NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018 786

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

RECEIVED 2280
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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Walnut Grove Cemetery
Other names/site number: _____
Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing

2. Location

Street & number: Walden Road
City or town: Cord State: AR County: Independence
Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

___national ___statewide __X__local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

_X__A ___B ___C ___D

Martha Miller 8/14/13

Signature of certifying official/Title: **Date**

_____Arkansas Historic Preservation Program_

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ✓ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: **Date**

Title : **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

per Edson W. Beall 9.30.13

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:	☐
Public – Local	X
Public – State	☐
Public – Federal	☐

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)	☐
District	☐
Site	X
Structure	☐
Object	☐

Walnut Grove Cemetery
Name of Property

Independence, AR
County and State

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
		buildings
1		sites
		structures
		objects
1	1	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register _____

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.)
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/
Neo Classical Revival
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/
Classical Revival
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY
AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/ Prairie School
VERNACULAR

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: Marble, Limestone, Granite, Fieldstones

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

Narrative Description

SUMMARY

The Walnut Grove Cemetery is located in the Cord vicinity, Black River Township, Independence County, Arkansas, at the intersection of Walden Road and Arkansas Highway 25. Walden Road (a present-day county road) was known as the Military Road and the Arkansas Road in early Independence County history. In the twentieth century, it became known as the Southwest Trail. The location of the cemetery was formerly known as the community of Walnut Grove.

The cemetery is located on top of a small hill to the west of Walden Road. The oldest graves were placed on top of the hill, and later graves were located downhill. Several unmarked graves are located at the eastern area of the cemetery. These are thought by local residents to have been persons who died while traveling along the Military Road. A gravel one-lane trail bisects the cemetery east to west, which serves as access to the grave sites.

At the entry to the cemetery, there is a wooden sign reading, "Walnut Grove Cemetery, est. 1840." It was erected in the early 1990s.

In 2005, a bronze sign, erected next to the wooden one, was dedicated by the Marquette and Joliet Chapter, National Society Colonial Dames of the Seventeenth Century. It reads:

> "David Hogan brought his family to Walnut Grove from North Carolina in 1830. He was buried in 1840 in this cemetery. Three of his children are buried here; Charlotte, wife of J. N, Churchill, for whom the town of Charlotte is named, lies here. This community once had an M. E. Church South, a school, a general store, post office, and grist mill."

There are sixty-eight historic burials, excluding those with unknown death dates. Others are marked only with fieldstone rocks. Four historic graves are marked with modern granite markers. There are two historic graves with markers, but the dates cannot be read.

This is currently the only cemetery in the community of Walnut Grove, as well as the only cemetery in a three-mile radius when it was established in 1840, and it is the first cemetery below the Lawrence (later Sharp)/Independence boundary line traveling south on the Military Road.

ELABORATION

The Walnut Grove Cemetery is bounded on the south by a strip of woods (perhaps 100 yards wide) between it and the Highway 25 right of way; on the west and north sides by additional woods belonging to private owners, and on the east side by Walden Road (Southwest Trail).

Until about 1875, most of the burials were of persons related to each other by blood or by

marriage. Those families were Hogan, Churchill, Moore, Walden, and Jernigan.

The Methodist Episcopal South Church was located across the Trail east of the cemetery. Two different buildings stood there during the time the cemetery was being used. The last church was torn down in 1988. The cemetery was never adjacent to the church building - it was always across the road.

The first known burial was that of David Hogan (b. 1773, d. 1840) whose grave was unmarked; he was one of the first settlers in the Walnut Grove area. His grave has been marked recently with a granite ground-level slab. The oldest marked grave was that of an infant, James Ervin Bullington (d. November 25, 1859).

From census and other records, there were other people living in the area who died in the nineteen years between the two known graves. Those people lie in sunken unmarked graves.

Breakdown of known burials

1840 – 1850 = 1
1851 – 1860 = 1
1861 – 1870 = 6
1871 – 1880 = 16
1881 – 1890 = 12
1891 – 1900 = 8
1901 – 1910 = 5
1911 – 1920 = 6
1921 – 1930 = 7
1931 – 1940 = 1
1941 – 1950 = 1
1951 – 1960 = 3
1961 – 1970 = 1
TOTAL 68

Non-historic burials in the cemetery from 1971 to present are as follows:

1971 – 1980 = 0

1981 – 1990 = 2

1991 – 2000 = 0

2001 – 2010 = 2

2011 – present = 0

TOTAL 4

Landscape

The Walnut Grove Cemetery has four pink crape myrtles at the entrance of the cemetery. Iris, jonquils, violets, lilac bushes, bridal wreath and hyacinths are found throughout the cemetery. Some of the flowers appear to mark unknown graves.

Along the north, south, and west sides of the cemetery, different types of trees are in abundance: white and red oak, sumac, sassafras, Carolina buckthorn, redbud, dogwood, and black walnut. In the middle of the cemetery is a white oak that is estimated to be 80 to100 years old and a cedar tree, conjectured to be 60 to 80 years old. The east half of the cemetery is covered with grass, while the west half is rocky. There are four unknown graves surrounded by copings of uncut sandstone rocks. This type of rock is plentiful and common in the cemetery area.

INTEGRITY

Black River Township, in northeastern Independence County, was quality farming land, making it ideal for families moving to the Walnut Grove area. Settlers traveled from the East Coast, primarily North Carolina. The migration trail took them across Tennessee and eastern Arkansas.

In 1854, William and Ellen Lytle deeded four acres for a church and cemetery (already established) to the trustees of the Walnut Grove Methodist Episcopal Church South, who were: John W. Moore, John F. Harrison, William Thomas, Griffin Hogan, and Hamblen

Hogan (Independence County, Arkansas, Deed Book J, page 371). The people interred in Walnut Grove Cemetery were representatives of the early groups of settlers that traveled to northeast Arkansas from Tennessee and North Carolina. The center of the small community of Walnut Grove extended from the nucleus of the church and a small commercial area located on the Southwest Trail. With the absence of built structures dating from the settlement period of Walnut Grove, the cemetery is the sole resource that relates the story of the people and the town's beginnings.

Today the cemetery is maintained by an association made up of four trustees. On July 9, 2001, the Batesville District, North Arkansas Conference, United Methodist Church deeded the cemetery property of four acres, more or less, to the Walnut Grove Cemetery Association (Independence County, Arkansas, Deed Book E-17 pages 799-802).

