

**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 Oakland-Fraternal Cemetery
other names/site number Oakland Cemetery, Fraternal Cemetery, Jewish Cemetery, Hebrew Cemetery / Site # PU5892

2. Location

street & number 2101 Barber Street not for publication
city or town Little Rock vicinity
state Arkansas code AR county Pulaski code 119 zip code 72201

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.)

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
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other, (explain:) _____ _____ _____	_____	_____

Oakland-Fraternal Cemetery
Name of Property

Pulaski 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	
2	1	buildings
5	0	sites
20	1	structures
31	0	objects
58	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

One (1)

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

FUNERARY/Cemetery

LANDSCAPE/Park

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

FUNERARY/Cemetery

LANDSCAPE/Park

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

MID-19TH CENTURY/Egyptian Revival

LATE VICTORIAN/Romanesque

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Neo-Classical Revival

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Prairie School

MODERN MOVEMENT/Art Deco

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation N/A

walls N/A

roof N/A

other Marble, Granite, Limestone, Bronze

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

SOCIAL HISTORY

COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

ETHNIC HERITAGE/Black

ETHNIC HERITAGE/European

Period of Significance

c. 1863-1959

Significant Dates

c. 1863-1959

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation (Complete if Criterion D is marked)

N/A

Architect/Builder

Tunnah, James; Tunnah, Renton; Funston, William L.;
Viquesney, Julius A.; Monhan, Edward; Steinert, Richard.

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:

City of Little Rock Clerk's Office; Oakland-Fraternal Cemetery;
Temple B'Nai Israel; Temple Agudath Achim

Oakland-Fraternal Cemetery
Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 92 Acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>15</u> Zone	<u>568149</u> Easting	<u>3843424</u> Northing	3	<u>15</u> Zone	<u>568070</u> Easting	<u>3842877</u> Northing
2	<u>15</u>	<u>568173</u>	<u>3842874</u>	4	<u>15</u>	<u>568096</u>	<u>3842915</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 Lakresha Diaz, Little Rock, AR; Callie Williams, AHPP Intern; and Van Zbinden, National Register Historian
organization Arkansas Historic Preservation Program date October 9, 2009
street & number 323 Center Street, Tower Building 1600 telephone (501) 324-9880
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

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

name City of Little Rock, Mark Stodola, Mayor
street & number 500 West Markham, Room 203 telephone (501) 371-4510
city or town Little Rock state AR zip code 72201

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

Oakland-Fraternal Cemetery is comprised of seven separate cemeteries: Oakland Cemetery, Fraternal Cemetery, National Cemetery, two Confederate cemeteries, and two Jewish cemeteries. The Jewish cemeteries are B’Nai Israel Reformed Jewish Cemetery and Agudas Achim Orthodox Jewish Cemetery.¹ In 1862, the City of Little Rock began searching for a suitable location for a new cemetery to replace what’s now called Mount Holly. Mount Holly Cemetery had been the city’s only burial ground to the middle of the nineteenth century and was nearly full at the out break of the Civil War. Citing the dramatically increased number of deaths related to the Civil War, the city needed additional room for burials.

When the city purchased the Starbuck Plantation from Mary Starbuck in 1863, they paid \$5,000 dollars for 160 acres. The new cemetery ground was well outside of the city limits on the south and east side of town. Dramatic population growth during the Reconstruction and New South periods soon enclosed the cemetery. The National and Confederate cemeteries were the earliest sections to see burials; these during the Civil War. The National Cemetery and the larger of the Confederate cemeteries were listed on the National Register of Historic Places December 20, 1996, and are not included in this nomination.² A smaller, mass grave of Confederate burials was not included in that 1996 nomination and is included in this nomination as Confederate Cemetery.

During the 1950s, 60s, and 70s upkeep of the cemetery often overwhelmed the cemetery association’s financial resources and portions of the property were sold or leased. Oakland-Fraternal Cemetery in its present form is a 92-acre cemetery with six family mausoleums, a 290 crypt public mausoleum, and over 10,000 monuments and sculptures. The burial patterns, iconography, and artistic work reveal much about the Ethnic and social history of the city. The works of master stone cutters like William L. Funston, James Tunnah, Renton Tunnah, Julius Viquesney, and Edward Monahan reflect local patterns of wealth and taste. The separation of fraternal organizations, union, religions, and races reveal significant patterns in local and Southern society.

The neighborhood around the cemetery has transformed from working class residential to economically depressed with mixed commercial and industrial. For a period there was significant concern for the upkeep and future of the Oakland-Fraternal Cemetery. Recent efforts have greatly improved maintenance and Oakland-Fraternal, with its magnificent diversity, is a wonderful example of a Southern public cemetery.

¹ Agudas Achim later changed the spelling of their name to Agudath Achim. For the remainder of this work the spellings will be used alternately.

² Therese T. Sammartino, “Little Rock National Cemetery.” TD, 12 September 1996. Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, Little Rock, Arkansas.

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Elaboration:

Oakland-Fraternal Cemetery is now an urban cemetery on the east side of Little Rock, Arkansas. When the City of Little Rock purchased the 160 acre Starbuck Plantation to establish the cemetery, the cemetery was approximately one to one and one-half miles outside the city limits to the south and east of the city on the Pine Bluff Road, also known as the Pine Bluff Dirt Road. Largely undeveloped during the antebellum period, during the Civil War the area was used as a camp ground for Federal Forces and for a cemetery for Federal troops. The burial ground is a series of gently rolling hills dissected by a southerly flowing tributary of Fourche Creek. For many years the cemetery was often inundated by floodwaters from this creek. Native vegetation includes old growth Pin and White Oaks. Common cemetery plantings of Cedar, Willows, Holly, and Crepe Myrtle can also be found throughout the cemetery.

The original entrance to the cemetery was at College and East 17th streets (Photos #1-2). By the early twentieth century this entrance was served by a line of the Little Rock Traction and Electric Company that terminated at the main entrance. A Gothic influenced limestone lichgate and pedestrian gate was constructed at the entrance about 1885. In 1902, the City of Little Rock extended Barber Avenue south through Oakland Cemetery to East 25th Street.³ After completion of the road extension, the orientation of the cemetery moved west to Barber Street and the main entrance at College and East 17th fell into disuse.

Oakland-Fraternal Cemetery has seven separate sections that comprise one cemetery. There are only two physical separations of cemetery lands, those being the separation of the National Cemetery by a low stone wall and the separation of Fraternal Cemetery from Oakland by Barber Street. The remaining cemetery sections appear to be one large cemetery.

National Cemetery and Confederate Cemetery

National Cemetery was established in 1866 and was originally nine acres in part of what was then called City Cemetery. In 1868, it was expanded to the southeast boundary of City Cemetery and formally designated as a National Cemetery. In 1884, a portion of the southwest corner of Oakland Cemetery, adjacent to National Cemetery, was used to reinter 640 Confederate soldiers from Mount Holly Cemetery. This section was combined into National Cemetery by an Act of Congress on February 7, 1913 (37 Stat. 683).

Little Rock National Cemetery is separated by a low stone wall with a concrete cap from Oakland-Fraternal Cemetery. Little Rock National Cemetery was added to the National Register of Historic Places on December 20, 1996, (NRIS 96001496) and is not included in this nomination.

³ "Register of Lots Fraternal Cemetery," 2-5, In the collection of the Mosaic Templars Cultural Center. Also Harry C. Hale, *Digest of the City of Little Rock, Arkansas* (Little Rock: Democrat Printing & Lithographing Company, 1915), 57.

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However, there is a second portion of Oakland Cemetery commonly referred to as Confederate Cemetery. This roughly one acre section contains a mass grave of approximately 900 Confederate soldiers and is on the northeast corner of Little Rock National Cemetery. These graves were marked with an obelisk erected in 1913 and listed on the National Register of Historic places as Little Rock Confederate Memorial (5/03/1996, NRIS 96000499). The cemetery is still owned by Oakland-Fraternal Cemetery, but is routinely maintained by the National Cemetery. This section is located adjacent to the National Cemetery at the southeast corner of Oakland-Fraternal cemetery.

Oakland (East: Sections A, B, C, D, E F, H, L, New L, N, O, IOOF, Sons of Ham and Baby Land #1)

Oakland proper comprises the central and eastern sides of the Oakland-Fraternal Cemetery. This section contains many of the earliest non-Jewish or military burials on the site. The densest area of burials begins at the old northern entrance to the cemetery and spreads east and south. The far southern border of this section contains few burials and markers.

From the former main entrance at College Street and East 17th Street one enters the cemetery at the tops of a low rise. Two lanes, East Avenue and West Street, separated by a narrow row of burial plots, denote the western boundary of Oakland Cemetery.⁴ North Street runs directly across the northern boundary of the cemetery. Oakland section A, B, C, and D are traversed, to the east of West Street, running north and south, by a series of unpaved lanes named for flowers or flowering shrubs. Beginning at West Street they are, from west to east: Magnolia Avenue, Camellia Avenue, Heliotrope Avenue, Center Avenue, Lily Avenue, Violet Avenue, Evergreen Avenue, Daisy Avenue, and Calla Avenue. Not surprisingly, Heliotrope, Calla, Magnolia, and Violets were exceedingly popular garden cultivars in the late nineteenth century. The middle of sections A, B, C, and D, are bisected by unpaved and double width Grace Street running west to east.

At the northeast corner of West Street and Serpentine Avenue is the Sexton's Office (Photo #20). This Prairie influenced stucco and brick structure is now the home of the cemetery office. Several roads converge on the center of the cemetery at this location. Filbert Street comes from the West Side Addition, West Street runs north and Serpentine Street runs to the east. Serpentine Street curves away from the Sexton's house gradually turning north and connecting with North Street near what was formerly the Son of Ham section. The road separates sections A, B, C, and D, the middle of Oakland, from the eastern sections.

On the east side of Serpentine Street are Baby Lands #1 and #2, the former Sons of Ham section (Photo #11), sections E, F, H, New L, O (Starbuck #1), and Confederate (Starbuck #2). A portion of section H is noted on the cemetery's maps as being designated for the International Order of Odd Fellows.

⁴ When one looks at these streets on a map, East Avenue, which marks the east boundary of the Jewish Cemetery, is west of West Street.

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Like sections A to D, these sections are traversed, north and south, by a series of unpaved lanes names after popular Victorian era flowers and flowering shrubs. In the Center Addition of Oakland Cemetery between the extension of Magnolia Avenue and Center Street is the Southwestern Mausoleum Company Mausoleum constructed in 1919.

Oakland, West Side Addition

The West Side Addition to Oakland Cemetery is bounded by Barber Street to the West, the unnamed Fourche Creek tributary to the east and north, and National Cemetery on the south. The main entrance to the cemetery is now located on Barber Street in the West Side Addition (Photo #40). Filbert Street runs east and west through the west side addition. It crosses the creek on a concrete deck bridge with wrought iron handrails and joins West Street and Serpentine Street at the center of Oakland Cemetery.

North and south oriented roads through the West Side Addition are named for trees beginning with Oak Street on the west and ending with Hickory Street at the creek. The West Side Addition slopes gradually west to east with low lying lands along the creek on the east and north sides. These low lying lands are often inundated during high water and the burials along the creek are sparse.

The West Side Addition was opened in the early twentieth century. The north and central portions of the West Side Addition are highly intact historic burials. Burials along the lower portions of the West Side Addition, along Catalpa Street and in the Pike Addition, are more recent. The northern most corner of this section, a small area along the creek, is noted on maps as being a second Baby Land #2 (Photo #28).

Jewish Section (Hebrew Cemetery, B'nai Israel and Agudath Achim)

The Jewish section is comprised of the total area of land controlled by both B'nai Israel and Agudath Achim. These two Jewish communities represent both reformed and orthodox religious views respectively. These two synagogues control two plots in the northwest corner of Oakland-Fraternal Cemetery, totaling 14 acres in area. B'nai Israel and Agudath Achim are responsible for all burials and monuments in their respective areas.

These sections are commonly referred to as one cemetery, the Jewish Cemetery. B'Nai Israel was first deeded a plot of land to the west of the main entry gate at College and East 17th streets. They later expanded that property to the north of the original cemetery by purchasing a number of residential lots—though this area remains empty. B'Nai Israel's section was platted to the west of a preexisting Hebrew cemetery of unknown date or size.⁵

⁵ Hale, 55.

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Unlike the remaining sections of Oakland-Fraternal, the orientation of B'Nai Israel's section is clearly east to west. The highest point of this section is on the northeast corner near the old main cemetery entrance. The lowest point is at the creek on the southwest side of this section. Historic burials are concentrated on the northeast and upper portions of the section. The main entrance is off of Barber Street where one enters a wrought iron gate (with no pedestrian gate) onto Main Street. Main Street is lined with Crepe Myrtles and rises gently from west to east topping the hill at Veterans Boulevard. The streets are laid out in a grid with north-south oriented streets named 1st through 7th streets, Veterans Boulevard, and East Avenue. East to west oriented streets begin with A on the north and end with G on the south along the north boundary of Agudath Achim's section.

Agudas Achim purchased their one acre of land in 1876. This section is by far the most densely populated section of the cemetery. There are no north/south cross streets and most plots are separated by a two foot wide walk. The relatively steeply rising ground is highest at the east along West Street. On the south, at the north border of Oakland's section L, there are remnants of a wrought iron fence hidden inside a, now wild, stand of hedge.

Fraternal Cemetery

Fraternal Cemetery was originally granted to several African American fraternal organizations for the burial of their members and families. The groups originally included in the petition for land included the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Tabor, Order of 12 and the Free and Accepted Masons. Another group that played an important role in the formation and continued functioning of the cemetery was the Mosaic Templars of America, one of the largest African American fraternal organizations in the United States. This group began in Arkansas and had its headquarters in downtown Little Rock, not far from the cemetery.

In 1975, the Fraternal Cemetery board was dissolved and a new Oakland-Fraternal board of directors was created. Fraternal Cemetery has suffered from neglect and lack of funds. Although new burials continue within Fraternal's boundaries, portions of this area continue to degrade, especially the early gravestones and lot curbing. The organization of the cemetery echoes its early roots with streets named Tabor, Mosaic, Masonic and Odd Fellows. Most of these streets run east and west, but are unlabeled within the cemetery.

Stranger's Hallow, Oakland Section G

Section G of Oakland Cemetery was bounded on the east by the unnamed tributary of Fourche Creek and extended south to the north boundary of National Cemetery. For many years this was marshy lowland, often flooded in high rains.

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Very early in the history of Oakland Cemetery this became a pauper's burial ground nicknamed Stranger's Hallow.⁶ The City Clerk's registry of lots indicates section G as a Potter's field for both black and white interments. The last pauper's burial listed in Oakland-Fraternal Association records was in 1986. A *Gazette* Article from September 11, 1955, indicates the Potter's Field to be about two acres of land in a grassy field. This article also indicated a segregation of the black and white interments.⁷

The majority of section G was sold to the National Cemetery to assist their expansion in the late twentieth century. The ground was raised and new drainage installed. The end result was a protrusion, some call it thumb shaped, of the National Cemetery into Oakland Cemetery. The area surrounding the National Cemetery's flagpole is what remains of the Stranger's Hallow.

In 1880, the *Arkansas Gazette* reported two articles where the sexton refused to bury the paupers sent to the cemetery because he was not paid enough for the burials. In one case coffins sat out in the cemetery for three days unburied.⁸ In the other case, a child's body was sent back to the family. The child's body was eventually buried, but only after having to seek a permit from a Judge. The *Arkansas Gazette* reporter accused the sexton of being "Sowerberry, the undertaker, Oliver Twist's employer, who not only made it difficult for paupers to get a decent burial, but made Oliver sleep in a coffin to cut down expenses."⁹

Baby Lands

There are three small sections of the cemetery dedicated for the burial of children and called Baby Land (Photo #11). The original Baby Land is located in a triangular open area in the north east corner of the Oakland Cemetery between Serpentine Street and Eden Street. Although several stones were knocked over, some have been replaced, while many remain partially buried. Many stones include just the death date as the child never made it past one year of life. The majority of the grave markers are appropriately small and ornamented with carved lambs or sculptures of angels or children.

A second section called Baby Land #2 is set aside on the north end of the West Side Addition along the creek (Photo #28). There are a small number of burials in this area. A third Baby Land is listed on Oakland-Fraternal Association maps in section H of Oakland Cemetery. A fourth small section which includes several various types of children's monuments is located to the north-west of the Sexton's Office, in Oakland's section L, directly adjacent to the south boundary of Aduagath Achim Jewish. Though this is not specifically designated a Baby Land by the Oakland-Fraternal Cemetery Association.

⁶ *Arkansas Gazette*, January 16, 1875. *Arkansas Gazette* hereafter referred to as *AG*.

⁷ *AG*, September 11, 1955.

⁸ *AG*, December 9, 1880.

⁹ *AG*, October 9, 1880.

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It is assumed that many more children were buried in the pauper's field with no markings at all. Cemetery records indicate that over 8,000 children and infants are buried in the Oakland section of the cemetery (There is not adequate information to include Fraternal in these numbers). The dramatic decline in infant mortality rates over the last 150 years is reflected in the records of the cemetery. For example, from the years 1890-1899 over 1,788 of the 4,216 interments (42%) were of infants and children. By the 1940s, the percentage is reduced to 20 with 472 burials of infants and children out of 2,306 interments. This last decade has seen less than 1 percent of infant and children of the overall interments.

As can be seen, Oakland Cemetery and Fraternal Cemetery are large cemeteries with diverse groups and interests represented within its enclosures. As with any cemetery, of any size, the built environment assists our understanding of the history of our communities. The structures, monuments, and stones left behind help to remind us of who we were, or to tell us how we should remember. Within Oakland and Fraternal cemeteries there are a number of particularly notable structures, objects, and buildings.

Entrance Gate and Fence (Photo #40)

The Oakland-Fraternal Cemetery's main entrance is situated at the intersection of East 21st Street and Barber Street. This entrance became the only vehicular and pedestrian entrance to Oakland proper after the closure of the original main entrance at the intersection of College Street and East 17th Street. One enters the cemetery through an ornate cast iron fence connected to four, square, stone columns and two, square, stone pillars; stone toppers include square bases and orb finials, each decreasing in height from the main pair.

There is a separate entrance for both the Fraternal and Jewish sections of Oakland-Fraternal cemetery. The Jewish section entrance is located north of the Oakland entrance off of Barber Street. The Jewish section is entered through an ornamental metal fence connected to two large brick pillars surmounted with stone caps and orb finials. This lichgate is topped by an arched metal sign stating "OAKLAN CEMETERY"; the D is lost.

The Fraternal section entrance is located directly across Barber Street from the main entrance (Photo #41). After the extension of Barber Street in 1902, that took the majority of section A from Fraternal, Fraternal stands as a completely separate cemetery.

Oakland and Fraternal are mainly surrounded by modern fencing, both ornamental and chain-link. Some sections, however, still contain early cast iron fencing, including portions along the northern boundary of Oakland, along East 17th Street, stamped "Hanika Iron Fence Co. Springfield." Although variations of this company name survive in a small number of other cemeteries, the details about their workings are unclear.

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Enclosures

Throughout the cemetery, lot curbing plays an important part in the delineation of lots and the dense character of many sections (Photos #3, 5, for example). A wide variety exists, from ornate, hand-carved curbing and corner posts to simple linear curbing. Although most prevalent in the older Jewish sections, lot curbing survives throughout the cemetery in various forms. This includes sections of Fraternal Cemetery where many of the lot curbing survives only in a fragmentary state. By far the most intact examples of late nineteenth and early twentieth century curbings are found in the Jewish Cemetery. Signed works by William L. Funston, Monahan & Viquesney, and Monahan & Steinert are all readily found. Common burial iconography such as vines or lilies, are typically found on the pillarettes adjacent to stairs. Many of these pillarettes reflect Gothic forms in smooth finished surfaces and arched tops. Lettering choices tend to be medieval influenced insular scripts with exaggerated capital letters. The form of lot curbing becomes less decorative through the end of the nineteenth century. By the 1910s lot curbing tends to be more natural with more rustication and of larger proportion; iconographic carvings are also less common by this period. This is perhaps a reflection of the Arts and Crafts movement and its avocation for the use of natural materials.

