

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

Franklin County – Charleston, vic.  
Singleton Family Cemetery  
S. side of AR 22 near western edge  
of Charleston  
NR 09/28/05

### National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

#### 1. Name of Property

historic name Singleton Family Cemetery

other names/site number FR0204

#### 2. Location

street & number South side of Highway 22 near western border of Charleston  not for publication

city or town Charleston  vicinity

state Arkansas code AR county Franklin code 047 zip code 72933

#### 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.)

*Carol Shattas* 8/8/05  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

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:

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:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
district
X site
structure
object

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

Contributing Noncontributing

Table with 2 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing and 4 rows: buildings, sites, structures, objects, Total. Values: 1, 2, 1, 2.

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

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)

N/A

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation N/A
walls N/A
roof N/A
other STONE

Narrative Description

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

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

**A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

**B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

**C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

**D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

**Criteria Considerations**

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

Property is:

**A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

**B** removed from its original location.

**C** birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance.

**D** a cemetery.

**E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

**F** a commemorative property

**G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

**Levels of Significance** (local, state, national)

Local

**Areas of Significance** (Enter categories from instructions)

EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT

**Period of Significance**

Ca. 1870-1955

**Significant Dates**

N/A

**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:

Cormack family

Singleton Family Cemetery

Name of Property

Franklin County, Arkansas

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 15 401982 3906235 3
Zone Easting Northing
2 4

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Michelle Simpson
organization date May 1, 2005
street & number 13200 Chenal Pkwy #204 telephone 501-223-3294
city or town Little Rock state AR zip code 72211

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

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 Singleton Cemetery Association/ Edward Cormack, head of association
street & number 6904 Ponderosa telephone 501-835-0399
city or town North Little Rock state AR zip code 72116

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**

Located approximately 150 feet from the Franklin/Sebastian County lines and near the western border of Charleston, the Singleton Family Cemetery is surrounded by pine trees and a rural residential zone. Along the western, eastern, and southern borders of the cemetery is land inhabited by cattle. The cemetery is enclosed on four sides by a barbed-wire fence with wooden posts, and chain-link gate of indeterminate age that includes a metal gateway that forms a lynch gate. The roofed gateway reads, "SINGLETON." A separate entrance to the cemetery is located to the west of the lynch gate; this gate is also comprised of metal. The cemetery is in overall good condition with only a few areas that have become overgrown. Graves are lined facing east, some with footstones and some without. Giving the cemetery historic integrity are four stone enclosures that house six graves designed in the Victorian style. Also adding integrity is the grave of Julia Anaconda Singleton Cormack, who is locally significant as the first female teacher in Charleston.

**ELABORATION**

The Singleton Family Cemetery contains approximately 58 marked graves and 62 unmarked graves; the majority of the burials are more than 50 years old. While the cemetery does contain elements of historic integrity in design and association, there are modern graves as well, as the cemetery continues to be in use by the family. In addition to the historic graves, Mrs. Cormack's grave, and the modern graves, there are some stones that are unmarked that may denote the graves of Civil War soldiers or American travelers moving west. This information is based upon information given by the family, but there is no way to confirm to whom these graves belong. Therefore, the modern graves and unmarked graves are non-contributing resources in terms of historic integrity; also considered non-contributing resources are the gates and barbed-wire fence that surrounds the property.

Six graves dating to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century are surrounded by approximately three foot tall stone retaining walls that date to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century as well. These graves include tombstones with inscriptions and iconography dating to the Victorian era. These graves contain the bodies of individuals that do not belong to the Singleton family, but are graves taken in by the boundaries of the cemetery when it was created in the 1940s. It is presumed that the walls were built to keep out animals, especially cattle, since the land surrounding the cemetery is used for grazing cattle. The enclosures are centrally located within the cemetery and stand as the lone structures. The condition of the stone enclosures is poor; the mortar has worn away and there are signs of wear on the stone. These historic graves belong to the following individuals (only five are listed here- the sixth grave was illegible due to wear):

Rosalie Black (April 1880-September 1880)

Sally Rippy (1819-1876)

A.J. Rippy (1816-1896)

Arthur Rippy (1877-1881)

W.M. Spain (1823-1886)

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Also significant to the cemetery is the grave of Julia Cormack. As a member of one of the first families to settle in the Charleston, Arkansas, area, Julia Anaconda Singleton became the first teacher in the rural town. Upon her death in 1947, her sons enclosed the area surrounding the graves surrounded by stone walls, creating what is now the Singleton Family Cemetery. Mrs. Cormack's grave adds historic integrity by association to the Singleton Family Cemetery.