The cemetery is still being used.

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.)

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

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

- [ ] A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- [ ]

B. Removed from its original location

[ ] C. A birthplace or grave

[x] D. A cemetery

[ ] E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure

[ ] F. A commemorative property

[ ] G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT

Period of Significance
1840-1940

Significant Dates
1840-1940

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
N/A

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

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

SUMMARY

The Walnut Grove Cemetery, located approximately 15 miles east of Batesville on Walden Road, just off Arkansas Highway 25 in northeast Independence County, is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion A, Criteria Consideration D**, for its significance as a remnant of the mid-19th century development period of Independence County and as the only resource remaining of the community of Walnut Grove.

Historically, the cemetery was located on the Old Military Road (Southwest Trail). Until about 1875, most of the burials there were of persons related to each other by blood or by marriage. Those families were Hogan, Churchill, Moore, Walden, and Jernigan. Later known burials included Black River Township neighbors and friends of the earliest settlers. The families buried in the Walnut Grove Cemetery site were eyewitnesses to a century of American history, spanning the period from just after Arkansas statehood up until modern times.

ELABORATION

COUNTY HISTORY

In October, 1820, Independence County was the ninth county formed in the newly-created Arkansas Territory. The 1824 Territorial Tax List for the county listed 404 residents, but they were scattered through the present-day counties of north Arkansas from Independence westward to Boone County.

The Territory conducted a special census of the county in 1829. The enumeration showed a total of 382 white males age 21 and upwards, 553 white males under age 21, 380 white females age 14 and upwards, 388 white females under age 14, eight free black males, five free black females, and 181 slaves age 10 but under 45, for a grand total population of 1,896. The area covered was considerably less than in 1824, because Izard County had been created in 1825. The census did include present-day Jackson County, which was created later in 1829.

Because most of the area was located in the Ozark foothills, Independence County was thought to be a more healthful place to live. Its people had fewer cases of the ague and fevers than those who lived in the Delta lowlands and swamps of eastern Arkansas.

The White River provided the easiest method of transportation for settlers in their move to Independence County. The eastern boundary of the county was the Black River, after Jackson County was created. Jacksonport served as a landing for steamboats after the first one arrived in 1831, bringing settlers to that county, and Batesville served the same purpose for Independence County.

The Military Road crossed Arkansas diagonally, following the eastern edge of the Ozark and Ouachita foothills until it reached Fulton (Hempstead County) on the Red River in southwest Arkansas. Other trails went from there into a section of Mexico, which later became the state of Texas.

Used for years by Native Americans, the unnamed road through Independence County, later known as the Military Road, was in use well before March, 1817, when it showed up on the original U. S. Land Office survey notes of the county. After migration started in earnest in the 1820s, the U. S. Congress designated money for its improvement by attaching the funding to military appropriations in 1831 and again in 1832.

During the time the early settlers buried in Walnut Grove Cemetery were living in Independence County, the road was known by many names, such as Arkansas Road, National Road, U. S. Road, and Military Road. In 1834, Geologist George Featherstonhaugh traveled the road, and according to his diary, spent the night with the Merriweathers, early settlers in the Walnut Grove area.

Early mail routes traveled part of the Military Road (Southwest Trail). The first post office in Independence County was established in 1819 at White Run, which was located at the mouth of Salado Creek, where the Road crossed the White River. The second was established at Poke Creek (later Batesville) in 1820, and the mail route traveled from there to White Run, continuing down to Little Rock on the Military Road.

John P. Morrow, Jr., a native of Batesville and a surveyor by profession, wrote of the "Arkansas Road" in the July, 1963, *Independence County Chronicle*: "The Military Road entered Independence County from Lawrence where Sharp, Lawrence and Independence now join, ran south for two miles leaving the later-to-be town of Hazel Grove to the west by 1/4 mile, forded Curia Creek and proceeded to what is now Walnut Grove...

From Walnut Grove to a point two miles east of Sulphur Rock one may drive today on a location that varies but a few feet from that followed in the early 1830s, and today's traveler will drive in some historic country. He will cross Dota Creek in the area of Thomas Todd Tunstall's holdings, where James Bowie was an honored guest and showed his appreciation by the gift of one of his famous knives to Tunstall. The road passed within a few hundred yards of a dozen small cemeteries where rest the bones of pioneers who saw the route used by military people in two wars.

It left the hills at Rutherford, hit the White River bottom mud and crossed the river at Peyton Tucker's old stand, White Run, an early post office. From the map, it took the high road over the hill to intersect the present Arkansas Highway 14 two miles northwest of Rosie and follows it to Goodie creek valley. Up that valley it follows the county road until it picks up a road on the Pleasant Plains plateau. After following the present road a mile, it seems to swing south and east of this route and comes into Highway 167 a mile north of Pleasant Plains."

At the present time, the route of the Military Road (Southwest Trail) can still be traced through Independence County. Parts of it are gravel; parts are paved county roads, and parts traverse private property. Southwest Trail researchers who have visited the trail from Hix's Ferry on the Missouri boundary to Fulton in southwest Arkansas describe the route through Independence County as the most pristine and closer to the conditions as visited by countless

travelers on the trail in early nineteenth century history than any other part of the trail.

COMMUNITY HISTORY

The residential area of the rural community of Walnut Grove extended several miles from the nucleus of the church, school, post office, blackmith shop, general store, broom factory, grist mill, and the cemetery.

After the Civil War, additional population moved into the area, and the communities of Cord and Charlotte were created east and west of Walnut Grove.

Owen Walden's general store sat on the northwest corner of the intersection of the Old Southwest Trail (Walden Road) and present-day Arkansas Highway 25; which was a gravel road before the Arkansas Highway Department took over its maintenance in 1956. Owned by Curtis and Owen Walden, the store was built in 1923. It was never rebuilt when it burned in 1940, and the residents were forced to travel to neighboring towns for groceries and other supplies.

The Walden brothers also operated a grist mill on Curia Creek to grind corn meal and flour for food to feed families. Feed for livestock consumption was produced as a by-product of the mill.

