

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NR 9/20/07

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 Brearley Cemetery Historic Section

other names/site number YE0131

2. Location

street & number Highway 27, approximately 1/2 mile west of Highway 22.

not for publication

city or town Dardanelle

vicinity

state Arkansas

code AR

county Yell

code 144

zip code 72834

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.)

Catherine Mitchell

7/31/07

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

Arkansas Historic Preservation Program

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

entered in the National Register.

See continuation sheet

determined eligible for the National Register.

See continuation sheet

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:)

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
0	1	buildings
3	0	sites
1	0	structures
1	0	objects
5	1	Total

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

N/A

Number of Contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

FUNERARY/cemetery

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

FUNERARY/cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

N/A

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation N/A
walls N/A
roof N/A
other STONE: Marble
Granite

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Levels of Significance (local, state, national)

Local

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT

ETHNIC HERITAGE: European

ART: Funerary art

Period of Significance

1780 - 1957

Significant Dates

1780 (first marked burial)

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation (Complete if Criterion D is marked)

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Arkansas River Valley Regional Library, Dardanelle, Arkansas

Brearley Cemetery Historic Section
Name of Property

Yell County, Arkansas
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Age of Property 15 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>15</u>	<u>484300</u>	<u>3897403</u>	3	<u>15</u>	<u>484558</u>	<u>3897498</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>15</u>	<u>484302</u>	<u>3897549</u>	4	<u>15</u>	<u>484563</u>	<u>3897344</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 Betsy Harris and Cornelia Daniels; Edited by Sarah A. Jampole/Survey Historian
 organization Arkansas Historic Preservation Program date April 26, 2007
 street & number 323 Center Street, Ste. 1600 telephone 501.324.9874
 city or town Little Rock state Arkansas zip code 72201

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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 Dardanelle – Carolyn Moore McGee, Mayor
 street & number 120 North Front Street telephone 479.229.4500
 city or town Dardanelle state Arkansas zip code 72834

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

Brearley Cemetery is located in Dardanelle, Yell County, Arkansas, which is in the west-central part of the state. The cemetery is located on the north side of Arkansas Highway 27, and is clearly visible from this highway. This cemetery is the final resting place of many early settlers of the area with the earliest known burial dating to 1780. Despite its age, the historic section remains in very good condition.

There is a total of 2,317 burials in the historic section, 1,443 (62.2%) of which pre-date 1957. The burials post-dating 1957 account for the remaining 874 (37.7%) of the burials.

Included in the boundaries of this nomination are a storage shed for the sexton's supplies, a gazebo, a foundation of an old school house, planned landscaping (Magnolia trees), and front gates and the stone wall enclosing the cemetery. All but the sexton's shed are contributing resources to the nomination.

ELABORATION

Since its founding in 1847, Brearley Cemetery has been, and still is, in continuous use by the city. The historic portion of the cemetery (sections 1, 2, 3 and 4) comprises 15 acres. The east boundary is a small bayou and a section of the stone wall. The north side is fronted by woods and a small creek, while the west side is separated from the "new" graves by a narrow, blacktopped cemetery road. The south side is delineated by Highway 27 and a section of the stone wall.

Breakdown of Burials by Decade

Historic

1780 to 1789 – 1 Josefa Khouberova, died 1780. First marked burial in cemetery.¹
 1790 to 1799 – 0
 1800 to 1809 – 0
 1810 to 1819 – 0
 1820 to 1829 – 0
 1830 to 1839 – 0
 1840 to 1849 – 1

¹It is commonly believed by Khouberova's descendants (now deceased), and caretakers of the cemetery, that the years of birth and death are either a misprint made by the monument maker, or the monument is a memorial marker. Neither his descendants nor the caretakers have been able to verify or document this, so the original grave marker, with the questionable information, remains in place. The first marked burial would then be that of William Strayhorn, who dies August 1, 1842. Information gathered from an email to the Editor from Cornelia Daniels, June 20, 2007.

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1850 to 1859 – 16
1860 to 1869 – 27
1870 to 1879 – 81
1880 to 1889 – 155
1890 to 1899 – 150
1900 to 1909 – 138
1910 to 1919 – 187
1920 to 1929 – 159
1930 to 1939 – 189
1940 to 1949 – 145
1950 to 1956 – 156 Historic Graves – 1,405
Unmarked Historic Graves – 38
TOTAL HISTORIC GRAVES – 1,443

Non-Historic

1957 to 1959 - 56
1960 to 1969 – 207
1970 to 1979 – 186
1980 to 1989 – 152
1990 to 1999 – 117
2000 to 2007 – 128 Non-historic Graves – 846
Unmarked Non-Historic Graves – 28
TOTAL NON-HISTORIC GRAVES - 874

Landscape Design

Brearley Cemetery is located on a slight elevation overlooking the City of Dardanelle. It is surrounded by a stone wall with iron gates to provide entry. It is uncertain when those features were added, but installation seems to have occurred around 1929. The wall and front gates together are a contributing object to the nomination. The center of the western historical section is home to a designed landscape comprised of a large cluster of old magnolia trees planted at each corner of the points of a square, while a huge oak, which is listed among the largest trees of its type in Arkansas, stands guard on the East beside the gazebo, built circa 1825. The gazebo is a contributing structure to the nomination, and the designed landscape comprised of the Magnolias is a contributing site. Also contributing to the nomination as a site is the foundation of an old school house, located in the southeastern portion of the cemetery. The cemetery is verdant, and dotted with trees such as hickory nut, oak, magnolia and Bradford pear.

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Grave Markers and Monuments

Located within this cemetery are many exceptional grave markers and monuments. There are nine family plots surrounded by wrought iron fencing, and marble or granite coping delineates many plots and individual graves. Excellent representation of funerary art can be found here, such as tall, draped columns and impressive arches. Urns, angels, cherubs, and crosses of various sizes can be found as embellishments on many monuments and markers, and lambs, birds, books, clasped hands, fingers pointed upward, and engraved borders of blooming flora enhance many of the tombstones. Some of the markers are granite depictions of tree trunks, designating the deceased as a Woodsman of the World, while others are marked with Masonic emblems. A large number of graves feature foot stones marked CSA. The United Daughters of the Confederacy placed small, white marble stones in the 1920s to honor the dead soldiers' service in the War Between the States.

