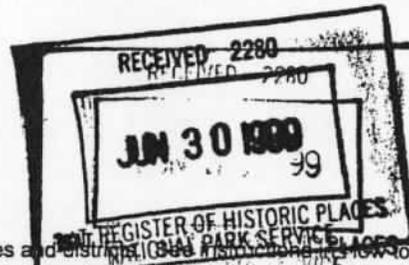


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. 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 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. 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 Fayetteville National Cemetery

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

## 2. Location

street & number 700 Government Avenue

not for publication N/A

city or town Fayetteville

vicinity

state Arkansas

code AR

county Washington

code 143

zip code 72701

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

I, as the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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 forth 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.)

Catanzaro, K. Sater  
Signature of certifying official/Title

6-16-99  
Date

AR SAPO  
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.)

Karen Romeyapek, Federal Preservation Officer  
Signature of commenting or other official/Title

6/23/99  
Date

Dept. of Veterans Affairs  
State or Federal agency and bureau

## 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register

See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register

See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other, (explain:)

Edson H. Beall  
Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

Edson H. Beall 7/28/99

**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 the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
0	3	buildings
1	0	sites
1	1	structures
0	1	objects
2	5	Total

**Name of related multiple property listing**

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

Civil War Era National Cemeteries

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Funerary: Cemetery

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Funerary: Cemetery

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

No style

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

walls Brick

roof Metal

other Iron

**Narrative Description**

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

**Statement of Significance****Eligible 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 boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- 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.

**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  
# \_\_\_\_\_

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Military

**Period of Significance**

1867-1940

**Significant Dates**

1867

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

N/A

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository

Department of Veterans Affairs

**Geographical Data**Acreage of Property 11.6**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	15	394700	3990380
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2	15	394910	3990380

3	15	394910	3990040
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4	15	394700	3990040

 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 Therese T. Sammartino, Staff Assistant, National Cemetery Administrationorganization Department of Veterans Affairs date June 8, 1999street & number 810 Vermont Avenue, N.W. telephone (202) 565-4895city or town Washington, D.C. state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code 20420**Additional Documentation**

List 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 the SHPO or FPO.)

name Department of Veterans Affairsstreet & number 810 Vermont Avenue, N.W. telephone \_\_\_\_\_city or town Washington, D.C. state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code 20420

**Work 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. 470 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the 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 Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Civil War Era National Cemeteries**

**Fayetteville National Cemetery  
Washington County, Arkansas**

Section number 7 Page 1

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**DESCRIPTION (Continued)**

**MATERIALS**

Other: Marble, metal

**NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION**

The Fayetteville National Cemetery is located at 700 Government Avenue, Fayetteville, Arkansas, in Washington County, about one mile southwest of the old courthouse. Historical records state that the original layout plan consisted of an outer circle and a six-pointed star with a diamond in between the points of the star and the flagpole in the center forming the hub of a complete wheel. The flagpole, erected in 1924, is situated on the summit of a small hill from which the original six-acre cemetery flowed downward in all directions. The cemetery has been expanded over the years and now contains 11.6 acres. The main entrance is located at the north side and is protected by a double iron gate supported by granite pillars, with a pedestrian gate on each side, all built in 1940. The cemetery was originally enclosed with a wooden fence which was replaced with a 7-foot-high brick wall in 1874. Bricks were hand molded and were kilned about ¼ mile from the cemetery. This wall was rebuilt over the years to a height of approximately four feet. Concrete and brick coping covered with vitrified tile coping, 18 inches by 24 inches, was installed in 1926. The wall, which enclosed the original six acres, was demolished in early 1999 due to deterioration and is being replaced on the exterior property lines with ornamental metal picket fencing with brick columns. The only portion of the brick wall that remains is at the main entrance between the main gate and the pedestrian gates on either side. The newer portion of the cemetery is enclosed by black vinyl clad chain link fencing. To the left and right of the entrance to the newer burial sections is ornamental metal picket fencing supported by brick pillars with pre-cast concrete caps. The administration building is located to the east of the main entrance, and the service building complex is located in the southwestern corner of the cemetery. A committal service shelter is situated approximately in the center of the cemetery.