Behind the general store was the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The first building was built of logs shortly after the land was purchased in 1854 and served the community until the second church building, located on the same site, was erected in 1872. That structure was torn down in 1988, after the church disbanded with five remaining members. Featuring walls with varnished wainscoting and a varnished ceiling, shelves held kerosene lamps. A wood stove provided heat.

A blacksmith shop operated by Luther Baker was situated on the southeast corner of Highway 25 and the Southwest Trail. The shop went out of business after automobiles became more common in the area.

In the 1930s and 1940s, a blind man named Walker was a one-man broom-making enterprise, supporting himself before the advent of Social Security disability. His building was on the south side of Highway 25, beside Walnut Grove Creek. At one time, that building housed

the post office for the community.

The Southwest Trail had much local traffic in the 1940s and 1950s. Walnut Grove was a resting place along the way. A water pump nearby furnished refreshment and a resting place for travelers. Part of that traffic was coming to the government-sponsored cannery, a WPA project located on the Southwest Trail north of the cemetery. All the canning equipment was furnished by the government, and the ladies brought their garden products to can food for family consumption. It was a social gathering, as well as a method of food preservation. As ladies could afford their own home pressure cookers, the cannery was made obsolete.

In the 1950s, after the post office was discontinued, Tommy Walden (the son of Owen Walden who owned the general store) had a service station in the post office building.

Located southeast of Highway 25 and the Walden Road (Southwest Trail) intersection, the Walnut Grove School had an adjacent baseball field. The first building appears to be a log structure in historic photos. The school served through the 1947-48 school year and was consolidated with two districts in Cord and Charlotte.

TYPES OF MARKERS

FAMILIES BURIED IN WALNUT GROVE CEMETERY

HOGAN FAMILY

The first family to settle in the Walnut Grove area of northeast Independence County was that of David Hogan. They arrived in Arkansas sometime after the marriage of his son, Hamblen, to Luvicy Moore in Rutherford County, Tennessee, on May 8, 1834, and before David signed his will on September 24, 1839, in Independence County, Arkansas. David was the son of James Hogan, as proved by James's will, filed in Anson County, North Carolina, on September 11, 1793. James fought in the Revolutionary War, giving goods and services to American soldiers. His will provided the connection to the Independence County Hogans. David has a modern granite ground level-level slab in the Walnut Grove Cemetery next to the historic markers of his son Hamblen and grandson James.

The sons of David Hogan--James, Elijah, and Hamblen--became leaders in their community, and they appeared on the 1840, 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880 Independence County, Arkansas, census records, as well as county court records of 1838-1849. These records reported that they served on grand and petit juries, were appointed Justices of the Peace, and served as road overseers in Black River Township, plus apportionment of hands to work on the roads for eleven years straight. They were responsible for the upkeep of the Military Road (Southwest Trail), as well as several other small roads in the area. One of the charges was to oversee "the Military Road from Bayou Doty (Dota)." The Hogan brothers were authorized, by the court, to lay out a new road in Black River Township, but they reported it would not be practicable to build it.

Three of David Hogan's children were buried at Walnut Grove Cemetery. They are: Hamblen Hogan, Elizabeth Caroline Hogan Moore, and Eli Hogan. David Hogan's grandchild, James Hogan (b. 1842, d. 1866), son of Hamblen Hogan, was the only Union soldier buried at Walnut Grove Cemetery. His grave is marked with a tablet-style stone with simple abstracted floral shapes. A maker's mark in cursive script identifies the stone cutter as Rosbrough and Sons of St. Louis.

Three of Hamblen Hogan's sons-in-law were in the Confederate Army. They were: William M. Rainwater (b. 1827, d. 1893), married to Sarah R. Hogan (d. 1910) April 8, 1856, in Walnut Grove, Independence County; Holland R. Webb (b.1825, d. 1876), married to Lucinda E. Hogan (b.1838, d. 1924) in Independence County; Curtis Churchill (b.1838, d. 1884), married to Amanda Albertine Hogan (b.1853, d. 1935) January 28, 1869, in Independence County. All were buried in the Walnut Grove Cemetery.

Hamblen Hogan (b.1807, 1884), the sixth child of David Hogan and Polly Parsons Manley, was a trustee when William and Catherine Bruce gave land to the Walnut Grove Methodist Church. He also served as a justice of the peace for Black River Township and for many years was postmaster of the Walnut Grove Post Office after it was established October 7, 1852. In addition, he was elected by the other justices of the peace as associate judge for the county court in 1847.

Hamblen Hogan served as Independence County Judge from 1864 to 1866 and again from 1868 to 1872 and served as a school commissioner like his brother, Griffin Hogan. Hamblen's round-shouldered tablet-style stone features an open Bible. His marker is attributed to the stone cutter W.L. Funston of Little Rock. The stone of Luvicy, Hamblen's wife, has no iconography and has been broken in several pieces.

Churchill Family

Josiah Churchill, the original immigrant to America from the family, landed in Connecticut about 1638. His sons James, William, and Curtis, moved to Independence County, Arkansas, about 1850, settling in Black River Township where their neighbors were the Hogans and the Moores.

James Northcroft Churchill was a justice of the peace for many years, and he was appointed postmaster of the Charlotte Post Office, which he named for his first wife, Charlotte Hogan Churchill (b.1835, d. 1899), who is buried in Walnut Grove Cemetery. He was a teacher at Hazel Grove in Independence County. He farmed and he built the first steam gin in Independence County. "Goodspeed's" called him "one of the representative citizens of Independence County, and … a recognized leader in the public affairs of his locality." He and his two wives raised ten orphaned children as their own. James is buried at Charlotte Cemetery in Independence County. Charlotte's stone is one of four small obelisks found in the cemetery. It features a crisply carved angel pointing skyward.

Curtis Churchill (b. 1838, d. 1884) served as a Confederate soldier in Captain Fetzer's Company E, 45th Arkansas Cavalry, which was raised in Black River Township. He later married Amanda Albertine Hogan whose block stone features severe lettering and no symbolism. The stone of Curtis Churchill is a small obelisk with simple flourished forms.

William Churchill married Mary Russell, and their descendants have become teachers in Independence County schools and lawyers in several counties. William died in 1912 and was buried at Hopewell Cemetery in Cord, Independence County. Mary died in 1914 and is also buried at Hopewell. The three Churchill brothers were Methodists, always voted Democratic, and were members of the Masonic Lodge Bayou Dota, #126.