In the Southern tradition, six graves are enclosed in stone walls approximately three feet tall and various lengths and widths, and there are also several bushes located within the boundaries of the cemetery. Since the cemetery is surrounded by cattle grazing land, it is assumed that the walls were originally built to keep out animals in the area. Stones within the walls are thin and held together with mortar. The stone structures are located centrally within the cemetery and have been designated as A, B, C, and D for the purposes of description.

Structure A:

Dimensions of stone structure: L: 16' 2", W: 9' 6"

Number of graves: 3

The walls are five stones high. The graves contained within the enclosure are overgrown with shrubbery and also dead leaves.

Grave 1:

Tablet design with decorative motif of a bull lying down.

Dimensions: H: 32", W: 14"

Inscription: "AT REST

ROSALIE

Dau. of

W.A. & M.A. BLACK

BORN

April 4, 1880

DIED

Sept. 25, 1880

She was lovely she was fair

But for a while was given

And angel - - - -

And bore - - - - Heaven"

At the grave was a bouquet of artificial flowers.

Singleton Family Cemetery

Name of Property

Franklin County, Arkansas

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Grave 2:

Tablet design with decorative motif of a hand pointing skyward, a typical Victorian design. The grave stone is also leaning slightly and its inscription was covered by shrubbery.

Dimensions: H: 2' 3", W: 14"

Inscription: "GONE HOME  
SALLY RIPPY  
BORN  
Dec.29.1819  
DIED  
May.8.1876  
AGED  
56 Y. ---  
-----"

At the grave was a bouquet of artificial flowers.

### Grave 3

Tablet design with decorative motif of a hand pointing skyward, a typical Victorian design.

Dimensions: H: 2' 4.5", W: 1' 2"

Inscription: "A.J. RIPPY  
Born  
Nov.6.1816  
Died  
Nov.6.1896  
You are not dead long  
But like a bright star  
unseen.  
We hold that you are  
ever near.  
Though death  
intrudes between."

At the grave was a bouquet of artificial flowers.

Structure B:

Dimensions of stone structure: L: 6' 8", W: 4'

Number of graves: 1

Singleton Family Cemetery

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Franklin County, Arkansas

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The walls are ten stones high. The grave contained within the enclosure is overgrown with shrubbery and also dead leaves.

Grave 1:

Tablet design with decorative motif of a dove. Leaves and artificial flowers around the stone cover much of its inscription.

Dimensions: H: 1' 6", W: 8"

Inscription: "ARTHUR  
Son of  
T.A. & S.J.  
RIPPY  
Born  
Sept.16.1877  
Died  
Apr.6.1881  
Our darling is  
-----"

At the grave was a bouquet of artificial flowers.

Structure C:

Dimensions of stone structure: L: 12' 6", W: 8'

Number of graves: 1

The walls are 6 stones high. The grave contained within the enclosure is greatly overgrown with vegetation and weeds. At the foot of the grave is a large tree.

Grave 1:

Tablet design with decorative motif of clasped hands, a typical Victorian design.

Dimensions: H: 2' 2.5", W: 1' 3"

The stone appears extremely worn and weathered, therefore making the inscription on the stone completely illegible.

Structure D:

Dimensions of stone structure: L: 10' 6", W: 6' 2"

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Number of graves: 1

At the foot of the grave enclosed by the structure, it appears that there is a tablet-shaped footstone. The interior is slightly overgrown with shrubbery and there is some evidence of wear at the top of the structure.

Grave 1:

Tablet design with decorative motif of a hand pointing skyward, a typical Victorian design.

Dimensions: H: 11", W: 22"

Inscription: "W.M. SPAIN  
BORN  
JULY.13.1823



DIED  
APRIL.26.1886  
WE'LL JOIN THEE IN A  
HEAVENLY LAND NO  
MORE TO TAKE THE  
PARTING HAND."