Graves were originally marked by headboards, which were later replaced with upright marble headstones. In 1982, a policy decision by the Department of Veterans Affairs provided for the use of flat markers in national cemeteries. As a result, there is one section in the cemetery (Section 23) in which the graves are marked with flat granite markers. The policy decision was later reversed by the passage of Public Law 99-576 which mandated that for all interments that occur on or after January 1,

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Civil War Era National Cemeteries**

**Fayetteville National Cemetery  
Washington County, Arkansas**

Section number 7 & 8 Page 2

**NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (Continued)**

1987, the grave markers will be upright. As of April 30, 1999, there were 4,804 sites used for the interment of 5,311 casketed remains and 395 sites used for the interment of 515 cremated remains. As of April 30, 1999, there were 1,313 gravesites available for the interment of casketed remains and 139 sites available for the interment of cremated remains.

The brick administration building with a metal roof was constructed in 1997.

The brick service building complex, consisting of two buildings, each with a metal roof, was constructed in 1997, and is located in the newer burial area.

A brick committal service shelter with a metal roof, constructed in 1997, is also located in the newer burial area.

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

**Sites:** Cemetery

**Structures:** Main entrance gate

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

**Buildings:** Administration building, service buildings (2)

**Structures:** Committal service shelter

**Objects:** Flagpole

**NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

The Fayetteville National Cemetery is significant under Criterion A and is an important component of the multiple property submission of Civil War Era National Cemeteries. It is significant under Criterion A because of its association with the Civil War. The cemetery is also significant beyond the Civil War era, as it includes the remains of veterans associated with many wars and all branches of service who had served their country throughout its history.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Civil War Era National Cemeteries

Fayetteville National Cemetery  
Washington County, Arkansas

Section number 8 Page 3

**NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)**

The period of significance ends in 1940, the year the main entrance gate was constructed.

Fayetteville was described by a Federal officer as "a beautiful little hamlet nestling among the foothills of the Ozark range,.....the chief educational center of the state, the home of culture, refinement, and that inborn hospitality so characteristic of the south."

During 1862, two Civil War battles took place near Fayetteville, the Battles of Pea Ridge and Prairie Grove. In March 1862, north of Fayetteville at Pea Ridge, four blue-clad divisions under the command of Brigadier General Samuel R. Curtis were dug in along Sugar Creek, awaiting an assault by the Confederate forces of Earl Van Dorn. Van Dorn's columns attacked Curtis's Federal force from the rear. The Federals reacted quickly and fought strongly all day on March 7. Brigadier General Benjamin McCulloch was killed, causing much confusion in the Confederate ranks. Confederate Brigadier General James McIntosh was also killed. The next day, Curtis extended his line around both Confederate flanks, enfiladed the Confederates with artillery fire, and forced them to retreat.

On December 7, 1862, about 12 miles from Fayetteville, two evenly-matched armies got into a fight in freezing weather in what was known as the Battle of Prairie Grove. General Thomas C. Hindman's 10,000 Confederates attacked the combined Union force of Generals James Blunt and Francis J. Herron, also with 10,000. Herron, coming to Blunt's support, arrived in time to thwart Hindman's attack. Hindman had hoped to fight the Federals piecemeal. During the night, the Rebels withdrew and sought shelter. The casualties were about even: 1,251 Federals and 1,317 Confederates.

In April 1863, Brigadier General William Cabell ("Old Tige") led an attack against the Union outpost at Fayetteville. Casualties occurred even before the battle began. Lieutenant Gustavus F. Hottenhaur and eight of his men from Company B of the First Arkansas Cavalry (Union) were enjoying a dance at a private home in West Fork, some eight miles south of the town. A detachment of Cabell's cavalry under Lieutenant Jim Ferguson surprised the merrymakers and demanded their surrender. Their commanding officer attempted unsuccessfully to climb up the chimney. All nine were taken prisoner. Cabell arrived in Fayetteville on April 18. The Confederates approached the city from the east and advanced on the headquarters of the Federal commander, Colonel M. LaRue Harrison, located at the Tebbetts' house just northeast of the town square. Harrison's brother, Captain E. B. Harrison, who was asleep in a house across the street awakened, escaped out the front door, and ran to warn his brother. Cabell placed his two pieces of artillery on a hillside east of town and opened fire on the Federal camp with canister and shell. For almost four hours, the battle raged around the Union headquarters. The Rebels managed to gain control of the Baxter house and a grove of trees south of

