

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 Buckville Cemetery

other names/site number GA0423

2. Location

street & number Located at the southern-most end of Buckville Road. not for publication

city or town Avant vicinity

state Arkansas code AR county Garland code 051 zip code 71949

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.)

Cecilia Matthews 7/21/07
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:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet

determined eligible for the
National Register.
 See continuation sheet

determined not eligible for the
National Register.

removed from the National
Register.

other, (explain): _____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check 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	2	objects
1	2	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 METAL: iron; STONE: marble, granite; CONCRETE; BRICK

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)

EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT

Period of Significance

1861 – 1953

Significant Dates

1861 – 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: (if you select "Other" above)

Arkansas History Commission

Buckville Cemetery

Name of Property

Garland County, Arkansas

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2.1 acres

UTM

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 15 468615 3830127
Zone Easting Northing

2 _____

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing

4 _____

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 Jane Wilkerson; Edited by Sarah A. Jampole/Survey Historian

organization Arkansas Historic Preservation Program

date May 22, 2007

street & number 323 Center Street, Ste. 1600

telephone 501.324.9874

City or town Little Rock

state Arkansas

zip code 72201

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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

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

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name Buckville Cemetery Association, Debra Garner, President

street & number 238 Oakgrove Trail

telephone 501.767.3325

City or town Royal

state Arkansas

zip code 71968

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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

SUMMARY

Buckville Cemetery has a picturesque quality, quietly sitting between the north shore of Lake Ouachita and Buckville Road. It is the final resting place for many of the area's early settlers and prominent citizens. The cemetery contains 303 burials, 223 (or 73.6%) are historic. The non-contributing burials number about 49, or 16.2%. There are 31 burials with markers but no dates.

The cemetery is named for the town of Buckville, Arkansas, which now sits below the waters of Lake Ouachita. The town's name was derived from one of the early families which settled in the area, the Buck's, of which there were many in the area.

The first known burial is that of Frank Housley who died August 22, 1861. It is believed that some of the unknown burials were before Housley's, but there is no documentation. The most recent burial was in 2003, showing that the cemetery itself has been in use for about 142 years.

Buckville Cemetery sits about 25 to 30 feet from the shores of Lake Ouachita. It is the last enduring portion of the Buckville community still in its original location. Adjacent to the cemetery, and outside the boundaries of this nomination, is the Buckville Baptist Church which was moved above water level in summer of 1951.

The cemetery is maintained by the Buckville Cemetery Association. The association was created for not only the care of this cemetery, but for the care of three other relocated cemeteries (New Cedar Glades, Bradley, Williamson, and Brooks) nearby.

A chain link fence, which is non-contributing to this nomination, was added in the 1960s, and encircles the cemetery. Concrete steps are located on the lake side of the cemetery, and lead to the driveway that divides the cemetery from the lake's shore. These steps were added in the 1970s, and are also non-contributing to the nomination. For those approaching the Buckville Cemetery by vehicle, the cemetery and lake create a picturesque appearance from the road atop the hill.

The markers in Buckville Cemetery are typical of their time period, ranging from simple, non-descriptive markers, to elaborate monuments. The majority of the graves are encircled with fieldstones, which gives the appearance of bedstead or cradle graves. Several of the graves have very simple fieldstone markers, but the majority of the grave markers are more elaborate, with Victorian funerary art and inscriptions adorning the markers. Coping surrounds a good number of individual graves and family lots—some with decorative coping posts—and a few graves and lots are surrounded by decorative, turn-of-the-century iron fencing. Located in the cemetery are several Woodmen of the World monuments, as well as several obelisk markers, pulpit markers, pedestal tombs, and of course, numerous tab-in-socket and die-on-base markers. Although the historic and modern burials are interspersed throughout the cemetery, it is easy to discern the historic

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

graves from the non-historic. One of the most interesting aspects of the Buckville Cemetery is the rather random burial pattern. The graves seem to face every direction, and seem to follow the contour of the cemetery's shape, a shield. Families appear to have buried their dead in the most desirable spots, regardless of the grave's close proximity to the neighboring grave and family burial lots.

ELABORATION

The historic and non-historic burials are scattered within the cemetery, but it is easily to determine the historic graves from the non-historic. Many of the unknown graves are marked with fieldstone headstones, or are encircled by rocks. These are all historic, and it is believed that some may be older than the first known marked grave, Frank Housley, in 1861.

The cemetery has trees on the east and west sides of the cemetery, and the center is open. The grounds have been altered very little since the 1960s. The stairs leading to Lake Ouachita have been updated and the fence encircling the cemetery has been updated, but these two objects remain in their original location.

Breakdown of Burials by Decade

Number of Historic Burials – 223

Total Number of Burials – 303 marked, possibly others without markers.

Historic

Of these, there are 223 (or 73.6%) historic burials, excluding those with unknown death dates or unknown graves. The breakdown of burials is as follows:

Through 1863	1
1864 – 1873	1
1874 – 1883	1
1884 – 1893	11
1894 – 1903	28
1904 – 1913	44
1914 – 1923	61
1924 – 1933	46
1934 – 1943	17
1944 – 1953	13

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

Non-Historic

Non-Historic burials in the cemetery range from 1954 to the present, and account for 49, or 16.2% of the marked burials in the Buckville Cemetery. The breakdown of Burials by Decade is as follows:

1954 – 1963	14
1964 – 1973	15
1974 – 1983	9
1984 – 1993	13
1994 – 2007	6

The most recent burial occurred in 2003. There are an additional 31 grave that have markers, but no dates.

The cemetery is still actively used; however, plots are no longer available for purchase.

Landscape Design

Burials mainly face the east. The historic and modern burials are mixed with in the cemetery but it is easily to determine what ones are old and modern. Many of the unknown graves are marked with fieldstones, edging, or encircled by rocks to distinguish were ones loved one was placed. These are all historic and it is believed that some might be older than the first known marked grave, Frank Housley, in 1861.

The cemetery has trees on the east and west sides of the cemetery, and the center is open. The grounds have been altered very little since the 1960s. The stairs on the south side of the cemetery and fence have been updated but they remain in there original place. On the north side of the cemetery, outside of the cemetery boundaries, is the Buckville Baptist Church and the pavilion area. The church was moved from its original location in 1951, has non-historic vinyl siding applied to the exterior, and has a new, metal roof. Under the pavilion there are several picnic tables. In front of the church there is a bench that surrounds a tree.