One unusual grave is that of a youth. In 1934, the parents of a fourteen year old girl, Frances Graham Catlett, who died of a long illness and was afraid to be buried underground, interred her in a cairn, a grave mounted with rocks or stones.

Czechoslovakian Phrases, Abbreviations and Symbols

Quite a large number of the persons interred in the Brearley Cemetery Historic Section are of Czechoslovakian descent. According to Antone Novy in a 1975 essay on the subject of the Czech immigrant population in Dardanelle, the immigrants were persuaded to come to the United States by the Freed Brothers, Joseph, C.M., and Moritz, who were Dardanelle businessmen and land agents. The men were of Jewish ancestry but were fluent in the Czech language. During one of the Freed brother's trips to Bohemia to try to get people to come to Dardanelle and settle, he returned with a man by the name of Joseph Vesely, who came with Freed to look the country over. Shortly after Vesely's initial visit, he returned to Bohemia to bring his family and several other families to the Dardanelle area. Another group of several families came about a year later, and it was said that a total of eleven families came in these two groups. Although the *exact* date of their arrival is unknown, it is known that the first group came in 1876 or 1877. They landed in Baltimore, Maryland, and it took four weeks to cross the Atlantic Ocean. Upon arriving in Baltimore, the immigrants came directly to Russellville, Arkansas, by rail. As none of them could speak English they carried identification papers with their destination written on them to show to the trainmen en route.

Following is a list of Czech words and abbreviations found in the Brearley Cemetery. This will help in reading the Czech markers in this cemetery. All of the spellings appear just as they appear on the markers. Many of the old timers in Dardanelle could not read or write any other language, their language now outlives them in the Brearley Cemetery. Over the years the spellings of some surnames have changed.

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narozen (m)/narozena (f) - Born
zemřel - Died
zde odpočívá - "Here Lies"
odpočívaj ve svatém pokoji - "Rest in Holy Peace"
matka - Mother
otec - Father
roků - year

Czech months have different spellings depending on the usage of the month. If you are referring to the month by itself (i.e. I'm going on holiday in January), the first of the two spellings would be used (in this example, January would be leden). If you are referring to a specific date within a month (i.e. I'm leaving on holiday the 15th of January), the second of the two spellings would be used (in this example, 15th of January would become 15. ledna). Also of note, the names of Czech months are **not** capitalized.

leden/ledna - January
únor/února - February
bøezen/bøezna - March
duben/dubna - April
kvíten/kvítna - May
èerven/èervna - June
èervenec/èervence - July
srpen/srpna - August
záøí/záøí - September
øíjen/øíjna - October
listopad/listopadu - November
prosinec/prosinec - December

Family Plots

The Cole Plot – In the middle of the plot is a seven-foot tall, four foot wide center stone resting on a base. It is trimmed in a draped design. One side of the monument reads COLE in large raised letters. There are twelve more marked graves in this plot, one with a CSA marker, one with clasped hands, and one with an engraved heart inside a marble tablet. The plot, surrounded by granite coping, is located in section 2, at the far northeast end of the cemetery, just in front of the bayou.

The Hart Plot – This plot features a soaring ten-foot arch of gray and white marble with an urn atop. It stands on a base and is trimmed with a leaf design. The marker reads: *L.G. Hart died, 1909 and Mary E. Hart, died 1918.* It is located in section 3, in the center front of the cemetery.

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The Hawkins Plot – A twelve-foot tall white marble obelisk trimmed with drapery and tassels stands in the center. There are six other marked graves in this plot, three of them surrounded by individual marble coping. One of them is for a child. The large center marker reads *Mrs. M.L.* in script, and below that, *consort of Josias Hawkins, died 1891*. This plot is in section 4, toward the center back of the cemetery, and is surrounded by an ornate iron fence.

The Jacoway Plot – In the middle of this family plot stands an eight-foot tall white marble obelisk on a base. There are six other marked graves. The center stone reads *William D. Jacoway, died 1904, and wife Elizabeth D.* Two of the markers are shield shaped, with a cross on the top, and carry similar designs of clasped hands, flowers and branches. Another grave is that of a child, and is marked with a plain, thin, three foot tall gravestone with a rounded top. One side of it is etched with a lamb, and a willow tree. This plot also contains a memorial marker for Henderson M. Jacoway, U.S. Congressman from the 5th District. The plot is surrounded by granite coping, and is located in section 1, on the far, southeast end of the cemetery.

The Kimball Plot – This plot is home to an eight foot tall, white marble monument standing on a base, which says *KIMBALL* in large letters. One side reads *Mary E., died 1918, and George Hazen Kimball, died 1944*. Another side reads *J. Fred, Son of G.L. and M.E.* Yet another side of this same monument is etched with a Knights Templar emblem. There are seven other marked Kimball graves in this plot, which is surrounded by an ornate, Victorian iron fence. This gravesite is located in section 4 toward the center back of the cemetery.

INTEGRITY

Brearley Cemetery Historic Section exhibits excellent examples of early workmanship in funerary architecture and landscape design. Despite its age, it is in very good condition and is well maintained. The cemetery retains a high level of integrity regarding all seven elements—location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

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SUMMARY

Brearley Cemetery Historic Section, located in Dardanelle, Yell County, Arkansas, reflects the lives and history of the citizens of Dardanelle and surrounding areas, and reflects the artistic sensibilities and religious beliefs of the people of Dardanelle during the time period of the latter half of the 19th century through to the first half of the 1950s. There have been many people of importance to this area who are buried in Brearley. Among the men, women, and children buried in Brearley Cemetery can be found mayors, attorneys, judges, state senators and representatives, sheriffs, and U.S. Congressmen. Leaders in banking and commerce are here, as well as artisans and the Czechoslovakian immigrants who came here in the 1870s to better their life.

As such, the Brearley Cemetery Historic Section is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion A** with **local** significance as being the final resting place of early Dardanelle settlers, movers and shakers, as well as for its association with the area's Czechoslovakian heritage. The cemetery is also eligible for inclusion under **Criterion C** as it is a showcase for many good examples of late-19th and early-20th century funerary art. Lastly, the Brearley Cemetery Historic Section is eligible for nomination under **Criteria Consideration D: Cemeteries**.

