the southern edge of the Church of Christ's foundation. Its location was well-documented in a 1959 article by Wilma Humphreys-Newton in the *Arkansas Plaindealer*. She wrote:

"From the courthouse lawn, one can easily throw a rock and hit it. From the upstairs

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cells of the county jail, a good tabaccer chawer [sic] could land his cud in its confines. If one jumped out the back window of the church of Christ, he'd land right in it!"

Breakdown of Burials by Decade

There are approximately 139 burials in Hampton Cemetery. Of these 139 burials in the cemetery, 103 are marked. Of the 103 marked burials, 102 (or 75%) of the burials are historic. The remaining burials are either unmarked (there are 36 of these), or marked and non-historic (there is one of these). The first burial occurred in 1878 and the last one in 1969.

Historic Burials

1878 to 1879—1
1880 to 1889—9
1890 to 1899—13
1900 to 1909—29
1910 to 1919—41
1920 to 1929—3
1930 to 1939—3
1940 to 1949—2
1950 to 1959—1

Unmarked Burials: 36*

*It is believed that these 36 unmarked burials are historic, as the last burial to take place in Hampton Cemetery occurred in 1969. Furthermore, the land upon which the cemetery is located was deeded to the Town of Hampton for use as a cemetery back before 1878, therefore leading many people to believe that the 36 unmarked graves are, in fact, historic. As such, the number of historic burials in Hampton Cemetery is 138 (or 99.3%)

Non-Historic Burials

1960 to 1969—1
1970 to 1979—0
1980 to 1989—0
1990 to 1999—0
2000 to 2009—0

The one (1) non-historic burial in Hampton Cemetery accounts for 0.7%, or less than 1%, of the burials in the cemetery.

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Burials no longer occur in the cemetery, due to a decision that was made by members of the community and City Council in 1920 to no longer use the cemetery for burials, except for those persons where known space had previously been reserved. Because of this collective decision, the last burial to take place in Hampton Cemetery occurred in 1969. With no future burials to take place, the historic to non-historic burial ratio will neither change nor shift in future years to come; thus the cemetery's National Register listing will not be threatened.

Landscape Design

There is no formal entrance to the Hampton Cemetery, nor is there a sign identifying this as the Hampton Cemetery, thus the confusion leading to the cemetery being misidentified as the Hampton Church of Christ Cemetery—something which the nominators and the SHPO are working hard to overcome. The cemetery can be accessed at the north end through the parking lot of the Hampton Church of Christ, or from First Street on the east which the cemetery faces. There is no fence surrounding Hampton Cemetery on any side, although remnants of a fence can be seen in the bushes and vines running along the western edge. A few cedar, redbud, hickory and oak trees are sparsely scattered in the cemetery along with various bushes and vines.

The land on which Hampton Cemetery is situated slopes slightly downward from the northern boundary, Highway 278 West, to the southern border, Elm Street. The grave markers and monuments in this cemetery all face east towards First Street. Although some of the markers are arranged in rows, the rows are not as neat and orderly as what is found in other cemeteries of similar size, such as Moscow Church and Cemetery: Prescott vicinity, Nevada County (*NR listed 09/20/2006*) or Hardy Cemetery Historic Section: Hardy, Sharp County (*NR listed 03/02/2006*).

Grave Markers and Monuments

Hampton Cemetery contains many beautiful monuments that are excellent representations of funerary art. There are diverse markers throughout the cemetery with the majority of these made from granite, marble, or sandstone.

Examples of funerary imagery contained on the monuments include flowers, ivy, tree stumps, scrolls, crosses, trees, roses, pansies, poppies, lilies, fingers pointing upward and downward, crowns, and animals such as deer and lamb. For a cemetery of its size, it is also noteworthy the number of bedstead graves found throughout the cemetery grounds. Typically, smaller-town Arkansas cemeteries may have three or four of this type of grave; however, Hampton Cemetery boasts of at least a dozen, or so, not to mention the handful of cradle graves also found in the cemetery. This is due, perhaps, to the fact that Hampton was, since shortly after its creation, the county seat of Calhoun County; and thus was one of the wealthier towns in the county. The sight of the many bedstead graves with their beautifully shaped copings is a pleasant surprise.

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There are many monuments with unique shapes and forms in the Hampton Cemetery. Many obelisks, ranging from five- to over six-feet in height, are found in the cemetery. In addition to the obelisks, most of the other monuments are rectangular or square in shape—and in a variety of forms. There are several pulpit markers, die on base, raised top markers, one diamond die, several pedestal tomb-urn on top, and a handful of pedestal tomb-vaulted roof markers. Most of the arch forms are your typical segmental arch, but there are one or two very nice examples of semicircular arches in Hampton Cemetery, and one superb example of a pointed arch in the cemetery, as well.

There are 13 Woodmen of the World (WoW) monuments, most of which are slightly different in appearance to one another. Imagery such as ivy (friendship and fidelity), the Woodmen crest, urns covered with a cloth (attests to the soul having fled the shrouded body), doves (a number of things, including: the Holy Spirit; purity; and safe passage to heaven), Bibles (wisdom), lilies (purity and resurrection), and banners (victory and triumph) are all symbols found on these monuments. Members of the Woodmen held funeral rites, and their tombstones were cut to appear like a tree stump set on two stones shaped as logs at the base. The stump signified the person's life cut off by death, with the height of the stumps—some higher than others—symbolizing the life span of the individual. Some of the family plots with WoW monuments include: Roark, Primm, Moses, Langston, Hannegan, Tobin, Bethea, Hill, and Bilberry.

THE DANIEL TOBIN FAMILY

There are 15 members of the Daniel Tobin Family buried in Hampton Cemetery. Daniel Tobin, a native of Alabama who moved to Hampton in 1847, was the surveyor of the land upon which the new Town of Hampton rests. Manx and Annie D. Tobin have identical granite raised-top markers with ivy (depicting friendship and fidelity) at the corners. The Daniel Tobin Family monuments appear to be the only ones in the cemetery containing new flower arrangements periodically throughout the year, indicating either a perpetual care fund, or nearby relatives who come and lay flowers.

THE HANNEGAN FAMILY

Ten members of the Hannegan Family can be found in the cemetery. Two markers in particular are pedestal tomb-urn on top, and while at first glance the two markers appear very similar, closer inspection proves the two markers are quite dissimilar, especially regarding decorative engravings and scrollwork at the top of each face of each marker. Unlike these two markers, Nettie Hannegan's monument is a pulpit marker.