Grave Markers and Monuments

Outstanding and unusual markers are in the Buckville Cemetery include the marker of J. H. Dozier (1873 – 1918). This Woodman of the World marker is in the typical tree-trunk form, resting atop several stacked formed logs. Calla lilies and ivy adorn the bottom of the monument.

The monument for F. E. Gass (1867 – 1913) is a pedestal tomb-urn on top. Made of marble, this is a very stately monument. Gass' grave is enclosed by a bow & picket iron fence.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

Robert B. Talley's (1859 – 1908) marker is a pedestal tomb-vaulted roof. Leaves decorate the top of the inscription, with fleur-de-lis embellishing the bottom.

Thelma Ryan Sexton's (1886 – 1922) marker, which is a marble die, base & cap, is decorated with two columns, one etched on either side. An open gate, referencing the Gates of Heaven, embellishes the center of the marker. A single dove soars above the open gate. An anchor is at the top of the flat face of the monument. This anchor, upon closer inspection, is a disguised cross, either symbolizing hope and steadfastness, or illustrating that Christ prevents people from drifting off and becoming lost.

Other historic markers in the Buckville Cemetery include tab in socket, die on base, raised top, pulpit markers, obelisk, and simple tombstones. A few of the tab in socket markers boast the cyma recta, or tympanum form on top, but the majority of the marker arch forms are the typical basket, segmented, semicircular, rectangular, or pointed arch form. A handful of the graves, whether they be individual graves or family lots, are surrounded by coping.

The markers in the cemetery are made of various materials, but the majority are made of either granite or marble. Although the historic and non-historic burials are interspersed with one another in the cemetery, it is easily to determine one group from the other.

INTEGRITY

The Buckville Cemetery is well maintained, and has not seen any alterations over the years. Although the Buckville Baptist Church was relocated above the waterline of Lake Ouachita in the 1950s, and a chain link fence and concrete steps leading from the lake were added in the 1960s, the only alteration to the graves and grave markers themselves has been wear and tear brought on by weather and time. As such, the Buckville Cemetery retains all seven elements of integrity—location, design, setting, materials, association, feeling, and workmanship.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1

SUMMARY

The Buckville Cemetery, located in the Avant vicinity, Garland County, Arkansas, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion A** with **local significance** as the most-intact resource associated with the community of Buckville, Garland County, Arkansas, which was covered by the waters of Lake Ouachita after construction of the Blakely Dam in the mid-1950s. The cemetery is also eligible for inclusion under **Criteria Consideration D: as a cemetery**.

There is no documentation of when the cemetery first began to be used; however, Frank Housley's burial (1861) is the first marked burial. In Inez E. Cline and Bobbie Jones McLane's book, *Garland County, Arkansas: Tombstone Inscriptions Western, Volume II*, Cline states that in 1873, Henry H. Williamson and Seaborn Brown donated the land for the cemetery. Unfortunately, there is no documentation of this action. Looking through deed records, it appears that the cemetery was never officially parceled out, as is typical of many cemeteries in the state. In 1952, The Buckville Cemetery Association was given the deeds to three cemeteries moved by the U. S. Army Corps Engineers, those being New Cedar Glades, New Bradley and New Pittman cemeteries. From that time forward, the Association has owned the four cemeteries.

ELABORATION

Town and County History

Blakely Dam near Mountain Pine, Garland County, Arkansas, is an example of the federal government's attempts for an overall flood control and hydroelectric power program. In addition to the dam creating Lake Ouachita, it opened a broad realm of recreational opportunities. Those who enjoy the benefits the dam brought to the area seldom consider the individuals whose lives were permanently changed as a result of the dam's construction. The reservoir's completion in the mid-1950s resulted in a complete dissolution of society in northwestern Garland County. The only remaining visible links to these lost communities in its original location is the Buckville Cemetery.

According to Hester A. Davis in her article "A History of Prehistory in the Mid-Ouachita River Valley," which appeared in the Garland County Historical Societies, *The Record*, the Caddo Indians first inhabited the land covered by Lake Ouachita. "Indian sites have been found in almost every field bordering on the Ouachita and Caddo Rivers." In 1939, there were two important archeological studies. These studies, of the Adair site and Poole site, provided evidence of concentrations of groups related to the Caddo tribe.

Settlement in the Northwest Garland County area of Arkansas resembled that of the rest of rural Arkansas, in that farms were established close to water sources – creeks and rivers. As early as the 1840s, public land surveyors noted fields near waterways, and early census records name farming as the occupation of the large majority of the settlers. In 1819, when the Arkansas Territory was formed, the area covered by the 1956

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 2

creation of Lake Ouachita first officially resided in Clark County; then Hot Spring County when it was formed in 1829; and then Montgomery County following its creation in 1842. In 1917, the area made its final move into Garland County. Four townships were created: Buckville, Cedar Glades, Crystal, and Bear.

By the time of the Civil War, many small communities had sprung up around the area of the Ouachita River and its tributaries in Garland County; however, much of the back country remained unoccupied. A few of these settlers owned slaves and operated their farms typical of the Southern small plantations. Most were self-sufficient, subsistence farmers. The region suffered great disruption during the Civil War, but afterward, the region benefited greatly with an increase in population.

In *Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Western Arkansas* (1891) by Goodspeed, the Buckville and Cedar Glades communities warranted mention because of their growth. Buckville is described as follows:

A flourishing little town eighteen miles east of Mount Ida, and twenty-two miles northwest of Hot Springs. Many of the solid farmers of the county reside in this locality. Cotton and corn are the principal products. The population is estimated at about 100. In the event of the electric process becoming an assured success this region will become a great mining district, as there are inexhaustible mineral deposits here.

Cedar Glades, a nearby community, out-numbered Buckville in population, and is described in the following statement:

(With) a population of 250, (it) is twenty-two miles east of Mount Ida and twenty miles northwest of Hot Springs, and is surrounded by good farming country. There is a good school-house here.