There are remnants of curbing in both Oakland and Fraternal. Reflecting economic standing, lot curbing tends to be found on the family plots of wealthy families across the ethnographic and racial spectrum. In Fraternal the use of lot curbing is less common, revealing a group of lower economic standing. So too in Oakland, those white families of lower wealth typically do not have any type of lot curbing or plot enclosure.

Only one family lot is surrounded by iron fencing (Photo #18). It is unknown if this was the only plot to ever have iron fencing, common in many Arkansas cemeteries, or if much of the historic fencing has been lost. The Haynes plot, including Stephan Haynes and his wife Susan, is located to the north of the Sexton's Office in an early section of Oakland proper.

Although private lot curbing surrounds many family or group plots, throughout the cemetery there is also street curbing, separating road beds from often slightly raised burial sections (Photos #26, 33, for example). These sections include the north-western portion of the Jewish Section and the West Side Addition, located west of the tributary of the Fourche Creek. In the Jewish section the street curbing is marked "CARL L. GARMS, MAKER, LITTLE ROCK, ARK."

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Roads

Internal roads and paths vary from newly paved to gravel and grass. Within Oakland proper, these streets are named after various flowers and trees. Streets running North and South are named after trees, flowers, the cardinal directions east and west, geographical locations such as center and numbers. Streets running East and West include Grace, Oleander, Spring, Hyacinth, Serpentine and Catalpa. The entrance road which stretches from the main gate past the Sexton's Office is Filbert Street.

In the Fraternal section, streets running north and south are named for trees. The names of the east/west streets within the Fraternal section reflect the shared fraternal history of the site. These names include: Tabor, Mosaic, Masonic, and Odd Fellows. Each of these groups had a significant impact on the city as well as the cemetery.

Landscape Design & Vegetation

In accordance with then popular "Lawn – Park" cemetery style, which followed on the heels of the "Rural Cemetery" style of funerary landscape design, Oakland-Fraternal Cemetery was laid out using a gridded system. This was in contrast to the more picturesque and often curvilinear layout of earlier park like cemeteries. The internal grid of Oakland-Fraternal Cemetery varied depending on the changing elevation of the site.

Although the site and scope of original plantings are unknown, several significant trees and obviously intentional plantings still remain on the site. These include two large willows along the bank of the Fourche tributary creek south-west of the Jewish Section and scattered, large cedar and oak trees. One particularly large cedar is located directly inside the entrance to the Jewish section. Also in the Jewish section, two lines of Crepe Myrtles flank Main Street east from the entrance gate toward the heart of the cemetery.

Grave Markers and Monuments

Oakland Fraternal Cemetery features many outstanding examples of various funerary arts ranging from simple carved or cast grave markers to elaborate family mausoleums and vaults. Most of the grave sites and gravestones face east, although several face west. There are a few exceptions, where gravestones face north or south, but these seem to be based on space restrictions within family plots or inaccurate replacement of fallen gravestones rather than any particular belief system.

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There are a wide variety of historic markers, which offer an excellent catalogue of local carving and sculpting traditions as well as the change in popular design styles. Throughout the cemetery, various materials were used for markers including marble, granite, limestone, brick, concrete, bronze and zinc. Obelisks are also a common motif and several large examples are scattered throughout the cemetery.

Tillar Mausoleum (Photo #36)

The Tillar Family Mausoleum is located on the south-east corner of Chestnut and Filbert Street within the West Side Addition. This mausoleum is an excellent, if late, example of Egyptian Revival architecture popular during the middle nineteenth and late nineteenth century. This is in-fact, only the second known example of this style of architecture in Little Rock; the first being the Fordyce House on Broadway (NR listed 8/6/1975, NRIS 75000407).

The structure is raised on a stone base reached by three steps and flanked by two decorative urns. The walls are battered and outlined with a carved, bundled reed molding. The structure is also topped by a cavetto cornice, which is flared with a curve along the upper edge of the entire monument. The front entrance is flanked by two Egyptian columns with lily capitals. These lilies are similar to the single or bundle of lilies seen elsewhere in the cemetery, symbolizing the unfolding of life. Above the entrance, a symbolic sun disc is surrounded by a pair of “maternal” vulture wings.¹⁰ This wing and disc motif is echoed below the Tillar inscription.

F. M. Fulk Mausoleum

The F. M. Fulk Mausoleum was designed and erected during the first decade of the 20th century. Its design followed the then popular classical revival style with double columns of the Tuscan order supporting a small portico topped by a pediment with decorative ornamentation. The ornamentation is in the shape of a small wreath of Laurel symbolizing victory and eternity.¹¹ Two large bowl planters decorate the front entrance to the mausoleum. Square pilasters at each corner of the structure echo the four columns under the portico and are indicative of the classical style. After becoming a self-made millionaire through real-estate investment and the legal profession, Francis M. Fulk and his heirs were able to erect this grand mausoleum in the West Side Addition to Oakland Cemetery.

¹⁰ Douglas Keister, *Stories in Stone: A Field Guide to Cemetery Symbolism and Iconography* (New York: MJF Books, 2004), 15-6.

¹¹ Keister, 48.

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Herbert S. Turner Mausoleum

The Turner Mausoleum is located at the far south-eastern corner of Oakland section of the cemetery. Unlike the Tillar and Fulk Mausoleums, the Turner Mausoleum faces west, away from a nearby cemetery storage building. The mausoleum's entry has been sealed. The structure was designed to emulate classical motifs, but in a modified linear style. Two rectangular columns support the portico roof, topped by a broken pediment. The sides and rear lack any ornamentation. The entire plot is delineated by lot curbing. The lack of ornamentation and the rustication of the lot curbing and posts may be evidence of the influence of the Romanesque revival.

J. R. Southall Mausoleum (Photo #23)

The Southall Mausoleum is located along the eastern edge of Oakland-Fraternal Cemetery, south east of the intersection of Oleander Avenue and East Street. This is an excellent example of "Richardsonian Romanesque." This style was developed during the late nineteenth century after the popular repetition of architectural forms produced by Henry Hobson Richardson which incorporated rusticated (or rough/unpolished) surfaces into the traditional characteristics of Romanesque architecture and ornamentation.¹² The mausoleum is constructed of rusticated stone with a raised pediment obscuring a barrel vault. A large rusticated stone arch surrounds the gated main entrance. This arch is supported by truncated Tuscan columns on square pedestals. Dr. James Henry Southall was a surgeon for the confederate army and participated in many of the important battles of the Civil War. He moved to Little Rock with his family after the war and died in 1901, putting the construction of the mausoleum at the height of popularity for "Richardsonian Romanesque."

Webber Mausoleum (Photo #19)

The Webber Mausoleum is located directly north of the Sexton's Office along West Street. This brick structure faces east and is entered through a narrow arched doorway. The exterior is entirely brick with a barrel vaulted roof structure. The door's angled marble sill is engraved with the Webber name. Very similar to antebellum mausoleums in Little Rock's Mount Holly Cemetery, it is a plain traditional structure with no ornamentation. In many ways this reflects a transitional period between the early nineteenth century philosophy on death and later ideology. That being that the burial ground was nothing more than simply a place to put an empty body which gradually shifted to a philosophical belief in memorial. A large nearby tree and climbing ivy are causing several sections of the brick exterior to deteriorate, with the possibility of imminent damage to the structure.

¹² *Ibid.*, 19-20.

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Mark M. Cohn Mausoleum (Photo #8)

The Mark Cohn Mausoleum is located in the Jewish section of the Oakland-Fraternal Cemetery to the south-east of the intersection of 7th and D streets. Contrary to traditional grave placement, this mausoleum faces north. This mausoleum was constructed using classical motifs and iconography including truncated composite columns on tall bases supporting a pediment roof. The floor of the portico is inscribed with the structure's construction year: 1910. Funerary garlands and bowl planters accent the front entrance. The plot is surrounded by rounded lot curbing and decorative entry posts. There are no distinctly Jewish characters or carvings on the exterior. Mark M. Cohn was the founder of the successful M. M. Cohn department store which had its headquarters in Little Rock for many decades.

SRW Mausoleum

The SRW Mausoleum is located in the Jewish Cemetery to the southeast of the intersection of D Street and Veterans Boulevard. This mausoleum is similar in overall design to the Mark M. Cohn Mausoleum. Four truncated Corinthian columns support the portico roof. Directly in front of the double metal doors, the portico floor is emblazoned with the date 1921 inlaid into the mosaic patterning. Two square planters are supported on large platforms on either side of the entry step. The structure is topped by a broken pediment. The entire lot is enclosed by curved top lot curbing with two ornamental entry posts.

Charles W. Kaiser Mausoleum

Charles W. Kaiser arrived in the United States from Obernich, Germany, in 1894 and established a successful mercantile store in Little Rock. He died in Little Rock in 1926.¹³ The Kaiser Mausoleum is located to the north of the annexed section of Main Street within the Jewish section of Oakland-Fraternal Cemetery. The mausoleum faces south, towards the Jewish Memorial to the Jewish Soldiers of World War I. This mausoleum was constructed using rusticated stone. Four small Tuscan columns sit within niches in the front façade. The name "CHARLES W. KAISER" and two ornate capital Ks are carved surrounding the entryway. A smooth pediment façade supports rusticated roofing slabs. Two ornate metal doors seal the entryway. Two pedestals support two ornamental urn planters to the left and right of the front façade. The heavy rustication and inset columns are evidence of the continued popularity of the characteristics of the "Richardsonian Romanesque" style.

¹³ Carolyn Gray LeMaster, *A Corner of the Tapestry*. (Fayetteville: University of Arkansas Press, 1994); 136.

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Bloch, Storthz and Dosch-Summerfield Mausoleums

These three mausoleums are located on adjoining plots at the middle of Block B on North Street in the Jewish Cemetery facing south. All three were constructed between 1925 and 1945. Each mausoleum has ornamentation and structural design characteristics of the then popular Art Deco movement in the United States.

As a result of the popularity of the 1925 *Exposition Internationale des Arts Decoratifs et Industriels Modernes* (International Exposition of Modern Industrial and Decorative Art) in Paris, many American designers and consumers began to emulate the ornate motifs and streamlined aesthetic of the European artists and manufacturers. The Bloch Mausoleum, built in 1938, is an excellent example with its smooth façade and deeply inscribed banding, block lettering and small spiral decorative panels. The curved lower sides of the front façade echo contemporary streamlined designs on modern appliances and automobiles. The Storthz and Dosch-Summerfield Mausoleums are slightly more traditional in style but still include highly geometrical renderings of vegetal ornamentation and lack overtly classical motifs.

There is a final mausoleum, the Kempner Mausoleum, in Block B on North Street, near to the west entrance to the Jewish section that was constructed after 1959. Though it is a good example of the continuation of Neoclassical Revival in funerary architecture, because of its age it is a non-contributing structure to this cemetery.

Bush Mausoleum (Photo #45)

The Bush Mausoleum is the only mausoleum or large monument of any kind located in the Fraternal section of Oakland-Fraternal Cemetery. This structure was “ERECTED BY MOSAIC TEMPLARS OF AMERICA” upon the death of John Edward Bush. John E. Bush co-founded the Mosaic Templars of America which became one of the largest and well-known black businesses in the United States before World War II.

The mausoleum is constructed of Vermont Granite. Its front façade includes four columns of the Tuscan order atop raised rusticated pedestals which flank the main doorway. The ornamental double metal doors are topped by a rusticated pediment inscribed with the name “BUSH”, the Mosaic Templars seal and the dedication of the structure by the Mosaic Templars of America. The sides are also covered by large rusticated stone panels. This structure’s design incorporates elements of both Classical and Renaissance Revival styles.

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The plot lies adjacent to several other prominent black business men and women including the first wife of Scipio A. Jones and the burial plot of Mifflin W. Gibbs; as well as the other co-founder of the Mosaic Templars; Chester W. Keatts.

Steen Monument (Photos #37-38)

The Steen Monument is a carved replica of a famous angel monument located in the Protestant Cemetery in Rome, Italy. The original sculptural monument was created by William Wetmore Story in 1894 to serve as the gravestone for the artist and his wife. Known as the "Angel of Grief" or the "Weeping Angel," replicas have been found in cemeteries across the United States. This monument is a closely copied replica, including the positioning of the angel, the sprig of Olive dropped by the angel in her grief as well as a wreath of Olive, both symbolizing the peace of the soul after death.¹⁴ The monument is also ornamented with small sculptural acroteria, or small carved ornaments, resting at the apex and lowest ends of classical Greek pediments often looking like a stylized palmettes. This example is of slightly different proportion to the original in Italy. It is unknown who carved or erected the Steen Monument.

Other Monuments

Large and small family and individual monuments are scattered throughout all sections of Oakland-Fraternal Cemetery. These include large modified chest tombs used as family monuments, medium family and individual markers and ornamental grave sculptures and obelisks.

Prominent modified chest tombs can be seen throughout the Oakland-Fraternal Cemetery. As with all of the other types of monuments and gravestones, they are most prevalent in the West Side Addition and the Jewish section. Early exemplars include the monument of the Fones Family, headed by James Amnon Fones (1839-1902) and Elizabeth Rison Fones (1850-1903) (Photo #17). This large stone structure resembles a popular typology for funerary monuments; the sarcophagus of Napoleon, located in Paris, France. Many cemeteries across the United States contain monuments mimicking the emperor's tomb including a tapered base and curved top with ornamental volutes at either end, which in turn was originally modeled on the classical Roman sarcophagus of Scipio located in the Vatican City. Other examples include the Rimmel and Faucette family monuments, both located in the West Side Addition near the main Oakland-Fraternal entrance and the Hall and Skillern family monuments located to the south of the West Side Addition.

The Whitney monument resembles other modified chest tombs, with one important difference; urns containing the ashes of the memorialized family members can be seen through glass panels in the tomb itself. The glass panels have been damaged and at least one urn removed.

¹⁴ Keister, 61, 169.

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The urns of Edward Everett Whitney (1842-1917) and Lucia Letitia Whitney (1846-1926) are still visible within the monument. Another unusual monument is dedicated to W. H. Evans (d. 1920) and Mary C. Evans (1842-1919). Located in the south-eastern section of Oakland proper, this above ground vault is a hodgepodge of brick, concrete and stone with inscribed marble insets. The Evans plot is also surrounded by lot curbing.

Only a few above-ground burial vaults are located within Oakland-Fraternal Cemetery. Although the Evans monument is the largest, other examples include the J. E. Willmuth (1840-1931) concrete vault (Photo #32). A variant of the above-ground vault is seen in the family burial plots of Mills/Wright/Boulden located in the central Oakland proper section and the Kile family plot located in the West Side Addition. Both are completely covered with concrete or stone, encasing any and all burials in the plots.

The statuary grave markers present in Oakland-Fraternal Cemetery are mostly dedicated to children. There are fewer examples for adults, perhaps reflecting the pain of loss of a child and the stronger desire to remember that child. The largest example is the full figure Steen Monument, or "Angel of Grief," discussed earlier. The Strickland Monument (Photo #15) includes three statuary: a robed young woman strewing flowers for Mary Strickland (1860-1889) in the center and a now headless small seated child holding a cross for Earnest William Strickland and a now wingless cherub atop a rocky mound for Burnard Martin Strickland. All three of the Strickland monuments are located atop the same engraved marble base. The monument, located on the east side of Center Street south of Grace Street, was erected by Morris Brothers & Company of Memphis, Tennessee in October 1891. The *Arkansas Gazette* notes that the monument to the wife and children of William Strickland was made, "out of marble of spotless purity."¹⁵ Made from Carrera marble and carved by Italian stone cutters, the principal figure is five-foot-four inches tall and the children are two-foot-nine inches tall.

Mallie Jewell Wilson's (1887-1942) statue, a robed angel of unknown maker, is located in the West Side Addition near to the Fourche tributary creek bridge. Wilson's angel is holding a bouquet of flowers reflecting the beauty and brevity of life. The bouquet includes what appears to be a palm frond, a daffodil, a rose, and some other flowers.

Full figure statuary dedicated to children include the now headless and handless young boy statute for Anderson Mills Wright (1888-1894). Like the Strickland Monument it too was erected by Morris Brothers & Company of Memphis and is made of Carrera marble. A figure of a young boy leans against a small tree, the tree wrapped in English Ivy suggesting both a life cut short and an undying affection for someone who has become immortal. So too the stone of Charlie Smith (1885-1900), which features a young child, now headless, leaning on a pillar of stone wrapped with English Ivy.

¹⁵ AG, October 10, 1891.

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Only one example of statuary is extant in Fraternal Cemetery, that being a small praying angel atop a marble base for Xanthe Virginia Suggs (1904-1919).

One of the most striking types of monuments scattered across the Oakland-Fraternal Cemetery is the obelisk. Derived from Egyptian forms, the obelisk is representative of a ray of light beaming down directly to earth.

The earliest known example of an obelisk was found at Abu Ghurob and dated 2,500 B.C.E.¹⁶ Some Obelisks, such as the Williams-Clark monument located in the West Side Addition towers above the small monuments to individual family members scattered around its base. This obelisk sits atop a complementary base with "WILLIAMS" and "CLARK" in raised letters.

Other large obelisks include the Uriah Milton Rose (1834-1913) monument. This obelisk sits atop an ornate base with carved floral motifs at each corner. Two ornamental urn planters flank the base. The base is inscribed to the memory of U. M. Rose who rose to national prominence as a lawyer, became a founding member of the American Bar Association and an ambassador to the 1907 Second Hague Peace Conference. Other, smaller obelisks include: John M. Samuel (1832-1882), Joseph Witkowsky (1838-1873), a draped obelisk with gothic scrollwork; Jacob Blass (1869-1882), and the Wolf family monument c. 1870 in the Jewish section. Obelisks in Oakland proper include Logan H. Roots (1841-1893) (Photo #10), the Kirst family monument, W. E. Roberts and the Mast family monument. A variation of the obelisk is seen in the grave marker of R. B. Burluson (1832-1881) in the central area of Oakland proper, which includes a Tuscan column on a carved base. There are no obelisks located in the Fraternal section.

There is only one historic, war commemorative monument in Oakland-Fraternal. In the annex of Main Street at East Avenue in Jewish Cemetery sits a tripartite monument dedicated to Lt. Robert Russell Fox and Captain Charles Sol Narkinski.¹⁷ Both were killed during service during World War I and immediately following. Fox (November 23, 1889-August 28, 1920) was killed in Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, while serving as a pilot in the second observation squadron. Narkinski (January 7, 1892-December 9, 1918) was the commander of the Fifth Trench Mortar Battery. The Fifth Mortar Battery was a part of the Fifth Field Artillery Brigade in the Fifth Division. Narkinski died of wounds suffered in battle. Tragically he died after the signing of the armistice agreement and only six days before the Fifth Trench Mortar was ordered home.¹⁸

¹⁶ Keister, 16.

¹⁷ In the documents of the University of Illinois at Urbana Narkinski is listed as Charles Sol Narkinsky. He graduated with a degree in electrical engineering in June 1912. University of Illinois, Urbana, *Twenty-seventh Report of the Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois* (Springfield: Illinois State Journal, State Printers, 1914), 46.

¹⁸ Society of the Fifth Division, *The Official History of the Fifth Division U.S.A.* (New York: Wynkoop Hallenbeck Crawford Company, 1919), 285. There are differing dates of death for Sol Narkinski; some sources site November 28, others October 28. His tombstone and this monument both note December 9. The history of the Fifth Division notes that between November 30, 1918, and December 15, 1918, the Fifth Trench Mortar Battery was assigned to Luxembourg and it was during this time "that one officer of the brigade died of wounds."

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The monument to Fox and Narkinski is a marble monument facing west and is approximately ten feet tall. On the left is the inscription for Fox and on the right side is the inscription for Narkinski. At the top outside corner are roundels with Daffodil blossoms; an icon of resurrection or rebirth.

The middle of the monument contains the inscription, "They served their country with honor and heroism in the World War and this memorial is dedicated to their memory." Above commemorative inscription is a bas-relief American flag. The monument is topped by a lamp with a burning flame, in this case a symbol of eternal vigilance. There is no known date for the erection of this monument but it is believed that it was placed approximately 1925.