### **INTEGRITY**

The historic integrity of the Singleton Family Cemetery is illustrated with the historic graves surrounded by stone walls and the grave of Julia Singleton Cormack, as well as other prominent members of the early Charleston community. However, as previously mentioned, the cemetery is continually used by the Cormack family for family burials; therefore, the cemetery is a mix of modern and historic burials and grave markers. The graves enclosed in the stone walls continue to have prominence in central area of the cemetery, and the majority of the burials in the cemetery are historic.

The cemetery is surrounded by grazing land for cattle, which is the same use the land has had since the time of the first grave on the property. While the cemetery is located on a central highway in Franklin county, it is situated away from the highway and is somewhat hidden by several trees surrounding the property.

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### SUMMARY

The Singleton Family Cemetery is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places with **local significance** under **Criterion A** by virtue of its status as one of the earliest historic resources associated with the settlement of Charleston, Franklin County, Arkansas, and as the burial place of many of the town's early luminaries. It also being nominated under **Criterion C** by virtue of its vernacular funerary construction. It is also being nominated under **Criteria Consideration D: Cemeteries**.

### ELABORATION

The early development of Franklin County, Arkansas, reflects an area of the state looking to find its place in society, first as a Native American refuge, and then as prime property to a number of white settlers looking for land during the western expansion of America. Prior to an influx of white settlers in the late 1820's, Franklin County was mainly inhabited by the Osage, with some evidence of pre-1816 French settlers. In 1808, the Osage gave over rights to the land, and it became a part of Arkansas County in Missouri Territory, and eventually become a part of the Arkansas Territory in 1819. However, in 1819, any white settlers in the area were told to leave by the Federal government so that the Cherokee could inhabit the land; the Cherokee held exclusive rights to the land until 1828. After the Cherokee moved west in the late 1820's, white settlers moved back to the area in droves, and, according to *The Goodspeed Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Northwestern Arkansas*, by the early 1830's there were "a few log houses; the court-house was a log one 15 x 15 feet, with clapboard roof and puncheon floors, no hanging doors and windows."

While the county was rustic with its log cabins and courthouse, it continued to grow, and in 1837, the county was officially established and named for Benjamin Franklin, and the town of Ozark was chosen as the county seat. *Goodspeed* makes note that "Stock raising was largely followed, with the raising of small crops of corn, oats, wheat, and cotton," and while it was mainly an agricultural society, hunting was also popular. Settlers during this time were mainly from Mississippi, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, with many of the settlers from the more northern states settling in the area of Charleston.

Due to the large number of settlers originating from northern areas of the country, many citizens of Franklin County were not initially interested in joining the Confederate fight against the Union during the Civil War. However, noting some pressure from other Southern states, the county and state agreed to fight in 1861. *Goodspeed* mentions several skirmishes occurring within the county during this time, causing great disturbance in many of the communities, including Charleston. Most of Charleston's structures, including its first building, which was built in 1848, were burned by Federal scouts in 1863.

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As the county grew, more towns became incorporated, including Charleston in 1874. Like the rest of the county, Charleston was mainly an agrarian society; when the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway to Fort Smith was completed in Charleston in 1876, the town actually declined in citizenship, perhaps suggesting the strength in agrarian attitudes in the area at this time. Because of the difficulty faced by residents living south of the Arkansas River in doing courthouse business in Ozark, Charleston was established as the southern county seat for Franklin County in 1885.

Despite the sparseness of this rural community, Charleston Academy had been established some twenty years earlier in 1855 by Elijah Northum, and was one of the first 'subscription schools' in Franklin County, after ones built in Pleasant Hill and Ozark. To attend these schools, parents had to pay tuition- there were no free schools at the time. Eventually, education expanded in the Charleston and the county, and by 1869, there were 3 female teachers and 23 male teachers in Franklin County; by 1879, there were 10 male teachers and just one female teacher. The school districts in Franklin County eventually grew to 60, and in 1888, there were 3 schools in Charleston alone with more than one teacher.

The 1880 census echoes the need for 60 school districts in Franklin County; the population of the county had grown to 14,951, with 7,757 native born citizens, 7,003 born in other states, and 191 foreign born. By the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the population of Franklin County, Arkansas, had grown significantly as a result of western American expansion. Cities within the county, such as Charleston, had established themselves as agricultural centers, and despite the invasion of technology in the form of the railroad, Franklin County remained an agrarian haven for its citizens.