These two communities, because of their concentrations of residents, became important communities in the sparsely-settled Ouachita Mountains by the turn of the 20th century. Churches were built by these settlers that also served as community schools. Baptist churches – including the Buckville Baptist Church (which was moved from its original location, and is outside the boundaries of the Buckville Cemetery nomination) – proved most numerous, but Methodist churches also existed for a time at both Cedar Glades and Buckville. The largest schools operating in the area were at Buckville, Cedar Glades, and the nearby community of Avant. The area of southeastern Montgomery County (now northwestern Garland County) exemplified rural upland life in Arkansas during the early-20th century.

According to Dr. Wendy Richter, “One of the region’s most important resources, the Ouachita River, became the reason for the complete dissolution of society in a large portion of northwestern Garland County. For centuries, the river carried the waters of its drainage area; sometimes in a raging torrent, but at others, at only a trickle. The upper Ouachita existed as an untapped resource, of little benefit to anyone, and even a menace to some. The river’s change from a steep drop to a gradual incline resulted in a flooding problem for years. The drop in elevation from Blakely Mountain (about ten miles northwest of Hot Springs) forced water to flow downstream rapidly when the river was full, but this water naturally slowed down and spread out when

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3

it met slower-moving water below Camden in south Arkansas. The incline resulted in extreme variation in stream flow as well, virtually eliminating the possibility of year-round travel on the river.

In the 1870s, the United States Congress authorized the first survey of the Ouachita River to determine what could be done to reduce flooding and improve navigation. Public and private companies have revisited the issue since that time. The conclusion of the engineers was that they could not justify the use of taxpayer's money on the grounds of navigational purposes alone. They concluded that if someone, or some business or corporation, could meet—dollar for dollar—with the governments efforts and could utilize what little hydroelectric power that was generated by a dam on the Ouachita River at Blakely Mountain, something could be done regarding the flooding and navigation issues.

In the 1920s, Harvey Couch and his company, Arkansas Light & Power (later Arkansas Power & Light, or A P & L), made plans to control the river. Work began on the first of three dams in 1923. Lake Catherine, a small lake of 3,000 acres located primarily in Hot Spring County, was created by Rempel Dam in 1924 (NR listed 09/04/1992). The second and larger dam, Carpenter Dam (NR listed 09/04/1992), which is located upriver from Rempel Dam, was completed about ten years later in 1932. This dam created Lake Hamilton, which contains 7,000 square acres.

Couch planned for a third and final dam which would be an even larger one at Blakely Mountain. This was the site originally considered by the Army Corps of Engineers. The dam would be between 150 and 175 feet high, and would create a reservoir covering between 25,000 and 35,000 acres of land. In June 1938, the Hot Springs *New Era* newspaper headline boasted "\$6,000,000 Dam North of City Nears Reality." Harvey Couch was quoted as promising the dam's "immediate construction." Of course, construction was pending based on the enactment of a Congressional flood control bill. Couch and his company continued with their plans, creating an atmosphere in Buckville, Cedar Glades, and Crystal Springs that the end of these various communities was near.

By the end of the 1920s, residents in Buckville, Cedar Glades and the other communities began to move away. In addition to the future construction of the third dam, another factor was responsible for this: the Dierks Lumber & Coal Company. In 1922, the Dierks Company began to buy thousands of acres of Ouachita Mountain timberland to supply its future mill at Mountain Pine, Garland County, Arkansas. Their mill was located about one mile from where Couch proposed to place the third dam.

By the early 1800s, timber proved to be the United States' most useful raw materials. This resulted in the lumber and lumber industry emerging. By the 1880s, the Great Lakes lumbermen began look for other sources of timber outside of their home region due to the depletion of virgin timber in the North. The industry relied on new, untapped sources, so it gradually moved westward. As the lumber companies moved south, the business became an important entity in Arkansas. The lack of adequate transportation played a role in much of the state's forests remaining unexploited; therefore, by the 20th century, the Ouachita

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 4

Mountains contained much of the world's largest supply of untapped shortleaf pine. This ultimately brought entrepreneurs seeking the region's timber, including the Dierks brothers.

The expansion of the railroad and the rapid growth of the timber industry in the 1880s resulted in many timber industries tapping this resource by the turn of the 20th century. Many practiced the policy of "cut out and get out." Fortunately, the Dierks Lumber & Coal Company practiced some of the South's first forestry conservation policies. They sought to maintain an on-going source of timber for their operations. The company began to expand, purchasing "large new blocks of timber in the heart of the Ouachitas as a basis for two more double-band mills."

Dierks Company first purchased land in Garland County in September 1922. The land it purchased was around Hawes, near the site where Couch planned to build his third dam. Their philosophy was that the land was the proper location because AP&L would need the entire reservoir stripped of trees. The company went on to purchase more land in northwestern Garland County, in various parcel sizes. In 1928, the new company town of Mountain Pine, formerly Hawes, became fully operational. The company, by purchasing the land and timber rights in Couch's planned reservoir area, gained access to much of the area's virgin pine timber.

Citizens began to move from the area in the 1920s. With the fear of the looming construction of the dam, and the lucrative opportunity to sell their land to the timber industry for a fair price, many residents began to sell out and leave. The area would never be the same in that the ordinary rural Arkansas way of life was transformed into an extraordinary existence for those who remained.

The Dierks Company bought many acres of land in the area to supply timber to its Mountain Pine mill, and the following decade saw AP&L purchasing land to fulfill its long-range plans for completion of the dam at Blakely Mountain.

Even though residents sold their land and moved, the dam failed to get underway as scheduled, due to a series of problems. In 1939, AP&L applied to the Federal Power Commission to postpone construction of the dam. The company anticipated a two-year delay. As a result, the commission terminated AP&L's permit for construction, and the federal government began preliminary work itself, under the Vicksburg District of the Army Corps of Engineers.

It was only after World War II that the government funded the project, allowing work to proceed. The Corps of Engineers completed the task of land acquisition, cemetery relocation (Bradley, Brooks, New Cedar, and Williamson among others), and reservoir area clearing by the end of 1952, and the earth-filled dam itself was finished shortly thereafter. In 1955 the first electric power was produced by the facility, but the dam itself was not dedicated until July 4, 1956. With its dedication ceremony, Blakely Dam formally

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 5

took its place as a vital feature of Arkansas's flood control and hydroelectric power program, and opened a new realm of recreational opportunities for sportsmen with the newly-created Lake Ouachita.