THE BLANN FAMILY

It is interesting to note that most of the Blann Family monuments contain doves on their monuments. Depicted at the top of Maggie Bennett Blann's marker, which is a segmented arch, die on base, is a dove ascending to heaven (transporting the soul of the deceased), seen beneath an arch, which is indicative for the victory of life. Emma M. Blann's marker is one of the very few—if not the only—pointed arch, die on base marker in Hampton Cemetery. Made of marble, sheaves of wheat, symbolizing the divine harvest, decorate

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the summit of the face of the marker, while two pansies, symbolizing humility and remembrance, decorate either corner of the arch.

THE DUNN FAMILY

One of the tallest obelisks in the cemetery is the Effie M. Dunn bedstead. The obelisk is draped with cloth—indicating mourning and sorrow—the intricate detail of which one can easily see from the rear of the grave, with the fabric folds and wrinkles, and side tassels. Beautifully scrolled coping surrounds the bedstead, while at the foot of the grave, a trellis of poppies, indicating sleep or death, adorns the winged-shape footstone. Atop the footstone, at one time, likely sat a vase—probably an Italian-style one, with a long stem and a fluted lip, as the extant evidence of the vase is that of a stem, roughly one foot in height. W. C. and Relda Dunn's two infant children are buried in the Dunn Family Plot, as well. The infant daughter whose monument is a diamond die—the only diamond die in the cemetery—exhibits sea shells in the two corners. The sea shells symbolize birth and resurrection. Little Sou, the Dunn's other daughter, has a larger marker that is a die on base, with a segmented arch. This grave is a cradle grave. Sculpted on the top the flat surface of the die is a rose without thorns, symbolizing sorrow and the brevity of life.

INTEGRITY

The cemetery contains a few broken and scattered monuments. Also, several monuments are black with environmental grunge, and many are lichen-covered. Due to age and weathering, the information on a handful of the monuments, made mainly of sandstone, is illegible. It appears some of the damage may have been from vandalism, but mainly the deterioration is due to the age of the monuments. Unfortunately, the Town of Hampton does not have in place a maintenance program to properly clean lichen growth and environmental grunge from monuments. Also, several monuments have been damaged due to improper lawn care.

Having said that, and while the deterioration of many markers and monuments is obvious, the Hampton Cemetery still exhibits excellent examples of late 19th-century to mid-20th century funerary architecture and retains the integrity of materials and workmanship. One can easily see the solid integrity of the monument materials via photographs or in person, and the integrity of workmanship can be seen by studying the wide array of markers and monuments found on the grounds of the cemetery. The delicate engravings of decoration, names and scripture are legible on most markers in Hampton Cemetery, and for those markers whose inscriptions are harder to read, the monument forms themselves speak volumes.

The integrity of setting and location have not been compromised, or compromised very little. The Town of Hampton has changed little since its inception. Sure, the dirt roads are now paved, and what was once likely a "rural" cemetery, is now urban, but the cemetery still is located a stone's throw from the courthouse, on the land donated to Calhoun County by Nathaniel Hunt in 1850, for use as the county seat. Very little interrupts

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one's view of the courthouse and the town square from the cemetery, and on the northeastern corner of the cemetery now sits the Hampton Church of Christ—which replaces an earlier church, though its name is unknown. According to local lore, bushes and shrubbery have always grown on the western edge of the cemetery, and Cedar and Magnolia trees have, for a very long time, dotted the cemetery grounds.

Approaching the cemetery from the northwest corner, behind the Church of Christ, and walking through the shade of the Magnolia trees, the Hampton Cemetery seems to carry its age gracefully. Approaching from behind this way, one sees the shadows, curves and angles of the monuments—a true sense of the *feeling* of the Hampton Cemetery. The graves radiate due south and due east from this point, forming an almost triangular shape. A die on base here, a bedstead grave there, its hard to look at the cemetery in an orderly manner, as the family plots are not seemingly laid out in an orderly fashion. While not necessarily the best design for a cemetery, the lack of design still holds strong, thus the cemetery's integrity of design does, too. **t, without a doubt, this is a cemetery. And, perhaps due to the fact that burials ceased to take place in 1969, there is an eerily serene calmness to Hampton Cemetery, with the integrity of feeling being very strong.**

Lastly, Hampton Cemetery's association with the Town of Hampton is quite clear: many former mayors and their families are buried here, as are former county officials and their families, as well as many local townspeople. Also buried in Hampton Cemetery are many men, women, and children with whom no other associated relatives are buried, attesting to the fact that Hampton was a busy South Arkansas town, and a crossroads in the timber region of the state. While many people who lived in town died and were buried in Hampton Cemetery, many people who were merely passersby were also buried here. Whatever the reason, each person interred in Hampton Cemetery tells his or her own story, and is connected in some way to Hampton, thus integrity of association is also very strong.

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SUMMARY

Hampton Cemetery is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places with **local significance** under **Criterion C** for its fine display of funerary architecture. As the oldest public city cemetery in Hampton, Calhoun County, it illustrates funerary architecture through monuments that illustrate artwork representative of the time period from the first marked burial in 1878 to 1959, the end date of the 50-year "historic" period as set forth by the National Park Service. The cemetery is also significant under **Criteria Consideration D** for cemeteries.

ELABORATION

Town and County History

Calhoun County was created by the General Assembly on December 6, 1850, from part of Dallas and Ouachita counties and a small island in the Moro Creek that belonged to Bradley County. It is Arkansas' 55th, and smallest, county and was named for John C. Calhoun, Vice President of the United States.

The earliest settlers within the present limits of Calhoun County arrived here between 1841 and 1843. They settled in the part of Dallas County that later became part of Calhoun County, with others soon settling all over the rest of the county. From the earliest time of settlement up to 1850, there were a large number of settlers and pioneers who immigrated to the area, coming from Alabama, Georgia, and Tennessee. Immigration continued until the outbreak of the Civil War; at which time settlement in the area was suspended and remained at a standstill for several years. After 1880, the county showed signs of new growth, and during the latter part of the 1880s, the population continued to grow, with most of the new residents coming from Alabama.

One of the first settlers in what is now Hampton was Nathaniel Hunt, who came from Tennessee and stopped at this point about 1848. Shortly thereafter, he secured a large tract of land (initially 80 acres, but overall 535 acres) that he cleared and farmed, located along the north side of the (now) Hampton-Warren Road. Due to the vast expanse of both Ouachita and Dallas counties, Calhoun County was established to provide residents in the eastern portion of these two counties a more-centralized location to conduct necessary day-to-day business without having to travel days on end to accomplish such business. By February 1851, the task of establishing a county seat fell upon county officials. While these men initially met at the homestead of James Riggs, who lived near present-day Hampton, he refused to donate his land for use as the county seat. Hunt donated a tract of land ten rods square for the aforementioned county seat. The new county seat was named *Hampton*, in honor of Colonel John R. Hampton, a State Senator of Arkansas. Daniel Tobin, land surveyor, named the town.