Gravestones

The smaller gravestones and monuments that makeup a significant part of the funerary markers in the cemetery range in date from 1862 to modern machine cut stones installed within the last year. There are numerous examples of early hand-carved stones that include traditional funerary iconography as well as symbols associated with various cultural, religious and fraternal organizations. In the Jewish Cemetery it is not uncommon to see a combination of iconographic symbols; most frequently the combination of Hebrew lettering and Masonic symbols.

One excellent example of this combination is a hand-carved gravestone for Gabriel McGowan (1813-1870) (Photo #17). This stone was carved by James Tunnah and is of high relief in marble with a number of common Masonic symbols, including tools of the trade, and rope surrounds. This marble stone is located in the central portion of the Jewish section at the corner of 4th and Main streets. Its crowned, or cloverleaf, shield design, unique in Oakland-Fraternal Cemetery, evokes a sense of strength and its substantial coping and high relief are good examples of early hand-carved work in Little Rock.

Other important iconographic themes include the use of bas-relief portraits, as seen on the Hilb Monument in the Jewish section, dedicated to Max and Esther Hilb, who both died before 1902 (Photo #4). The Hilb portraits, in sharp, highly detailed relief, appear above their respective names. The marble monument was installed in the cemetery by the Morris Brothers Company of Memphis, Tennessee.

Unlike so many of the other monuments in the Jewish cemetery, the Hilb Monument has no Hebrew lettering. The Alexander family stone, also in the Jewish section, also contains bas-relief portraits of the deceased buried beneath its foundations. A bas-relief carving of Ernestine Alexander graces the south face of the coped stone. It is unknown who carved the work but the style is very similar to William L. Funston.

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On the north face of this stone are a number of Masonic and fraternal symbols. Inside the openwork, which is created by four granite columns, is an urn. The whole monument is topped by a larger urn. The epitaph for Ernestine is given in Hebrew.

Floral motifs, also a traditional funerary ornamentation can be seen across all sections of the Oakland-Fraternal Cemetery representing a long lasting common iconographic theme. One of the most popular gravestone decorations of the late eighteenth century was the willow tree. It is commonly seen on stones from the middle to late nineteenth century becoming less common into the early twentieth. In Christianity it is associated with the gospel of Christ as well as immortality.¹⁹ An example of this motif can be seen in the stone for Moses Burgauer (1832-1867). Other common flora symbols include: the olive branch, a symbol of peace; ivy, a symbol of immortality, attachment, friendship, and affection; vines, like ivy with the additional symbolism of renewed life; roses, lauded in their perfection and beauty, symbols of beauty, martyrdom, and purity; laurel, associated with immortality and victory; and lilies, symbols of innocence and purity. Less common, or non-existent, are the symbols of ferns, thistle, sunflowers, grape clusters, and wheat.

As tastes and styles continued to change during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, new gravestone styles became popular. The use of granite, nonexistent in the 1870s, became increasingly popular by the 1910s so that marble work practically disappears. Coinciding with the rise of granite as common stone material are the appearance of wedgestones, undressed stones, and emerging stones. It is not surprising that the popularity of the undressed stone coincided with the rising popularity of the Arts & Crafts movement.

There are three examples of zinc monuments all dating between 1885 and 1899. Two monuments of unknown manufacture are for children. P. C. Slaterly's (February 17, 1885) marker was made by the Detroit Bronze Company of Detroit, Michigan (Photo #12). Detroit Bronze was founded by J. H. Eakins about 1879. It became a subsidiary of Monumental Bronze in 1881 and by 1886 was gone. The lack of these as a more common type is likely the result that they were sold by agents. Each marker was custom made by the foundry and though they could be purchased for as little as two dollars, an agent needed to be available to sell them.²⁰

A highly popular form is the "tree stone" which figured prominently as the commonly accepted style for Woodmen of the World burial insurance markers.²¹ Early examples of this form in Oakland-Fraternal date to the mid-1890s (Photo #32). The majority of these early stones are signed by Monahan & Viquesney.

¹⁹ Keister, 67.

²⁰ Barbara Rotundo, "Monumental Bronze: A Representative American Company" in Richard E Meyer, ed., *Cemeteries and Gravemarkers: Voices of American Culture* (Logan, UT: Utah State University Press, 1992).

²¹ Keister, 65-6.

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One of the earlier examples is signed J. A. Viquesney suggesting that it was Julius Viquesney who was largely responsible for local stone cutting of this specialized form. After the turn of the twentieth century unsigned, likely mass produced, forms become more common. It is also after the beginning of the twentieth century that tree stones for the Women of Woodcraft begin to appear.

One marker, although unusual in style, also includes floral motifs akin to Art Deco traditions, but lacks the streamlined quality of later works. This is the Hillard monument, dedicated to Ida May Hillard (1876-1912) located on the eastern edge of the West Side Addition, near to the Fourche tributary creek. The date of 1912 for probable manufacture also puts this monument well before the 1925 exposition in Paris that sparked the global interest in Art Deco as a modern style. Later true Art Deco style gravestones and family monuments can be found throughout the cemetery, including the stone of Lena Latkin (1886-1933) located in the western portion of the Jewish section.

Two unique headstones are the tabernacle forms of Charles Sol Narkinski (1892-1919) and Roy Dennis (1899-1924) (Photo #27). Interestingly, both are made of concrete. Narkinski's headstone had a marble inlay that is now lost. Narkinski's monument is topped with a star reflecting his service in the Army Expeditionary Force during World War I. Dennis's monument includes a stamped epitaph and a stamped rock decoration popular in the 1920s. Inside the tabernacle frame, Dennis's headstone includes a steel oak branch with several oak leaves. Oak leaves traditionally reflect strength, endurance, eternity, faith, and virtue; it is often a symbol of an abiding Christian faith.

Throughout the cemetery there are all the common forms of headstones and monuments found in any Southern cemetery. Many of these common forms were readily purchased from catalogues and morticians after the rise of mass production. As was stated previously, earlier stones tend to be marble while later stones and monuments transition to granite. There are very few homemade monuments or concrete monuments and only three extant examples of zinc monuments.

The majority of monuments prior to about 1915 were locally carved by James Tunnah, Renton Tunnah, William Funston, Frederick Lemon, Edward Monahan, Julius Viquesney, and Richard Steinert. After 1915, local stone carvers seem to disappear, perhaps with the rise of less expensive mass produced stones, or there is no evidence of their initial stones. There are some late 1860s examples by Anderson & Venn Company of Memphis, Tennessee.

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These later headstones, of which there are four examples, show a trade network in headstones significantly larger than previously thought. Early monuments tend to be round, or Roman, in form, quickly transitioning to highly embellished ogee and Gothic forms.

Much of the iconography of this early period in the cemetery's history continues into the late 1870s and middle 1880s. Common symbols include: hands, both clasped and upward pointing; urns, draped urns, and draped monuments. Less common are examples often associated with protestant Christianity, those of descending doves, open gates of heaven, and holy cities. Within the Baby Lands sections it is common to see lambs or cherubs.

Within the Jewish Cemetery one sees common Hebrew iconography setting this population apart from the rest of the burials. Jews from across the state are buried in this section, many from locations where there was no synagogue. We find on almost all stones the use of *po nikbar* or *po nitman*, "here lies." The majority of stones include the Hebrew dates of birth and death. A number also include the entire inscription in Hebrew. Unlike contemporary burials in Oakland, Jewish burials are more apt to note the country of birth; perhaps reflective of lingering identification with European communities. The Jewish section of Oakland-Fraternal is also where the leaving of grave gifts is most readily apparent.

Leaving stones or pebbles on a tombstone or grave is one of the most curious, as one author notes, forms of memorialization. Indeed at its very basic levels this practice of leaving a stone, pebble, coin, or bit of glass is a way of saying that someone remembers that person and that deceased still matters in someone's life. It is unknown when the practice, almost uniquely Jewish, began. The Old Testament contains a number of references to leaving stones at the site of a burial one of the earliest is Joshua 4:1-9. Douglas Keister notes in his work on cemeteries that the tradition likely also had its roots in the realities of desert life and the practicality of regular burial maintenance in a desert environment.²²

Buildings Located in Oakland-Fraternal Cemetery

Oakland Mausoleum (Photo #21)

In 1919, Southwestern Mausoleum Company received land from Oakland-Fraternal Cemetery to build a mausoleum and sell the individual crypts until 1934, when the mausoleum and any unsold crypts would revert back to the city, the owner of the cemetery.²³

²² Keister, 157-8.

²³ "History of the Oakland Cemetery Mausoleum," [1957], D, n.p., Files of Jim Eison, Little Rock.

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The building design is attributed to Charles Thompson but there is no documented evidence to prove this.²⁴ Southwestern Mausoleum Company built a large and beautiful mausoleum with 290 crypts total and three family rooms.

By 1923, Southwestern Mausoleum Company went bankrupt and foreclosed on the mortgage taken out on the building. The city then purchased the mausoleum from the savings and loan holding the mortgage. In the 1950s, a mausoleum association was formed by crypt owners and families to help maintain the building.²⁵

The Oakland Mausoleum faces west toward what was Oakland section G. The building is of a Neoclassical design with an overall form of base, shaft, and capital, and is clad completely in limestone with a parapeted flat roof. The west frontispiece is comprised of three bays. The northern bay is a blank wall above a plain base and topped by an undecorated cornice and parapet. In the first quarter of the frontispiece, toward the north, is a wide pilaster projecting from the exterior wall. This rectangular form is inscribed with the King James Version of John 11:25, "I am the Resurrection, and the Life: he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live."

The central bay of the west frontispiece is the main entrance of the mausoleum. Though the entryway is only three steps up, the architect has placed oversized stair walls on each side creating a stylobate. The entryway is flanked by two fluted columns, very similar in proportion and form to those found on the Propylaea of Acropolis in Athens. Like those of the Propylaea, the Greek Doric columns lack a base, giving an air of strength and permanence. These two columns support an entablature in which is incised Oakland Mausoleum. Above the entablature and cornice is an attic story with a carved relief of a lamp connected by laurel swags to two, upside down torches. Of course laurel is associated with victory, eternity, and immortality. The lamp is often a symbol of wisdom and holiness with its flame representing eternal vigilance. Anchored by two inverted torches, both burning, the representation is that these interred souls continue to exist in a separate realm. Overall the relief is an iconography of hope and a message that death is not the ultimate end of existence.

The southern bay of the frontispiece matches that of the northern bay. Like the northern bay in the first quarter there is a wide and shallow pilaster. On this pilaster is incised King James Version of Psalms 23:4, "Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil: for thou art with me."

The northern and southern facades of the mausoleum are identical; the work being symmetrical. A tripartite window marks both facades. These windows provide light into the central hall and reflect the interior cruciform plan. The rear, or eastern façade of the building, like the western frontispiece, has three bays.

²⁴ Mrs. Mary Worthen was told the building was a Charles Thompson design by E. B. Cromwell, a relative and associate of Charles Thompson.

²⁵ Files of Jim Eison.

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It is on this eastern façade that it becomes apparent that the mausoleum sits on a concrete foundation. The plain limestone walls of the façade are fenestrated by arched openings with stationary stained-glass windows. The central bay of the façade is fenestrated by a pair of stationary stained-glass windows in square openings high on the façade. The parapet on this façade is open by a series of slits allowing for drainage of the roof down the back wall.

Sexton's Office (Photo #20)

The sexton's office was once both the home for the cemetery sexton and the church office, it is now the main office. The form is square with a rear, or north, addition. With deep enclosed eaves and a slightly flared, low-pitched, hip roof the building has Prairie style influences. It sits on a continuous concrete foundation and is clad in stucco over brick. It was built about 1917. No exact date for construction of the building can be found, in fact there is an oral tradition that the office was formerly a train station. Unfortunately this has not been substantiated.

The south elevation is the frontispiece of the building. It once had two doors and three equally-spaced windows. The western door was removed and the opening closed at an unknown date. This likely was during conversion of the building from home and office to just an office function. The three windows are six-over-one, double-hung windows. The one door is a multi-panel door with two lights in the middle. The door is topped by a four-light transom.

The east elevation is comprised of two bays. The southern bay is the original c. 1917 structure, it is fenestrated by five windows. Two windows appear to be original, the southernmost, are six-over-three, double-hung windows. Three windows to the north have been replaced and are six-over-six, double-hung vinyl-clad windows. It also appears as if two doors have been enclosed though there is no known history of any doors on this elevation. The second bay of this elevation is the rear of the concrete block work addition. The addition is concrete block and built into the hillside. It has a flat tar roof and originally had one window opening in this elevation.

The north elevation is the north side of the circa 1950 concrete block addition. This was once fenestrated by two windows, now enclosed.

On the west side the building has two bays, again these are the southern bay of the original building and the northern bay of the circa 1950 concrete block shop addition. The shop addition has a large roll-up garage door and one metal door. The elevation was fenestrated by one window, now enclosed.

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The original building has a low profile access ramp that rises from the north to a door approximately three quarters of the way up the side. This door is a metal exterior door with no panels or lights. Five equally spaced windows fenestrate this elevation. These windows are original double-hung, six-over-three windows.

Creek Bridges 1 and 2 (Photos #24-25)

There are two bridges across the unnamed tributary of Fourche Creek. One bridge is located on Filbert Street and the second is to the north on Charles Street. Both are concrete deck bridges. The Charles Street bridge has a simple, open concrete railing and is painted black. The Filbert Street bridge has an antique iron handrail attached to a new bridge. Both are contributing.

Non-Contributing Buildings and Objects

Metal Storage Building

There is one non-contributing metal storage building on the east boundary of the cemetery. This building is used for storage of mowing and burial equipment. It is a metal-frame, metal-clad structure with a gable roof. It has one entry door on the front, facing west, and one roll-up door.

Veterans Memorial

Just west of the World War I memorial to Fox and Narkinski in the Jewish Cemetery is a monument to veterans of all wars buried in the Jewish Cemetery. This highly polished, gray, granite monument is a perfect sphere placed on a graduated pier. The whole monument is no more than three feet high. It was placed in approximately 1999.

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The numbers for contributing resources within the property reflect the following:

Buildings: Sexton's House, Oakland Mausoleum

Sites: Cemetery Fixtures (Roadways, Plantings, Fencing, Creek)

Structures: Tillar Mausoleum, F. M. Fulk Mausoleum, Herbert S. Turner Mausoleum, J. R. Southall Mausoleum, Webber Mausoleum, Mark M. Cohn Mausoleum, SRW Mausoleum, Charles W. Kaiser Mausoleum, Bloch Mausoleum, Storthz Mausoleum, Dosch-Summerfield Mausoleum, Bush Mausoleum, Fones Monument, Rimmel Monument, Faucette Monument, Skillern Monument, Whitney Monument, Willmuth Vault, Creek Bridge 1, Creek Bridge 2.

Objects: Oakland Entry Gate, Fraternal Entry Gate, Jewish Entry Gate, Steen Monument, Strickland Monument, Mallie Jewel Wilson Monument, Anderson Mills Wright Monument, Charlie Smith Monument, Xanthe Virginia Suggs Monument, Williams-Clark Obelisk, Uriah Milton Rose Obelisk, John M. Samuel Obelisk, Joseph Witkowsky Obelisk, Jacob Blass Obelisk, Wolf Family Monument, Logan H. Roots Obelisk, Kirst Family Monument, W. E. Roberts Obelisk, Mast Family Monument, R. B. Burleson Monument, Gabriel McGowan Stone, Hilb Monument, Alexander Monument, Moses Burgauer Stone, P. C. Slaterly Monument, Hillard Stone, Lena Latkin Stone, Sol Narkinski Stone, Roy Dennis Stone, World War I Monument, Balance of historic markers.

The numbers for non-contributing resources within the property reflect the following:

Buildings: Storage-Equipment Shed

Structures: Kempner Mausoleum

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Oakland-Fraternal Cemetery

Total number of burials: 38,064

Number of Historic Burials: 33,060

Percentage of Historic Burials: 87%

Approximate dates of historic burials: 1861-1959

Burials by section:

Oakland Cemetery has an estimated 33,417 burials. This number includes 6,569 that are listed as paupers and are unmarked.

Number of Historic Burials: 29,959

Approximate Dates of Historic Burials:

1861-1869	51
1870-1879	1,802
1880-1889	2,992
1890-1899	4,216
1900-1909	3,993
1910-1919	5,200
1920-1929	3,959
1930-1939	3,131
1940-1949	2,306
1950-1959	1,494

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Fraternal Cemetery

A large number of Fraternal Cemetery records were lost in the fire that destroyed the caretaker's house in 1970. A ledger book was recovered and purchased from an antique dealer in Hot Springs, Arkansas, in 2007 and is in the collection of the Mosaic Templars Culture Center, a museum of the Department of Arkansas Heritage. As yet no complete accounting has been completed from this book. However, a listing of all the headstones was recorded in 1975, but of course did not include records of burials without markers. Therefore the numbers for Fraternal are an estimate prior to 1975.

Total number of Burials: 1,906

Number of Historic Burials: 992

Approximate Dates of Historic Burials:

1890-1899	15
1900-1909	78
1910-1919	248
1920-1929	268
1930-1939	120
1940-1949	116
1950-1959	147

Confederate Cemetery

Oakland-Fraternal burial records do not indicate in which Confederate cemetery individuals are buried. Since both the eleven acre Confederate cemetery (now a part of the National Cemetery) and the small one acre Confederate cemetery were both run by Oakland Cemetery until 1913, it is difficult to say where each individual was buried. Very few burials are marked. Therefore to obtain these numbers it was assumed that after 1913, when the eleven acre Confederate cemetery was given to the National Cemetery, all the burial records indicating Confederate were in reference to the small one acre Confederate cemetery still owned by Oakland Cemetery. For records prior to 1913, each name was cross-referenced in the National Cemetery database. If the name did not appear in the National Cemetery at this time, it was assumed that individual is buried in the one acre Confederate Cemetery. There are very few burial records prior to the 1870s. This number 900 comes from the confederate monument indicating the mass Confederate grave at this site.

Total number of burials: 1,158

Number of Historic Burials: 1,158

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Approximate Dates of Historic Burials:

1860-69	900
1870-1879	1
1880-1889	0
1890-1899	25
1900-1909	58
1910-1919	36
1920-1929	54
1930-1939	52
1940-1949	28
1950-1959	4

B'nai Israel Jewish Reform Cemetery

Total number of Burials: 1,204 (including 58 with unknown death dates)

Number of Historic Burials: 707

Approximate Dates of Historic Burials:

1870-1879	19
1880-1889	53
1890-1899	60
1900-1909	64
1910-1919	63
1920-1929	92
1930-1939	115
1940-1949	108
1950-1959	133

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Agudas Achim Orthodox Jewish Cemetery

Total number of Burials: 379

Number of Historic Burials: 244

Approximate Dates of Historic Burials:

1860-1869	7
1870-1879	3
1880-1889	19
1890-1899	12
1900-1909	20
1910-1919	39
1920-1929	33
1930-1939	38
1940-1949	40
1950-1959	33

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Summary

Oakland-Fraternal Cemetery is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criteria A and C** with **State Significance**. It is also being submitted with **Criteria Considerations A and D**. The property is comprised of seven separate cemeteries: Oakland Cemetery, Fraternal Cemetery, National Cemetery, Confederate Cemetery (eleven acre), Confederate Cemetery (one acre) and two Jewish cemeteries most often referred to as the Jewish Cemetery. Little Rock National Cemetery was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on December 20, 1996. That listing included Confederate Cemetery (eleven acre) and for that reason neither of them are included in this nomination.

As the city of Little Rock grew and expanded, the population movement was initially toward the south and east. The 160 acres on which Oakland-Fraternal was located was purchased from Mary Starbuck, the widow of Paul R. Starbuck, by the City of Little Rock in March 1863. The original impetus for this purchase began in May 1862 to find a burial place for the Civil War soldiers dying in Little Rock hospitals. This became the city's largest cemetery. Gradually, the total acreage declined as unneeded property was sold. Oakland-Fraternal now includes over 10,000 monuments and sculptures on its 92 acres. As the public cemetery for over one hundred years, the cemetery is representative of Little Rock's social fabric. United States Senators and Congressmen, Governors, Mayors, merchants, doctors, and educators are all interred in Oakland-Fraternal. The cemetery's burial patterns, iconography, and art reflect changing patterns in popular culture and mass production. The interment of immigrants, African Americans, paupers, religious and non-religious potentially reveal more about the city of Little Rock than many written histories.