Richter shows in her dissertation that the dedication looked to the future, but thoughts of those who once lived in the area flooded by Lake Ouachita remained in the past. By 1956, a generation had grown up with the knowledge that thousands of acres would be obliterated by the lake. The residents' ancestors homesteaded the region, cleared the land, built their homes, raised their families, buried their dead, and formed lasting relationships in the area. They witness the caring of the remains of family and friends away from local burial sites. With their lands sold, they watched as the forest was stripped and the buildings of their youth were torn down, and finally the land was flooded. The new lake changed their lives forever.

She goes on to show that the construction of Blakely Mountain Dam resulted in an exodus for northwestern Garland County beginning in the 1920s. It changed the lives of the displaced people forever. Today Buckville Cemetery sits quietly on the north shore of Lake Ouachita in northwestern Garland County. The cemetery is the only surviving remnant of the non-extant towns of Buckville and Cedar Glades in its original location, making it an important symbol of those lost communities.

Cemetery History

The first known burial is that of Frank Housley, who died August 22, 1861. It is believed that some of the unknown burials were before Housley's, but there is no documentation to verify this. In 1951, the Buckville Baptist Church was moved from the south side of the cemetery to the north side. The cemetery is the burial site of many of the individuals who filed for original land patents and other prominent citizens in the community. Buckville Cemetery is well maintained by the Buckville Cemetery Association. There are plans to continue burials, though the burial ratio is not expected to change much over the course of the coming years.

SELECTED BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF THOSE BURIED IN BUCKVILLE CEMETERY

George Washington Bradley (1858-1936): holds an original land patent in the area.

Thomas Newton Bradley (1850-1926): holds an original land patent in the area.

William Bill Bradley (1845-1933): holds an original land patent in the area.

Frederick Wheeler Hatmaker (1884-1954): holds an original land patent in the area.

James O. Meek (1884-1918): holds an original land patent in the area.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 6

William Rufer Robbins (1840-1892): holds an original land patent in the area.

George L. Williamson (1860-1926): holds an original land patent in the area.

Dr. Joseph W. Shaw (1844-1924): Shaw served in the 3rd Arkansas during the Civil War, and was appointed Postmaster at Buckville on June 24, 1884. Shaw was also the first doctor (a physician and surgeon) to come to Northwestern Garland County, Arkansas. He set up practice at Buckville. Shaw would later serve two terms (1895-1897) as State Legislator from Montgomery County.

Dr. Marcus VelpEAU Pool (1857-1925): Pool came to Buckville in the spring of 1891. Pool was a member of the Buckville School Board, a member of the Masons and Odd Fellows. He was appointed Postmaster at Buckville on March 23, 1903.

s Hatmaker (1854-1917): Hatmaker was appointed Postmaster at Buckville on March 1, 1907

Dr. John Hamilton Chew (1842-1904): Chew was a Physician in the Buckville area in the 1880s. He served as a Confederate Soldier during the Civil War.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Buckville Cemetery is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion A** with **local significance** as the most-intact historic resource associated with the community of Buckville, Garland County, Arkansas, which was covered by the waters of Lake Ouachita after construction of the Blakely Dam in the mid-1950s. The cemetery is also eligible under **Criteria Consideration D: as a cemetery**.

The coming of Blakely Dam, and the dedication of the dam in 1956, looked to the future, but thoughts of those who once lived in the area flooded by Lake Ouachita remained in the past. By 1956, a generation had grown up with the knowledge that thousands of acres would be obliterated. The residents' ancestors homesteaded the region, cleared the land, built their homes, raised their families, buried their dead, and formed lasting relationships in the area. They witness the caring of the remains of family and friends away from local burial sites. With their lands sold, they watched as the forest was stripped and the buildings of their youth were torn down, and finally the land was flooded. The new lake changed their lives forever.

Today Buckville Cemetery is the only visible link to the lost communities of Buckville and Cedar Glades, making memories of an earlier time and place. Buckville Cemetery is the only surviving resource associated with these communities that remains at its original location.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

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United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

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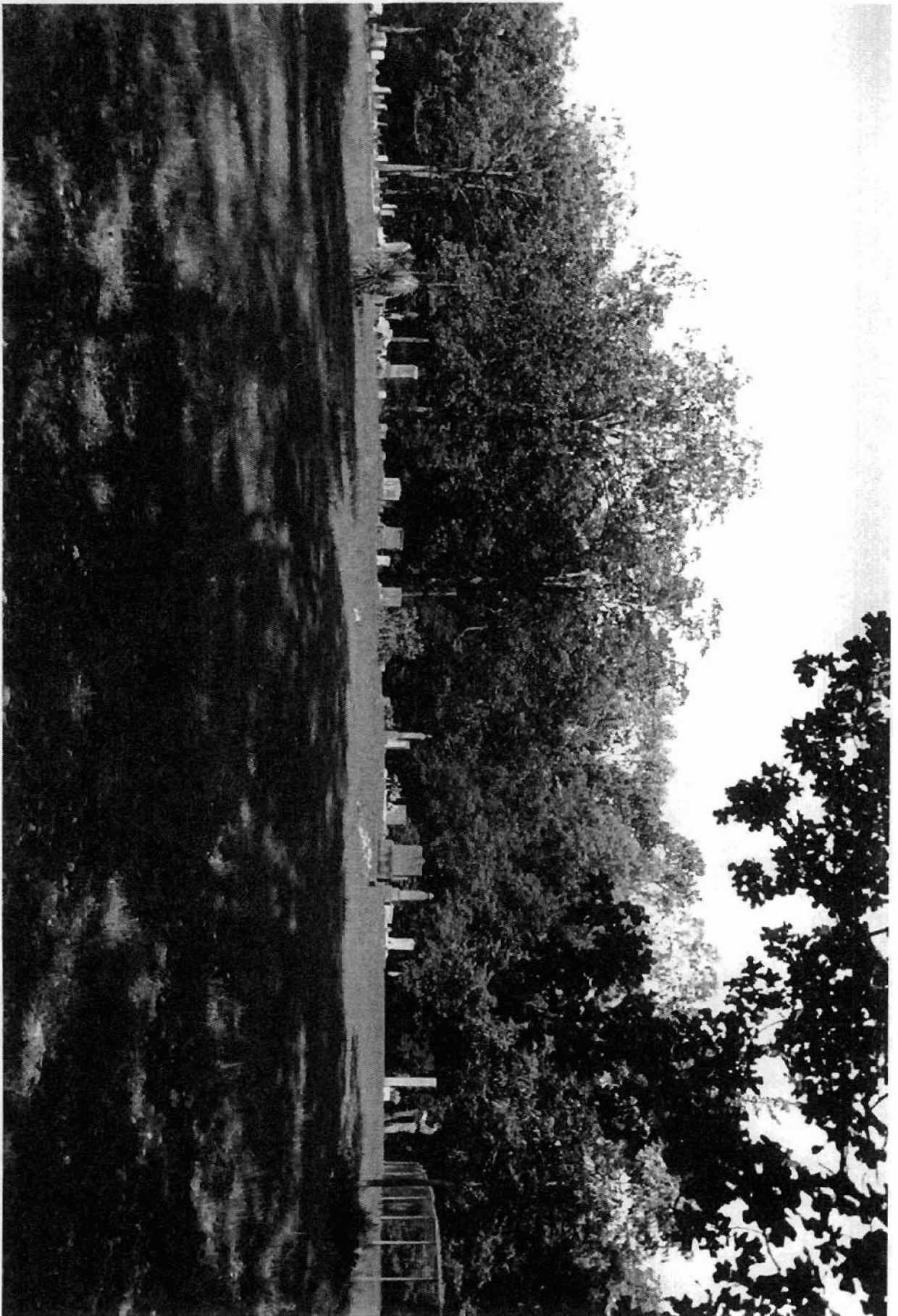
Section number 10 Page 1