Among the more prominent burials at the Singleton Family Cemetery is the grave of Julia Anaconda Singleton Cormack. Upon her death in 1947, Cormack was considered a pillar of her community. As a member of one of the first families to settle in the Charleston, Arkansas, area, Julia Anaconda Singleton was a well-known and well-respected member of the community. Julia was born to Margaret Putman and Andrew Singleton in Tennessee in 1850. The family lived in Tennessee and Texas, before moving to Fort Smith, Arkansas. There, Julia attended school under Mrs. Martha Jane Walker, who was the first female to teach in Fort Smith. While Julia's family moved to Illinois during the Civil War, they returned to Arkansas in 1863, settling in Charleston, which is just outside Fort Smith. In 1869, Julia was asked to become the first female teacher in Charleston at a school located in the old Union Church at a time when the teaching profession was dominated by males.

In 1870, Julia married Lemuel Jefferson Cormack. Even though she was married, Julia continued to teach. Her husband was an active member of the Charleston Lodge number 155, and served as tiler of the lodge for 21 years. Due to their public professions, Julia and Lemuel became leaders in the Charleston community until their deaths, Lemuel in 1908 and Julia in 1947. Julia was laid to rest in the Singleton Family Cemetery and is remembered as a pioneer for women teachers in the area.

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According to family accounts, the Singleton Family Cemetery was officially created in 1947 upon Mrs. Cormack's death by her sons; while there were existing graves on an area of land owned by the Cormack family that were not of the family, the sons buried her close to these graves, which were enclosed in stone, but did not mark her grave. Eventually, Mrs. Cormack's grave was marked with a stone bevel marker at a later unknown date (other graves around her grave, including those of her husband and children, are also marked with a similar stone, indicating that the stones were purchased at the same time). A description of her grave is as follows:

Inscription: "Mother  
JULIA A. CORMACK  
Feb. 3 1850 Dec. 10 1947"

The grave stone is a bevel marker with flower decoration in the lower right and left corners of the stone; the flowers are pansies and symbolize remembrance and humility. A bouquet of faux flowers was evident at the grave stone. The stone is located in the north-central area of the cemetery.

Another important area figure buried in the cemetery is Julia Cormack's father, A. J. Singleton, who served as representative to the state General Assembly from Franklin County from November 5, 1866 to March 23, 1867 and from 1868 to 1870 and who previously had served as coroner of Sebastian County from 1854-1858.

Also buried in the cemetery is A.J. Rippey, who *Goodspeed* identifies as having been a pastor at Pine Mountain Missionary Baptist Church in Charleston. The church was originally a log house built in 1870 and had approximately 40 members, and W. A. Black who owned a store in Charleston before 1870 called "W. A. Black & Co." and who was elected mayor of Charleston in 1882. All of these individuals were important in the early years of Charleston.

The Singleton Family Cemetery is the final resting place for the early settlers of Charleston and Franklin County and is significant to the history of the town and county. Those buried at the Singleton Family Cemetery include entrepreneurs, teachers and preachers. Their combined experience helped create a viable and sustainable community.

The funerary construction within the Singleton Family Cemetery also is noteworthy. In addition to the Victorian iconography shown in such symbols as grave markers engraved with fingers pointing heavenward, several of the grave plots are surrounded by low, limestone walls. According to Arkansas cemetery expert Tammie Trippe Dillon, these walls were rural methods used to keep roaming cattle away from burial sites and typically lacked an opening for entries, as is the case in the Singleton Family Cemetery. While the walled enclosures are typically a Southern phenomenon, they are relatively unusual in Arkansas, distinguishing the examples at the Singleton Family Cemetery.

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Singleton Family Cemetery is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places with **local significance** under **Criterion A** by virtue of its status as one of the earliest historic resources associated with the settlement of Charleston, Franklin County, Arkansas. It also being nominated under **Criterion C** by virtue of its vernacular funerary construction. It is also being nominated under **Criteria Consideration D: Cemeteries**.

Singleton Family Cemetery

Name of Property

Franklin County/Arkansas

County and State

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## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Little, Rosalie Delaney, "Miss Julia, Teacher- Ma Mack, Matriarch," *Charleston Express* 28 July 2004. p. 13.

*The Goodspeed Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Northwestern Arkansas*, Southern Historical Press, Easley, North Carolina, 1978.

*South Franklin County Cemetery Records*, Charleston, AR: Franklin County EH Council, 1983.