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Cemetery History

Hampton Cemetery has been in existence since at least 1878, which is the year of the first marked burial in the cemetery. The cemetery lies within the tract of land conveyed by Hunt and his wife, Roxanna, in 1850 for use as a county seat.

A decision was made about 1920 to no longer use the cemetery for burials—as the cemetery was running out of available burial plots—except for those persons where known space had been reserved. Many years later, in 1958, Wilma Humphreys-Newton reported in a newspaper article that the Hampton Cemetery was “in a deplorable state.” First the Hampton Garden Club, under the supervision of Mrs. Lawrence Primm, made much headway for a year or two in cleaning up the cemetery. Then, in 1959, County Judge Jesse Autry, Mayor Obb Newton, and the Hampton City Council worked together to devise a cemetery maintenance plan for Hampton Cemetery; thus the cemetery is still currently maintained by the Town of Hampton.

The last service of any type held in the cemetery occurred on March 21, 1998, and it was the dedication of the grave marker for James Lynch (1820 – 1910), performed by the Arkansas Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR).

Other than general maintenance and upkeep, there are no future plans (including burials) for Hampton Cemetery.

Located within Hampton Cemetery are many exceptional grave markers and monuments that are excellent representations of funerary art. There is an extensive diversity of historic markers ranging in size from small to large that are inaugurated into the landscape of the cemetery. Marble, granite, and sandstone were utilized to create the grave markers and monuments. Hampton Cemetery is comprised of several family plots scattered throughout the cemetery. A majority of the older monuments display examples of funerary imagery, including: birds, books, flowers, clasped hands, fingers pointing upward, ivy, lambs, Masonic compass and set square, open book or Bible, roses, tree stump with ivy, urns with wreaths or draped with cloth, and various others.

The Hampton Cemetery is comprised of many outstanding Victorian Era monuments made primarily of white marble that are superb representations of that period. Several of the markers are decorated with the symbols and sculptures that are indicative of the time period 1878-1901. The cemetery contains numerous children's markers that depicted the stylistic transition of the pre-Victorian Era into the Victorian Era when children's markers became very symbolic with distinctive style and form as opposed to being smaller versions of adult markers. Several of the markers for children are representative of the more elaborate three-dimensional sculptures that conveyed the sanctity of childhood, and its separateness from the adult material world of insincerity. Hampton Cemetery contains several markers that represent the essence of the Victorian time period when children were the embodiment of innocence. These Victorian grave markers symbolize the

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atmosphere of the role of the child in that time period and how the death of a child solidified the prominent role of children in the Victorian Era.

Another very prevalent style of funerary architecture located within Hampton Cemetery is the obelisk, a form of Egyptian Revival cemetery art. The Egyptian Revival style was most popular from the 1840s to the 1850s. Obelisks were thought to be tasteful with pure uplifting lines, and were associated with ancient greatness, patriotism, and were functional for use in small areas. Obelisks were less costly than larger more elaborate markers from this time period and combined with their functionalism, they became very popular. The majority of the obelisks at Hampton Cemetery are very tall in scale and are decorated with several symbols and sculptures.

SELECTED BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF THOSE BURIED IN THE HAMPTON CEMETERY

George B. Adams (1847 – 1936)

George was the County Coroner from 1886 to 1888. His first wife, *Mollie E. Tobin Adams*, aged 25 years 3 months 15 days (*no date*) is buried beside him, as is their son, *Dannie J. Adams (1878 – 1880)*. George's second wife, *Virginia M. Adams (1859 – 1912)*, and their son, *Daniel T. Adams (1896 – 1912)* are also buried in this family plot. It is notable that the wives were sisters.

Henry Clay Black (1845 – 1931)

Henry was the County Surveyor from 1882 to 1892. Buried beside him is his wife, *Tabitha Black (1849 – 1904)*. Henry died on October 12, 1931.

W.C. Dunn (1869 – 1918)

W.C. Dunn was the Calhoun County Treasurer from 1896 to 1902. Buried along side Dunn are his *two small daughters, (1903 – 1905)*, and an *infant son (1908)*. Dunn died on October 10, 1918.

J.D. James (1839 – 1907)

James was a Mason, a Cumberland Presbyterian Minister and Calhoun County Judge from 1894 to 1900. His wife, *Adaline James (1847 – 1897)*, his daughter, *Lena May James Stringfellow (1872 – 1895)*, and a grandson, *Collie O'Dell James (1901 – 1903)* are buried along side J. D. James.

James Lynch, Captain (1820 – 1910)

James Lynch served several years in the military, fighting in the Mexican War. He became entangled in the 1857 Mountain Meadow Massacre (Southern Utah Territory) after U.S. soldiers charged with returning the 17 survivors (all of whom were children under the age of eight) from the besieged wagon train were unable to do so. In 1859, after organizing his own relief effort, Lynch was able to return the children to family members residing in Arkansas, as the wagon train originated from the northwestern corner of the state, intending to head towards California.

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After retiring from the army, Lynch moved to Presidio, Texas, remaining in contact with one of the Massacre survivors, Sarah Dunlop. Many years later, Lynch moved to Calhoun County, Arkansas, and married Dunlop on December 30, 1893. They lived and worked in Woodberry, Calhoun County, for several years, before moving to Hampton where they lived with Mr. And Mrs. A.G. Moses, Sr. Sarah died in 1901.

Lynch died in 1910, and is buried beside Sarah. From the time of his death, until 1998, no stone marked his burial site, presumably because there was no money in his estate to do so. However, the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) placed a marker at Lynch's grave site in 1998.

Sarah Dunlop Lynch (1856 – 1901)

She was a survivor of Mountain Meadow Massacre. She was remembered as a worthy Sunday school teacher, reading the lesson from Braille cards, as her vision was hereditarily weak. Sarah died on November 13, 1901, in Hampton, where she and her husband, James, lived with A.G. Moses, and his wife. Before moving to Hampton, the Lynches operated a store for several years in the town of Woodberry (Calhoun County).

A. P. McCann (1890 – 1918)

A. P. McCann was the Calhoun County Treasurer from 1914 to 1918, and had been elected to the position of County Judge at the time of his death. He had been the previous owner of *The Arkansas Plaindealer*, bought by Mack Owens, Sr., in 1914. The paper, at the time of purchase, was also known as the *Arkansas Plaindealer*. McCann's wife, *Glenna McCann, (1887 – 1918)* is buried beside him. The McCanns died during the flu epidemic of 1918. Shortly before their deaths, they also lost an *infant son (1917)*, who is buried along side them.

Dr. J. S. McCranie (1828 – 1884)

Dr. McCranie was a Mason and a physician who lived on the Pickett place. His death was the reported result of combining fish and buttermilk. He died on July 4, 1884.