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

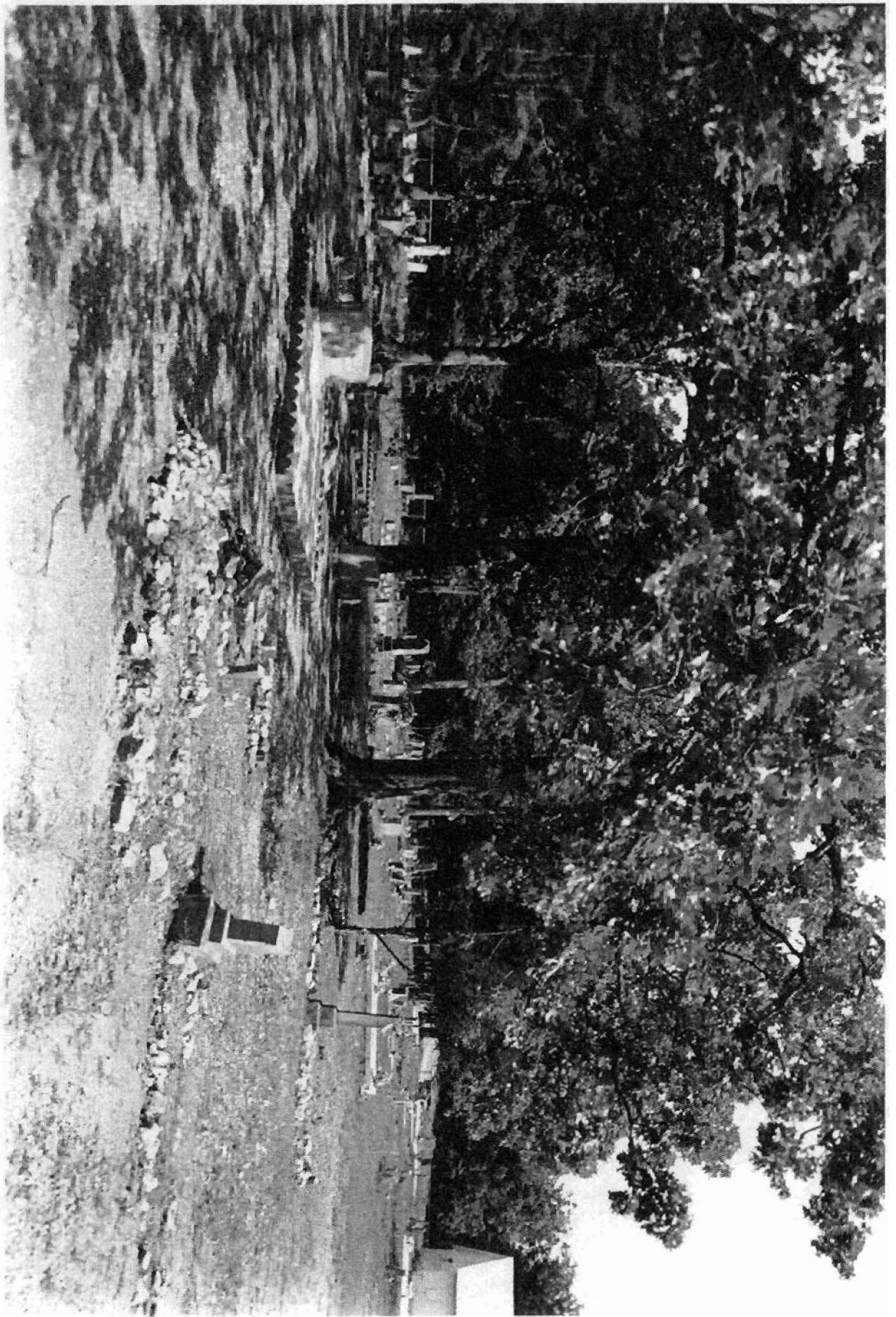
NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 34, T1S, R22N. This is an approximation; the cemetery was never officially parceled out.