A Churchill sister, Marcia Matilda Victoria (b. 1843, d. 1924), born in Fayette County, Tennessee, married William H. Walden (b. 1839, d. 1913), who was born in Virginia and served in the Confederate Army. After their marriage in 1865 in Wilson County, Tennessee, they moved to Hazel Grove north of Walnut Grove in 1866. Walden built a large frame home facing the Southwest Trail. He served as postmaster and he owned the last store in Hazel Grove as well as a cotton gin. Both are buried at the Walnut Grove Cemetery. Marcia and William share a large marker with shaped shoulders and a masonic symbol.

JERNIGAN FAMILY

William H. Jernigan (b.1807, d.1892) was born in middle Tennessee where he married Dicey Moore (b. 1818, d. 1878) on October 14, 1840, and raised a family of seven children. A farmer, he also taught school. Reverend Jernigan taught the first free school in Independence County and was one of the first subscribers to establish the Sulphur Rock Male and Female Academy in 1872. His descendants became teachers and preachers in Independence and surrounding counties.

The academy operated until 1906 and included medical classes. Jernigan's large round-shouldered tombstone features the florid carving of Henry Weibusch, a German monument carver from Batesville. Iconography includes a masonic symbol.

Dicey's smaller round-shouldered tablet stone next to William's has been broken in two and features little embellishment.

CIVIL WAR SOLDIERS BURIED IN WALNUT GROVE CEMETERY

James M. Hogan

The only known Union soldier buried at the Walnut Grove Cemetery was James M. Hogan (b. 1842, d. 1866). James was the fourth child of Hamblen and Luvicy Moore Hogan. According to Independence County records, he never married.

Hogan enlisted in the 1st Battalion Arkansas Infantry, Company A, U.S., for a period of six months on June 10, 1862, in Independence County, Arkansas. The First Battalion Arkansas

Infantry (6 months, 1862) was mustered in at Jacksonport, Arkansas, July 1, 1862. Attached to the District of Eastern Arkansas, the regiment had duty at Helena, Arkansas, until October, when the regiment was moved to St. Louis, Missouri, where it was mustered out December 31, 1862. James' service record did not list any wounds suffered in battle.

After mustering out, Private Hogan returned to his home in Independence County, Arkansas. His activities during the remainder of the war are unknown. Black River Township was the most pro-Union township in Independence County during the war, and the residents--on both sides--suffered greatly from raiding bushwhackers/jayhawkers. His father was known to favor the Union, and all his neighbors knew that fact.

James died at an early age of unknown causes.

Jesse McDaniel--the man

The first evidence of Jesse McDaniel (b. 1818, d. 1865) was his marriage record #086-01-199, in Rutherford County, North Carolina, when he married Rebecca Phillips June 29, 1837. The 1850 census, Tippah County, Mississippi, listed family #260 as: "McDaniel, Jesse, age 31, farmer, born North Carolina, Rebecca, age 30, born North Carolina, with seven children."

Rebecca evidently died, place unknown, because Jesse married Caroline Lanz February 21, 1858 (Independence County Marriage Book B, page 401).

On the 1860 census, Black River Township, Independence County, Arkansas, was listed, "McDaniel, Jesse, age 42, farmer, born North Carolina, with wife Caroline, age 36, born Tennessee, and five children: Caroline age 13, George W. age 11 (born in Tennessee), Stephen age 8 and Sarah age 6 both born in Mississippi, and Julia A. age 10 months, born in Arkansas." The youngest child was born to Caroline.

Jesse McDaniel--the myth

In an email from Mrs. Thama Northrup, great-great-granddaughter of Jesse McDaniel, she gave details of family history passed down by her aunt.

"Jesse McDaniel was standing on the church steps at Walnut Grove when he was shot by

a sniper and he was buried in the new Walnut Grove Cemetery, and that he was up on the hill in a raised grave and the family could not afford to put a marker on his grave.

"...it was a Union sniper and he was the first to be buried in the 'new' cemetery." (Later research proved this to be incorrect). It was Thama Northrup who placed the new marker at the gravesite.

Jesse McDaniel was shot on the church house steps for allegedly being a Union spy. As the legend was related by Margie Fast Churchill, in the Sunday, October 27, 1963, *Arkansas Gazette*, "The Hogan family was sitting on the front porch of their home near the church. Suddenly a shot pierced the stillness. Little Amanda turned to her brother and exclaimed, 'Somebody's going to have squirrel for supper,' she cried.

In a few minutes four men came riding up to the porch. Amanda did not know for sure, but she thought they were either bushwhackers or jayhawkers. They told her father, 'We had to shoot him. He's lying in front of the church.'

The father (Hamblen Hogan) hurriedly saddled his horse and went to summon neighbors to help. In the church yard they found the man dead. They laid him inside the church and began to make plans for burial. One man rode several miles to tell the widow what had happened. Others climbed up the hill to the cemetery and began the hard work of digging a grave in rocky soil. Dynamite was used to make digging easier.

...They made the coffin that night out of rough lumber. The next morning the grave digging was completed, a brief funeral was held, and the man was carried up the steep hill and buried."

In the *Independence County Chronicle* (Vol. II, No. 3, April 1961, page 30), the incident was mentioned. "J. L. McDaniel's grandfather who had been in the Army was shot to death by bushwhackers on the steps of the Methodist Church at Walnut Grove."

Mr. Ray Herring of Cord, said he remembered the story and understood "Jessie McDaniel was a Confederate deserter and was living at the church."

Jesse McDaniel--the soldier

Jesse McDaniel did not serve in the Union regiments raised in Arkansas. His name was

not listed on the Confederate side either.

However, there were several "J's" listed, plus other initials, which could have been him. One possible listing is that taken from the National Park Service website of Civil War soldiers and sailors: J. L. McDaniel, 1st Regiment, Arkansas Cavalry (Dobbin's), C.S.A, Company F, with the rank of sergeant. Jesse's grave is marked with a stacked stone box tomb topped with a stone slab. There is no carving but a modern granite ground-level slab indicates that this is the location of Jesse's burial.