Tammie Trippe-Dillon, *Grave Concerns: A Preservation Manual for Historic Cemeteries in Arkansas*. Available at [http://www.arkansaspreservation.org/pdf/publications/Grave\\_Concerns.pdf](http://www.arkansaspreservation.org/pdf/publications/Grave_Concerns.pdf), downloaded August 4, 2005.

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**VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

The Singleton Family Cemetery is south of Highway 22 in the NW  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the SW  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 10, Township 7 North, Range 29 West in Franklin County just east of the Franklin/Sebastian County line.

**BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION**

The boundary contains the land of the Singleton Family Cemetery and its immediate surroundings that retains integrity.

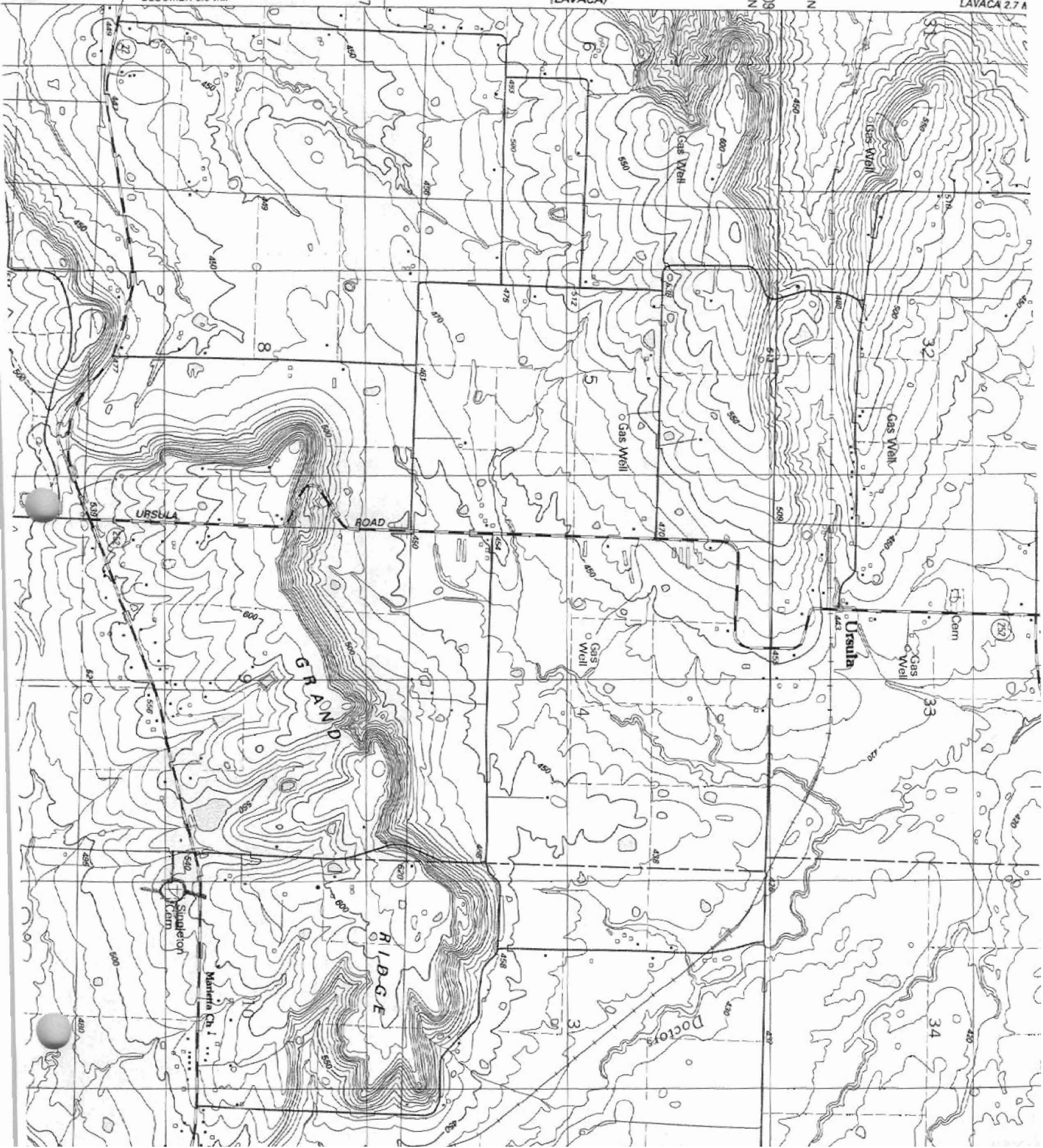
Singleton Family Cemetery  
Charleston vic. Franklin Co AR  
15/401982/3906235

17° 30' FORT SMITH 19 MI.  
BLOOMER 0.8 MI.