Elaboration

The Growth of Little Rock & The Starbuck Estate

The property where Oakland-Fraternal Cemetery is now located is first listed under the ownership of Beverly Pool and Allen M. Oakley in the records of the Arkansas Abstract and Guarantee Company from 1834. William E. Woodruff, founder of the *Arkansas Gazette*, obtained the property "free and simple" on October 20, 1838, when Pool and Oakley failed to make an appearance in court. On January 20, 1843, Woodruff took out a mortgage on the property with Daniel Ringo as the backer. After a "complicated legal battle," the land was eventually sold to Paul B. Starbuck on March 1, 1850.²⁶ This transaction was enacted to repay Woodruff's debt to Daniel Ringo.²⁷ Starbuck farmed the property until his death in 1861.

²⁶ Joe Neal, "Fraternal Cemetery: Reflections on a Southern Negro Graveyard," *Pulaski County Historical Review*, Volume XXV, No. 1 (March, 1997): 1-13.

²⁷ Little Rock City Clerk, records, Abstract of Oakland Mausoleum.

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At the time of Starbuck's passing he held only a bond to the title of the property.²⁸ Mr. Starbuck's interests in the property were passed to his wife Mary Starbuck on November 1, 1861, when she was appointed administratrix of his estate.

On December 31st of 1862 William E. Woodruff, Jane E. Eliza Woodruff and Mary Starbuck sold the 160 acre estate to the City of Little Rock for \$5,000. The Woodruffs received \$3,600 and the remaining \$1,400 went to Mary Starbuck. This deed was recorded by the city clerk on March 6, 1863.²⁹ This purchase of 160 acres continued Little Rock's trend of expansion in all directions south of the Arkansas River during the last half of the nineteenth century. New areas continued to be annexed into the city after its incorporation in 1831 until the outbreak of the Civil War.³⁰ After the end of hostilities in 1865, Little Rock began to grow again at a high rate.

As the population of Little Rock continued to rise, nearly tripling from 1860-1870, concerns over public health and sanitation grew. This included concerns over the practice of private burials within the city limits.³¹ There was also a growing possibility of overcrowding at the city's only public cemetery, Mount Holly. In the *Digest of the City of Little Rock, Arkansas*, printed in 1915, in which all general resolutions and ordinances of the city are recorded, the section dealing with nuisances specifies various actions and conditions that are to be considered unlawful within the city limits. Sections 1108 through 1111, enacted during the 1860s, define the presence of human burials, whether buried individually or within private graveyards, to be a nuisance to health.³² This applied to all bodies buried on private or public lands within the city limits, with the only exception being those individuals buried within the Mount Holly public cemetery. Upon discovery of private burials, the Chief of Police was required to inform the owner and see that the body or bodies were removed to a plot in one of the public graveyards.

The enormous extent of land purchased for a new public and military cemetery by the City of Little Rock in 1862 constituted a large investment in the continued growth of the city and its population after the war. This was especially significant as at the time of the purchase since many portions of the population were still enduring the hardships caused by the fighting in and around the city during 1862 and 1863. After the capture of the city and its arsenal by General Frederick Steele on September 10, 1863, the newly purchased cemetery became the burial ground for civilians as well as Union and Confederate troops.

²⁸ *Arkansas Gazette*, (?), D (photocopy), Files of Oakland-Fraternal Cemetery Association.

²⁹ Copy of the original deed, Oakland-Fraternal Cemetery Association files.

³⁰ Wilson S. Dornblaser, "How Little Rock Grew," *Arkansas Gazette*, November 7, 1937, Part IV, 1-3.

³¹ Goodspeed Publishing Company, *Biographical and Historical Memoirs: Pulaski, Jefferson, Lonoke, Faulkner, Grant, Saline, Perry, Garland and Hot Springs Counties, Arkansas* (St. Louis: The Goodspeed Publishing Company, 1889, reprint Easley, SC: Southern Historical Press, 1978); 368-9.

³² Harry C. Hale, *Digest of the City of Little Rock, Arkansas: Embracing the Ordinances and Resolutions of a General Character Passed by the City Council of Said City up to and Including the Session of September 21, 1914*. (Little Rock, AR: Democrat Printing & Lithographic Co, 1915); 212-4.

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By the end of the 1860s, Oakland Cemetery had become the primary city cemetery, although it was still located one and a half miles outside of the city, surrounded by farmland. In the following decades, several new additions to the city would bring housing and public institutions to the land surrounding the present day Oakland-Fraternal site.

Civil War

The Oakland-Fraternal Cemetery originated during the Civil War, as the need for a new cemetery in Little Rock was great, with “many soldiers dying almost daily in the emergency hospitals of Little Rock.”³³ At this time, much of the land near the cemetery was occupied by encampments of Confederate and Union soldiers. The Arsenal (located in modern MacArthur Park) had been taken over by local Confederate regiments in 1861.³⁴ The old Hanger Plantation, Oakwood, (near present day 9th Street and Hanger) was used for a time as the headquarters for Confederate General Sterling Price, and St. John’s College (located where I-30 now stands at the intersection of 10th Street) was used as a Confederate hospital. When the city of Little Rock was occupied by Union troops on September 10, 1863, the Arsenal, Oakwood, and St. John’s College continued their military functions under Union control. The occupation also extended to the site of Oakland-Fraternal Cemetery, as it was used for a Union encampment.³⁵ This is evidenced by an 1869 *Arkansas Gazette* article which makes mention of “a line of old rifle-pits, thrown up during the war” at Oakland.³⁶

The military occupation did not prevent the intended use of Oakland-Fraternal as a city cemetery, as a May 1, 1869, *Arkansas Gazette* article lists a report from the city and military sexton John P. Karnes. The report indicates that from 1861-1869, 1,416 Confederate soldiers and 2,073 Union soldiers were buried at Oakland-Fraternal Cemetery. This report also indicated 439 white citizens, 1,069 colored citizens and 299 refugees were also buried during this time period.³⁷ The Oakland-Fraternal records do not begin until 1868 and therefore we do not know who the first interments are for certain, but logically it would have been soldiers from each side of the conflict in 1863. Walking through the cemetery will reveal many headstones dating to 1863, but without records, it is unknown if these burials are original or were reinterred after the war.

³³ *Arkansas Gazette*, May 15, 1862. Transcribed by Pris Weathers available at www.arkansasties.com.

³⁴ MacArthur Museum of Military History, “From Turbulence to Tranquility: The Little Rock Arsenal” On the internet at <http://www.arkmilitaryheritage.com/exhibits/turb1.htm>. Accessed, October 7, 2009.

³⁵ United States. Department of Veterans Affairs. “Cemeteries—Little Rock National Cemetery.” Burials & Memorials. On the internet at <http://www.cem.va.gov/cems/nchp/littlerock.asp>. Accessed, October 7, 2009. Hereafter VA, “Little Rock National Cemetery.”

³⁶ *Arkansas Gazette*, December 11, 1869. Hereafter referred to as *AG*.

³⁷ *AG*, May 1, 1869.

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The National and Confederate Cemeteries

The National Cemetery of Little Rock was added to the National Register of Historic Places on December 20, 1996 (NRIS 96001496).³⁸ Although it is not included in the area covered by this nomination, its development is important to the story of Oakland-Fraternal Cemetery. This cemetery occupies the southern section of the Oakland-Fraternal Cemetery site in conjunction with the Confederate Cemetery. In 1862, the United States Congress passed legislation with the designated purpose of purchasing land in southern states to establish cemeteries for Union casualties. In 1866, the United States government purchased 9.1 acres of the land previously purchased by the City of Little Rock in 1863, for a union Cemetery. This site had already been used as a burial place by Union soldiers, during their encampment on the site.

This portion of Oakland-Fraternal officially became the National Cemetery in 1868, when an additional 3.2 acres were purchased from Oakland-Fraternal to expand the site designated for Union soldiers. The interments in these areas were only for the Union dead; Confederate soldiers were interred in a separate area of Oakland-Fraternal.

The National Cemetery reported having 5,425 interments at the time of its original designation by Secretary of War.³⁹ More land was sold to the National Cemetery to aid their expansion from Oakland-Fraternal through the years: in 1949 by 1.79 acres, in 1988 by 4.78 acres, in 1989 1.087 acres, and in 1994 by .997 acres.⁴⁰ The National Cemetery also includes several important war memorials including a monument created by John K. Daniels to memorialize the soldiers from Minnesota who fought and died for the Union in Arkansas. This monument was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on May 3, 1996 (NRIS 96000498).⁴¹

Confederate soldiers were also interred at Oakland-Fraternal during the Civil War as indicated in sexton's Karnes report. These soldiers were interred in two areas of Oakland-Fraternal Cemetery. One area was located in the southwest corner of the Oakland Cemetery. This section was made a part of National Cemetery by Congress on February 7, 1913 (37 Stat. 683). However, there is a second portion of Oakland Cemetery commonly referred to as Confederate Cemetery. This roughly one acre section contains a mass grave of approximately 900 Confederate soldiers and is on the northeast corner of Little Rock National Cemetery. The cemetery is still owned by Oakland-Fraternal Cemetery, but is routinely maintained by the National Cemetery.

³⁸ Therese T. Sammartino, "Little Rock National Cemetery," TD, 12 September 1996. Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, Little Rock, Arkansas.

³⁹ VA, "Little Rock National Cemetery."

⁴⁰ Little Rock City Clerk's Records, deeds

⁴¹ John Slater, "Minnesota Monument." TD, 14 February 1996. Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, Little Rock, Arkansas.

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This section is located adjacent to the National Cemetery at the southeast corner of Oakland-Fraternal cemetery. Additionally, many soldiers, Union and Confederate, are buried in family plots throughout the cemetery.

The first area, a large section of eleven acres is now considered part of the Little Rock National Cemetery. Initially, this was a section of Oakland Cemetery located to the west of the 1868 National Cemetery. This section contained a number of Civil War and post Civil War Confederate soldier burials and was supposed to be maintained by a Confederate Soldier Memorial Committee. A July 1883 article in the *Arkansas Gazette* regarding the Confederate Soldier Memorial Committee states: "Where is the Committee? Why don't they act?"⁴² A response is made on the following day saying the committee members, all male, are not showing up to the meetings.⁴³ Other articles in the *Arkansas Gazette* echo the concerns regarding the Confederate Cemetery. An 1883, article reveals a complete disregard for the cemetery by the allowance of cattle to graze on the soldier's graves.⁴⁴ An 1889, article states the "neglected graves" are in "deplorable condition."⁴⁵

Following these well publicized complaints, this portion of Oakland was given to the Ladies Memorial Aid Society by Little Rock City Ordinance number 304, on December 22, 1890. The Ladies Memorial Aid Society later changed their name to the United Daughters of the Confederacy, Chapter No. 48, and the land was transferred to the new organization.

Confederate Cemetery was located in the southwest corner of Oakland Cemetery and west of the National Cemetery. It includes a number of inhumations reinterred from Mount Holly Cemetery. These 640 Confederate soldiers were from the commands of Missouri, Arkansas, Texas and Louisiana and were buried in Mount Holly during the war. They were later moved to Oakland in 1884, by Mount Holly's commissioners in order to make "needful changes" to Mount Holly.⁴⁶ A monument was erected in their honor in the center of the mass grave with the few headstones surrounding the semicircle that were moved at the same time.⁴⁷ In 1913, an act of Congress authorized the Secretary of War to accept the eleven acre Confederate Cemetery. At this time a restriction was included allowing only Confederates to be buried in this area. By 1938, this restriction was removed.

There is a second section of Oakland Cemetery in which there are additional confederate burials. This section is today referred to, and better known than the original, as Confederate Cemetery.

⁴² AG, July 11, 1883.

⁴³ AG, July 12, 1883.

⁴⁴ AG, May 23, 1883.

⁴⁵ AG, May 18, 1889.

⁴⁶ AG, March 21, 1885.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.*

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A mass grave of 900 Confederate soldiers, it is marked by a monument erected on the site by the Daughters of the Confederacy in 1913 that reads: "in memory of 900 Confederate soldiers buried within this enclosure, most of whom died in the hospitals in Little Rock, Ark. in 1863."⁴⁸ Today this area also holds a few individual markers of soldiers, veterans and spouses of previously interred individuals. The area was previously enclosed by a short stone wall which was removed by a past sexton.⁴⁹ Although this small Confederate section was not transferred to the National Cemetery in 1913, sometime in the 1990s the National Cemetery began maintaining this area.

Oakland-Fraternal Cemetery's Growth and Segregation

Although Oakland-Fraternal Cemetery originated as a burial ground for Civil War dead, it quickly became the new public city cemetery. As early as 1877, an article in the *Arkansas Gazette* states that, "Mount Holly is virtually closed as a public burying ground, as but few lots, if any, in its limits are for sale."⁵⁰ Sexton Karnes's report indicates that interment in Oakland-Fraternal was not limited to soldiers and that burials of civilians also took place during the Civil War.

By 1868, deeds to plots were issued through the city clerk's office and family plots were leveled and constructed with beautiful copings, lot curbing, and iron fences embellishing the lots on the undulating hillsides, giving a terraced feel to the old sections of the cemetery. The cemetery's original entrance was at the intersection of College Street and East 17th Street.⁵¹ At one point a line of the Little Rock Traction and Electric Company terminated at the gates of the cemetery. The ornate lichgate to the cemetery still exists; however, it is no longer open to vehicular or pedestrian traffic. This entrance also formed the structure of the Oakland Green House flower shop, which provided flowers and other services to people on the way to the cemetery.⁵²

The Little Rock Clerk's Office Registry of Lots indicates that the oldest parts of Oakland-Fraternal Cemetery are divisions A through H near the original College Street entrance. These records indicated a defined segregation in the old section of the cemetery. Sections A through D are listed as white while sections E, F, and H are listed as black. As the cemetery grew, new sections of the estate were plotted out and added as burial grounds.

⁴⁸ John Slater, "Little Rock Confederate Memorial," TD, 13 February 1996. Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, Little Rock, Arkansas.

⁴⁹ Oral tradition is that a past sexton at Oakland Cemetery had removed the brick wall.

⁵⁰ *AG*, November 8, 1877.

⁵¹ From a survey in 1888 made by the Little Rock city engineer following the petition of land for Fraternal Cemetery. Little Rock City Clerk Office, deeds.

⁵² From the recollection of many neighbors and families owning property at the cemetery. See also *Arkansas Gazette* [photocopy], 1911 (?), in the files of the Oakland-Fraternal Cemetery Association.

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Sections O, N, L, and the West Side Addition were added to the city clerk's lot registry under the designation of white only. The West Side Addition was added to the cemetery in approximately 1901. West Side Addition constituted the largest addition of plots made to the cemetery.⁵³ The Starbuck and Pike additions were added to the city clerk's registry of lots with no indication of racial division. Although the cemetery is no longer segregated, the older sections of the cemetery are predominantly of one race or another as they were filled up during the time of segregation.

With sections E, F, and H being open for interment of African Americans, at least for a brief period, and with the undesignated additions to Oakland Cemetery it was not uncommon for blacks to be buried in what was a segregated cemetery. African American burials in Oakland constitute a total of 7,369 inhumations out of some 34,000 total burials. Additionally, nine Chinese immigrants have been buried in the cemetery from 1878 to 1925, in both the black and white sections of the cemetery.

Many areas of the cemetery were purchased or given to various organizations or groups, creating in some cases separate cemeteries like the two Jewish cemeteries and the Fraternal Cemetery. The histories of these cemeteries are addressed individually as follows:

The Jewish Cemeteries

The Jewish sections of Oakland-Fraternal Cemetery offer a unique glimpse of the long history of Jewish immigration and influence in Little Rock and the State of Arkansas. Jacob Mitchell and his brothers Hyman and Levi are known as the first Jewish immigrants to Little Rock. They arrived from Galicia, Spain, in the 1830s. During the 1850s and 1860s a small number of other Jewish families began to make their way to the Little Rock area. Several of these early Jewish settlers became prominent businessmen within the city and state.⁵⁴

During the Civil War, a few Little Rock Jewish residents earned distinction by contributing their skills and/or resources to the Confederate cause. Albert Cohen, who had previously worked as a jeweler in the city, served as a captain of the corps of mining engineers. "His expertise with minerals aided him in his new task of producing sulfur and gunpowder for the soldiers. Another jeweler, Michael Stiff, forged swords for use in battle."⁵⁵ Both Albert Cohen and Michael Stiff were later buried in the Hebrew section of Oakland-Fraternal Cemetery.

⁵³ Little Rock City Clerk, Registry of Oakland Fraternal Lots.

⁵⁴ Goldring/Woldenberg Institute of Southern Jewish Life. "Little Rock." History Department, Encyclopedia of Southern Jewish Communities. On the internet at <http://www.isjl.org/history/archive/ar/littlerock.htm>. Accessed, October 7, 2009. Hereafter ISJL, Little Rock.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*

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Although Jewish settlers began arriving in Little Rock as early as the 1830s, the larger history of organized group worship in the Little Rock area began shortly after the Civil War.⁵⁶ “In the summer of 1866, residents raised money to purchase a Torah scroll and ram’s horn for the upcoming High Holy Day services. Originally called the Little Rock Congregation, the group formally incorporated as B’nai Israel in 1867.”⁵⁷ This congregation became one of the few formal Jewish groups within the state. It also offered services to Jews throughout the state, including the establishment of an official ritual circumciser or *mohel*. As evidence of the wider reach of this Little Rock congregation, Jacob Menkus of Little Rock served as *mohel* from 1880 to 1896, and conducted the circumcision of 246 babies in Arkansas and two in Missouri.⁵⁸ In 1868, a Society for the visiting of the Sick and the Burial of the Dead was formed and later superseded by a Board of Relief in 1873.⁵⁹ This board oversaw the purchase of a five acre site at Oakland Cemetery to fulfill the need for a separate burial ground for the members of the Jewish congregation.

The establishment of a Jewish burial ground was of the utmost importance for the formation of a formal congregation. “When a group of Jews interested in forming a new congregation gather, one of their highest priorities is to secure a burial site for the new as well as future members. This selection even takes precedence over the selection of a congregational meeting place.”⁶⁰

In 1860, Mount Holly Cemetery became the site of the first public Jewish burials in Little Rock. Although this site held individual Jewish graves, it was not owned or controlled by the local Jewish congregation. This cemetery was used as the Jewish cemetery for the surrounding area until 1874. In 1874, the Board of Relief along with Fredrick Kramer, B’Nai Israel temple member and city mayor, purchased five acres of Oakland Cemetery. A B’Nai Israel account of the cemetery indicated that the site purchased was, “a part of the present Jewish section of Oakland Cemetery.”⁶¹

This section was known as the Hebrew Cemetery, distinct from the Oakland Cemetery proper. Little is known about this early Hebrew cemetery as the Oakland-Fraternal Cemetery Association records indicate the first burial in the Jewish Cemetery to be in 1878. However, records prior to this time are not complete and it is possible that burials preceded this date. In 1874, the effort to move previous Jewish burials at Mount Holly to Oakland Cemetery was initiated. This program of re-interment continued until 1915.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.*

⁵⁷ Goldring/Woldenberg Institute of Southern Jewish Life. “History of B’Nai Israel” History Department, Encyclopedia of Southern Jewish Communities. On the internet at <http://www.isjl.org/history/archive/ar/HistoryofBnaiIsraelLittleRock.htm>. Accessed, October 7, 2009. Hereafter ISJL, B’Nai Israel.

⁵⁸ LeMaster, Carolyn Gray. *A Corner of the Tapestry: A History of the Jewish Experience in Arkansas, 1820s – 1990s*. University of Arkansas Press, Fayetteville, AR. 1994. 60.

⁵⁹ *Ibid.*, 59.

⁶⁰ Joe Kauffman, “Jewish Oakland Cemetery-A Brief History” TMs, [October 1992], p. 1-2, Files of B’nai Israel, Little Rock.

⁶¹ Kauffman, 1-2. Also Goodspeed, 389.