Thomas N. Means (1855 – 1915)

Thomas served as the Calhoun County Examiner, County Judge, County Clerk and Deputy Clerk from the years 1890-1896. His wife, *Belle Black Means (1855-1940)*, and two daughters, *Motsy Means (1885 – 1900)*, and *Belle Means (1888 – 1888)* are also buried in the family plot.

Manx H. Tobin (1877 – 1952)

Manx Tobin was Mayor of Hampton for a number of years, and finished the unexpired term of treasurer for his son, Barnett, in 1950. Manx died on May 15, 1952.

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W.H. "Hal" Tobin (1873- 1950)

Tobin served as County Tax Assessor from 1945 to 1950. His wife, *Birdie Wooley Tobin (1888 - 1916)* is buried beside him.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Hampton Cemetery is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places with **local significance** under **Criterion C** for its handsome display of funerary architecture. The cemetery illustrates this through monuments that reflect artworks that are representative of the stylistic type and period spanning the years 1878 to 1959. The cemetery is also significant under **Criteria Consideration D** as a cemetery.

The year 1878 notes the first marked burial in Hampton Cemetery, though it is likely unmarked burials pre-date this year, as this cemetery is the oldest public city cemetery in Hampton, Calhoun County, Arkansas. The year 1959 marks the end date of the 50-year historic period, as set forth by the National Park Service.

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Hampton Cemetery
Name of Property

Calhoun County, Arkansas
County and State

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Part NENE, T14S, R13W, Sec.6

The area of cemetery encompasses approximately one-half acre

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The above boundary includes all land historically associated with the Hampton Cemetery.

ISMACKOVER NE
7450 1 NE

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1972. Field checked 1973

Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: Arkansas coordinate system, south zone (Lambert conformal conic)

1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,

zone 15, shown in blue. 1927 North American datum

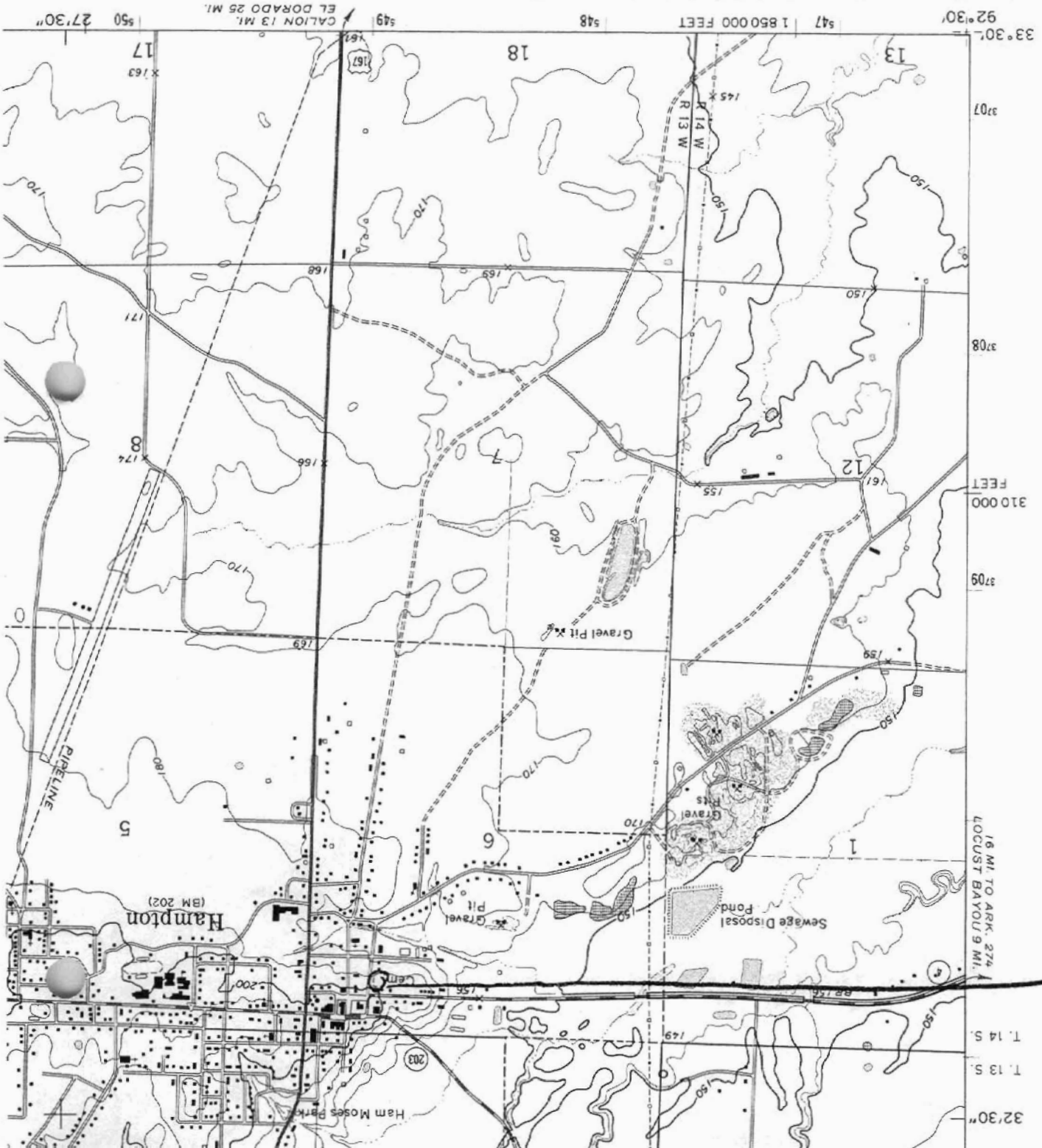
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked

To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983,

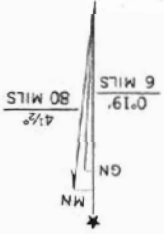
move the projection lines 10 meters south and

14 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks

Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial photographs taken 1984 and other sources. This information not field checked. Map edited 1985