Curtis Johnson Churchill

The Churchill family traced their family roots to Wethersfield, Connecticut, when Curtis Johnson Churchill's great-great-great-great-grandfather, Josiah Churchill, settled in New England in 1638. Josiah's descendants moved south to Pennsylvania and on to North Carolina.

Curtis Churchill was the fourth son of Charles and Matilda Johnson Churchill. He was born in Iredell County, North Carolina, on December 11, 1838, and moved with his family to Fayette County, Tennessee, in 1843. However, his father died there in 1845, leaving his mother to raise seven children. She eventually moved her family to Black River Township, Independence County, Arkansas.

Curtis Churchill enlisted in 8th Arkansas Infantry, Company H, Confederate States of America, on November 6, 1861, at Pocahontas, Arkansas. The 8th Arkansas Infantry Regiment was enrolled July 13, 1861, at Camp Price, near Pocahontas, Arkansas. From this regiment, four companies were organized from Independence County, including Private Churchill's Company H, which was commanded by Captain Enoch N. Floyd. (The company was later listed on the Batesville Confederate Monument.) The regiment saw action in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Georgia.

In a letter to his mother, dated 1862, he wrote about his unit's action at Corinth, Mississippi. He said, "The Yanks want this place really bad. They come up the river and throw bums (sic) at our men pretty near every day. Some of the boys were there and seed (sic) the gunboat."

According to the company muster roll for April to June 30, 1862, Private Churchill reported at Corinth Hospital April 15. From June 30 to August 31, 1862, Private Churchill was present and received pay on June 30, 1862, given by Major Harvey Baxter Landers, a resident of neighboring Izard County.

The company muster rolls later showed Churchill being "sick" for August 30 to October 31, 1862. He was listed as present from November-December 1862 and December 31, 1862, to February, 1863, until August, 1864. Private Churchill was left in Kentucky by order of the regiment surgeon. Churchill's service record gave no indication of his illness.

Private Churchill later was found on the parole record with the 45th Arkansas Infantry (Mounted), which was organized for Price's Missouri Expedition. The regiment was officially designated as a mounted infantry, but sometimes it was referred to as the 45th Arkansas Cavalry. While on the raid, the wagon carrying the regimental records of the 45th was destroyed by fire. There are no known muster rolls and no record of enlistments for the 45th Arkansas Mounted Infantry. The parole records of the 45th Regiment were the only documentation of these soldiers.

Curtis Churchill, along with his brothers William and James, surrendered at Jacksonport May 11, 1865, and they were paroled there on June 5, 1865, along with hundreds of other Confederate soldiers.

According to his parole record, Curtis Churchill enlisted in Independence County, was 25 years old, had blue eyes, light hair, light complexion and was five feet eight inches in height.

He survived the war and married Amanda Albertine Hogan, a daughter of Hamblen Hogan, on January 28, 1869 (Independence County, Arkansas, Marriage Book C, page 364).

Curtis Johnson Churchill joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, South in Fayette County when he was thirteen years of age and continued his membership at Walnut Grove for the remainder of his life. After the war he worked as a farmer, justice of the peace, and teacher.

William M. Rainwater

William Rainwater (b. 1827, d. 1893) was born in Tennessee. He married Hamblen Hogan's first daughter, Sarah R. Hogan on April 8, 1856, in Walnut Grove (Independence County, Arkansas, Marriage Book B, page 303).

Rainwater enlisted in the 8th Arkansas Cavalry Regiment, Company D, C.S.A., which was organized in Independence County and commanded by Captain Thomas J. Morgan. Before joining the Confederacy, the unit was originally organized on June 8, 1861, as a volunteer militia company in the 59th regiment, Arkansas State Militia. The regiment participated in the Battle of Shiloh, the Siege of Corinth, the Kentucky Campaign, the Battle of Murfreesboro, Tullahoma Campaign, the Chickamauga Campaign, Chattanooga Campaign, Atlanta Campaign, Franklin-Nashville Campaign, and the Carolinas Campaign.

Private Rainwater was transferred to Captain Samuel Fetzer's Company E, 45th Arkansas Infantry (Mounted) which was part of the Missouri Raid led by General Sterling Price. (Company E is listed on the Batesville Confederate Monument, along with Captain Fetzer, as one of the companies organized in Independence County). The men recruited for this company were from the Walnut Grove, Cord, and Charlotte areas. During that time, Black River Township was greatly divided--Confederate vs. Union. Company E met in a secluded area called Elixir Springs. Plenty of water was available for the horses and men, because of the free-flowing springs. Mostly because it was so very secluded, it was at this place Captain Fetzer assumed command of his company to follow General Price into Missouri.

Private Rainwater was paroled, along with his future brothers-in-law, Curtis Churchill and Jesse W. Edwards, at Jacksonport, Arkansas, June 5, 1865.

After the war, William M. Rainwater became a prominent citizen serving as justice of the peace in the Walnut Grove area. William's gravestone is a small round-shouldered tablet featuring an open Bible in a circular indented surround. His wife Sarah's marker has shaped shoulders and includes vegetal iconography. Her marker has sustained damage and is broken in two.

Robert P. Brogdon

Robert P. Brogdon (b. 1829, d. 1909) was born in Granville County, North Carolina. He married Mary Ann Hall (b. 1830, d. 1900) of North Carolina April 4, 1848, in Henry County, Tennessee.

They were on the 1860 Henry County, Tennessee, census with six children, including a four-month-old son. By the 1870 census, they were listed in Black River Township, Independence County, Arkansas, with a child born in 1861 in Arkansas. According to the 1880 Black River Township census, the Brogdons had eleven children.

Private Brogdon's service record consisted of one card, showing he was paroled at Jacksonport, Arkansas, June 5, 1865, with the 45th Arkansas Infantry (Mounted), Captain Samuel Fetzer's Company E. "The muster and descriptive roll of prisoners of war belonging to the Army of the Northern Sub-District of Arkansas, and surrendered on the 11th day of May 1865, by Brigadier General M. Jeff. Thompson, C.S.A. commanding said Army, to Major General G. M. Dodge, U.S.A., commanding Department of the Missouri." It said Private Brogdon enlisted in Independence County, Arkansas, had black eyes and dark hair; a light complexion and his height was listed as five feet, six inches.

He was a member of the Walnut Grove Methodist Episcopal Church, South and was on the committee to build a new church.