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B'nai Israel expanded their cemetery in 1902, by purchasing an additional 3.68 acres from Oakland Cemetery and again in 1926, by purchasing twelve residential lots on the northern border of the cemetery. This expanded B'nai Israel's section of cemetery to nine and one-half acres in area. In order to be interred within the B'nai Israel section, one must have been a member of the congregation in good standing. There was also an allotment reserved for the burial of indigent Jews.⁶²

In 1879, in response to multiple reforms instituted during the services at B'nai Israel, several prominent members of the congregation decided to form a new congregation, intent on practicing more conservative orthodox services. Initially, this congregation held services at Casino Hall in Little Rock. In subsequent years, services were held in various rented spaces and stores until they purchased an existing structure to serve as a synagogue in 1908. In 1904, the congregation's population was large enough to formally establish themselves as Agudas Achim (the spelling was later changed to Agudath Achim).⁶³ In 1904, this orthodox community purchased one and one-half acres of land directly to the south of the B'nai Israel section.

In 1948, Agudath Achim purchased an additional three acres making their cemetery four and one-half acres in size.⁶⁴

Fraternal Cemetery

On January 3, 1888, the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, an African American fraternal organization, petitioned the City of Little Rock for two or more acres of land in the black, Section H of Oakland Cemetery. Their petition included the following lodges: Rock Star Lodge No. 24677, Ambrosia Lodge No. 2083, Ebony Lodge No. 1796, Rural Home Lodge No. 1720, Household of Ruth Numbers: 211, 140, and 98, PGM Council No. 45, and Patriarchies No. 45. Their petition requested a reasonable price with delayed payments and said their organization represented 1,500 persons.⁶⁵

A few months later in March of 1888, another petition was sent requesting land for the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Tabor Order of 12, and the Free and Accepted Mason's Trinity Lodge No. 33, St. John's Lodge No. 8, and Richmond Lodge No. 2. In this petition they said they represented 5,000 people in Little Rock and were benevolent societies. The city granted their request, giving the societies fourteen acres. In 1893, the burial ground was named Fraternal Cemetery.⁶⁶

⁶² Kauffman, 1-2.

⁶³ Woldenberg Institute of Southern Jewish Life. "History of Agudas Achim" History Department, Encyclopedia of Southern Jewish Communities. On the internet at <http://www.isjl.org/history/archive/ar/HistoryofAgudasAchimLittleRock.htm>. Accessed, October 7, 2009. Hereafter ISLJ, Agudas Achim.

⁶⁴ Little Rock City Clerks Records, deeds.

⁶⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶⁶ *Ibid.*

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The early history of Fraternal is a great example of the successes achieved by the newly freed African Americans and the generations that followed them. "The immediate post-Civil War period saw the rise of many 'benevolent societies' among the newly freed blacks."⁶⁷ Little Rock was no exception and even served as the headquarters of many such organizations. The various benevolent societies in Little Rock "provided a core of leadership" for Fraternal Cemetery. They surveyed and plotted the land, put in cobblestone streets and an iron gate to mark the entrance. "A granite marker was placed in the cemetery which read: "Free American Citizens."⁶⁸

In 1907, E. M. Woods completed a summary of African American accomplishments in Arkansas in the *Blue Book of Little Rock and Argenta*:

The Afro-Americans of the State are estimated at, in personal property and real estate, \$30,000,000.00, thus averaging \$82.00 per capita to each colored citizen of Arkansas. Twenty-seven Negro letter carriers are in the Little Rock post office. The Twin Cities have six lawyers and eleven doctors, colored, more than a half score of societies of different names and orders, saying nothing about the eighteen Missionary Baptist Churches, six Episcopal, one Presbyterian, and over a dozen variations of the Wesleyan Methodist Episcopal Church. Six newspapers, one bank, eight authors, four colleges, five public schools with over thirty-odd teachers. Over four hundred Negroes own horses and buggies or vehicles and teams of some sort or other. I am credibly informed that there are Negroes in Little Rock who collect off their own property several hundred dollars a month for rent only, and goodly number collect monthly rents in sums just a little below that amount.⁶⁹

Many of the successful African Americans Woods referred to are interred at Fraternal Cemetery. "The 1920s and 1930s must have been something of a heyday for Fraternal, because this is when many of the original Odd fellows began to be buried. They erected impressive monuments and grave copings costing many dollars. But as these members died, so did the original drive of the cemetery."⁷⁰ Additionally, the Jim Crow laws and segregation took their toll on the African American community within Little Rock and the state and these hardships were reflected in the continued decline of the cemetery.

⁶⁷ Neal, 1-13.

⁶⁸ "Fraternal Cemetery Report 1. Part One: History of Fraternal Cemetery to 1974 (?)," TMs, p. 1-5, Files of Oakland-Fraternal Cemetery, Little Rock. Hereafter referred to as Fraternal, Part One. Also, Neal.

⁶⁹ E. M. Woods, *Blue Book of Little Rock and Argenta*, 1907 (Little Rock, AR: Central Printing Co., 1907); 160.

⁷⁰ Fraternal, Part One

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The Great Depression took the final swing at the old cemetery for which it did not begin a recovery until the Civil Rights Movement brought African Americans back into local politics.⁷¹

Into the 1970s, "Fraternal subsisted along on a basically rural economy... Fraternal was as much farm as cemetery. Most funerals were in the dry upper portion of the grounds which allowed for cultivation of the lower areas," that were continually being flooded by Fourche Creek and unsuitable for burial.⁷²

The sexton, T. T. Thomas, was known to have kept chickens and pigs from 1920 to 1970. Mr. Kohlman, sexton from 1970 to 1975, "remembers when the area which is now Kroger and other businesses was a vast sweet potato patch and cornfield which fed many black people during the 1930s Great Depression."⁷³

Until the late 1960s, Fraternal Cemetery was still digging graves by hand and to haul heavy loads they used a "mule named Son who was famous for opening a gate latch with his lips and teeth."⁷⁴ While Oakland Cemetery was benefiting from land leased out for commercial interests none of that money was transferred to Fraternal. Even though some of the lands that were leased or sold by Oakland were from the Fraternal Cemetery, they saw no income.⁷⁵

In the early 1950s, five acres of Fraternal were sold to the Little Rock School Board for Horace Mann Middle School at \$24,000. Fraternal was to receive the funds for cemetery improvement, but one year later the city decided that the cemetery didn't need the money and put Fraternal's half of it into the city budget. This sale of land brought Fraternal down to nine acres of the original fourteen and reduced the overall burial space as it required removal of graves, leaving a stack of headstones that were once on the school grounds. Another hardship was brought onto Fraternal when the caretaker's house burned down in 1970.⁷⁶

The 1970s also brought about needed changes to the cemetery. As the Civil Rights movement brought African American representation back into the City government, it also brought a voice to the concerns about Fraternal Cemetery. In 1974, a city ordinance was passed giving Fraternal Cemetery assistance. The city allocated \$12,000 toward improving Fraternal. Oakland was to assist Fraternal by digging graves, sharing equipment and sharing some of the rental income. Much was done, including a listing of the tombstones and their inscriptions and a new gate marking the entrance to the cemetery. A Fraternal Cemetery Preservation club was formed and raised funds for the cemetery.

⁷¹ Neal, 1-13.

⁷² Fraternal, Part One

⁷³ Fraternal, Part One

⁷⁴ *Ibid.*

⁷⁵ Neal, 1-13.

⁷⁶ Little Rock City Clerks Records, deeds. Also Neal, 1-13.

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In 1975, both the Fraternal Cemetery board and the Oakland Cemetery board were dissolved, and a new board was formed to run the city cemetery Oakland-Fraternal.⁷⁷

Special Sections of the Cemetery

Aside from Fraternal Cemetery, many smaller sections of Oakland Cemetery were given or sold to various groups for burial. The City Clerk's Registry of Lots indicates land in Section L set aside for an orphanage, the Ada Thompson Home, and Arkansas Industrial home during the 1880s.⁷⁸ The cemetery burial records indicate areas set aside for various groups including: Sons of Ham, an African American fraternal order; International Order of Odd Fellows, a white fraternal order; Typographical Union number 92, a union for typesetters and printers; just to name a few. Additionally, the cemetery has a large mausoleum, and areas set aside for the interment of infants and children, and paupers.

Oakland Mausoleum

In 1919, Southwestern Mausoleum Company received land from Oakland Cemetery to build a mausoleum and sell the individual crypts until 1934, when the mausoleum and any unsold crypts would revert back to the city, the owner of the cemetery.⁷⁹ The building design is attributed to Charles Thompson.⁸⁰ They built a large and beautiful mausoleum, named Oakland Mausoleum, with 290 crypts total and three family rooms.

By 1923, Southwestern Mausoleum Company went bankrupt and foreclosed on the mortgage taken out on the building. The city then purchased the mausoleum from the savings and loan holding the mortgage. In the 1950s, a mausoleum association was formed by crypt owners and families to help maintain the building.⁸¹

Stranger's Hollow, Section G

An 1875, *Arkansas Gazette* article called the city's indigent burying ground at Oakland Cemetery the Stranger's Hollow.⁸² The City Clerk's Registry of Lots indicates Section G as a Potter's field for both black and white interments. The last pauper burial indicated in Oakland-Fraternal's records was in 1986. A *Gazette* article from September 11, 1955, indicates the Potter's Field to be about two acres of land.

⁷⁷ Neal, 1-13. Also Oakland-Fraternal Cemetery Association files.

⁷⁸ Little Rock City Clerk's Records, deeds.

⁷⁹ "History of the Oakland Cemetery Mausoleum," [1957], D, n.p., Files of Jim Eison, Little Rock.

⁸⁰ Mrs. Mary Worthen was told the building was a Charles Thompson design by E.B. Cromwell, a relative and associate of Charles Thompson.

⁸¹ Files of Jim Eison.

⁸² *AG*, January 16, 1875.

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This article also indicated a segregation of the black and white interments within the section.⁸³ The majority of Section G was sold to the National Cemetery in 1986 and 1989, along with other acreage to assist their expansion. The area surrounding the National Cemetery's flagpole is what remains of the Strangers Hallow.

In 1880, the *Arkansas Gazette* recorded two articles where the sexton refused to bury the paupers sent to the cemetery because he was not paid enough for the burials. In one case the coffins sat out in the cemetery for three days unburied.⁸⁴ In the other case, a child's body was sent back to the family. The child's body was eventually buried, but only after having to seek a permit from a Judge. After the last event, the *Arkansas Gazette* reporter accused the sexton of being "Sowerberry, the undertaker, Oliver Twist's employer, who not only made it difficult for paupers to get a decent burial, but made Oliver sleep in a coffin to cut down expenses."⁸⁵

Baby Lands

While walking through the cemetery, it is hard not to notice the sheer number of headstones for infants and children. Many stones include just the death date as the little one never made it past one year of life. Many are marked with appropriately small headstones, some with little lambs, others are marked with ornate sculptures of angels or children, and many more are buried in the pauper's field with no markings at all.

Over 8,000 children and infants are buried in the Oakland section of the Oakland-Fraternal Cemetery (we don't have adequate information to include Fraternal in these numbers). There are three small sections of the cemetery dedicated to this purpose called Baby Land. The dramatic decline in infant mortality rates over the last 150 years is reflected in the records of the cemetery. For example, from the years 1890-1899 over 1,788 of the 4,216 interments (42%) were of infants and children. By the 1940s, the percentage is reduced to twenty with 472 burials of infants and children out of 2,306 interments. Between 1949 and 1959 interments of children have been less than one percent of the overall interments.

Stone Masons and Artists of Oakland-Fraternal Cemetery

Research into the stone masons, artists, and monument companies found on initial stones in Oakland-Fraternal Cemetery is in its early stages. Little research has been compiled on these men and their companies and little is known of them. There are a number of local artists whose work is found in Oakland-Fraternal Cemetery. In fact, many of the artists are themselves interred in the cemetery.

⁸³ AG, September 11, 1955.

⁸⁴ AG, December 9, 1880.

⁸⁵ AG, October 9, 1880.

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The earliest local stone carver known in Little Rock and whose work is extant in Oakland-Fraternal is James Tunnah. Tunnah arrived in Little Rock about 1851 after arriving at New Orleans in 1848. Tunnah immigrated from Dumfermline, Scotland, where he was born in 1817 and he brought the knowledge of stone cutting and carving with him to Little Rock. Once in Little Rock he and his partner Joseph Clark founded Joseph Clark & Company with an office and yard at 402 and 404 West Markham Street. It is assumed that Tunnah also worked as a stone mason constructing foundations and buildings as was common for stone carvers in the antebellum period. Tunnah married Helen McPherson Clark in 1853, and he died in Little Rock, October 9, 1882.⁸⁶

Tunnah's work is exceptional. His work is all in marble and signed pieces are limited to headstones, though some obelisks in Oakland-Fraternal show characteristics of his work. Tunnah's signature, J. Tunnah/L. Rock or simply J. Tunnah, is typically found on the front right of his works. The extant works of Tunnah are more likely to feature an image in sunken relief, many pieces are deeply incised with exceptional detail. Bas-relief copings or rope decorations are less common in Tunnah's early work. Study of his work has not, yet, revealed a pattern of iconography; though the hand pointing up or pointing down regularly appears.

Renton Tunnah succeeded his father in the stone carving business in 1882. Renton was born on March 16, 1864, and was trained by his father in stone cutting after school. Renton's style is, not surprisingly, very similar to his father's work. Renton's stones are not as deeply incised, in-fact Renton's stones are more likely to be bas-relief or high relief than his father's sunken relief works. Like his father, Renton's signature, "R. Tunnah," can commonly be found on the lower-right, front of the headstone. Also like his father Renton worked only in marble.⁸⁷

Renton was a dedicated member of the Knights of Pythias and in that organization found a new calling. After assuming half ownership of the marble company, Renton operated the company for only a decade when he sold, in approximately 1896, to Edward Monahan and Julius A. Viquesney. Renton, a member of Damon Lodge, No. 3 of the Knights of Pythias, then began publishing the *Pythian Advocate* and took a job as bookkeeper for the Pulaski Gaslight Company.⁸⁸

Edward Monahan and Julius Viquesney purchased Tunnah's marble operation about 1896. Like many masons and stone cutters of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century they both moved a great deal. Monahan arrived in Little Rock about 1886 and began working for William Funston. Likewise Julius Viquesney came to Little Rock and found a job with William Funston about the same period.

⁸⁶ Goodspeed, 512. AG, October 10, 1882.

⁸⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸⁸ *Ibid.*

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Viquesney, the elder statesman, likely provided a good bit of guidance to Monahan during the operation of Monahan & Viquesney.

Julius Almerond Viquesney immigrated from France to Virginia in approximately 1848. It is unknown who taught Viquesney the art of stone carving. We do know however that he considered himself a stone cutter when he moved to Hendricks County, Indiana. Viquesney served as a musician in Company C of the 70th Indiana Infantry during the Civil War and returned to Indiana after discharge. Following work, Viquesney moved about Indiana then went to Webster City, Iowa, before arriving in Little Rock. He did not stay in Little Rock long before selling his share of Monahan & Viquesney to Richard C. Steinert and moving to Kansas City, Missouri. Viquesney died July 3, 1912, at the U. S. National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers in Leavenworth, Kansas.

We know little of Edward Monahan and his later partner Richard C. Steinert.⁸⁹ The work of Monahan & Viquesney and that of Monahan & Steinert, is less elaborate and less sophisticated than that of either the Tunnahs or William L. Funston. The exceptions are the Woodmen of the World tree monuments signed by Monahan & Viquesney. At least one example in Oakland-Fraternal is signed J. A. Viquesney/LR Ark. When one compares that work with the works signed Monahan & Viquesney it becomes apparent that Viquesney is responsible for the majority of these stones. They are wonderfully detailed, all in marble, and superbly carved. The bas-relief form is well incised and the wood grain and bark detail stands out crisply. Viquesney's font of choice was a stylized cursive without capital letters; a font that one might be tempted to call Arts and Crafts. Monahan & Steinert's work after 1905 shows the transition away from hand-carved pieces to mass produced items. Several extant stones in the cemetery appear to have had the Monahan & Steinert initial added to a mass produced stone.

William L. Funston seemingly appears in Little Rock as if out of a fog. He was born in Ohio in approximately 1842. By 1880, he is living in Little Rock and in the stone cutting business and at least one stone dated 1879 features Funston's block, W. L. Funston signature. Funston quickly established himself under the name of W. L. Funston with a large yard and shop at 605 and 607 Main Street. Soon he opened a larger marble yard in conjunction with the Main Street yard at 400 Markham Street and by 1895 had a mill at 1100 to 1124 East 2nd Street. Funston's works are by far the most numerous examples of hand-carved stones in Oakland-Fraternal.

Funston worked in both marble and limestone. His work is always bas-relief with no examples of sunken relief or high relief. In the early 1900s, Funston's stylized Gothic letterings and slightly incised vine decorations were his most common iconography.

⁸⁹ Richard C. Steinert is buried in the West Addition of Oakland Cemetery and his tombstone is a mass produced Woodman of the World stone with some Gothic Revival influence. It is marked simply, Richard C. Steinert / 1879-1913.

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So too his Gothic Revival influenced pointed pillaretes and curbing are readily noticeable. Funston lost control of the company to his son William P. Funston about 1900, apparently in a divorce case. After working for a time as a laborer in a marble yard, Funston moved to Fort Smith and then to Ada, Oklahoma, where he continued stone carving; never again owning his own company.

Frederick Lemon is a real mystery. There are a few highly-polished, granite wedgestones with Lemon's distinctive signature on the lower side; his works were signed simply Lemon in all capital, block letters. None of Lemon's works appear to be hand-carved and most date to the period between 1902 and 1906. It is unknown for who Lemon worked or anything about his life.

There are two Memphis, Tennessee, firms whose work appears in Oakland-Fraternal Cemetery. The earliest is Anderson, Venn & Co. The second is Morris Brothers. Anderson, Venn & Company's stones are in marble and are signed on the front, lower right in block letters, "Anderson, Venn & Co./Memphis." There are too few extant stones with which we can establish a pattern but those that are extant feature shaking hands in sunken relief. The Morris Brothers were a dynamic and large monument erecting company. They employed carvers in their Memphis operation and also in Carrara, Italy. Many of the more elegant and large sculptures were erected by Morris Brothers, having been shipped from Italy. We know little else about these two companies.

Biographical Sketches

George Franklin Baucum (1837-1905)

Prior to the Civil War, George Franklin Baucum worked in the grocery business. He enlisted as first lieutenant in Company A of Desha's Arkansas infantry in 1861. He was wounded in the battle of Chickamauga and attained the rank of Colonel in 1862. Colonel Baucum was wounded again in the Battle of Atlanta where he was "shot in the face" and disabled. Colonel Baucum performed recruiting duty till the end of the war when he returned to the grocery business. He moved to Little Rock in 1885 where he managed his plantation and worked as a banker and merchant. The town of Baucum, Arkansas, is named in his honor.⁹⁰

⁹⁰ Bruce S. Allardice, *Confederate Colonels: A Biographical Register* (Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 2008); 56-7.

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Bernie Babcock (1868–1962)

“In 1903, Julia Burnelle (Bernie) Smade Babcock became the first Arkansas woman to be included in *Authors and Writers Who’s Who*. She published more than forty novels, as well as numerous tracts and newspaper and magazine articles. She founded the Museum of Natural History in Little Rock (Pulaski County), was a founding member of the Arkansas Historical Society, and was the first president of the Arkansas branch of the National League of Pen Women.”⁹¹

John C. Barrow (1836-1919)

Prior to the Civil War, John C. Barrow worked in a store and ran Hopeville Male and Female Academy while studying law until he began his practice. When the war broke out he enlisted in the Confederate army as First Lieutenant of Company A, Fourth Arkansas Infantry. He had to return home due to his health and then re-enlisted as a private where he fought in the Battles of Elk Horn, Chickamauga and Resaca. He was wounded in the Battle of Elk Horn and captured and escaped two times. He was again captured for a third time and kept in prison in Ohio for over a year. After the war, he continued his law practice. In 1874 he was elected district attorney for the Tenth Judicial district and four times he was re-elected.⁹²

Henry Bullock (died 1915)

Rev. Dr. Henry Bullock was a minister at C.M.E. Church and a successful early African American businessman owning extensive real estate in Little Rock and farmland outside the city.⁹³

C. E. Bush (1886-1924)

C.E. Bush, the son of Honorable John Edward Bush was the “editor and manager of the Mosaic Guide, the official organ of the Mosaic Templars of America.” The *Indianapolis Freeman* says, editorially, that “the Mosaic Guide is the best paper coming that way from the State of Arkansas.” C.E. Bush had “the distinction and high honor of being the youngest editor of color in the United States of America” as well as being the “youngest life member of the National Negro Business Men’s League.”⁹⁴

⁹¹ Marcia Camp, “Bernie Babcock (1868–1962).” *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*. On the internet at <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?search=1&entryID=1097>. Accessed, October 7, 2009.