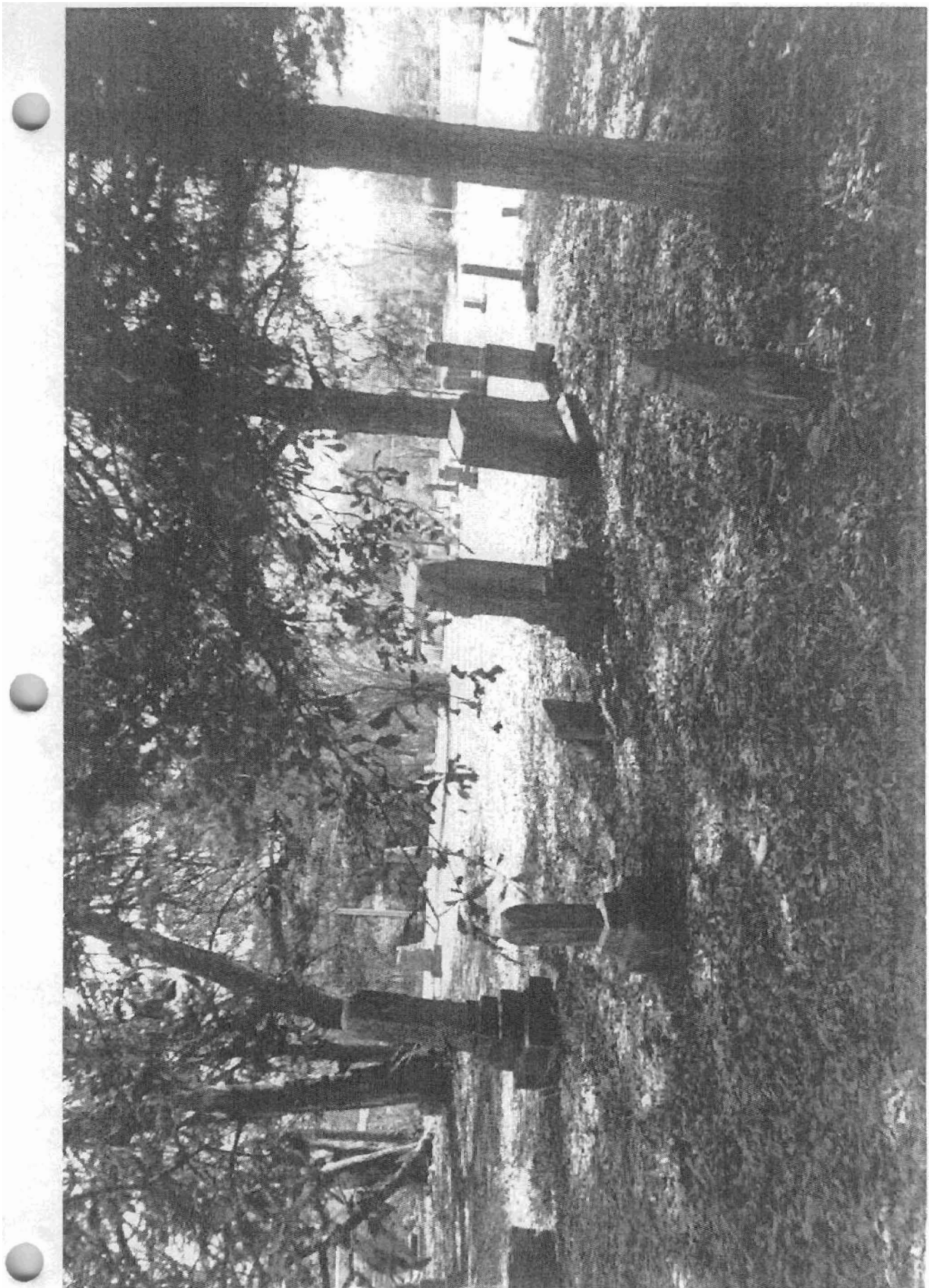


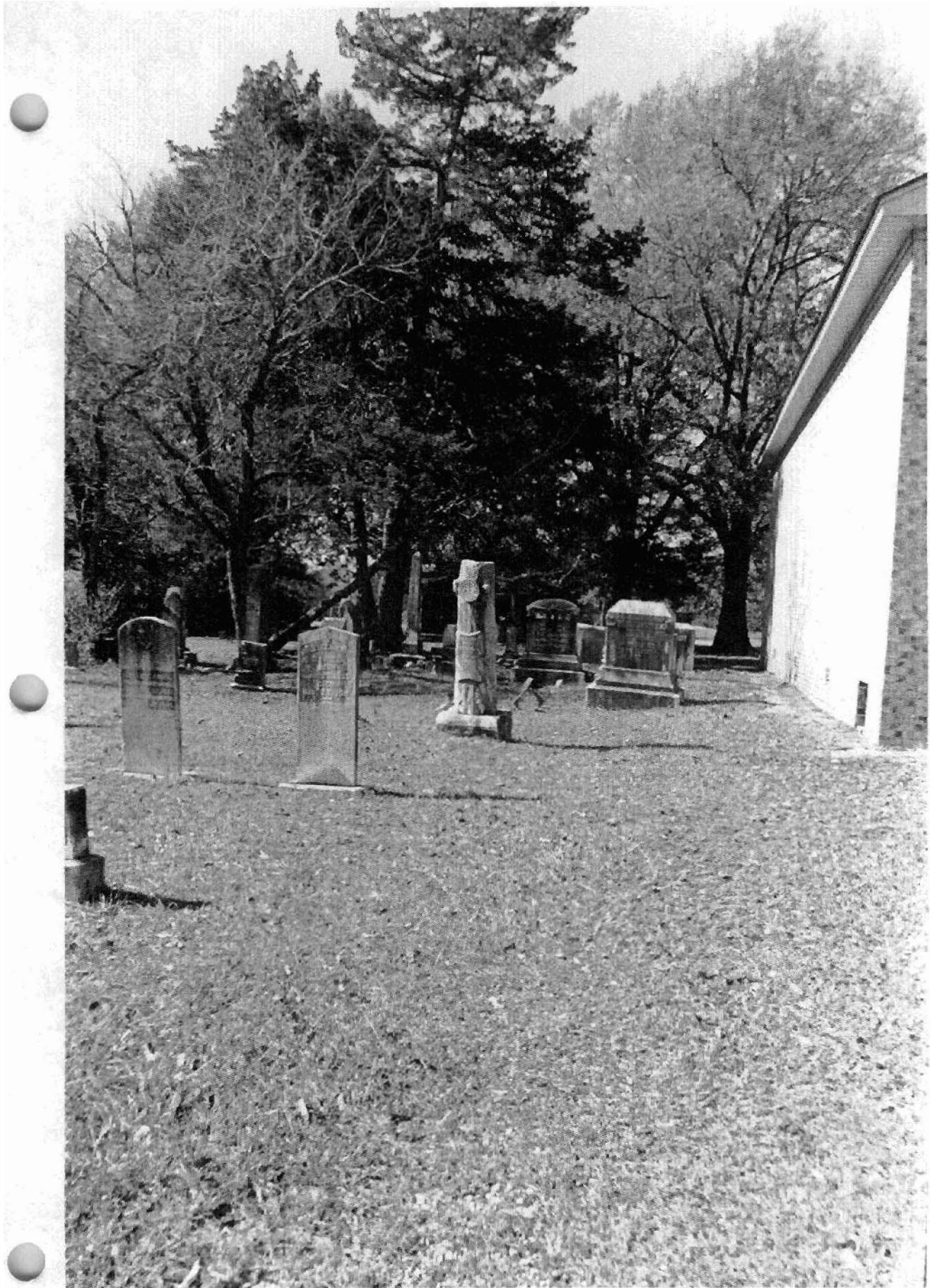
UTM GRID AND 1985 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