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Civil War Era National Cemeteries**

**Fayetteville National Cemetery  
Washington County, Arkansas**

Section number 8 Page 4

**NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)**

the Tebbetts' house but could go no farther. Colonel J. C. Monroe then led a desperate cavalry charge against the Union right only to run into a crossfire in front of the Federals' ordnance office. Harrison had sought protection behind a tree and witnessed the Rebel charge. Gradually, the Union forces began to drive back both flanks of the Rebel line. The Confederates in the Baxter house at the center of the Rebels' position continued to resist for almost an hour after both wings had begun to give way, but eventually they too were driven out. By late morning, what remained of Cabell's command was retreating toward Ozark. Colonel Harrison had too few horses to mount a pursuit. Federal losses were four killed, twenty-three wounded, thirty-five missing, and sixteen captured. Cabell reported his losses as approximately twenty killed, thirty wounded, and twenty missing. On April 20, Harrison received orders to abandon Fayetteville. Cabell's troops returned to occupy peacefully the town and, in July, would be ordered to the Indian Territory. In late September, Harrison's Federals would return once again to Fayetteville to secure it for the Union.

The Fayetteville National Cemetery was among seventeen national cemeteries established in 1867, after the Secretary of War was directed to purchase additional land for national cemeteries.

Land was acquired by purchase from David Walker and Stephen K. Stone and wife between the years 1867 and 1875. The approach road to the cemetery was later conveyed to the City of Fayetteville. By 1935, the cemetery contained 6.3 acres. No additional land was acquired until 1991, when the Regional National Cemetery Improvement Corporation (RNCIC) began purchasing small parcels of adjacent land to the north and northwest and donating them for expansion of the cemetery. With the most recent donation by the RNCIC in 1999, the cemetery now contains a total of 11.6 acres.

Original interments were remains disinterred from the Civil War battles of Pea Ridge, and from Elk Horn Tavern, Cane Hill, and other places in the vicinity of Fayetteville. Some interesting recordings in the interment record book read as follows: "killed in the act of arresting horse thieves," and "citizen prisoner brought from Missouri and murdered by Reb Soldiers."

James C. Putnam, the founder and first Commander-in-Chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States is buried in Section 15, Grave 1554.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Civil War Era National Cemeteries**

**Fayetteville National Cemetery  
Washington County, Arkansas**

Section number 8 & 9 Page 5

**NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)**

**STRUCTURES DEMOLISHED**

**LODGES**

The original lodge was apparently a wooden cottage with two rooms, outside of the cemetery enclosure, near the main entrance in the center of the north side. In 1870, a new lodge, a one-and-one half-story structure was constructed near the main entrance. This lodge was built with a 22-inch sandstone foundation and first floor walls of 15-inch-thick hand-made brick. The walls of the second floor consisted of slate-shingle siding over wood sheathing. All framing in the main structure was of oak. A wing, 11 feet 10 inches by 13 feet, was added for a kitchen. In 1945, a complete renovation of the lodge was accomplished including new woodwork, plaster, floors, porches, and sanding outside brick walls. The kitchen was modernized in 1948. This lodge was demolished in 1991.

**GARAGE, TOOLHOUSE AND COMFORT STATION**

This building with asbestos shingle roof, four rooms and two overhead doors, was constructed in 1936 and replaced an old toolhouse and stable with a corrugated iron roof. It was located in the eastern corner of the cemetery. An addition for use as an administrative office was constructed in 1985, when a decision was made to demolish the superintendent's lodge. The building and administrative office addition were demolished in 1997.

**ROSTRUM**

A brick and iron rostrum, octagonal pattern pagoda-type, with eight iron posts, was constructed circa 1894 and located near the center of the grounds. The roof was lead sheets. The roof was removed in 1957, and the entire structure was subsequently removed in 1970.

**MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**

National Cemetery System Microfilm Records

Department of Veterans Affairs Historic Preservation Office

Report of Inspector of the National Cemeteries of the United States for 1869

Report of the Inspector of the National Cemeteries for the years 1870 and 1871

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Civil War Era National Cemeteries**

**Fayetteville National Cemetery  
Washington County, Arkansas**

Section number 9 & 10 Page 6

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**MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES (Continued)**

Holt Dean W. American Military Cemeteries. North Carolina. McFarland and Company, Inc., 1992.

Rugged and Sublime, The Civil War in Arkansas. The University of Arkansas Press, Fayetteville. 1994.

Denney, Robert E. The Civil War Years. Sterling Publishing Company, Inc., New York, NY, 1994.

Commager, Henry Steele. The Blue and the Gray. Wings Books, New York and Avenel, New Jersey, 1950.

**GEOGRAPHICAL DATA - VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

The boundaries are indicated on the accompanying base map.

**GEOGRAPHICAL DATA - BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION**

The National Cemetery Administration has used the existing boundaries of the cemetery.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Civil War Era National Cemeteries

Fayetteville National Cemetery

Washington County, Arkansas

Section number PHOTO Page 7

FAYETTEVILLE NATIONAL CEMETERY

Washington County, Arkansas

Armando A. Sammartino, photographer

Date of Photographs: November 16 and 17, 1998

All negatives are stored with Technical Support Service (401B), National Cemetery Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs, 810 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20420

VIEW OF: Main entrance , view looking south

NEG. NO. 6772-12

PHOTO 1 of 19

VIEW OF: Former brick perimeter wall,  
northeast side

NEG. NO. 6772-10

PHOTO 7 of 19

VIEW OF: Main entrance, view looking north

NEG. NO. 6775-30

PHOTO 2 of 19

VIEW OF: Administration building, west  
elevation

NEG. NO. 6775-33

PHOTO 8 of 19

VIEW OF: Entrance to newer burial area

NEG. NO. 6775-31

PHOTO 3 of 19

VIEW OF: Administration building, north and  
west elevations

NEG. NO. 6772-13

PHOTO 9 of 19

VIEW OF: Service gate, view looking south

NEG. NO. 6772-1

PHOTO 4 of 19

VIEW OF: Service buildings, view looking  
southwest

NEG. NO. 6772-14

PHOTO 10 of 19

VIEW OF: Flagpole, view looking south

NEG. NO. 6775-32

PHOTO 5 of 19

VIEW OF: Service building, south elevation

NEG. NO. 6772-2

PHOTO 11 of 19

VIEW OF: Former brick perimeter wall,  
northeast corner

NEG. NO. 6775-36

PHOTO 6 of 19

VIEW OF: Service building, north elevation

NEG. NO. 6772-3

PHOTO 12 of 19

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Civil War Era National Cemeteries**

**Fayetteville National Cemetery  
Washington County, Arkansas**

Section number PHOTO Page 8

VIEW OF: Committal service shelter, south elevation  
NEG. NO. 6772-4  
PHOTO 13 of 19