⁹² Fay Hempstead, *Historical Review of Arkansas: Its Commerce, Industry and Modern Affairs* (Easley, SC: Southern Historical Press, 1977); 1535-6.

⁹³ Central Arkansas Library System. “Rev. Henry Bullock of Little Rock, 1898 biography,” *Arkansas Black History Online*. <http://www.cals.lib.ar.us/butlercenter/abho/docs/index.html>.

⁹⁴ Woods, 121.

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John Edward Bush (1856–1916)

Honorable “John Edward Bush, a chairman of the Republican Party in Arkansas, rose from poverty to national prominence when he co-founded the Mosaic Templars of America (MTA), an African-American fraternal organization of international scope, spanning twenty-six states and six foreign countries from the 1880s until the 1930s. Headquartered in Little Rock (Pulaski County), MTA became one of the largest and most successful black-owned business enterprises in the nation and the world; it included an insurance company, a building and loan association, a hospital, a business college, a publishing house, and a nursing school. Living most of his early life in the downtown 9th Street district of Little Rock, Bush was widely acknowledged as one of the wealthiest black men in Arkansas and a progenitor of the economic development and progress of black American entrepreneurs.”⁹⁵

Henry Clay Caldwell (1832-1915)

Caldwell, a native of Iowa, was admitted to the Keosauqua (Iowa) bar in 1851. In 1853, he married Hattie Benton. He began a political career in 1856 being elected as the prosecuting attorney for Van Buren County, Iowa. In 1860, he was elected to the Iowa legislature. At the outbreak of the Civil War, Caldwell enlisted and was commissioned a Major in the 3rd Iowa Cavalry. Subsequently he was stationed in Fulton, Missouri and in 1863, led the assault on Little Rock. The next year, President Abraham Lincoln appointed Caldwell as the United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Arkansas. Caldwell was next appointed as a judge in the Eighth United State Circuit and upon the organization of the Circuit Court of Appeals, Caldwell became the senior and presiding judge. Caldwell retired from the bench in 1903 and moved to Los Angeles, California. Upon his death February 15, 1915, his body was returned to his adopted city and state for burial.⁹⁶

William Lee Cazort (1887–1969)

“William Lee Cazort was a familiar figure in Arkansas politics throughout the 1920s and 1930s. He served several terms in the state legislature and three times as lieutenant governor, but his political ambitions were checked by three unsuccessful gubernatorial bids.”⁹⁷

⁹⁵ Ashan R. Hampton, “John Bush,” *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*. On the internet at <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?search=1&entryID=1608>. Accessed October 7, 2009.

⁹⁶ Captain A. A. Stuart, *Iowa Colonels and Regiments: Being a History of Iowa Regiments in the War of the Rebellion* (Des Moines, IA: Mills & Company, 1865), 591-6. See also Henry W. Scott, *Distinguished American Lawyers* (New York: Charles L. Webster & Company, 1891) and Bar Association of Arkansas, *Proceedings of the Seventeenth Annual Session of the Bar Association of Arkansas* (n.p.: Privately Printed, 1915).

⁹⁷ Geoffery L. Stark, “William Lee Cazort (1887–1969),” *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*. On the internet at <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?search=1&entryID=2455>. Accessed October 7, 2009.

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James Paul Clarke (1854–1916)

James Paul Clarke was born in Yazoo County, Mississippi, on August 18, 1854. He was the son of an architect, Walter Clark, and Ellen White Clark. After receiving a law degree from the University of Virginia in 1878 he moved to Arkansas, settling in Helena in 1879. In 1886, he was elected to the General Assembly as a representative of Phillips County and in 1888, was elected to the Arkansas Senate. The Democratic Party of Arkansas nominated him for gubernatorial office. Clark won the election and became Arkansas's eighteenth governor. A Democrat with Populist leanings, Clark was a proponent of the silver standard and for more strict regulations of railroads. Well known for his fiery temper, Governor Clark once spit in the face of William Robert Jones, a member of the Arkansas General Assembly. Clark did not seek a second term as governor instead choosing to seek national office. After an unsuccessful attempt at U. S. Senate, Clark sided with Jefferson Davis and was elected to the Arkansas Senate in 1902. He served in the Arkansas Senate until his death on October 1, 1916.⁹⁸

Hilda Cornish (1878–1965)

Brunhilde Kahlert Cornish was the daughter of German immigrants and was born into a working class home in St. Louis, Missouri, January 24, 1878. She worked throughout her childhood and took a job as a milliner in New York after receiving her high school diploma. In 1901, she moved to Little Rock, Arkansas, and married Edward Cornish in 1902. They had six children between 1904 and 1917. Cornish was appointed to the board of Arkansas State Farm for Women and was an officer of the Arkansas Federation of Women's Clubs. Governor Thomas McRae appointed Cornish as the director of volunteer relief efforts following the flood of 1927. In 1930, Cornish met Margaret Sanger in New York. Sanger, a proponent of birth control and founder of the national birth control movement, had a great effect on Cornish. Combined with her working-class childhood and her support of the family following her husband's suicide in 1928, Cornish knew intimately the struggle of poor women in the United States. When she returned to Arkansas, Cornish organized a group of physicians, business leaders, religious leaders, and active women into the Arkansas Eugenics Association (AEA). Cornish's AEA argued that education in sexual reproduction and contraception could free women from a number of health and poverty related hardships. The AEA successfully opened a clinic in 1930 giving contraceptive advice and supplies to women who were previously unable to afford them.⁹⁹

⁹⁸ Richard L. Niswonger, "James Paul Clarke (1854–1916)," *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*. On the internet at <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?search=1&entryID=93>. Accessed October 7, 2009.

⁹⁹ Marianne Leung, "Hilda Cornish (1878–1965)," *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*. On the internet at <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?search=1&entryID=1625>. Accessed October 7, 2009.

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George Knox Cracraft (1832-1908)

As Captain George Knox Cracraft's tombstone reads, he enlisted as a private in the Confederate army in 1861. He was made captain and served with his company until they surrendered at Port Hudson, Louisiana, where he became one of the 600 Confederate captains held prisoner at the Morris Island stockade in South Carolina. These prisoners of war endured "torture as brutal and wanton, as cowardly as ever inflicted upon helpless prisoners of war by the most barbarous nations of savage man." They also endured unending hunger, barely surviving on rations of "ten ounces of rotten corn meal and one-half pint of cucumber and onion pickle." Now these men are remembered as the "Immortal Six Hundred."¹⁰⁰

Catherine Campbell Cuninghame (1849-1908)

Catherine Campbell Cuninghame was an "advocate of equal rights for women" and "the editor of the *Women's Chronicle*." A weekly Saturday paper that "carried articles about the need for suffrage for women."¹⁰¹ "This was the first paper published by Southern women to take a decided and unequivocal stand for Woman Suffrage."¹⁰² She was a schoolteacher that never married. In her diary she wrote, "I'd rather be a school marm, hunted down by the devoted mamas than a man, with his brain soaked in whiskey or beer." She died before women were given the right to vote. Her tombstone reads: "I did the best I could."¹⁰³

Patrick Callan Dooley (1842-1911)

Judge Patrick Callan Dooley came to Little Rock and started practicing law in 1869. Governor Baxter appointed Dooley judge of the Twelfth judicial district in 1872. "When the new bankruptcy law was passed in 1898, Judge Dooley was made referee in bankruptcy for the United States district court, from which position he resigned after serving five years. Subsequently he was made standing master in chancery for the United States court, eastern district of Arkansas, which position he held at the time of his demise. Judge Dooley was also "the first president of the Lincoln Club of Little Rock."¹⁰⁴

¹⁰⁰ Robert R. Logan, "Immortal 600," *Arkansas Historic Quarterly*, Volume XVI, No.1. (Spring 1957); 91-5.

¹⁰¹ Dorsey D. Jones, "Catherine Campbell Cuninghame: Advocate of Equal Rights for Women," *Arkansas Historical Quarterly*, Volume XII, No. 2 (Summer 1953); 85-90.

¹⁰² Mrs. Thomas T. Cotnam, "History of Women's Suffrage in Arkansas." Transcribed by Christina Head *Arkansas Ties*. On the internet at <http://www.arkansasties.com/Special/HistoryofWomensSuffrage.htm>. Accessed September 15, 2009.

¹⁰³ Jones, 85-90.

¹⁰⁴ Hempstead, 793-4.

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William Chesley Faucette (1865–1914)

“William Chesley Faucette was a politician, businessman, and the first mayor of Argenta, now North Little Rock (Pulaski County). He was a leader in the decade-long fight to separate Argenta from Little Rock (Pulaski County) after a forced annexation.” During Faucette’s time as mayor (1904-1909 and 1910-1911) “the city Board of Health was established; new water and electric plants were constructed, and new natural gas lines were installed. Faucette also was instrumental in awarding a franchise for an electric trolley system and the building of bridges over a number of railroad crossings around the city.” Faucette also “serve[d] in the Arkansas House of Representatives, to which he was elected in late 1910. In the legislature, he successfully lobbied for the adoption of legislation to require favorable votes in both cities before forced annexation could occur.”¹⁰⁵

Henry Lewis Fletcher (Died 1896) and Susan Bricelin Fletcher (1837-1911)

During the Civil War, Susan Bricelin Fletcher stayed on her plantation with her niece and children while her husband H. L. Fletcher joined Captain Ed Nowland’s Company in the Confederate army. The plantation was twenty miles west of Little Rock and endured the raids of Union soldiers, killing the cattle, burning their cotton, taking all their food, and stealing or breaking their valuables. In order to obtain medicine for her sick son she swore allegiance to the Union after being marched, while holding her sick child, to the Arsenal by soldiers. In 1864, to ensure the safety of her family she abandoned her home and moved to Little Rock. After receiving permission from General Steele, she retreated further south to relatives. After the war, when they returned to their family home it was burned to the ground. H. L. Fletcher took up farming cotton again and was able to gradually rebuild their wealth. After a period of farming the family returned to Little Rock.¹⁰⁶

James Henry Fletcher (1839-1906)

Prior to the Civil War, James Henry Fletcher was the Deputy Sheriff of Pulaski County. He enlisted in 1861, in Company F of the 1st Arkansas, Confederate infantry. He attained the rank of Colonel in 1862 in the Twentieth Arkansas Regiment. Due to an illness, he retired in 1863 and continued to serve the war effort by purchasing supplies in Texas. After the war, he returned to Little Rock in 1885 and worked as a farmer, miller, and merchant.¹⁰⁷

¹⁰⁵ Timothy G. Nutt, “Will Faucette (1865–1914),” *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*, On the Internet at <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?search=1&entryID=1643>. Accessed October 7, 2009.

¹⁰⁶ Gloria H. Counts, *Compendium of Arkansas Genealogy*, Volume IV (North Little Rock, AR: Privately Printed, 1997); 551-563.

¹⁰⁷ Allardice, 128.

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John Fletcher (1849-1911)

John Fletcher, son of Thomas Fletcher, was a prominent lawyer in Arkansas. “He has served as special judge in the supreme, circuit and chancery courts of Arkansas, and for two years he was dean of the law department of the University of Arkansas, in which department he ... lectured for more than a decade, being a most popular and valuable member of its faculty.”¹⁰⁸

Thomas Fletcher (1819-1900)

Thomas Fletcher was the son of early Arkansas pioneers, Henry Lewis and Mary Fletcher. Thomas Fletcher “served as sheriff of Pulaski County from 1858 to 1862 and from 1866 to 1868. In 1862, he was a representative of Pulaski County in the state legislature. In the latter part of the year 1885, he was appointed United States marshal for the eastern district of Arkansas, and he remained incumbent of this office until his death.”¹⁰⁹

James A. Fones (1839-1902)

After the Civil War, James A. Fones joined his brothers Daniel G. and Alvan Thomas in the metal business that Daniel started in 1859. “The business was incorporated as Fones Brothers Hardware Company in August 1888. The Company became the largest wholesale hardware business in the state. In “1987 the company ceased operations. At the time it closed, it was the oldest wholesaler and the second oldest continuously operating business in Arkansas, with only the *Arkansas Gazette* having been in business longer (Butler).”¹¹⁰

Francis M. Fulk (1852-1910)

One biographer claims Judge Francis M. Fulk to be a “self made man,” coming to Little Rock in 1870 with nothing. He taught school and worked in carpentry before opening a small stand in the market. This business enlarged as he continued to buy bigger stores. He took up law practice and real estate and made a fortune. With many real estate holdings throughout the city, including the Fulk building on West Markham Street and over 500 lots, his estate was estimated at one million dollars at his death.¹¹¹

¹⁰⁸ Hempstead, 947-8.

¹⁰⁹ *Ibid.*

¹¹⁰ Fones Brothers Hardware Company Collection (1888-1995). Butler Center for Arkansas Studies, Little Rock, Arkansas.

¹¹¹ Hempstead, 714.

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D. B. Gaines (born 1863)

Rev. D. B. Gaines graduated from Philander Smith College in 1891. He worked as assistant principal of the Little Rock Union High School and pastor of Mount Pleasant Baptist Church before attending Medical School at Meharry Medical College, graduating in 1896. He became pastor of Mount Pleasant Baptist Church again. He is also the author of "Racial Possibilities."¹¹²

Mifflin W. Gibbs (1823–1915)

"Mifflin Wistar Gibbs was a Little Rock (Pulaski County) businessman, a politician, and the first elected African-American municipal judge in the United States." As a young man in San Francisco "he was a founder of the first black newspaper west of the Mississippi River, *The Mirror of the Times* (1855)." Later, he moved to Victoria, Vancouver Island, British Columbia, and "in 1866, he became the first black man elected to the Victoria City Council." Shortly after moving to Little Rock in 1871, he started a law partnership and was elected Little Rock "police judge from November 1874 to April 1875." He served "for a decade as secretary of the state GOP central committee and was often a delegate to national conventions." "In 1877, President Rutherford B. Hayes named Gibbs registrar of the Little Rock district land office; President Benjamin Harrison named him receiver of public monies in Little Rock in 1889. Finally, President William McKinley named him U.S. consul to Tamatave, Madagascar, in 1897." "In 1903, Gibbs, at age eighty, commenced his most ambitious business effort, the creation of the Capital City Savings Bank, ... the second black-owned bank in Arkansas."¹¹³

¹¹² Woods, 76.

¹¹³ Dillard, Tom W. "Mifflin Wistar Gibbs (1823–1915)." *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*. On the Internet at <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?search=1&entryID=1657>. Accessed October 7, 2009.

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Gillam Family

Isaac Gillam and his wife Cora A. (1846-1947) were both born into slavery. Isaac Gillam was a sergeant in the Arkansas Colored Infantry for the Union army during the Civil War. His kids were “outstanding educators”, while he was very politically active, serving as an alderman for the Little Rock City Council, and then “in 1878 he was elected to the Arkansas State House of Representatives.” “Isaac and Cora Gillam were active in the establishment of Shorter College in North Little Rock, where their daughter Cora Alice Jr. (1874-1947) would later teach.” Their son, Isaac Gillam, Jr. (1876-1953), studied at Howard, Yale, and the Universities of Chicago and Cincinnati, “served as principal of Gibbs High School for over fifty years”, and helped “establish the Arkansas Negro Democratic Voters Association.” Today, Little Rock’s Gillam Park and Gillam School are named after this remarkable African American family. Note: Isaac Gillam is buried at the National Cemetery, Isaac Gillam Jr. is buried at Fraternal, and Cora A. Gillam and Cora Alice Jr. are buried at Oakland proper.¹¹⁴

William Claire Green (1868-1941)

William Claire Green, M.D., opened the Little Rock Sanitarium on December 12, 1900. “He established an outstanding reputation as a physician and surgeon.” “In 1923 Little Rock Sanitarium was taken over by the Baptist denomination and replaced by Central Baptist Hospital. Dr. Green built a small hospital behind his home ... at 1410 Commerce Street. He operated it under the name of Battle Creek Sanitarium. This was for a number of years the only facility for private psychiatric care in the Little Rock area, and several of the early psychiatrists treated patients there.”¹¹⁵

Charles S. Hafer (1865-1938)

Fire Chief Charles Hafer had a “milestone” career with over 40 years of service to the City of Little Rock, thirty-one of those years as Fire Chief. Chief Hafer was the first president of the Arkansas State Fire Fighters Association (ASFFA), founded in 1920. “The main goal of the ASFFA was to improve benefits for firefighters by lobbying for state legislation requiring cities to provide pension benefits.” With Chief Hafer’s leadership they “achieved its first goal when Act 491 of 1921 created the Firemen’s Pension and Relief Fund. Two years later, the Arkansas General Assembly passed a law creating the two platoon system, thus freeing the firefighters from the atrocious work schedule that dated back to 1892.” Chief Hafer retired in 1933.¹¹⁶

¹¹⁴ Tom W. Dillard, “Isaac Gillam: Black Pulaski Countian,” *Pulaski County Historical Review* Volume XXIV, No. 1 (March 1976); 6-11.

¹¹⁵ Fred O. Henker, M.D., “William Claire Green, M.D.,” *Pulaski County Historical Review* (Fall 1988): 70-71.

¹¹⁶ Little Rock Fire Department, “History of the LRFD,” City of Little Rock, City Departments. On the Internet at <http://www.littlerock.org/citydepartments/fire/history.aspx>. Accessed October 7, 2009.

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George Washington Hayman (born 1865)

Dr. George Washington Hayman was raised by his grandparents after the passing of his mother, a former slave. He paid for his education through school teaching and the sale of a bale of cotton he farmed on his grandparent's patch. He attended Meharry Medical College, Philander Smith College, and Chicago Clinical School of Physicians and Surgeons. As a successful physician he also wrote an "interesting article on hygiene and physiology."¹¹⁷

J. E. Henderson (1868-1928)

J. E. Henderson "studied the jewelry business under Mr. J.V. Zimmerman" before opening his own store in 1896 on 9th Street. This made him the first African American jeweler in the state. Prior to his jewelry business, Henderson "was the champion pitcher in the Little Rock baseball cadet team three years, and was recognized as the best pitcher of color in the state."¹¹⁸

John Arthur Hibbler (1880-1962)

John Arthur Hibbler was an early African American professor at Arkansas Baptist College. He graduated from the same college himself in 1905. He also served as principal of Biscoe High School and "deputy examiner of teachers for Prairie County."¹¹⁹

Andrew Henry Hill (1870-1924)

Rev. Andrew Henry Hill attended Wilberforce University, graduating in 1901. He served as president of Shorter College. He was also licensed to preach at seventeen.¹²⁰

J. Otis Hickman (1880-1929)

J. Otis Hickman was an early African American physician. He graduated in 1904 from Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tennessee. He moved to Little Rock right after graduating. He was also "the corresponding secretary of the State Medical Association."¹²¹

¹¹⁷ Woods, 74.

¹¹⁸ Woods, 123.

¹¹⁹ Woods, 28.

¹²⁰ Woods, 49.

¹²¹ Woods, 69.

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Andrew Hunter (1819-1896)

Rev. Andrew Hunter was “one of the early fathers of the Methodist Church in Arkansas.” “Although not the first Methodist preacher in Arkansas, Andrew Hunter had a long and fruitful ministry of over 65 years.” “Much of his ministry was in Little Rock, where he served several times at First Church and as presiding elder of the Little Rock District.”¹²²

Jefferson G. Ish (1849-1943) and Marietta G. Ish (1850-1920)

Jefferson G. Ish and his wife M. G. Ish were both prominent African American educators in Little Rock. An 1898 biography states of Jefferson G. Ish, “much of the educational development of this city is due to his great ability and untiring efforts.” Of Mrs. M. G. Ish it is said that, “The woman who has the reputation of being one of the most experienced and successful primary teachers in the state is known to be Mrs. Ish.”¹²³

Daniel Webster Jones (1839–1918)

“Daniel Webster Jones was the last Civil War veteran to serve as governor of Arkansas. He was a member of the old, aristocratic, land-owning class in the South. Most of the Arkansas governors of his genteel social rank had stood loyally by the interests of the wealthier landowners and businessmen, but Jones, as governor, tended to give more attention to the interests of the poorer farming class. Those who wanted still more radical reform in the interests of the lower classes had formed the Populist Party in the early 1890s. This new party threatened the dominance of the one-party system, and thus white supremacy. To stave off the movement of voters away from the Democratic Party, Jones cautiously moved toward agrarian reform, but he stopped short of the more dramatic grandstanding agrarian style reform of his successor, Governor Jeff Davis.”¹²⁴

¹²² Nancy Britton, “One of the Early Fathers of the Methodist Church in Arkansas,” (?), TMs (photocopy), n.p., Files of Jim Eison, Little Rock.