One of the Brogdon's daughters, Mary G. Brogdon (b. 1863, d. 1884) is buried with the family at Walnut Grove Cemetery.

Robert Brogdon's marker is a pulpit form featuring the symbolism of an open gate, thought to be the gates of Heaven. His wife Mary Ann's marker is a square-shouldered tablet with an epitaph beneath minimal iconography. Their daughter's stone is a round-shouldered tablet with an open Bible centered in a circular indention. This stone is very similar to Hamblen Hogan's but it is attributed to the stonecutter Drummond of Newport.

William H. Walden

William H. Walden (b. 1839, d. 1918) was born in Virginia and, at the age of six, moved with his parents to Wilson County, Tennessee. In 1865 he married Marcia Matilda Victoria

Churchill (b. 1843, d. 1924) - the younger sister of Curtis Johnson Churchill - in Tennessee. In 1866 he and his wife drove overland to Hazel Grove, Arkansas.

According to his service record, Corporal W. H. Walden enlisted in the Johnston Light Artillery, a company organized October 15, 1861, in Hardin County, Tennessee, with Captain J. Wesley Eldridge in command. The battery fought in battles in Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi and Georgia. It surrendered and was paroled as part of the forces of Lieutenant General Richard Taylor at Meridian, Mississippi, May 10, 1865.

However, Walden never surrendered and never took the Oath of Allegiance, according to his granddaughter, Nola Andrew James, a deceased member of the Albert Sidney Johnston Chapter #135, United Daughters of the Confederacy. Walden went with Captain Gatewood to Texas, anticipating renewal of the conflict.

In 1841 William Walden purchased a plot of land being foreclosed on for non-payment of taxes in Hazel Grove. After the war and his move to Black River Township, he owned a general store, served as postmaster for the town of Hazel Grove, and operated a cotton gin, which was big business during that time. Hazel Grove was located one-fourth mile off the Southwest Trail, which made it convenient for the farmers to bring their cotton from the Black River bottoms of Dowdy and Cord to the Walden gin.

William and Marcia share a double marker with shaped shoulders and a Masonic symbol.

Holland R. Webb

Holland R. Webb (b. 1825, d. 1876) was born in Tennessee. The date of his removal to Black River Township is unknown; however, he married Lucinda E. Hogan June 8, 1854 (Independence County Marriage Book B, page 244). The daughter of Hamblen Hogan, Lucinda was 17 and Holland was 29 when they married.

From other sources, Holland R. Webb was said to be a Confederate soldier. The National Park Service website listed H.R. Webb as a Private in Company A & B, 11th/17th Consolidated Regiment, Arkansas Infantry (Griffith's), with an alternate name of H. K. Webb. A service record was not found for Webb so it is unknown if the Holland buried at Walnut Grove is H.K.

On various census records, the Webb's children were Calvin Houston Webb, Sarah T. Webb, Fredonia A. Webb, and Lucinda Holland. None of their children are found at Walnut Grove Cemetery.

Holland's marker is a round-shouldered tablet featuring clasping hands. The marker has been broken but all pieces are present. Lucinda's stone consists of a triangular shouldered tablet. Iconography featured is a single flower, perhaps an abstracted primrose, above a heart draped around geometric lines.

Plot enclosures and makers marks.

The grave of Tennessee Berry Hammond (b. 1855, d. 1876) is enclosed in a decorative wrought-iron fence. The only fence of that style found in the cemetery, it measures approximately six feet by eight feet.

Several of the markers are of the tablet style. The round-shouldered tablet stone of Reverend William H. Jernigan, (b.1807, d.1892) bears the makers mark of Henry J. Wiebusch, of Batesville, Arkansas. Wiebusch was born in 1857 in Chester, Illinois, of German parents. After an apprenticeship in Lebanon, Missouri, with Cornelius Shea, an Irish stone cutter, he came to Arkansas in 1880. Reverend Jernigan's marker illustrates the diverse carving fonts for which Wiebusch was famous. Wiebusch died in Arkansas in 1902.

The obelisk marker of Charlotte Hogan Churchill (b. 1835, d. 1899) was made by Stewart & Melnotte of Humboldt, Tennessee. Charlotte was the granddaughter of David Hogan. She married James Northcroft Churchill May 12, 1858, in Independence County, Arkansas, and he named the town of Charlotte, Arkansas, after her.

Mary Jane Barnwell's cross vault marker with finial (b. 1841, d. 1894) was produced by A.B. Drummond of Newport, Arkansas. Elizabeth Moore's (b. 1819, d. 1899) round-shouldered tablet marker with closed Bible features the makers mark of Drummond and Carter of Newport.

James Hogan's marker is attributed to Rosbrough and Sons of St. Louis, as is John Wesley Moore's (b. 1818, d. 1871) shaped-shoulder tablet marker with fraternal symbol.

The grave of Sarah Herrington (b.1826, d. 1891) is marked with a shaped-shoulder tablet marker featuring an open Bible. The stone was produced by W.L. Funston of Little Rock.

William L. Funston came to Little Rock from Ohio in 1880. His stone cutting yard and shop at 605 and 607 Main Street was listed in city directories and Sanborn maps under W.L. Funston. He later opened a second larger establishment at 400 Markham Street and in 1895 he was operating a mill at 1100-1124 East 2nd Street. Trademark design characteristics of Funston are bas-relief, stylized Gothic lettering and shallow incised vines. After losing his business in 1900, Funston moved to Fort Smith and then Ada, Oklahoma to work as a stone cutter.

Sarah's husband Daniel J. Herrington's (b.1818, d. 1868) round-shouldered tablet stone with clasping hands iconography, features a makers mark that can read "St. Louis" or "S.J. House." The lettering is unclear.

Memorials to Gracie Barnwell (b. 1898, d.1920), who was buried at Tuckerman, Arkansas, and to Caroline Barnwell, (b. 1909, d. 1921) who was buried at Walnut Ridge, Arkansas, are engraved on a block of granite with rubbled sides. Other names found on the stone are Lush Barnwell (b. 1870, d.1922) and Alice C. Barnwell (b. 1872, d.1914). Lucson (Lush) Barnwell and Matilda Alice Churchill were married December 15, 1898. Their one-year-old infant, Opal O. Barnwell (b. 1911, d. 1912) was also buried at Walnut Grove Cemetery. Matilda Alice Churchill Barnwell was the granddaughter of Hamblen Hogan.