7154 I SW  
(LAVACA)

3909  
177N  
18N

5 MI. TO ARK.  
LAVACA 2.7 A



URSULA

ROAD

GRAND

RIDGE

Doctors

Singleton  
Cem.

Martins Cr. I.

Gas Well

Gas Well

Gas Well

Gas Well

Gas Well

Gas Well

Cem.

(35)

33

34

5

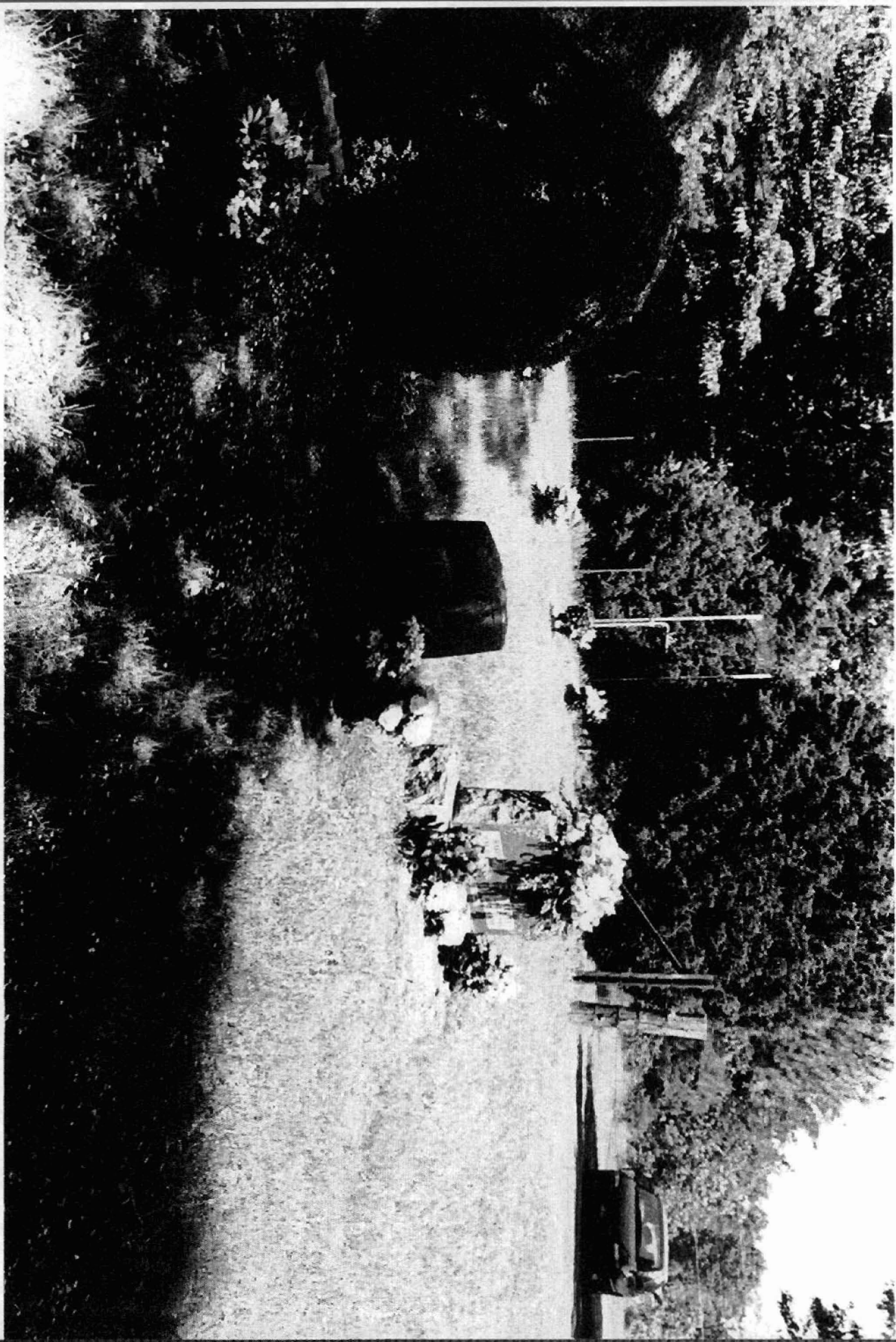
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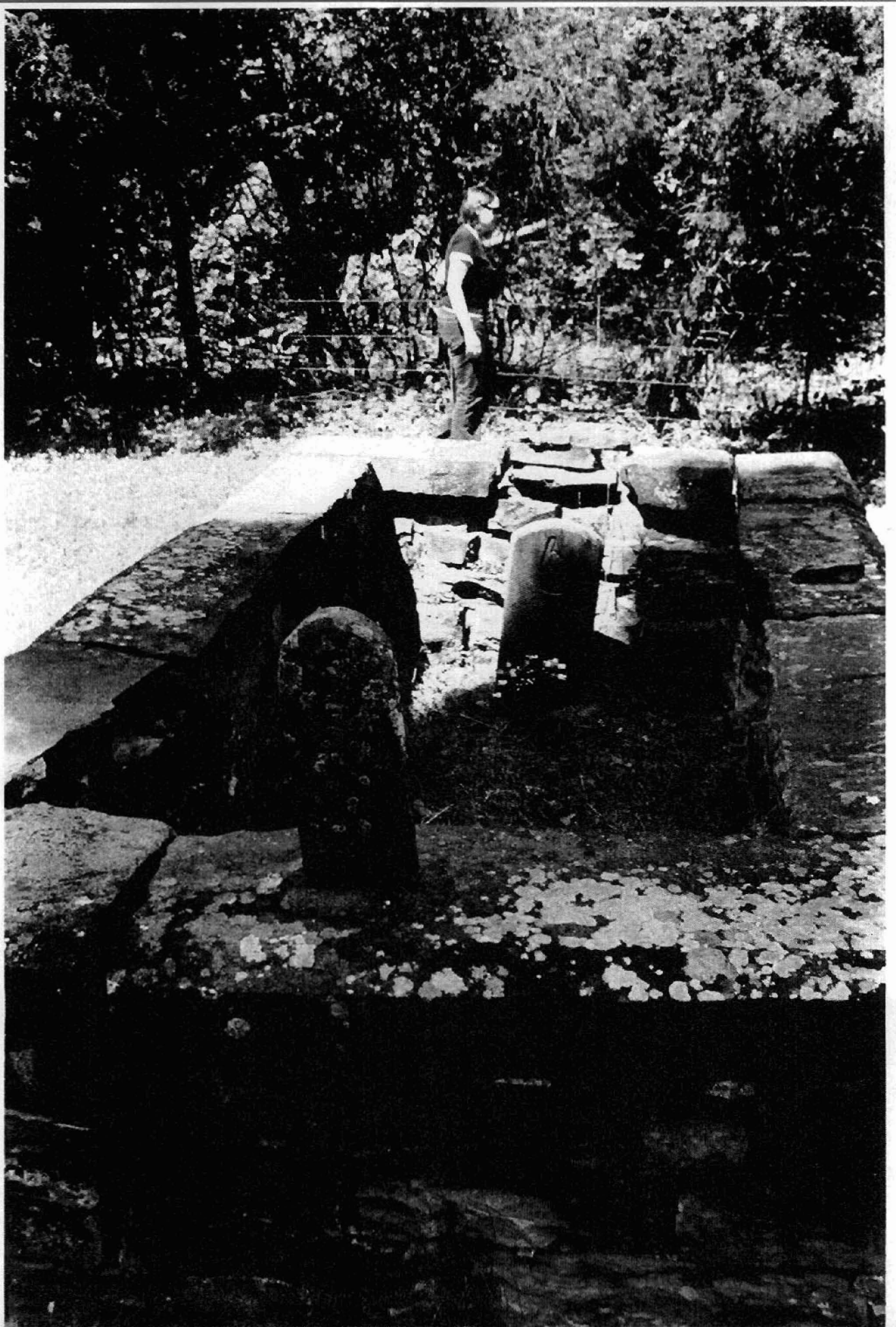
8

7











CORMACK

Father

THOMAS J.  
1877 — 1942

Mother

MANNIE  
1871 — 1941