ELABORATION

Town and County History

Yell County was established in December of 1840 from portions of Pope and Scott Counties. The county is named for Arkansas' first Congressman and second Governor, Archibald Yell. A temporary county seat was established for Yell County in the home of William Pevy until it was decided that the seat of power should be near the geographic center of the county. The Town of Danville was laid out and a courthouse was established. Due to the size of the county and the distribution of the population, an appeal was made for a second county seat to be established at Dardanelle in the northeast part of the county. The town of Dardanelle was laid out by Dr. Joseph Brearley in 1843 and was incorporated as a town on January 17th, 1855. Brearley was the son of Col. David Brearley, an Indian agent of the area and the grandson of David Brearley who signed the Constitution of the United States as a delegate from the state of New Jersey.

Col. David Brearley came into the Arkansas Territory in 1816 by special order of President Monroe as agent to the Cherokee. Nurtured by a background of gentle birth and privilege and backed by an impressive military career, the stalwart young man came well equipped for his task. He gave the name to the famous landmark, Dardanelle Rock, probably because the waters of the Arkansas River, which swirled below and around it, reminded him of the Turkish Straits of Dardanelle. He became the largest landowner in the territory and the owner of the Dardanelle Rock by buying a Spanish land grant from an old French trapper, Joe Perran, who lived near the outcropping.

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However, it was not until after Col. Brearley's death in 1837 that his son, Dr. Joseph H. Brearley, and his wife, Mary Ann, appeared before a local Justice of the Peace on May 25, 1851, and conveyed property for the town. Joseph H. Brearley, along with George Williams, laid off and platted the town in October of 1847. Both men donated vast properties to the city for schools, parks, and other beneficial uses.

Because of its geographic location on the Arkansas River, Dardanelle has always played a large roll in the history of Arkansas. Before Arkansas became a territory, various Native American tribes used this area as a central meeting place, and until 1890, Dardanelle had a reputation of doing a larger commercial business than any other town in the Arkansas River Valley between Little Rock and Fort Smith. This was because the transportation of that day was by water and most of the supplies for inland centers were transported here and deposited at the two large river docks to begin an overland haul to outlying counties. Among its many claims for notoriety, in 1891 Dardanelle opened the longest pontoon bridge in existence. It spanned the Arkansas River, and connected Yell and Pope Counties. It was in use until 1929, when it was replaced by the "free bridge."

Czechoslovakian Immigrant History in Dardanelle and Yell County

THE STORY OF THE CZECH IMMIGRANTS
BY ANTONE NOVY

Written May 7, 1975
(Abridged by Betsy Harris, May 2, 2007)

Several stories have been written about the people who immigrated from Bohemia to this country in the 1870's and settled near Dardanelle, Arkansas. Some of these stories seem to be incorrect, especially to the descendants of these people.

I, Antone Novy, a descendant of two families, have talked to and gathered information from descendants of several other families and we all thought that we should write the story as we heard it from our parents and grandparents. We feel that we know the story of our people better than anyone else because we lived with them, we could talk to them in their native language, we shared their good and bad fortunes, their joys and sorrows. And we are proud of them.

First, we wish to state that Bohemia was a country of the Czechs, the Slovaks, and the Moravians, each living in a separate province, and each speaking a slightly different dialect. Our folks were Czechs. The Czech language is a mixture of the Slavic, Latin, German, and English language.

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Our folks were induced to come to this country by the Freed Brothers, Joseph, C.M., and Moritz, who were Dardanelle businessmen and land agents. The Freed Brothers were of Jewish ancestry but they could speak the Czech language. Perhaps they had lived in Bohemia at one time, some of the folks said that they had. We were told that one of the Freed brothers went to Bohemia to try to get people to come here and settle, and when he returned here, Joseph Vesely came with him to look the country over. Mr. Vesely then returned to Bohemia to bring his family and several other families that came together in a group, to the Dardanelle area. Another group of several families came about a year later, and it was said that a total of eleven families came in these two groups. We do not know for certain the exact date of their arrival, but we do know that the first group came in 1876 or 1877. They landed in Baltimore, Maryland, and it took four weeks to cross the Atlantic Ocean. They came direct to Russellville, Arkansas, by rail, and not by boat from Little Rock as some have thought they did. As none of them could speak English they carried identification papers with their destination written on them to show to the trainmen en route. The surnames of some of our folks were changed after they came here, perhaps to the way they thought they should be in the English language.

We know of only one family of our folks that first came here that were farmers or landowners in Bohemia, but they all had a knowledge of intensive farming as it was practiced there as most of them had lived in villages out in the farmland and among the coal mines, but they all settled on farms when they came here, all within a radius of six miles of Dardanelle. They grew most of the foodstuff that they consumed and a lot of produce to sell to the stores and people in town. With a lot of determination and hard work they cleared the land and built up the soil to where it would produce a good crop and provide them with a comfortable living and a few dollars to put in the bank in case of an emergency.

For many years after coming here, our folks tended to socialize among themselves, especially before they learned the English language and the customs here, but they tried to be friendly and neighborly to everyone and to make good citizens of their new country. We have no doubt that their customs and ways of working and living seemed strange to the other people living here, as it has been said. Their old country was heavily populated and the laboring class there had to work hard and live frugally to have the necessities of life. Everything had to count; nothing could be wasted. Luxuries were unknown to them.

Our folks were lovers of music and enjoyed gathering at one of the homes to dance the waltzes and the polkas of their native country. Their favorite musical instrument was the accordion. A few years before the start of this century a brass band was organized. It was

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known as the Bohemian Brass Band and it stayed together for many years. When they gathered, food was always involved as our mothers and grandmothers were excellent cooks and they took pride in preparing and selling our native dishes at our Catholic Church fairs. The women also enjoyed doing fancy handwork, and they loved flowers. Each home had a flower garden and many pots of flowers around it. Today, some of our folks are now members of churches other than the Catholic Church.