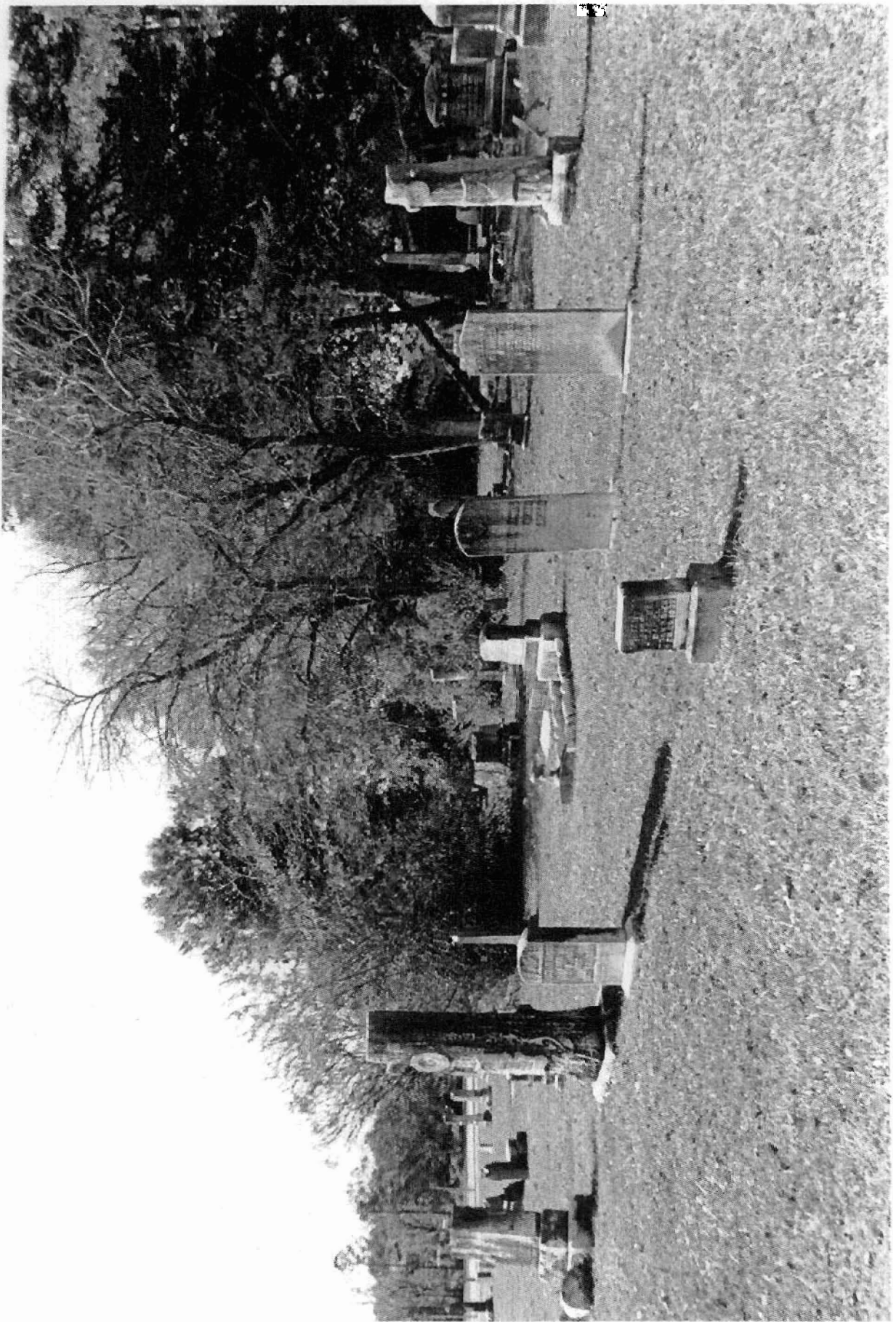


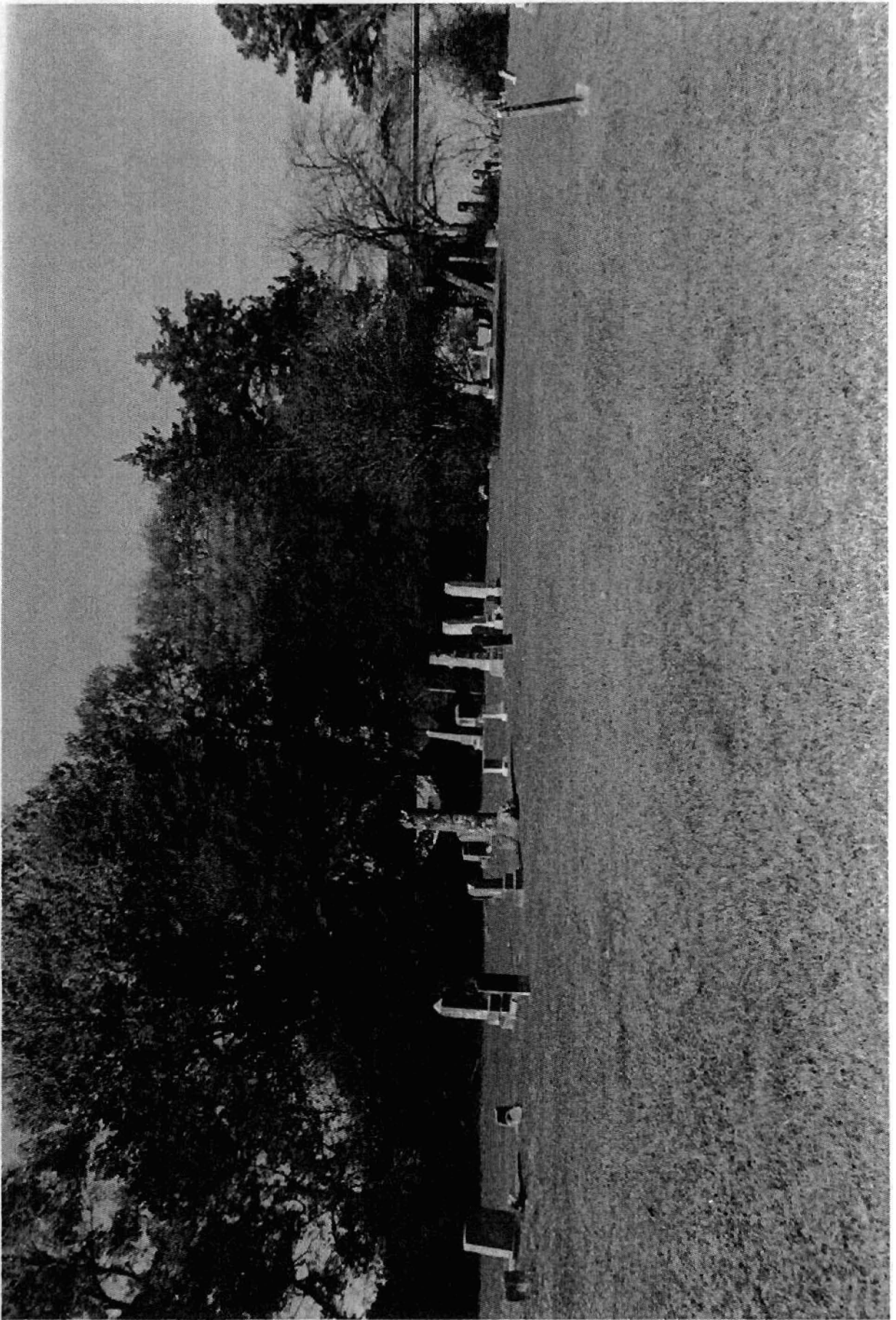
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