¹²³ Central Arkansas Library System, “Jefferson G. Ish of Little Rock, 1898 biography.” *Arkansas Black History Online*. <http://www.cals.lib.ar.us/butlercenter/abho/docs/index.html>; and Central Arkansas Library System, “Mrs. M.G. Ish of Little Rock, 1898 biography.” *Arkansas Black History Online*. <http://www.cals.lib.ar.us/butlercenter/abho/docs/index.html>.

¹²⁴ Richard L. Niswonger, “Daniel Webster Jones (1839–1918),” *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*. On the internet at <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?search=1&entryID=110>. Accessed October 7, 2009.

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Chester W. Keatts (1854-1908)

Chester W. Keatts co-founded (along with John Bush) the “all-black fraternal organization,” The Mosaic Templars of America, in Little Rock, Arkansas, in 1882. After working “as a sharecropper for most of his early life,” he secured an education for himself after the Civil War. “Active in Republican politics from an early age, Keatts secured a number of federal patronage positions, including posts as a railway mail clerk with the Postal service and as a U.S. deputy marshal for the Eastern District of Arkansas in 1876.” The Mosaic Templars was “a male benevolent institution” that helped “its members pay for the care of ill family members and the burial of their dead.” It soon “added auxiliary branches for women, a savings and loan association, and a training program for members interested in owning and operating small businesses.” “The society grew rapidly in Arkansas and developed small chapters throughout the South; by the 1920s, it claimed more than twenty-five thousand members.”¹²⁵

Kallinikos Kanellas (died 1921)

“In Arkansas, the Greek Orthodox Church arrived with the first Greek immigrants in the late nineteenth century. When the Orthodox community in the Little Rock (Pulaski County) area became large enough, in about 1905, a group of immigrants created the cultural and religious Homer Society. At first, visiting priests from Memphis, Tennessee, were invited to celebrate the Divine Liturgy and perform sacraments. In 1913, members arranged for a permanent priest, Father Kallinikos Kanellas, and services were held in an upstairs meeting hall over a grocery store near 9th and Main streets for the next eight years. A small chapel was arranged for liturgies and sacraments, and another area was used for social gatherings. Research by Reverend Father George Scoulas in the 1960s indicated that Kanellas probably was the first Orthodox priest of Greek ancestry to come to the United States. He died in 1921 and is buried in the historic Oakland-Fraternal Cemetery in Little Rock, where most of the early Greek immigrants were interred.”¹²⁶

¹²⁵ Nina Mjagkij, *Organizing Black America: An Encyclopedia of African American Associations* (New York: Taylor & Francis, 2001); 310, 346-7.

¹²⁶ Helen R. Hronas, “Greek Orthodox,” *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*. On the internet at <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?search=1&entryID=3643>. Accessed October 7, 2009.

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William Marmaduke Kavanaugh (1866-1915)

Kavanaugh was elected to fill the United States Senate seat left vacant by the death of Jefferson Davis. He served in the Senate from January 30, 1913 until March 3, 1913. Kavanaugh was born near Eutaw in Green County, Alabama, on March 3, 1866. He graduated from the Kentucky Military Institute at Farmdale in 1885. Soon after graduation he moved to Little Rock to work as a reporter for the *Arkansas Gazette*, eventually becoming editor and manager. He began a local political career in 1896, being elected as Sheriff and Tax Collector for Pulaski County, Arkansas. In 1900, he was elected County Judge. Kavanaugh soon turned his attention to business pursuits and invested banking, real estate, the Little Rock Traction and Electric Company, and gas supply. Little Rock's Kavanaugh Boulevard is named for William M. Kavanaugh. Kavanaugh died February 21, 1915.¹²⁷

John Kennedy (1834-1910)

John Kennedy was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor on August 19, 1892, for valiant service during the battle at Trevilian Station, Virginia, on June 11, 1864. Kennedy served in Battery M of the famed Second Artillery. The Second was formed by an Act of Congress on March 21, 1821. Though the regiment was designated as being Light Artillery it often served as no more than cavalry unit. Assigned to the South after 1827, the regiment was often called upon to police actions against the Native American populations. In 1838, the regiment was ordered north to Tennessee and North Carolina to assist with removal of the Cherokee. At the escalation of the "Patriot War" in Canada the regiment was returned to New York to help maintain neutrality along the border. Battery M was created in December 1847 to fight in the Mexican War. Ultimately it was formed too late to be of assistance in the war and spent the next decade moving throughout the United States. In 1860, the unit was sent to Fort Brown, Texas. At the outset of the Civil War the Regiment was ordered to Washington, DC. By February of 1863, this Regiment had served in a number important battles including Bull Run and was assigned in a reserve role.

Battery M was sent to the front again in June of 1863 and served at Gettysburg. At the battle of Trevilian Station, Battery M was assigned to General Phillip Sheridan's forces attempting to destroy the Virginia Central Railroad. Union and Confederate forces met near Trevilian Station on the morning of June 11, 1864. A quickly moving cavalry battle, Battery M, under the command of General George Custer, assisted in the taking of Trevilian Station. Unfortunately, Custer soon found his force surrounded and thought the battle lost. Colonel A. M. Pennington in command of Battery M, recounted that they took up a position along the Trevilian Road behind a tall fence.

¹²⁷ United States Congress, *Biographical Directory of the American Congress 1774-1971* (Washington, DC: GPO, 1971), 1213.

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His force was in the act of knocking holes in the fence to obtain a line of fire but were soon outflanked and Custer ordered them to “get out of there.” According to the United States Army account, Kennedy “remained at his gun, resisting the advancing Confederate cavalry, until the retreat of his detachment was secured. For courage in the face of the enemy, he was awarded the Medal of Honor on August 19, 1892.”¹²⁸

Michael Kirst (1841-1916)

Michael Kirst came to America as a seventeen year old from his native Prussia in 1839. He joined the Union Army in 1861, and served with distinction in many battles, including “the siege of Vicksburg, where he came with General Steele’s army to Little Rock” when it was captured in 1863. After the war, “in 1866, he returned to Little Rock” and partnered with John M. Cooper to establish the Cooper & Kirst grocery store. Four years later, Kirst and his sons established a new grocery store, M. Kirst and Sons, which was known “as the best of its kind in the city.” Michael Kirst “represented the second ward in the city council” for many years, serving “as acting mayor on a number of occasions.”¹²⁹

Frederick Kramer (1829-1896)

“Frederick Kramer, a Prussian immigrant who arrived in Little Rock in the 1850s, served as a founding member of B’Nai Israel. After years as a successful and well-regarded merchant, he served as Mayor of Little Rock during the Reconstruction Era, from 1873 to 1875, and again from 1881 to 1887. His successful administration brought improvements to the city streets, fire department, and sewage system. Kramer was also a passionate supporter of public education. He remained a member of the Little Rock School Board for many years and served a term as president. Little Rock’s Kramer Elementary School was named in his honor.”¹³⁰

¹²⁸ United States Army, Center of Military History, “Medal of Honor Recipients, Civil War (A-L),” Medal of Honor. On the internet at <http://www.history.army.mil/html/moh/civwaral.html>. Accessed October 9, 2009. See also, United States Army, Center of Military History, “Second Regiment of Artillery,” On the internet at <http://www.history.army.mil/books/R&H/R&H-2Art.htm>. Accessed October 9, 2009. U. S. Regulars, “History of the 2nd U. S. Artillery,” U. S. Artillery. On the internet at http://www.usregulars.com/usartillery/2us_art.html. Accessed October 9, 2009. Robert Underwood Johnson, *Battles and Leaders of the Civil War*, Volume IV (New York: The Century Company, 1888), 233-46.

¹²⁹ Hempstead, 1556-7.

¹³⁰ ISJL, Little Rock.

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Catherine Lawson (1892-1905)

Catherine Lawson, a young African American hero, was killed by a streetcar while saving the life of a child she was caring for. In a June 2, 1905, *Arkansas Gazette* article, a collection was requested to build a monument in her honor at Fraternal Cemetery. The Inscription of this impressive monument reads: "Erected by white people in memory of Catherine Lawson who sacrificed her life at the age of 13 years saving the life of a white child from being killed by a street car in this city May 21st, 1905."¹³¹

Clara A. McDiarmid (1847-1899)

"Mrs. McDiarmid came to Arkansas from Kansas where women had been voting in school elections since 1861. She had a license to practice law and had been an attorney to Kansas City. Finding she had lost both her vote and her right to practice in the courts by moving to Arkansas, she at once inaugurated a movement for equal suffrage which attracted forty adherents." "Headquarters were established in two rooms in an office building on West Markham, owned by Mrs. McDiarmid. The organization affiliated with the National Association, sent a delegate to the National Convention and brought Miss Susan B. Anthony and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt to the State as speakers."¹³²

Robert Hyslop McKay (1835-1902)

In 1892, McKay was the first paid Fire Chief in Little Rock. Prior to this, Chief McKay served as chief of the volunteers. After coming to Little Rock in 1868, he worked as a foreman and then became a "successful contractor," building the spire at St. Andrew's Cathedral. He soon began volunteering for the fire department and became Chief in 1892. McKay also served on the city council for three terms.¹³³

¹³¹ AG, June 2, 1906.

¹³² Cotnam, "History of Women's Suffrage in Arkansas."

¹³³ AG, January 1, 1902.

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R. J. Meaddough (born 1869)

Dr. R. J. Meaddough, D.D.S., was an early African-American dentist in Little Rock, operating his practice at “dental parlors on the corner of Ninth and Gaines Streets” in the early 1900s. Shortly after high school, he was a “cigar maker for eight years in some of the best factories in the Southeast, and for several years he conducted a cigar factory and confectionery of his own” in Savannah, Georgia, “where he did a retail and wholesale business in cigars. Thus he accumulated means to pay his expenses at Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tennessee; from which he was graduated in dentistry, 1901.”¹³⁴

Kie Oldham (1869-1912)

Kie Oldham served in the state senate for the Tenth District in 1906, 1907 and 1909. “He was credited with securing legislation for the completion of the state capitol in 1907 and for establishment of the state tuberculosis sanatorium.” He himself suffered from tuberculosis, which brought him to the more arid climate of the Southwest, where “Oldham defended the Confederate Bands of Ute Indians in the United States Court of Claims in hundreds of depredation cases brought against them by settlers.” In his youth, he worked for the United States War Records Office “locating and forwarding to Washington” 3,400 Arkansas Confederate documents.¹³⁵

Theodore L. Pankey (Died 1929)

The biographer and writer, E. M Woods wrote in 1907 that Theodore L. Pankey “won quite a distinction as a singer and actor.”¹³⁶ Pankey performed in the following Broadway shows: *In Dahomey* in the 1903 and 1904 productions, *Rufus Rastus* in 1906, *Shoo-fly Regiment* in 1907 and *The Red Moon* in 1909.¹³⁷

¹³⁴ Woods, 60.

¹³⁵ Harold E. Mahan, “The Search for Arkansas Civil War Records, 1892,” *Arkansas Historical Quarterly* Volume XLI, No. 3 (Autumn, 1982); 253-7.

¹³⁶ Woods, 87.

¹³⁷ “Theodore Pankey.” Broadway League. Internet Broadway Database. 2009. <http://www.ibdb.com/person.php?id=55504>.

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Henry Niles Pierce (1820-1899)

Rev. Henry Niles Pierce became Bishop of Arkansas and the Indian Territory for the Episcopal Church on 1870. The first Episcopal Church was established at Oak Lodge, near Fort Smith by Bishop Pierce. In 1871, the church "became an independent diocese" with Pierce as its first Bishop.¹³⁸

Reichardt Family

Edward Reichardt (1845-1883) "was a merchant and cotton buyer and in his day was one of the Little Rock's most progressive and successful business men. He was part owner of the Rock Street Railway bridge across the Arkansas River; was part owner of the first street railway and one of the original promoters of the electric light system. He also served as alderman representing ward two." Two of his daughters Eva Masingill (1873-1960) and Emma Hoeltzel were active in the suffragette movement. His granddaughter, Pauline Hoeltzel (1896-1989) was one of the founding faculty members of the predecessor to the University of Arkansas at Little Rock and the first female faculty member to serve on its board. George Reichardt (1832-1910), a brother of Edward Reichardt "was president of the Penzel Grocery Company, one of the largest wholesale houses in the state; president of the Little Rock Telephone Company and director of the Exchange National Band and the German Building and Loan Association. He was a leading railroad contractor of the southwest and built many miles of railroad, having constructed a large part of the Rock Island out of Little Rock."¹³⁹

Charles Chester Reid (1868-1922)

Reid, a Democrat, was a representative in the United States Congress from March 4, 1901, to March 3, 1911. Prior to serving in Congress, Reid was the prosecuting attorney in Conway County from 1894-1898 and in private law practice. Reid was born in Clarksville, Arkansas, on June 15, 1868, and attended the University of Arkansas, graduating in 1885. He received his law degree from Vanderbilt University in 1887. After leaving Congress, Reid returned to private practice in Little Rock, Arkansas. Reid died in Little Rock, May 20, 1922.¹⁴⁰

¹³⁸ John Bartlett Meserve, "Trinity Episcopal Church, Tulsa," *Chronicles of Oklahoma* Volume 17, No. 3. (September, 1939). *Oklahoma Historical Society's Chronicles of Oklahoma*, 2001. Available online at <http://digital.library.okstate.edu/Chronicles/v017/v017p265.html>. Accessed September 15, 2009.

¹³⁹ Hempstead, 1534.

¹⁴⁰ United States Congress, 1596.

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Jenny Eakin Delony Rice (1866–1949)

“Jenny Eakin Delony Rice was the first woman artist from Arkansas to rise to national and international prominence as a painter and the founder of collegiate art education in Arkansas.” Delony’s extensive studies in America and abroad include attending the École des Beaux Arts in 1896, the first year the Paris school admitted women. Also in 1896 Delony was “one of the first women to study artistic anatomy at the École de Médecine in Paris.” “From 1897 to 1900, Rice was the first Director of Art for Arkansas Industrial University, which became during her tenure the University of Arkansas in Fayetteville (Washington County). There, she founded the art department and the first baccalaureate art program in the state.”¹⁴¹

John Selden Roane (1817–1867)

“John Selden Roane was a lawyer, planter, soldier, and governor of Arkansas. He is best known for his service in the Mexican War and his efforts to deal with the state’s financial crisis following the failure of its banking system.” In the Civil War, Roane served as “brigadier general in the Confederate army and then served as the de facto commander in Arkansas until he was replaced in the early summer of 1862 by Major General Thomas C. Hindman. He later commanded a brigade at the Battle of Prairie Grove on December 7, 1862, and then served on garrison and detached duties in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas until the end of the war.”¹⁴²

John Marshall Robinson (1879–1970)

“John Marshall Robinson was a prominent physician, civic leader, and co-founder and president of the Arkansas Negro Democratic Association (ANDA). As a physician, Robinson performed pioneering medical surgery and was involved with a number of medical institutions and organizations in Little Rock (Pulaski County). As a politician, Robinson was the main voice in the state demanding equal black participation in the Arkansas Democratic Party between 1928 and 1952.”¹⁴³

¹⁴¹ Linda Hastings Baker, “Jenny Eakin Delony Rice (1866–1949),” *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*. On the internet at <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?search=1&entryID=4930>. Accessed October 9, 2009.

¹⁴² Bobby Roberts, “John Selden Roane (1817–1867),” *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*. On the internet at <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?search=1&entryID=120>. Accessed October 9, 2009.

¹⁴³ John A. Kirk, “John Marshall Robinson,” *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*. On the internet at <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?search=1&entryID=1751>. Accessed October 9, 2009.

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Logan Holt Roots (1841-1893)

Logan Roots was a member of the United States Congress and Civil War veteran. Roots was born in Tamaroa, Illinois, on March 26, 1841. He graduated from Illinois State Normal University in 1862 and joined the Union Army as a member of the 81st Illinois Infantry. He was commissioned a 1st Lieutenant and served as the Regimental Quarter Master. After the war, Logan settled in Arkansas near DeValls Bluff and began farming and business. When Reconstruction ended, Roots ran for, and won, a seat representing Arkansas in the United States Congress. He served in the Fortieth and Forty-First Sessions (June 22, 1868-March 3, 1871) but was defeated in his third attempt. Roots returned to Little Rock and became president of the First National Bank of Little Rock, Arkansas. Roots remained in banking until his death, May 30, 1893. Fort Logan H. Roots in North Little Rock, Arkansas, is named for Logan H. Roots who helped secure the site for a new military base; in return the Army turned over Little Rock's Arsenal to the City of Little Rock. Roots was also the largest investor in the Southwestern Telephone and Telegraph Company, as president of the company he became known as the father of the telephone system in the Southwest United States.¹⁴⁴

Calvin Sanders (1827-1911)

Born into slavery, Calvin Sanders was brought to Arkansas at the age of fourteen and sold to Mr. Sanders. During the Civil War, he served in McCray's brigade, Glenn's regiment, "and took part in the battle of Helena and a few other engagements." Shortly after gaining his freedom, he moved to Little Rock and became a successful businessman. He was elected to the city council in 1868, representing ward two. A 1907 biography indicated he owned an entire block in which he built ten homes, and a 160 acre farm in addition to the home he resides in with his family. His wife, Harriet Sanders, was also born into slavery and owned by Mr. Sanders.¹⁴⁵

¹⁴⁴ United States Congress, 1633. Also Frances Mitchell Ross, "Logan Holt Roots (1841-1893)," *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*. On the internet at <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?entryID=39>. Accessed October 9, 2009.

¹⁴⁵ Goodspeed, 806-7.

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Annie Schoppach (1858–1949)

“Annie Schoppach was the first female graduate of the Medical Department of the University of Arkansas (now the College of Medicine of the University of Arkansas for Medical Science),” in 1901. Schoppach had to be determined to succeed in the male-dominated profession as she was harassed by the other students, “snubbed and not well accepted.” Schoppach operated her practice from her home at 1401 S. State Street. The majority of her cases were maternity clients. “Schoppach served the women of Little Rock well, rich and poor alike. She is said to have used income from her white patients to finance the care of black patients who had little money.”¹⁴⁶

Y. B. Sims (1840-1914)

Rev. Y. B. Sims was a pastor of the First Congregational Church. An 1898 biography states of Rev. Sims “he is highly educated and strictly religious and these combined with the great force of moral character makes him one of the most powerful forces for good with which the writer is acquainted.”¹⁴⁷ Rev. Sims was also active in protesting the Separate Coach Law of 1891, “a Jim Crow law requiring separate coaches on railway trains for white and black passengers.”¹⁴⁸

Tom Slaughter (died 1921)

An infamous bank robber between 1917-1921, Slaughter became famous for his ability to defy the law and even made a prison break from Arkansas State Penitentiary on December 9, 1921. He liberated six men with him and “captured the entire prison and locked the warden and his family in his cell.” He was so infamously popular, it is reported 3,000 to 5,000 attended his funeral. According to family tradition, by 1940, most of his headstone was chipped away by souvenir hunters.⁴¹

¹⁴⁶ Richard B. Clark, “Annie Schoppach (1858–1949),” *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*. On the internet at <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?search=1&entryID=4319>. Accessed October 9, 2009.

¹⁴⁷ Central Arkansas Library System. “Rev. Y. B. Sims of Little Rock, 1898 biography.” *Arkansas Black History Online*. <http://www.cals.lib.ar.us/butlercenter/abho/docs/index.html>.