All of our folks that first came here and most of their daughters and sons are now deceased, but numerous descendants live in the Dardanelle area, some living on the old home places of their ancestors. Life in the settlement is now vastly different from what it was when our folks came here. These changes are good ones and make life better, but we can gather no more to dance the waltzes and the polkas. The band cannot be heard to play the "Prune Avenue Waltz" or "Stars and Stripes Forever." These changes make us feel a bit sad, but we accept them as pleasant memories of the past. The descendants of our folks have for many years socialized and worked together with everyone living here in an effort to make this area a good place to live. This is the way we think it should be, and that is the way we want it to be. And that is just about all of the story of our folks, the Czech immigrants, as we know it.*

* Originally printed in the *Dardanelle Post-Dispatch* on May 7, 1975, and reprinted in Wayne Banks' publication, *History of Yell County, Arkansas*, reprinted by the Yell County Historical Society, 1991-1992.

There are a handful of other towns in Arkansas with a Czechoslovakian immigrant presence: Hazen, Prairie County; Pine Bluff, Jefferson County; Little Rock, Pulaski County; and Fort Smith, Sebastian County.*

*In descending order of Czech population figures.

Cemetery History

On May 25, 1851, Dr. Joseph H. Brearley and his wife, Mary Ann, legally conveyed property to form the City of Dardanelle. At that time, he also legally donated land to form the cemetery, although it had already been platted for that use in 1847, and at least two graves were already there. However, before its use as a cemetery, the Methodists constructed a one-room building called the Apple Meeting Place and School on the site. Parts of the old rock foundation are still visible among the graves.

This ground also played a roll in the Civil War. Because of its slight elevation and location overlooking the city, it was used as an artillery site and the setting of minor skirmishes during the Siege of Dardanelle. Later, in 1899, the Ladies Cemetery Association was formed, its main purpose being the overseeing of the grounds. These same ladies also commissioned an early platting and grave survey of the cemetery. Since that time,

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Brearley Cemetery has been surveyed twice by the Yell County Historical and Genealogical Association, once in 1980, and again in 1994.

SELECTED BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF THOSE BURIED IN BREARLEY CEMETERY HISTORIC SECTION

Ina Mae Boles (*no dates given*)

She was a student at the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville (Washington County) on April 5, 1895, when she and three other young ladies, and Dr. Charles Richardson, a Fayetteville dentist, decided to found a women's social fraternity. This organization has grown to be one of the largest women's sororities in the U.S. At present, it has over 300,000 initiates, and 170 collegiate chapters. A Chi Omega Founder's plaque marks her grave.

Judge Thomas Boles (*1837 - 1905*)

He was born in Clarksville, Arkansas, in 1837, and moved with his family to Yell County in 1842. He received but one year's schooling, but studied at night when working on his father's farm. When he was 21 years old, he served as Deputy Sheriff, and afterward as Deputy Clerk.

In 1861, being a Union man, he opposed the secession movement, both before the secession of the State, and afterwards, and in 1863, when the Federals occupied Little Rock and Ft. Smith, he raised a company of Union soldiers of which he was elected Captain, and the group joined the Third Arkansas Federal Cavalry. He was captured and imprisoned at Arkadelphia, Clark County, Arkansas, but upon release he resumed his command.

In 1865, he was elected Circuit Judge of the Fourth District under the Murphy Government, and in 1868, was elected to the U.S. Congress where he served until 1874. Afterwards, he settled in Dardanelle, where President Hayes appointed him receiver of the U.S. Land Office. In 1884, he was the Republican nominee for Governor, but he was defeated. He died in 1905.

Mary R. Cinger (*1862 - 1939*)

She was born in 1862, and known at the time as Marie Cingrova. She came to Dardanelle in the late 1870s along with her widowed mother, Ludmilla Cingrova, and her three siblings, Baruska, Josef, and Anna. Marie, later known as Mary Cinger, was 16, and the oldest of the children. They came from Bohemia along with several other families from that region. She died in 1939.

Marcellus L. Davis (*1848 - 1931*)

He was born in 1848 and grew up in Dardanelle, living there until his death in 1931. He was a practicing attorney and served as State Adjutant General from 1902 - 1904. He established *The Western Immigrant*, the forerunner to *The Dardanelle Post Dispatch*, in the late 1870s. Although his paper was just a

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small country journal, Davis' writing skills were exceptional. Featured articles by him were reproduced weekly by national dailies of the East. Without his insightful observations, much of the history of the Arkansas River Valley would have been lost to time.

Captain Joseph Evins (1834 – 1917)

He was born in Kentucky in 1834, but lived in the vicinity of Dardanelle since boyhood. He was known far and wide as a prominent citizen, a government contractor, capitalist, speculator and the original owner of the popular summer resort now known as Mt. Nebo. Evins came into ownership of Mt. Nebo by bartering with Chief Black Fox, a leader of the Cherokees. In the early 1880s, a hotel of magnificent proportions, The Summit Park, was constructed there on a bluff abutting Sunset Point. Unfortunately, it was lost to fire during the 1920s, but in its heyday it was the summer home for many out-of-state guests and featured carriage rides, and dances accompanied by various out-of-town orchestras.

Evins' history was quite varied and interesting. He was raised on a farm, and had little schooling. He worked as a store clerk, and then spent three years clerking on a large steamer on the Cumberland River, after which he was given command of a vessel and for many years served as a Captain of steamers on the Arkansas, Mississippi, Ohio, Cumberland, and Tennessee Rivers. During the Civil War he was appointed by the Confederate government to be in charge of transportation on the Arkansas River.

Major W.H. Gee (???? – 1900)

He was prominent in local politics, and was involved in banking and many other local enterprises. He fought for the South in the Civil War, and engaged in battle at Pea Ridge, the Siege of Vicksburg, and the Battle of Big Black. Neither his obituary nor his tombstone give his date and place of birth, but he died in Dardanelle in 1900.

William D. Jacoway (1835 – 1904)

He was born in 1835 in Tennessee, the son of B.J. and Margaret Wilkinson Jacoway, respectively of North Carolina and Tennessee. His parents were from prominent families and they came to Arkansas when William was a youngster. His father purchased a large tract of bottomland South of Dardanelle which he put under cultivation, and served his new community as a U.S. Marshall and twice a member of the Arkansas legislature. **B.J. Jacoway, 1806-1861**, is also buried at Brearley Cemetery. William, his son, graduated from Lebanon Law School in Tennessee, and returned home to start a law partnership with his brother-in-law, which was known as Hollowell and Jacoway. From 1878 to 1882, he served as Circuit Judge of his district.