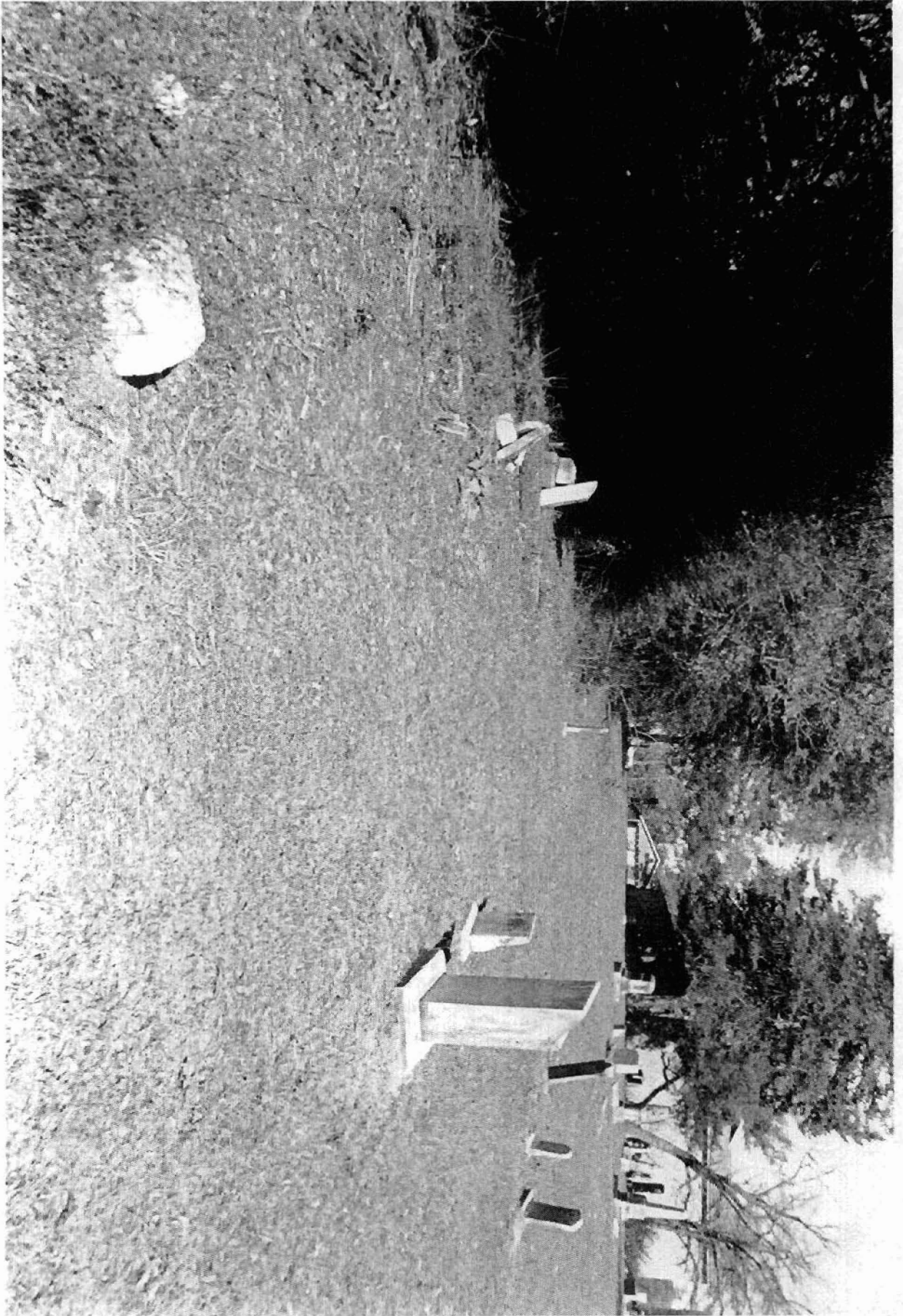
Hampton cemetery
Hampton, Calhoun Co., Ar.
with reference.
151 548726/3710908