VIEW OF: Cemetery, view looking southwest  
NEG. NO. 6772-17  
PHOTO 17 of 19

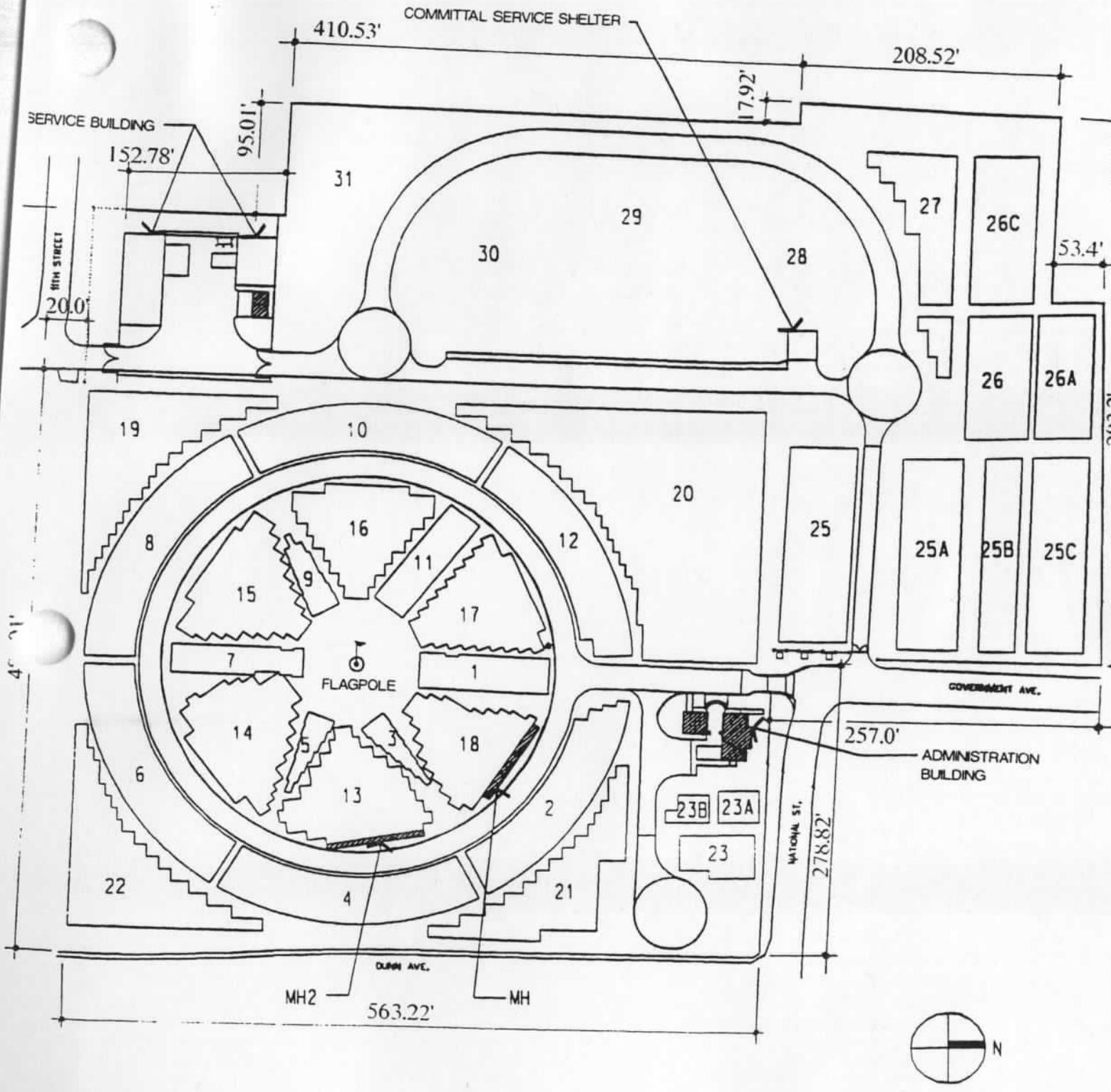
VIEW OF: Committal service shelter, north and west elevations  
NEG. NO. 6772-5  
PHOTO 14 of 19