Elizabeth D. Parks of Dardanelle, daughter of Walter D. Parks, became his wife and the couple had ten children. William died in 1904.

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Annie Kimball (1864 – 1944)

Born in St. Louis, Missouri in 1864, she moved to Dardanelle in 1866 with her parents, George H. and Mary E. Kimball, when she was 18 months old. After arrival, her father opened a large mercantile business called Kimball and Perry. She was 19 years old when she left Dardanelle to attend Bellwood Seminary in Anchorage, Kentucky. It was a Presbyterian school for girls and while there, she joined the Presbyterian Church. When the new Presbyterian Church was built in Dardanelle in 1912, Kimball donated the lots for the construction and served as a member of the building committee. She was very active in all phases of church life. The First Presbyterian Church is NR listed (07/09/1987). Her lifelong home, a two-story, red brick Victorian structure, located at 715 North Front Street, was built in 1876, and is also listed on the National Register of Historic Places (Kimball House, 06/23/1982).

James K. Perry (1837 – 1910)

He was born in 1837, a native of Dardanelle, and the son of a prosperous man. He was a Confederate soldier, having served in an Arkansas regiment. Following the war, he returned home and started a successful construction company. He was also a partner with George H. Kimball in a large mercantile business, Kimball and Perry. Along with several other local men, Perry started the Dardanelle Bank and Trust, which was the first chartered bank in Yell County. **Thomas A. Johnston, 1857-1932**, the bank's first president, is also buried in Brearley Cemetery.

Mary (Bonner) Starbuck Ploss (1846 – 1916)

She was born in Leicester, England, in 1846, and came with her parents to America when she was 18 years old. She married first, D.W. Starbuck, who was the first Mayor of Dardanelle. He died, and she was remarried to John D. Ploss. During the last 16 years of her life, she operated the Ploss Hotel, one of the best-known, and most popular hotels in this section of the State. She died in 1916.

Lucas Wieser (1837 – 1916)

He was born in Baden, Germany, in 1837, and came to America in 1872, locating in Pennsylvania. He moved to Dardanelle in 1876, and became prominently identified with the wine manufacturing business. He produced fine grape vineyards near Dardanelle, and was also known as an expert stone mason, having set the foundation for the massive Summit Park Hotel on Mt. Nebo. He and his wife Sophia, also from Germany, had five children. She died in 1914, and he followed in 1916.

George Williams (1819 – 1866)

He was born in 1819, and along with Dr. Joseph H. Brearley, he laid out and platted the City of Dardanelle in 1847. His first wife, Rhoda (Annis) Williams, who died in 1852, is one of the earliest burials in the Brearley Cemetery. He died in 1866.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Brearley Cemetery Historic Section, located in Dardanelle, Yell County, Arkansas, reflects the lives and history of the citizens of Dardanelle and surrounding areas, and reflects the artistic sensibilities and religious beliefs of the people of Dardanelle during the time period of the latter half of the 19th century through to the first half of the 1950s. There have been many people of importance to this area who are buried in Brearley. Among the men, women, and children buried in Brearley Cemetery can be found mayors, attorneys, judges, state senators and representatives, sheriffs, and U.S. Congressmen. Leaders in banking and commerce are here, as well as artisans and the Czechoslovakian immigrants who came here in the 1870s to better their life.

As such, the Brearley Cemetery Historic Section is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion A** with **local** significance as being the final resting place of early Dardanelle settlers, movers and shakers, as well as for its association with the area's Czechoslovakian heritage. The cemetery is also eligible for inclusion under **Criterion C** as it is a showcase for many good examples of late-19th and early-20th century funerary art. Lastly, the Brearley Cemetery Historic Section is eligible for nomination under **Criteria Consideration D: Cemeteries**.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Part of Section 31, Township 7 North, Range 20 West, Dardanelle, Yell County, Arkansas, being more particularly described as follows:

The historic portion of the cemetery (sections 1,2,3 and 4) comprise 15 acres. The East boundary is a small bayou and a section of the rock wall. The North side is fronted by woods and a small creek, while the West side is separated from the "new" graves by a narrow, blacktopped cemetery road. The South side is delineated by Highway 27 and a section of the rock wall.

EARLY DEED OF PROPERTY: Dated 17 Sept. 1879, and signed by J.H. Brearley. It reads in part, " Know all men by all those present, that I, Joseph H. Brearley of the County of Pope and State of Arkansas, in consideration of two hundred and forty dollars to me paid, by the incorporated body of the city of Dardanelle, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, as grant and convey unto the said Corporate Body 14.33 acres of land, (6 acres) thereof being heretofore donated, and 8.33 now added thereto at \$30.00 per acre for a cemetery....."