¹⁴⁸ Graves, John William. “Separate Coach Law of 1891.” *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*. On the internet at <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?search=1&entryID=2244>. Accessed October 9, 2009.

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Dr. James Henry Southall (1841-1901)

During the Civil War, Southall served the North Virginia Confederate army as a surgeon and “saw action in the battles of Richmond, Cedar Run, Second Manassas, Hagerstown, Harpers Ferry, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg” where Southall was taken prisoner for six months. Southall moved with his family to Little Rock in 1872. In 1879 Southall was one of 8 founders of the Medical Department of Arkansas Industrial University, “the precursor to the University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences (UAMS).” Southall was “also a founding member of the Little Rock Medical Society and served one term as its president.” Additionally, “he was elected president of the Arkansas Medical Society in 1882. Southall apparently was quite involved with the Arkansas General Assembly since, in its resolution honoring him on his death, the Medical Society remembered him as ‘a man who had done more for medical legislation than any other member of the state Society.’”¹⁴⁹

Charlotte E. Andrews Stephens (1854–1951)

“Charlotte Andrews Stephens was the first African-American teacher in the Little Rock (Pulaski County) school district. She worked as a teacher for seventy years, and Stephens Elementary School in Little Rock was named for her in 1910. In addition, she was the first African American to be accredited by the North Central Association and was a charter member of the National Association of Colored Women (NACW) federated club in Little Rock.”¹⁵⁰

Charles Edward Taylor (1868–1932)

“Charles Edward Taylor, Progressive reform mayor of Little Rock (Pulaski County) from 1911 to 1919, brought a new sense of responsibility to city government and directed a wide range of reforms that transformed Little Rock from a nineteenth-century river town into a twentieth-century modern municipality.”¹⁵¹

¹⁴⁹ Max L. Baker and Fred O. Henker, “James Henry Southall (1841–1901),” *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*. On the internet at <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?search=1&entryID=2930>. Accessed October 9, 2009.

¹⁵⁰ Sondra Gordy, “Charlotte Andrews Stephens (1854–1951),” *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*. On the internet at <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?search=1&entryID=1772>. Accessed October 9, 2009

¹⁵¹ Martha Williamson. Rimmer. “Charles Edward Taylor (1868–1932),” *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*. On the internet at <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?search=1&entryID=33>. Accessed October 9, 2009.

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J. G. Thornton (1879-1957)

J. G. Thornton was an early African American doctor. He graduated from Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tennessee, in 1902 before coming to Little Rock. He was a “physician to Shorter College” and “medical director to the Peoples Mutual Aid Association and Insurance Company.”¹⁵²

Joshua Thomas Westbrook Tillar (1833-1910)

During the Civil War, Joshua Thomas Westbrook Tillar enlisted in Company D, Third Arkansas Regiment under Colonel Albert Rust. At the end of the war he had been awarded the rank of Major. After the war, Major Tillar continued working in the business of managing his plantation, banking and real estate. At his death his real estate holdings were considered the largest in Arkansas. He was president, vice-president or director of many of the major banks and businesses in Arkansas including the Bank of Little Rock, the German National Bank of Little Rock, Arkansas Building and Loan Association, Pine Bluff Compress Company, Arkansas Fire Insurance Company and the Citizens Bank of Pine Bluff. The Town of Tillar, Arkansas, is named after Major Tillar.¹⁵³

Jacob Trieber (1853–1927)

“Jacob Trieber of Helena (Phillips County) and Little Rock (Pulaski County) was the first Jew to serve as a federal judge in the United States. Serving from 1900 to 1927 as judge for the U.S. Circuit Court, Eastern District of Arkansas, he became known in judicial circles as a “genius as lawyer and jurist.” He presided over more than 1,000 cases annually, kept his docket current, and had time to serve many assignments outside his own district. He issued nationally important rulings on controversies that included antitrust cases, railroad litigation, prohibition cases, and mail fraud; some of his rulings, such as those regarding civil rights and wildlife conservation, have implications today. His broad interpretation of the constitutional guarantees of the Thirteenth Amendment, originally overturned by the post-Reconstruction U.S. Supreme Court, was validated sixty-five years later in a landmark 1968 equal opportunity case.”¹⁵⁴

¹⁵² Woods, 61.

¹⁵³ Dallas T. Herndon, *Centennial History of Arkansas* (Little Rock, AR: The S.J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1922); 5-9. See also Rebecca DeArmond-Huskey, *Bartholomew's Song: A Bayou History* (Bowie, MD: Heritage Books, 2001), 59.

¹⁵⁴ Carolyn Gray LeMaster, “Jacob Trieber (1853–1927),” *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*. On the internet at <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?search=1&entryID=26>. Accessed October 9, 2009.

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Herbert S. Turner (born 1870)

“Herbert S. Turner was reared in Little Rock despite having been born on the Allen Line Steamship, *Peruvian*, on the Atlantic Ocean in 1870. In 1912, he was elected county clerk of Pulaski County, and in 1917, Mr. Turner accepted the position of manager of construction of the Ancient Order United Workmen Building on Center Street. He had a successful general contracting business, and was appointed assessor for the Pulaski County Road District No. 10, and also active secretary of the Board of Commissioners. Mr. Turner also served as assistant secretary of the Little Rock Hot Springs Highway District, assistant secretary of the Arkansas Missouri Highway District, and as assistant secretary of the Board of Commissioners that built Little Rock’s downtown sewer system. He was one of the founders of the Central Bank of Little Rock in 1911, serving as a director and then later as a vice-president of the bank.”¹⁵⁵

Daniel Phillips Upham (1832–1882)

“Daniel Phillips Upham was an active Republican politician, businessman, plantation owner, and Arkansas State Militia commander following the Civil War. He is perhaps best remembered, and often vilified, for his part during Reconstruction as the leader of a successful militia campaign against the Ku Klux Klan in the Militia War from 1868 to 1869.”¹⁵⁶

Joseph W. Vestal (1833-1977)

Joseph W. Vestal established Joseph W. Vestal and Sons, a successful horticulture business, in North Little Rock. It was one of the largest wholesale dealers in the country, the largest in Arkansas and the Southwest with over 24 greenhouses filled with evergreens, magnolia and much more that were shipped throughout the country. Vestal was the first wholesale Horticulturist in the western United States. Vestal also had a retail business on Main Street in downtown Little Rock.¹⁵⁷

¹⁵⁵ David Yancey Thomas, *Arkansas and Its People* (New York: The American Historical Society, Inc. 1930); 273-4.

¹⁵⁶ Blake Wintory, “Daniel Phillips Upham (1832–1882),” *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*. On the internet at <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?search=1&entryID=1790>. Accessed October 9, 2009.

¹⁵⁷ Hempstead, 1223-4.

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W. A. Webber (1839-1921)

Col. W. A. Webber, a Civil War veteran with the Union army, was “probably connected with more Arkansas newspaper enterprises than has any other man.” He “established *The Saline County Digest*, a weekly publication ... where he and his family resided for five years. He was one of the early proprietors of the *Malvern Meteor* and for a time also published a weekly paper at Hot Springs. He was one of the founders of the Arkansas Press Association and was the eighth president of that organization,” also serving as historian in 1919 and 1920.¹⁵⁸

Statement of Significance

Oakland-Fraternal Cemetery is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criteria A and C** with **State Significance**. It is also being submitted with **Criteria Considerations A and D**. The property is comprised of seven separate cemeteries: Oakland Cemetery, Fraternal Cemetery, National Cemetery, Confederate Cemetery (eleven acre), Confederate Cemetery (one acre) and two Jewish cemeteries most often referred to as the Jewish Cemetery. Little Rock National Cemetery was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on December 20, 1996. That listing included Confederate Cemetery (eleven acre) and for that reason neither of them are included in this nomination.

As the city of Little Rock grew and expanded, the population movement was initially toward the south and east. The 160 acres on which Oakland-Fraternal was located was purchased from Mary Starbuck, the widow of Paul R. Starbuck, by the City of Little Rock in March 1863. The original impetus for this purchase began in May 1862 to find a burial place for the Civil War soldiers dying in Little Rock hospitals. This became the city’s largest cemetery. Gradually, the total acreage declined as unneeded property was sold. Oakland-Fraternal now includes over 10,000 monuments and sculptures on its 92 acres. As the public cemetery for over one hundred years, the cemetery is representative of Little Rock’s social fabric. United States Senators and Congressmen, Governors, Mayors, merchants, doctors, and educators are all interred in Oakland-Fraternal. The cemetery’s burial patterns, iconography, and art reflect changing patterns in popular culture and mass production. The internment of immigrants, African Americans, paupers, religious and non-religious potentially reveal more about the city of Little Rock than many written histories.

¹⁵⁸ Fredrick William Allsopp. *History of the Arkansas Press for a Hundred Years and More* (Little Rock, AR: Parke-Harper Publishing Company 1922); 643.

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UTM Coordinates

A. 15 568149 E 3843424 N
B. 15 568173 E 3842874 N
C. 15 568070 E 3842877 N
D. 15 568096 E 3842915 N
E. 15 567990 E 3842920 N
F. 15 567977 E 3842953 N
G. 15 567973 E 3842997 N
H. 15 567947 E 3843009 N
I. 15 567942 E 3843056 N
J. 15 567918 E 3843091 N
K. 15 567866 E 3843052 N
L. 15 567888 E 3842998 N
M. 15 567882 E 3842900 N
N. 15 567876 E 3842876 N
O. 15 567797 E 3842858 N
P. 15 567790 E 3842816 N
Q. 15 567756 E 3842791 N
R. 15 567663 E 3842863 N
S. 15 567641 E 3842848 N
T. 15 567646 E 3842835 N
U. 15 567565 E 3842801 N
V. 15 567553 E 3842822 N
W. 15 567454 E 3842824 N
X. 15 567461 E 3843055 N
Y. 15 567626 E 3843051 N
Z. 15 567643 E 3843081 N
AA.15 567647 E 3843432 N
AB.15 567752 E 3843431 N
AC.15 567753 E 3843468 N
AD.15 567860 E 3843462 N
AE.15 567860 E 3843436 N

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Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at a point at the northeast corner of Oakland-Fraternal Cemetery, at point A. approximately 15 568149 E 3843424 N, this being the point of beginning; thence south and east 1,802 feet to a point B. at 15 568173 E 3842874 N at the northeast edge of the Little Rock National Cemetery; thence approximately 335 feet west along the boundary of the National Cemetery to 15, 568070 E, 3842877 N; thence approximately 139 feet north to a point at 15, 568096 E, 3842915 N; thence northwest 279 feet to a point at 15, 567990 E, 3842920 N; thence approximately 88 feet north and west to a point at 15, 567977 E, 3842953 N; thence to 15, 567973 E, 3842997 N approximately 144 feet north; thence 95 feet northwest to 15, 567947 E, 3843009 N; thence north approximately 154 feet to 15, 567942 E, 3843056 N; thence to 15, 567918 E, 3843091 N approximately 136 feet; thence approximately 209 feet southwest to 15, 567866 E, 3843052 N; thence approximately 191 feet south and east to 15, 567888 E, 3842998 N; thence to 15, 567882 E, 3842900 N, approximately 110 south and west to 15, 567876 E, 3842876 N; thence approximately 357 feet west to 15, 567797 E, 3842858 N; thence 218 feet southeast to 15, 567790 E, 3842816 N; thence approximately 242 southwest to 15, 567756 E, 3842791 N; thence 312 feet northwest to 15, 567663 E, 3842863 N; thence approximately 106 feet west across Confederate Boulevard to 15, 567641 E, 3842848 N; thence approximately 163 feet south to 15, 567646 E, 3842835 N; thence to 15, 567565 E, 3842801 N, approximately 245 feet west; thence 35 feet north to 15, 567553 E, 3842822 N; thence approximately 325 west to 15, 567454 E, 3842824 N; thence 757 feet north to 15, 567461 E, 3843055 N; thence approximately 539 feet east to the entrance of Fraternal Cemetery at 15, 567626 E, 3843051 N; thence approximately 112 feet north and east across Barber Street to 15, 567643 E, 3843081 N; thence approximately 1,149 feet north to 15, 567647 E, 3843432 N; thence approximately 341 feet east to 15, 567752 E, 3843431 N; thence to 15, 567753 E, 3843468 N, approximately 123 feet north; thence approximately 351 east and south to the corner of East 17th and College streets at 15, 567860 E, 3843462 N; thence approximately 87 feet south to the old entrance on College Street at 15, 567860 E, 3843436 N; thence approximately 946 to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification

This is all the land that is both historically and currently associated with Oakland-Fraternal Cemetery and its component parts: Oakland Cemetery, Fraternal Cemetery, Jewish Cemetery (B'Nai Israel and Agudath Achim), and Confederate Cemetery.

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Photograph Continuation

1. Oakland-Fraternal Cemetery
2. Little Rock, Pulaski County, Arkansas
3. Ralph Wilcox
4. September 2009
5. Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, Little Rock
6. View of old College Avenue Entrance at Oakland Cemetery. Looking northeast.
7. # 1

Items 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 are same for all following entries. See Photograph Key for locations.

6. South side of pedestrian gate at College Street entrance at Oakland Cemetery. View looking north.
7. # 2

6. View looking southwest from corner of A Street and Veteran's Boulevard, B'Nai Israel Jewish Cemetery.
7. # 3

6. Hilb Monument to Max and Esther Hilb. Erected by Morris Brothers & Company of Memphis, Tennessee. View looking west.
7. # 4

6. Alexander Monument and B'Nai Israel Jewish Cemetery. View looking east.
7. # 5

6. View looking northeast from corner of 4th Street and E Street, B'Nai Israel Jewish Cemetery.
7. # 6

6. Headstone for Gabriel McGowan (1813-1870). Excellent example of the work of James Tunnah. View looking west.
7. # 7

6. M. M. Cohn Mausoleum, built 1910. B'Nai Israel Jewish Cemetery. View looking south from corner of 7th and D streets.
7. # 8

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6. Veteran's and World War I Monuments in B'Nai Israel Jewish Cemetery. Veteran's in foreground was erected c. 1990. World War I Monument to Robert Russell Fox and Charles Sol Narkinski in background.

7. # 9

6. Logan H. Roots Obelisk. Logan Holt Roots (1841-1893) served in 40th and 41st Congress. Oakland Cemetery at northwest corner of Grace and Center streets. View looking northwest.

7. # 10

6. Babyland #1 and Sons of Ham sections looking north from Serpentine Avenue.

7. # 11

6. P. C. Slaterly Monument. Zinc monument made by the Detroit Bronze Company of Detroit, Michigan. View looking north.

7. # 12

6. View looking northwest from corner of Hyacinth Street and East Street.

7. # 13

6. View looking southwest from corner of Hyacinth Street and East Street.

7. # 14

6. Strickland Monument. Monument to the wife and children of William Strickland: Mary Strickland (1860-1889), Earnest William Strickland, and Burnard Martin Strickland. Located on the east side of Center Street south of Grace Street. Erected by Morris Brothers & Company of Memphis, Tennessee in October 1891.

View looking east.

7. # 15

6. Herman Ketcher Cross. Small bronze cross marking the grave of Herman Ketcher. View looking east.

7. # 16

6. Fones Monument. Erected for James Amnon Fones (1839-1902), Elizabeth Rison Fones (1850-1903), and family. Based on Sarcophagus of Napoleon in Paris, France. View looking west.

7. # 17

6. Haynes family plot. One of the few family plots surrounded by an iron fence. Headstones are the work of Renton Tunnah of Little Rock, Arkansas. View looking west.

7. # 18

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6. Webber Mausoleum. Simple brick mausoleum, the only brick mausoleum in Oakland Cemetery, for W. A. Webber and family. View looking west.

7. # 19

6. Sexton's Office looking northeast. Office at corner of West Street and Serpentine Avenue was built in the Prairie style.

7. # 20

6. Oakland Mausoleum. Built by the Southwestern Mausoleum Company in 1919, the building has 290 crypts and three family rooms. West façade looking southeast.

7. # 21

6. View toward the northwest from the southeast corner at the end of East Street.

7. # 22

6. J. H. Southall Mausoleum. Located along the eastern edge of Oakland-Fraternal Cemetery, southeast of the intersection of Oleander Avenue and East Street. Built for Dr. James H. Southall who died 1901, this mausoleum is an excellent example of Richardsonian Romanesque architecture. West façade and south elevation looking northeast.

7. # 23

6. Bridge 1 over unnamed tributary of Fourche Creek at Filbert Street. View of the north side looking southwest.

7. # 24

6. Bridge 2 over unnamed tributary of Fourche Creek at Charles Street. View of south side of bridge looking northeast.

7. # 25

6. View looking northwest at the corner of Charles Street and Elm Avenue in the West Side Addition.

7. # 26

6. Roy Dennis Stone. Concrete tabernacle stone made for Roy Dennis (1899-1924). Interior has branch with Oak leaves made of iron. View looking west.

7. # 27

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6. Baby Land # 2 (second). The second section named Baby Land # 2 at northwest corner of West Side Addition. View looking northwest.

7. # 28

6. Reaves Monument. Large, Art Deco influence arch erected c. 1935 marks the plot of the Reaves family. View looking west.

7. # 29

6. Cornish Monument. Hilda Cornish (1878–1965), inspired by Margaret Sanger, formed the Arkansas Eugenics Association and was a forceful advocate for women's health issues in Arkansas. View looking east.

7. # 30

6. View looking northwest from the corner of Catalpa and Oak streets at the Catalpa Addition.

7. # 31

6. J. W. Willmuth Vault. Concrete vault for J. E. Willmuth (1840-1931). Examples of vaults are most commonly found in the West Side Addition of Oakland-Fraternal Cemetery. View looking east.

7. # 32

6. View looking northeast from the corner of Catalpa and Poplar streets, West Side Addition.

7. # 33

6. View looking southwest from the corner of Catalpa and Poplar Streets, West Side Addition.

7. # 34

6. Group of crosses at corner of Poplar and Filbert streets seen looking southwest.

7. # 35

6. Tillar Mausoleum and Tillar family plot. The Tillar Mausoleum, built c. 1910, is one of only two known examples of Egyptian Revival architecture in Little Rock and the only example in Oakland-Fraternal Cemetery. View looking northeast.

7. # 36

6. Steen Monument looking northeast. This replica of William Whetmore Story's, "Angel Weeping" in the Protestant Cemetery in Rome, Italy, is one of the finest example of statuary in Oakland-Fraternal Cemetery. It is unknown who carved or erected this work.

7. # 37

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6. Steen Monument rear and north sides seen looking toward the southwest.
7. # 38

6. W. D. Jackson Monument. Art Deco stylized stone in granite. View looking east.
7. # 39

6. Main Gate of Oakland Cemetery at Barber and Filbert streets. This gate replaced the College Street entrance after 1902 as the main entrance. View looking east.
7. # 40

6. Main gate of Fraternal Cemetery at corner of Barber and 21st streets. Original cobblestone entrance intact. View looking southwest.
7. # 41

6. Scipio Jones family plot looking west. Scipio Jones was prominent African-American lawyer in both Little Rock and the state of Arkansas. His first wife is buried here but he was later buried in Haven of Rest Cemetery in West Little Rock.
7. # 42

6. Catherin Lawson Monument. Catherine Lawson died July 1905, while saving a child in her care from being struck by a street car. The people of Little Rock collected money and paid for her monument. View looking east.
7. # 43

6. View of Fraternal Cemetery looking northeast. Taken from the corner of Mosaic Street and an unnamed street at the southeast side of the cemetery.
7. # 44

6. Bush Mausoleum. Erected by the Mosaic Templars of American for their founder John Bush. View looing east.
7. # 45

6. View looking southeast from the corner of Central Avenue and unnamed street on north side of Fraternal Cemetery.
7. # 46

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6. View looking southwest from the corner of Central Avenue and unnamed street on north side of Fraternal Cemetery.

7. # 47

6. Emma Proctor monument. Unique concrete monument for Emma Proctor who is buried in Fraternal Cemetery.

7. # 48

6. View looking northeast from the corner of Masonic Street and Evergreen Street in Fraternal Cemetery.

7. # 49

6. View looking southeast from the corner of Masonic Street and Evergreen Street in Fraternal Cemetery.

7. # 50

6. View looking southeast from the northwest corner of Fraternal Cemetery.

7. # 51