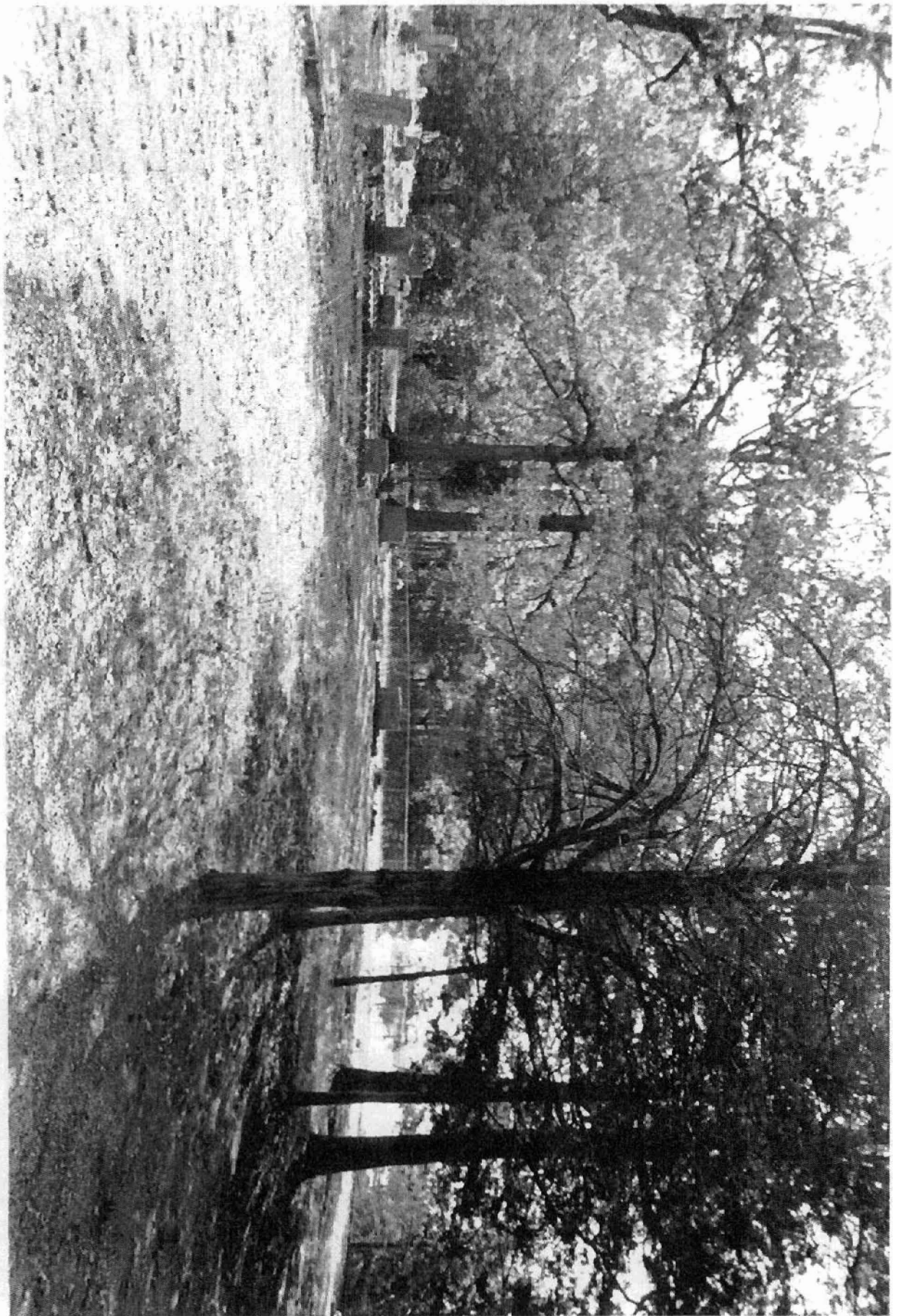
BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