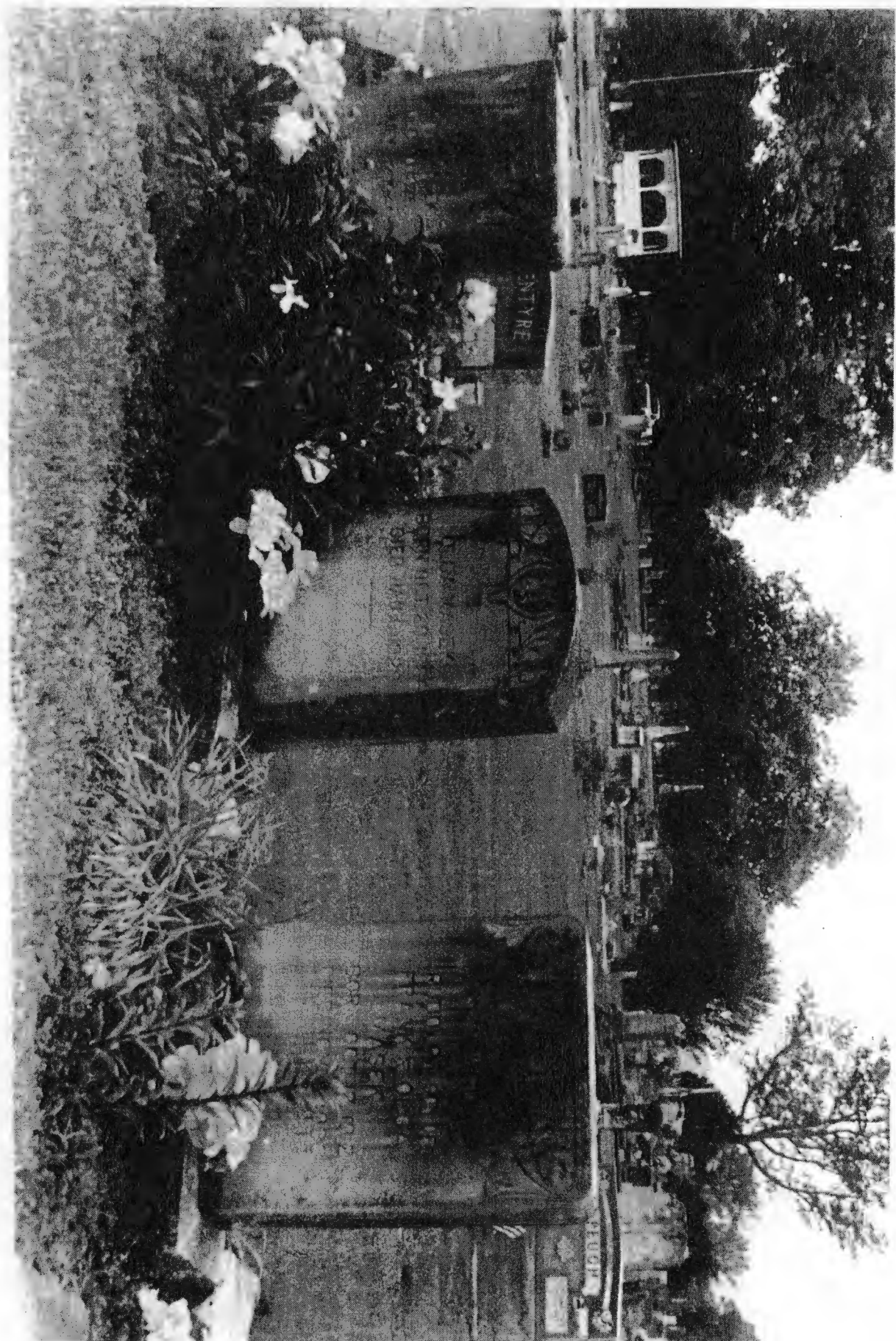
VERBAL BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The selected boundary includes all the property historically associated with Brearley Cemetery Historic Section.