VIEW OF: Cemetery, view looking west  
NEG. NO. 6772-11  
PHOTO 18 of 19

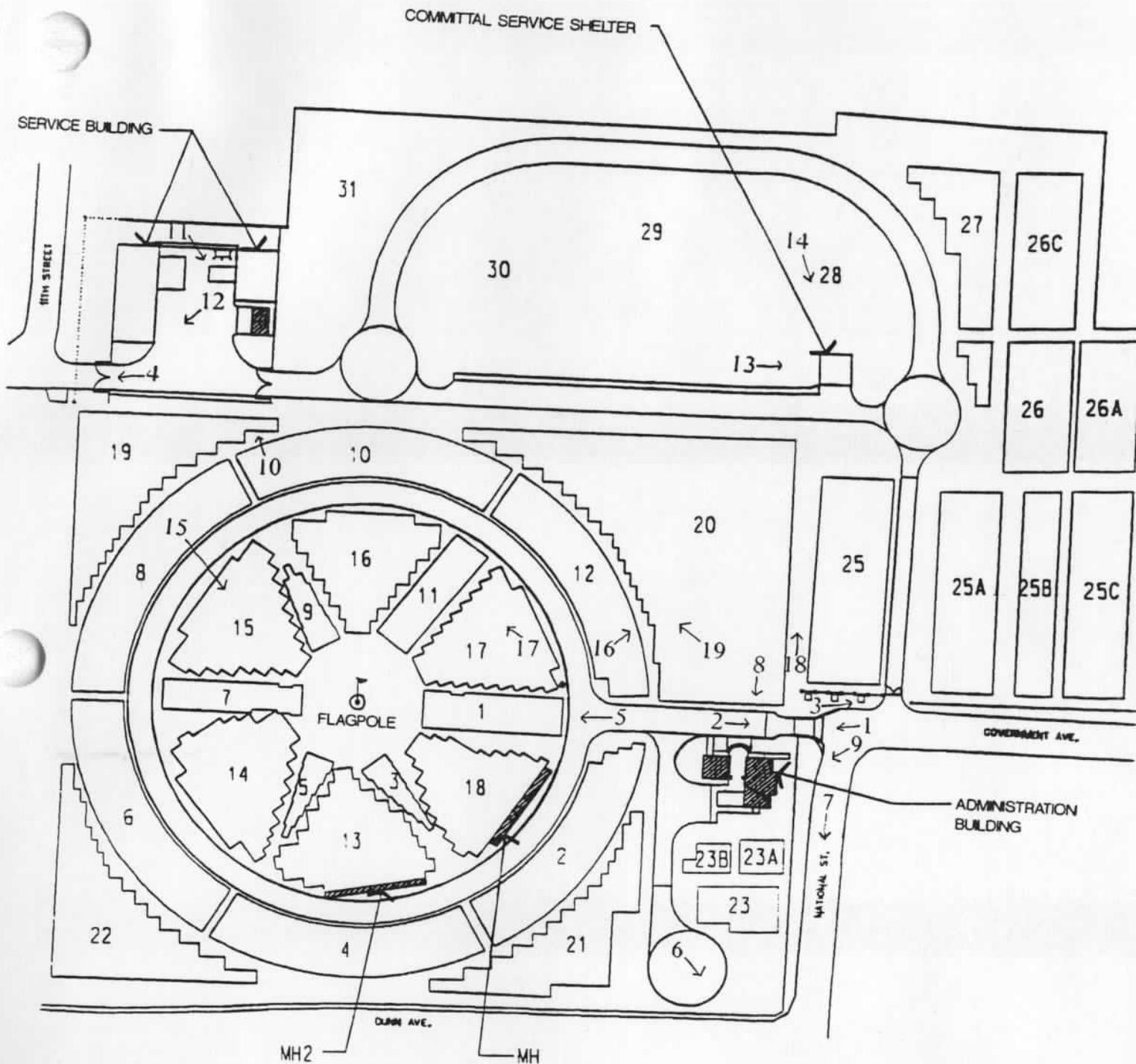
VIEW OF: Gravesite of James O. Putnam  
NEG. NO. 6772-15  
PHOTO 15 of 19

VIEW OF: Cemetery, view looking southwest  
NEG. NO. 6775-34  
PHOTO 19 of 19

VIEW OF: Cemetery, view looking northwest  
NEG. NO. 6772-16  
PHOTO 16 of 19



Base Map.  
 Fayetteville National Cemetery  
 Washington County, Arkansas



Sketch Map  
 Fayetteville National Cemetery  
 Washington County, Arkansas

Note: Numbered arrows correspond  
 to the views in the accompanying  
 photographs

FAYETTEVILLE  
WASHINGTON  
COUNTY  
AR

FAYETTEVILLE,  
AR

- A. 15/394700/3990380
- B. 15/394910/3990380
- C. 15/394910/3990090
- D. 15/394700/3990040