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



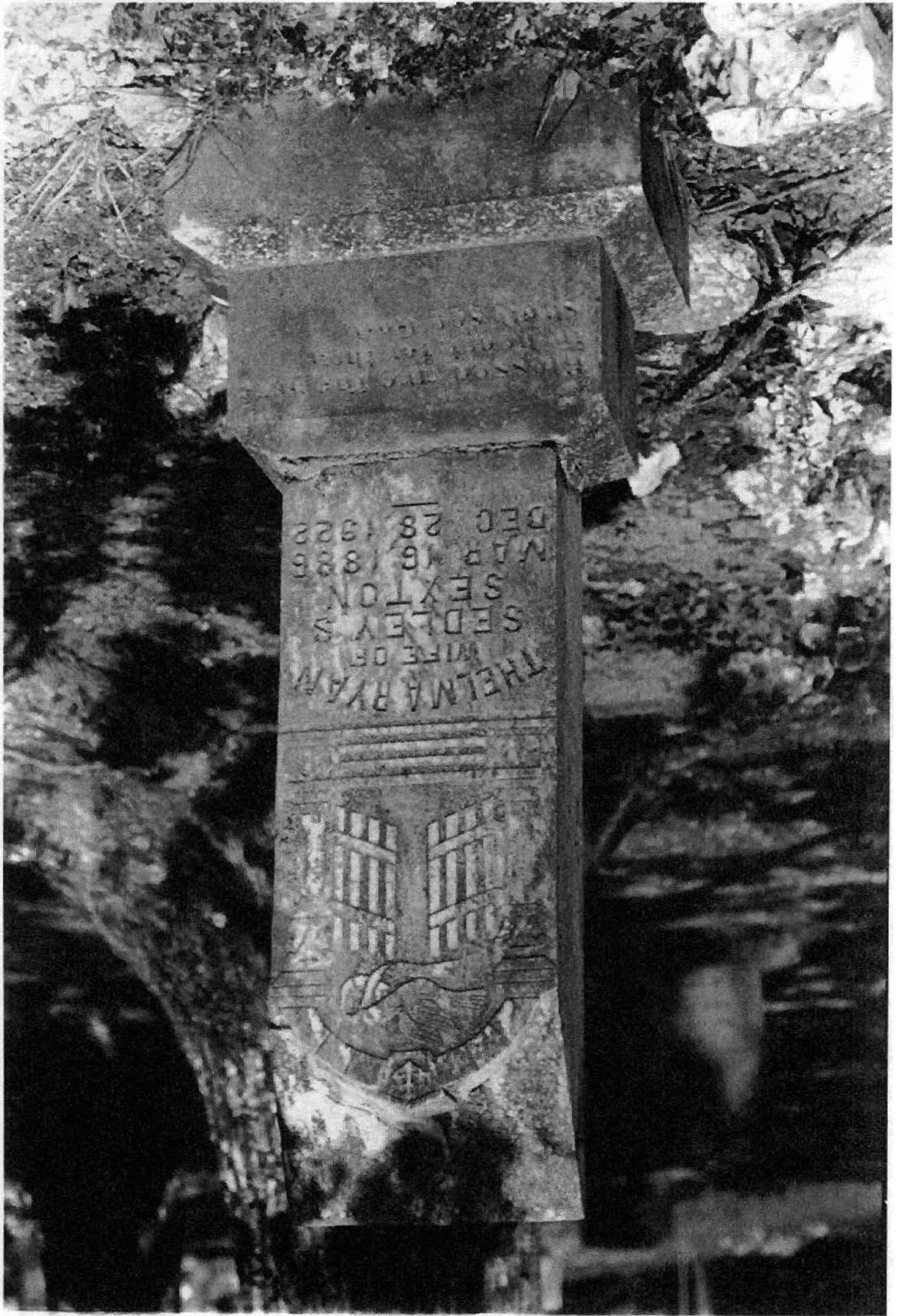






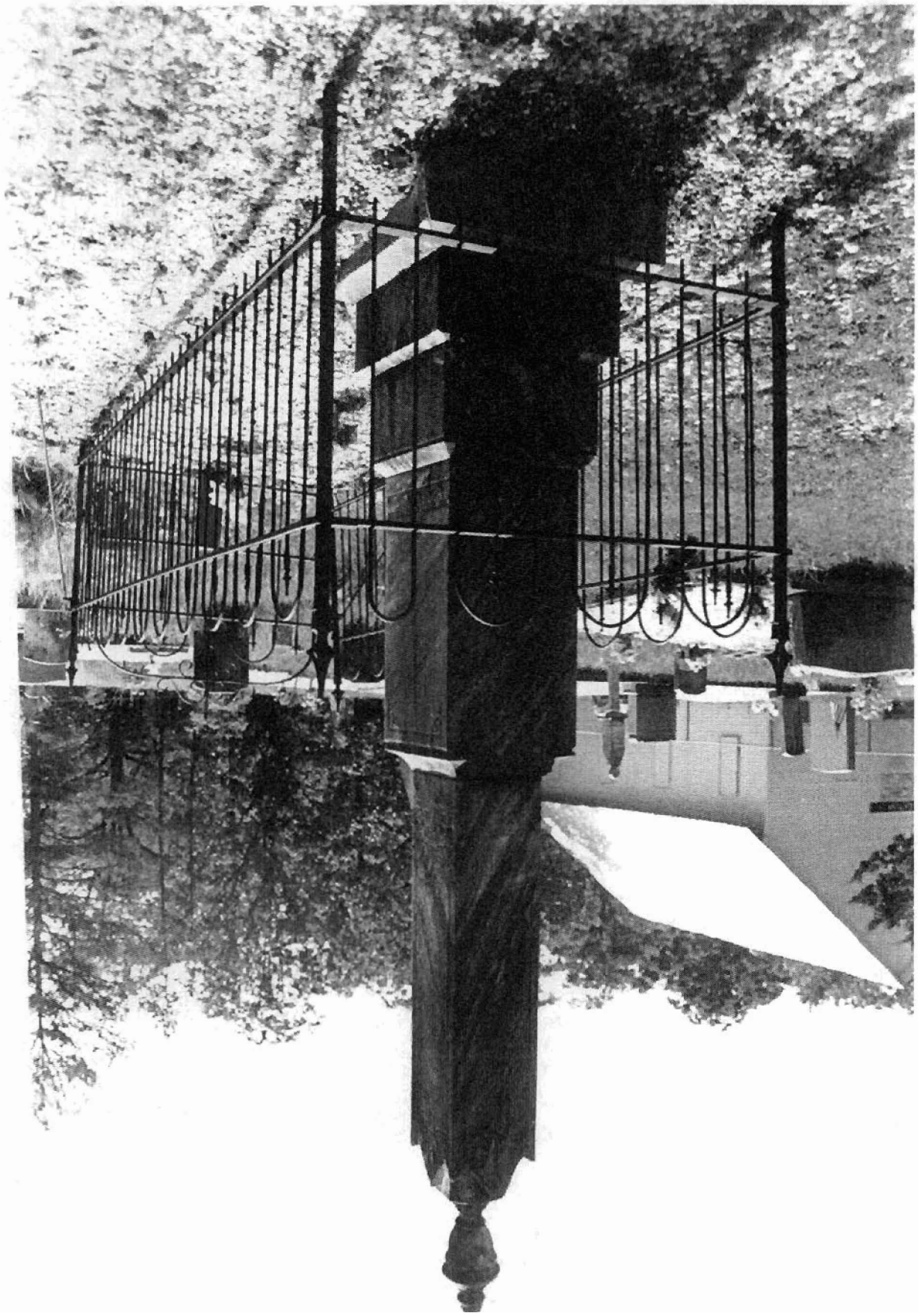


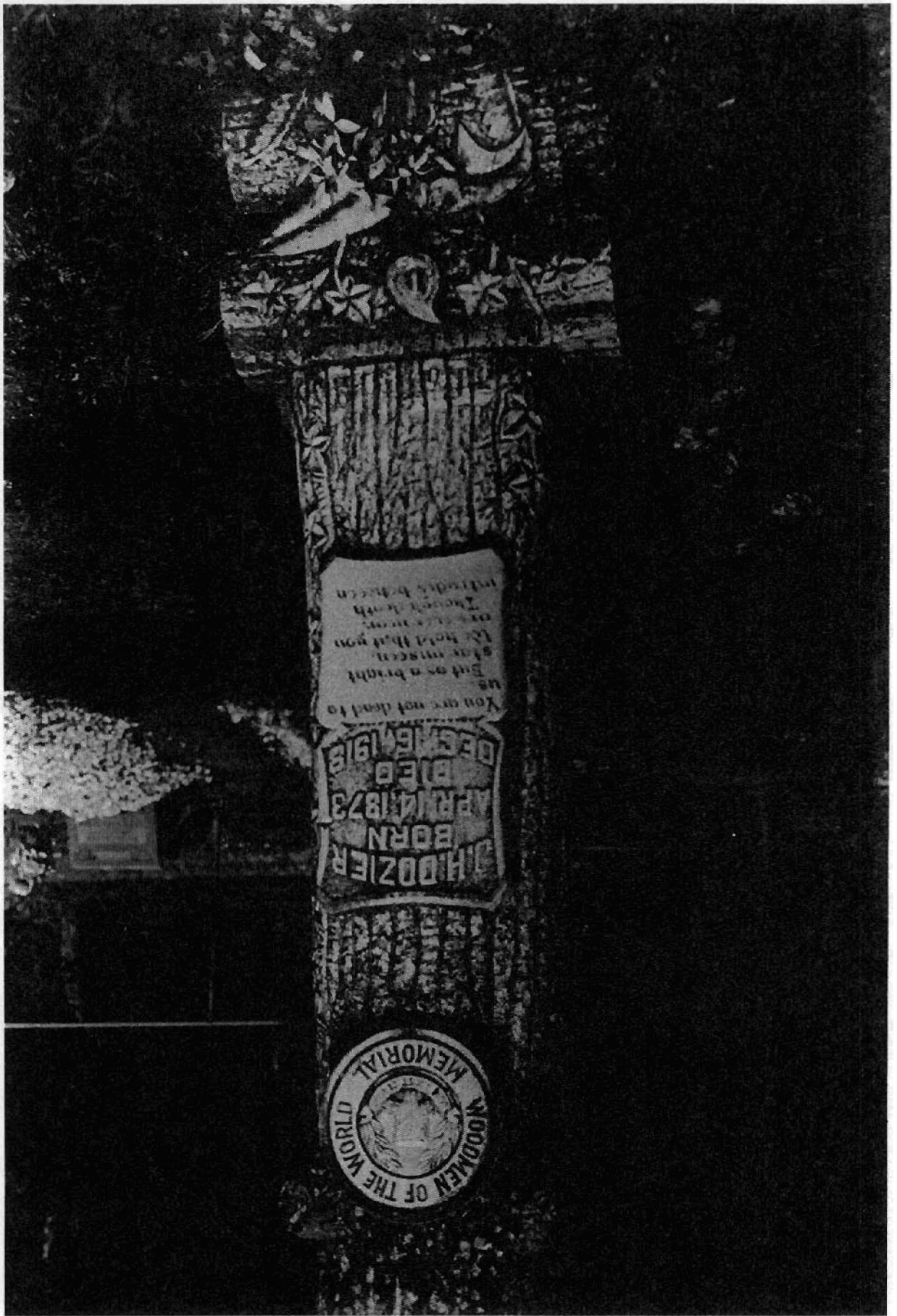




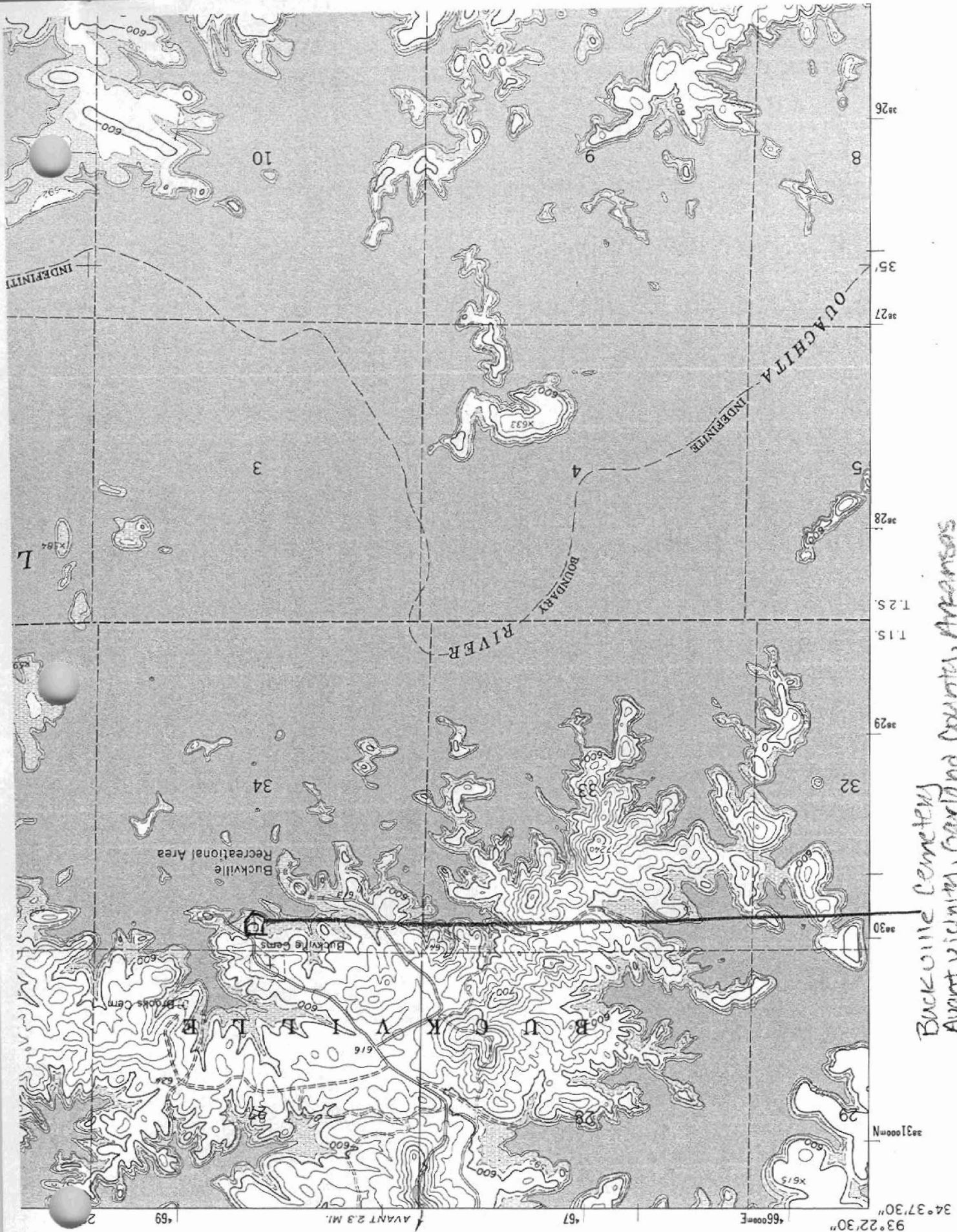
THELMA RYAN
WIFE OF
SEDLER S. SEXTON
MAY 16, 1886
DEC 28, 1922







UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



Buckville Cemetery
About vicinity, Garland County, Arkansas
UTM reference: 15U086015/3030127

735 III (1954)