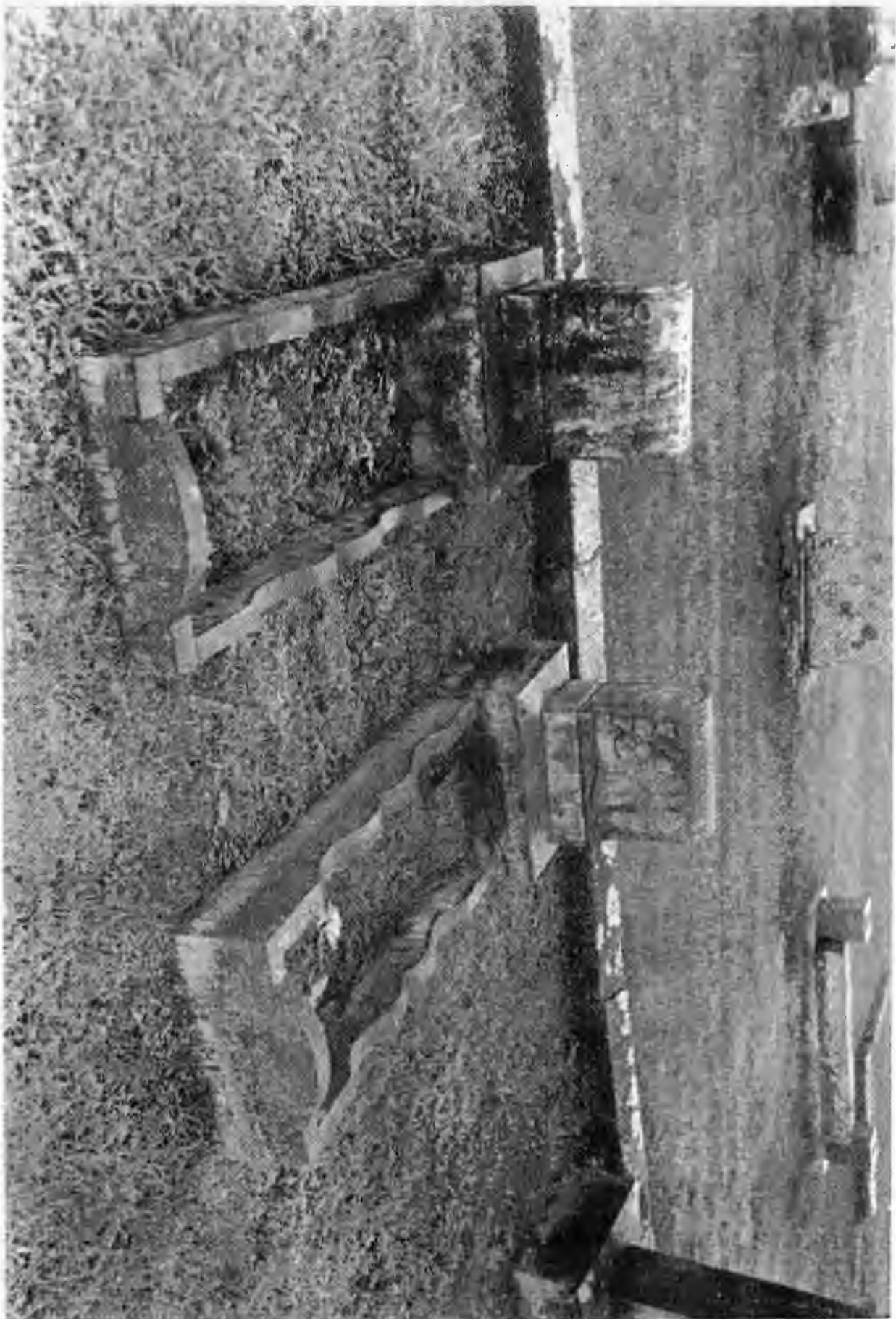














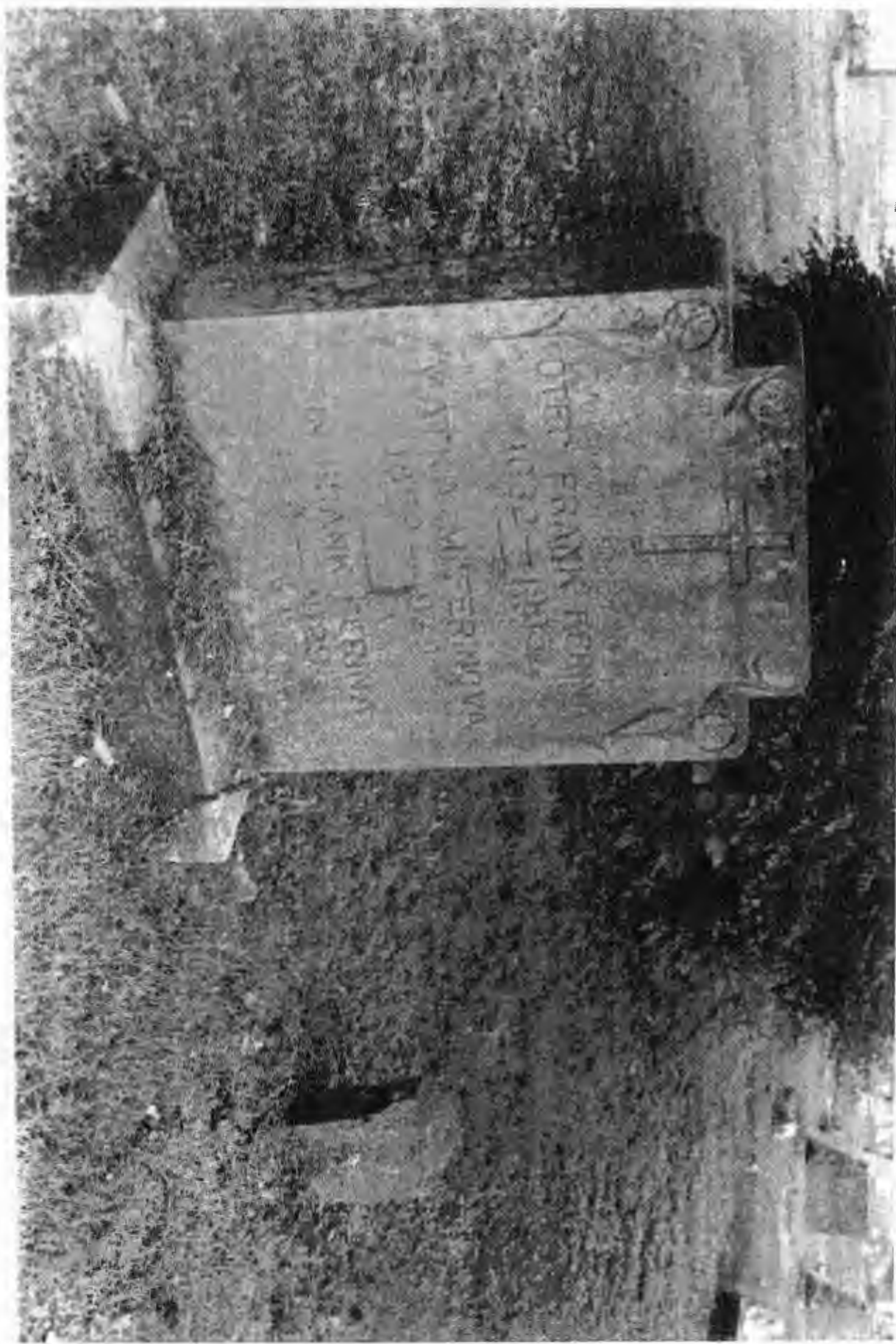


LEWALLEN



FRANK SON OF
WANNIE VODRAZKA
BORN DEC 17 1903
DIED NOV 5 1924

Rest in Peace
His Mother's Grave



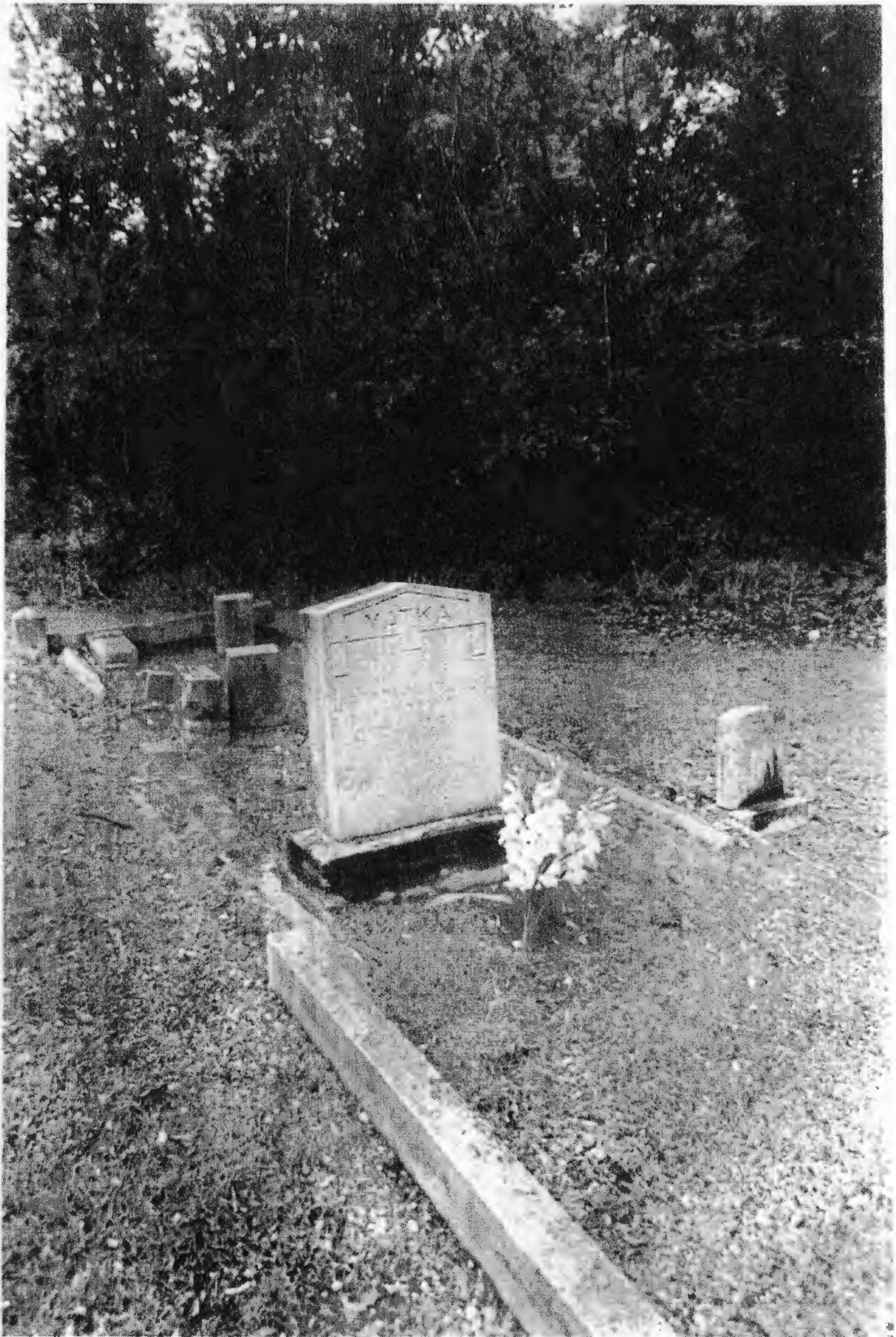
FRANK PERINA

1832 - 1902

MARY PERINA

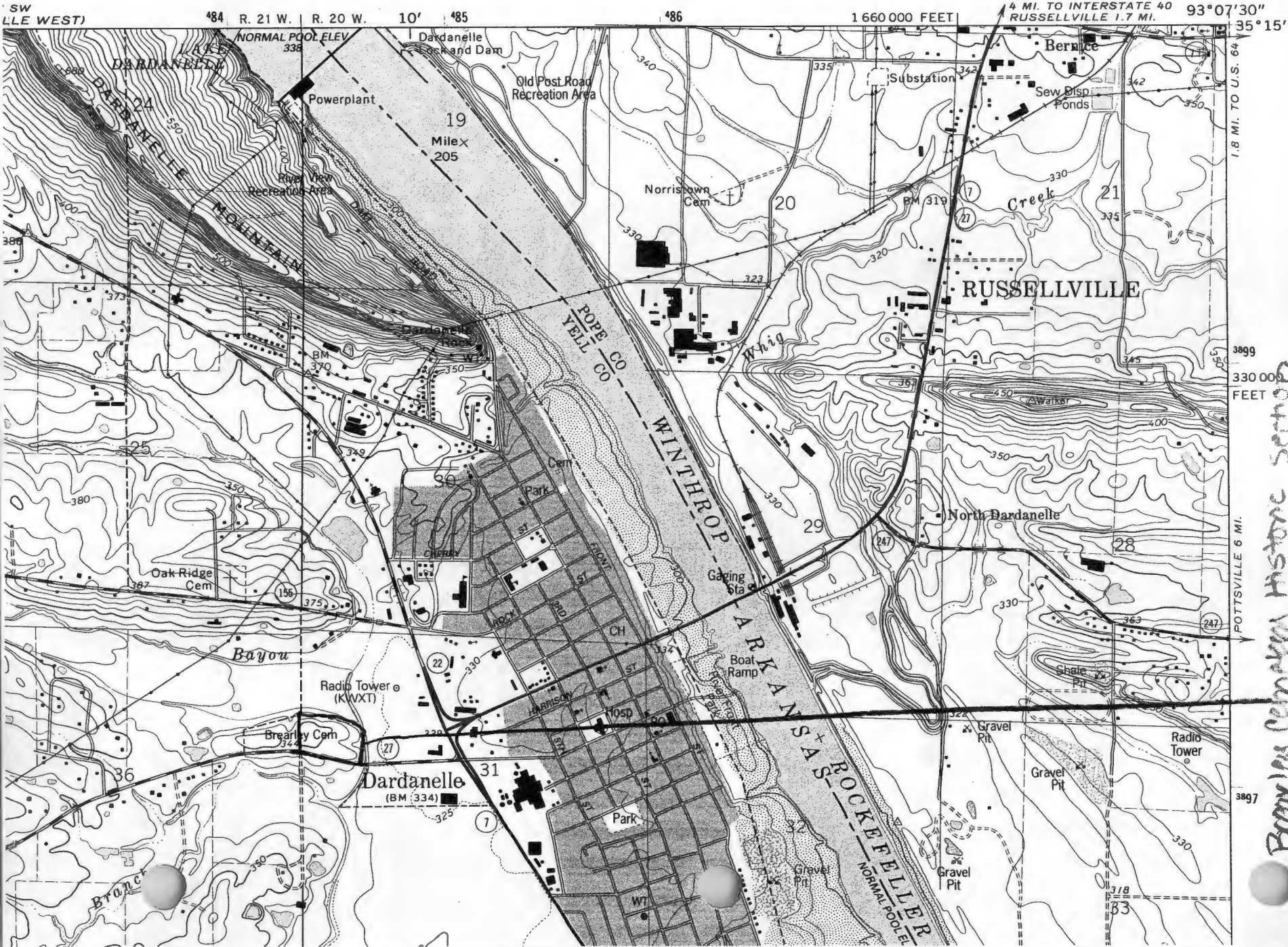
1830 - 1900

IN ISLAND PERINA



DARDANELLE QUADRANGLE
 ARKANSAS
 7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

738A 1 SE
 (RUSSELLVILLE EAST)



Brewing Company Historic Section
 Dardanelle, Van Buren County, Arkansas
 UTM Reference: 15/484300/3897403 @ 15/484302/3897547
 15/484658/3897478 @ 15/484660/3897344