Coping of uncut stones surround two plots with unmarked graves.

Several of the known markers have been repaired; others are in need of repair and restoration. There are depressions in the ground, in several locations, suggesting unknown burials.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Walnut Grove Cemetery is the only resource remaining of the early 19th century community of Walnut Grove. The town sat at a crossroad of Arkansas's most traveled road, the Southwest Trail, in northeast Independence County. The Hogan, Churchill, Walden, and Jernigan families were among the first to settle in Walnut Grove, a community which eventually had a blacksmith shop, a grist mill, a general store, a school, and a church. In 1940, the general store burned, and the post office was discontinued in 1942. The school was consolidated with

two nearby districts, and church members eventually drifted away.

Today the cemetery is all that endures to relate the story of Walnut Grove. The forms of the stones are simple and iconography is restrained, but the materials of moderately high-style commercial markers - some executed by well-known stone carvers - tell us that this was an accessible location. The Southwest Trail allowed goods and materials to be brought from Batesville and Smithville. Likewise it probably boosted the local economy, enabling the residents of Walnut Grove to take their goods to larger markets and travel to the county seat. The cemetery exhibits integrity of place as it is surrounded by wooded tracts and faces on an original segment of the Southwest Trail, which is still dirt. Historically there were no buildings associated with the cemetery, which is still the case today.

The people buried within Walnut Grove Cemetery participated in the development of the religious and economic life of the area and were typical of the families who contributed to the growth of their area of Independence County and to the growth facilitated by the Southwest Trail.

For these reasons, and as a link to the early settlers of northeast Independence County, the Walnut Grove Cemetery is being nominated to the National Register under **Criterion A, Criteria Consideration D**.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

_X___ State Historic Preservation Office
____ Other State agency
____ Federal agency

____ Local government
____ University
____ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): __IN0624_____

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property ___Approximately 4 acres_____

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84:_____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: Longitude:
2. Latitude: Longitude:
3. Latitude: Longitude:
4. Latitude: Longitude:

Or
UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

[ ] NAD 1927 or [x] NAD 1983

1. Zone: 15	Easting: 645636	Northing: 3967157
2. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
3. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
4. Zone:	Easting :	Northing:

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

A certain tract of parcel of land lying and being in the County of Independence and State of Arkansas, it being a part of the Southwest Quarter of Section 23 in Township 15 North and Range 4 West of Fifth Principal Meridian. Beginning 23 polls South of the Northeast corner of said Quarter running South 31 polls, thence West 21, thence South 31 polls, thence East 21 polls to the place of beginning.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

This boundary contains all the land that is historically associated with the Walnut Grove Cemetery Site.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Mary Miller and Sue Richmond of Cord, AR. Edited by Holly Hope
organization: Arkansas Historic Preservation Program
street & number: 1500 Tower Building, 323 Center Street
city or town: Little Rock state: AR zip code: 72201
e-mail Holly@arkansasheritage.org
telephone: 501 324-9148
date: 05/31/13

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Photo Log

1. Name of Property: Walnut Grove Cemetery
2. City or Vicinity: Cord Vicinity
3. County: Independence
4. State: AR
5. Photographer: Holly Hope
6. Date Photographed: 08/04/13
7. Location of original digital files: Arkansas Historic Preservation Program 1500 Tower Building, 323 Center Street, Little Rock, AR 72201.
8. Description of Photograph(s) and numbers: Photo 1 of 20, View looking southwest from northeast corner of cemetery.

Items 1, 2 and 3, 4, 5, 6 and7 are same for all following entries.

8. Photo 2 of 20, view looking northwest from southeast corner of cemetery.

8. Photo 3 of 20, view looking southeast from northwest corner of cemetery.

8. Photo 4 of 20, view looking southeast from the northwest corner of cemetery.

8. Photo 5 of 20, view of fieldstone coping. Looking southwest.

8. Photo 6 of 20, headstone for James M. Hogan (1842-1866) and Hamblen Hogan (1807-1884). View looking west.

8. Photo 7 of 20, headstones for Curtis J. Churchill (1838-1884) and Amanda Albertine Churchill (1853-1935). Looking west.