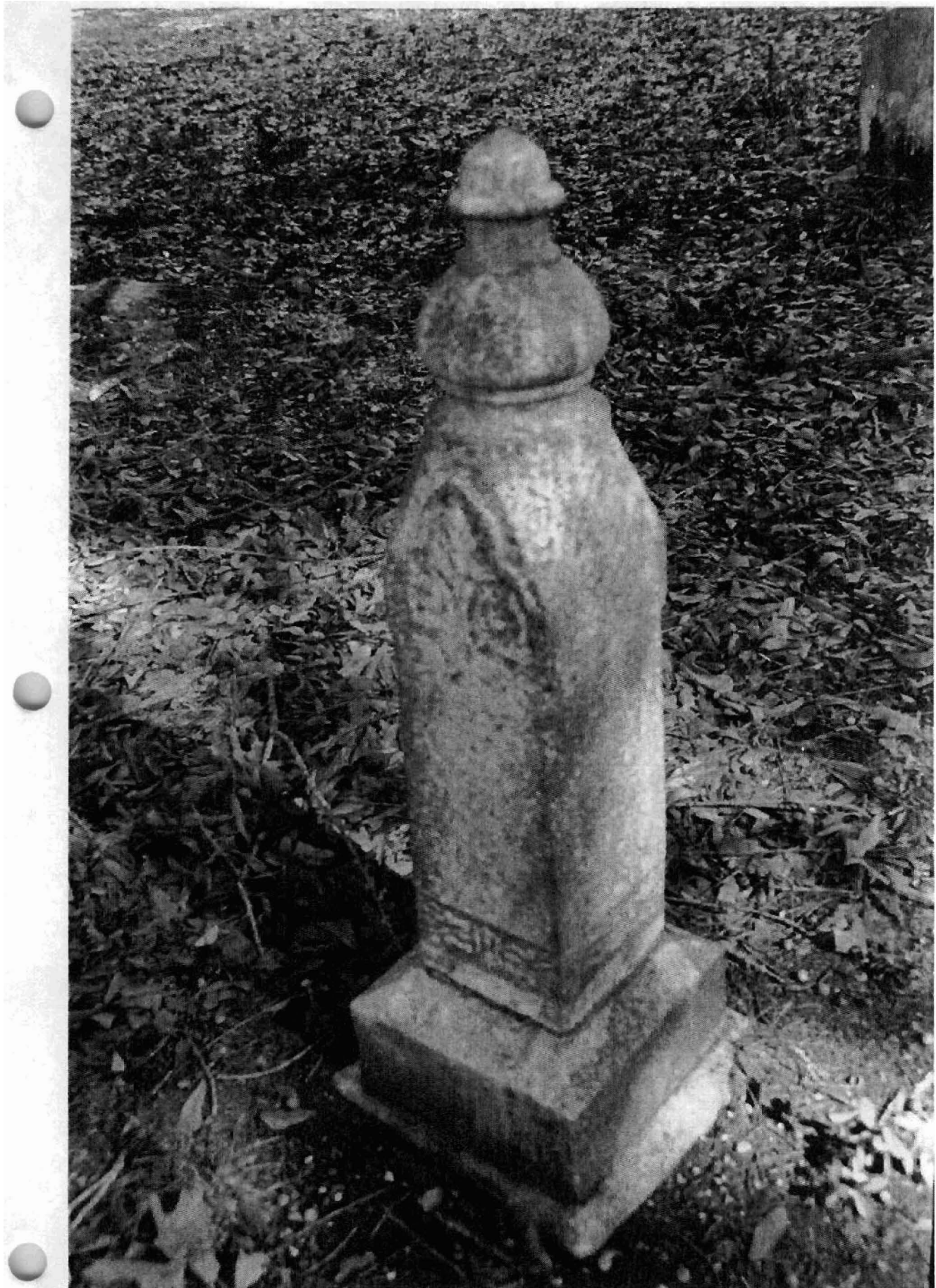






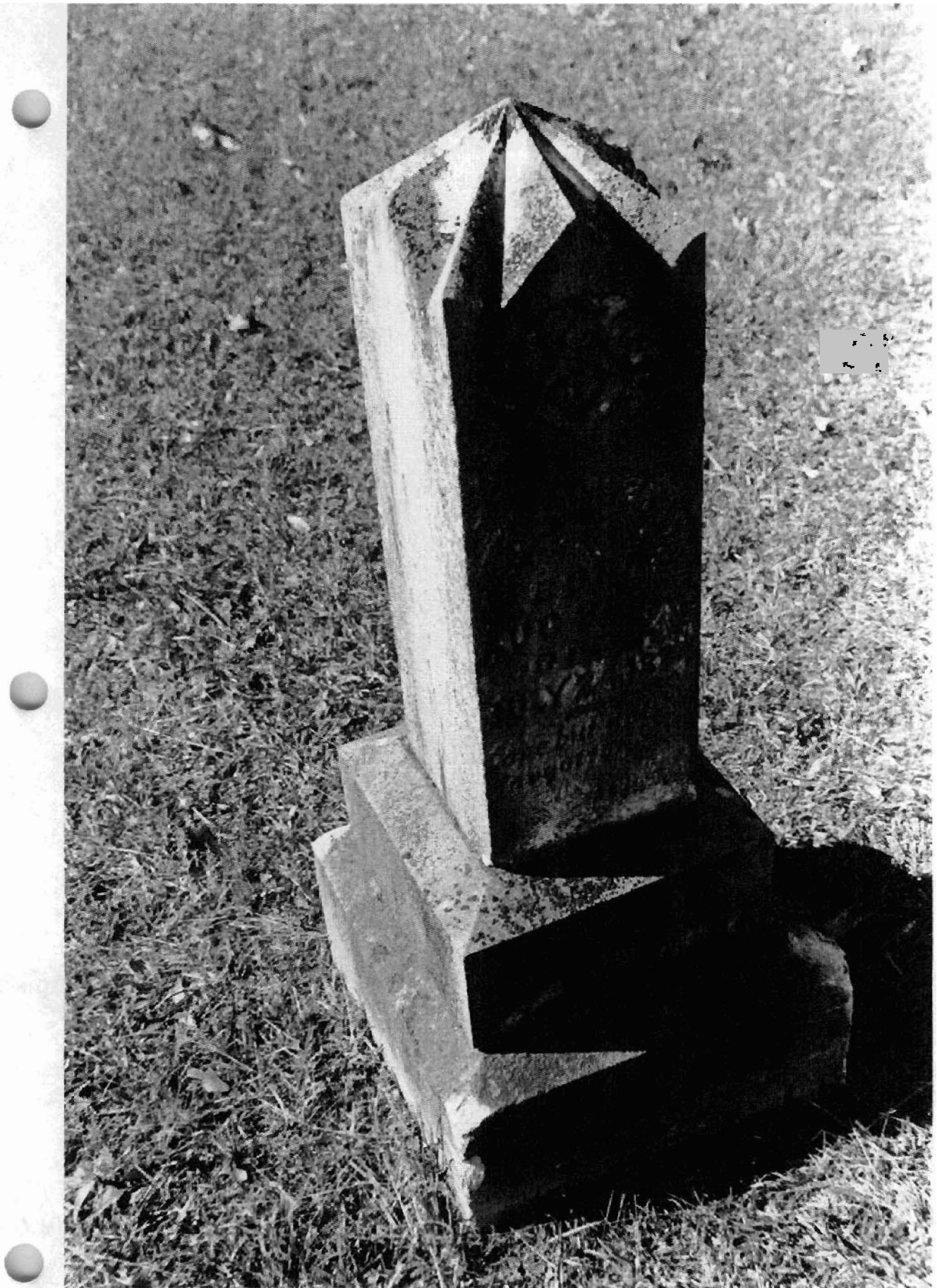






EMMA M.
WIFE OF
J. T. BLANN
BORN
JUNE 9, 1871
DIED
FEB. 25, 1913

Rest in peace









TABITHA
WIFE OF
H.C. BLACK
MAY 2, 1849
DEC. 5, 1904

BLACK