8. Photo 8 of 20, headstone for William H. Walden (1839-1918) and Matilda Victoria Walden (1843-1924). Looking west.

8. Photo 9 of 20, headstones for Robert P. Brogdon (1829-1909) and Mary A. Brogdon (1830-1900). Looking west.

8. Photo 10 of 20, headstone for Tennessee Berry Hammond (1855-1876) in wrought-iron enclosure. Looking west.

8. Photo 11 of 20, headstone for Reverend William H. Jernigan (1807-1892). Looking west.

8. Photo 12 of 20, headstone for Dicy Jernigan (1814-1878). Looking west

8. Photo 13 of 20, headstone for Lucy Hogan (1816-1884). Looking west.

8. Photo 14 of 20, box tomb for Jesse McDaniel (1818-1865). Looking west.

8. Photo 15 of 20, fieldstone coping and shaped shoulder tablet stone. Looking southwest.

8. Photo 16 of 20, headstone for Mary C. Brogdon (1863-1884). Looking west.

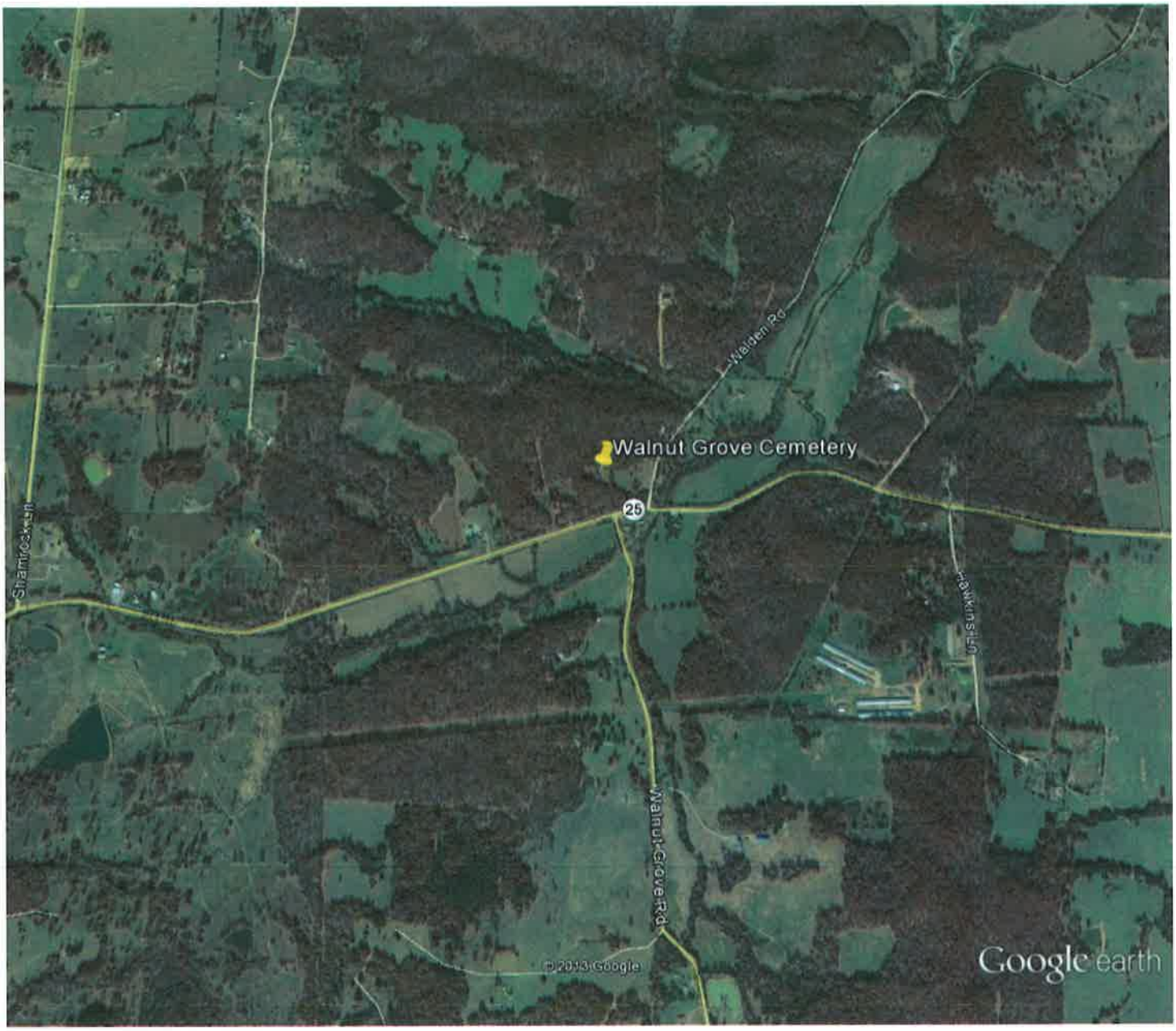
8. Photo 17 of 20, headstone for L.E. Webb (1838-1924). Looking northwest.

8. Photo 18 of 20, headstone for Holland R. Webb (1825-1876). Looking west.

8. Photo 19 of 20, headstone for Sarah Rainwater (1835-1910). Looking west.

8. Photo 20 of 20, headstone for William M. Rainwater (1827-1893). Looking west.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



Google earth feet 4000 km 1

Walnut Grove Cemetery
Cord Vicinity, Independence County
NAD 83 15/645636/3967157

JESSE McDANIEL
1818 — 1865
SHOT ON THE CHURCH STEPS.

JAMES L.
SON OF
HAMBLEN & LAVICY
HOGAN.
BORN
Jan. 1, 1842.
DIED
Oct. 25, 1866.
AGED
24Y. 9M. 24D.

DAVID HOGAN
APR 1810
JAN 1870

HOLY BIBLE

In Memory of
HAMBLEN HOGAN,
BORN
Aug. 21, 1807,
DIED
Apr. 29, 1884.
AGED 76 YEARS
8 Mo's & 8 DAYS.

[illegible]

BORN
FEB. 4, 1814,
DIED
AUG. 10, 1878.

[illegible]

AMANDA A.
WIFE OF
CURTIS J.
CHURCHILL
JULY 31, 1853
DEC. 16, 1935
At Rest

He Loved Jesus

In Memory of
BORN
Aug. 21, 1807
DIED
AGED 76 YEARS

W. H. W.
AUG. 24. 1839
APRIL 25. 1918

M. V. W.
JULY 24. 1843
JAN. 3, 1924

MOTHER

WALDEN

R. P. BROGDON
Born Oct. 17. 1829.
Died Mar. 13. 1909.
May he rest in peace

MARY A.
wife of
R.P. BROGDON
BORN
DIED

Husband · of
SARAH R. RAINWATER.
BORN
MAR. 22. 1827
DIED
DEC. 22. 1893.
AGED
66Ys. 9Ms.

Far from the world of toil and
strife they are present with the
Lord the labors of their mortal life
end in a far greater reward

Husband of
SARAH P. RAINWATER
BORN
MAR. 22. 1827
DIED
DEC. 22. 1893.
AGED
66 Ys. 9 Ms.

SARAH H. WIFE OF
WILLIAM RAINWATER
BORN NOV. 21. 1835
DIED SEPT. 13. 1910
AGE 74 YRS. 9 MOS
& 20 DAYS

Earth has no sorrow that
heaven cannot heal

Dec 25. 1825.
DIED
Feb. 21. 1876.
AGED
50 Yrs 7 Mos
And 24 Days.

L. E.
Wife of
H. R. WEBB
Dec. 23. 1838
July 11. 1924

Gone but not forgotten

DIED

AGED

HOLY BIBLE

MARY C.

Dau. of

R. P. & M. A.

BROGDON

BORN

Dec. 26. 1863.

DIED

Aug. 6. 1884.

Aged 20 yrs. 7 mos.

& 10 dys.

HOLY BIBLE

G

REV. WM. H. JERNIGAN

BORN

Nov. 15, 1807;

[illegible]

OCT. 17, 1892.

Amazing grace; how sweet the sound
That saved a wretch like me;
I once was lost, but now am found;
Was blind, but now I see.

J. Kiebusch,
Batesville, Ark.

CURTIS
1933
2003