

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in 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: Martin Cemetery Historic Section

Other names/site number: Martin Cemetery, PU10092

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: 10900 Interstate 30

City or town: Little Rock State: AR County: Pulaski

Not For Publication:  Vicinity:

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

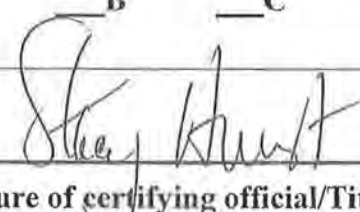
I hereby certify that this X nomination     request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

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

	<u>4-7-17</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<u>Arkansas Historic Preservation Program</u>	
<b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b>	

In my opinion, the property <u>   </u> meets <u>   </u> does not meet the National Register criteria.	
_____ Signature of commenting official:	_____ Date
_____ Title :	_____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

Martin Cemetery, Historic Section  
Name of Property

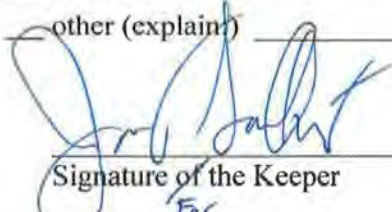
Pulaski, AR  
County and State

**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) \_\_\_\_\_



Signature of the Keeper  
For

12-13-2017

Date of Action

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

**Category of Property**

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

Martin Cemetery, Historic Section  
Name of Property

Pulaski, AR  
County and State

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
_____	_____	buildings
<u>1</u>	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>1</u>	_____	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register \_\_\_\_\_

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**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

FUNERARY: cemetery  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

FUNERARY: cemetery  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Martin Cemetery, Historic Section  
Name of Property

Pulaski, AR  
County and State

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

N/A

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**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: N/A

### 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.)

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#### Summary Paragraph

The Martin Cemetery Historic Section, which contains approximately 650 graves, is located within the larger boundaries of the Martin Cemetery. The Martin Cemetery is located in far southwest Little Rock, near the community known as Mabelvale in southwest Pulaski County, Arkansas. The cemetery is located adjacent to Sibley Hole Road and the northern Interstate-30 Frontage Road. The historic section of the cemetery, which is located at the southeast corner of the larger cemetery property, is bounded by the cemetery property line along the south, east, and north edges and an internal gravel cemetery access road to the west and northwest. This historic section contains the largest collection of historic graves in the cemetery and contains several burials of early regional settlers who were active in the settlement and development of southern Pulaski County.

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#### Narrative Description

The Martin Cemetery Historic Section is the oldest part of the cemetery and is located at the southeast corner of the larger cemetery. The oldest graves in the cemetery are located in the center of the Historic Section, along a small rise in the landscape. The burials in the Historic Section are arranged in basic rows, with gravestones facing to the east. The oldest marked



Martin Cemetery, Historic Section  
Name of Property

Pulaski, AR  
County and State

burials are those of four Martin Children, all aged under six years old. These include John D. Martin (1828-1833), John D. Martin (1833-1833), Mary Martin (1833-1833), and Sarah B. Martin (1828-1833).<sup>1</sup> The historic section of the cemetery contains the majority of the historic burials within the overall cemetery. New burials are allowed in the cemetery for those with a family connection to already interred individuals. However, there is very limited space in the historic section available for new burials due to the existence of unmarked burials. There are several large trees within the cemetery, with most existing in the oldest part of the cemetery now being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places as the Martin Cemetery Historic Section. These trees included six Cherrybark Oak and Eastern Redcedar trees, most of which are thought to have been planted at roughly the same time, near to the date the cemetery was first used in 1833. Several of these trees, including four Cherrybark Oaks and one Eastern Redcedar trees were recognized by the Arkansas Famous and Historic Tree Program in 2011.<sup>2</sup>

The following information refers to the graves located in the Martin Cemetery Historic Section:

**Date Distribution by Decade:**

1830-1839: 3  
1840-1849: 6  
1850-1859: 11  
1860-1869: 1  
1870-1879: 12  
1880-1889: 24  
1890-1899: 24  
1900-1909: 45  
1910-1919: 69  
1920-1929: 49  
1930-1939: 48  
1940-1949: 44

Total number of historic burials (within Period of Significance): 336

1950-1959: 48  
1960-1969: 38  
1970-1979: 36  
1980-1989: 28  
1990-1999: 18  
2000-2009: 19  
2010-Present: 7

Total number of non-historic burials: 194

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<sup>1</sup> John D. Martin (1828-1833) and John D. Martin (1833-1833) are two separate individuals who both died in childhood.

<sup>2</sup> The Arkansas Famous and Historic Tree Program is administered as a cooperative effort between the Arkansas State Parks, Arkansas Forestry Commission, Department of Arkansas Heritage, and the Arkansas Federation of Garden Clubs and was established in 1997. <http://arhistorictrees.org>.

Martin Cemetery, Historic Section  
Name of Property

Pulaski, AR  
County and State

Total number of graves with known dates of death within the Historic Section: 530

Marked burials with names, but without dates, most of these are historic in nature (dates lost due to deterioration of stones or not recorded on stones): 40

Marked burials with no names or dates, including several field stone markers: 80

Total marked graves in the Martin Cemetery Historic Section: 650

Percentage of historic to non-historic burials in Historic Section: Roughly 70% historic burials

Total marked burials in entire cemetery (as of July 2017): 1356

There are an unknown number of unmarked burials throughout the historic section and most of these are assumed to be historic in nature.

The larger Martin Cemetery, as a whole, contains approximately 1356 marked graves. The entire cemetery covers approximately 6.25 acres to the northeast of the intersection of Sibley Hole Road and the northern I-30 Frontage Road near the intersection of I-430 and I-30. The Historic Section of the cemetery covers roughly 2 acres at the southeast corner of the larger cemetery. A black metal sign with the text "MARTIN CEMETERY FOUNDED 1834" is located along the southern edge of the cemetery, within the Historic Section, facing Interstate-30. The northern and western edges of the overall cemetery property are heavily wooded. The eastern edge of the property is separated from the access road and adjacent properties by a fence. The access roads from Sibley Hole Road and the I-30 Frontage Road, as well as the internal access paths are composed of gravel. Only the historic section of the cemetery is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.

The Martin Cemetery is one of the oldest cemeteries in southern Pulaski County. The cemetery includes burials from various early settler families in Pulaski County, including members of the following families: Martin, Douglass, Lewis, Rowland, White, Smith, and Turley. The cemetery was originally founded as a burial ground for the Martin family on their homestead near the small community of Fourche (also spelled Forsche or Fourch). Members of the Martin family were known to be in the area as early as 1818 as surveyors of new military roads in northern and central Arkansas. The local Martin homestead was most likely purchased in 1821, when Allen Martin and his brother Jared C. Martin decided to settle on land south of the community of Little Rock.<sup>3</sup> The earliest available land record for the site of Martin Cemetery shows that Jared C. Martin laid claim to the land in 1826 as the result of a cash payment to the federal government. Soon after the Martin family settled in the area, infant twins Mary and John D. Martin passed away on February 5, 1833, only a few days after their birth. The family buried

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<sup>3</sup> The earliest Bureau of Land Management, General Land Office Records for the area note that the Martin family was purchasing large tracts of land from the early 1820s through 1855 in the area of the current Cemetery. <https://glorerecords.blm.gov>.

Martin Cemetery, Historic Section

Pulaski, AR

Name of Property

County and State

the infants on the family homestead land in a newly established family cemetery. Sadly, over the next year, the death of three more children would follow. These children were all interred in the Martin family's cemetery. This small family burial area is now located near the center of the Martin Cemetery, within the boundaries of the Martin Cemetery Historic Section, at the top of a small rise in the surrounding landscape and served as the initial core of the cemetery that continued to grow throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

As the years passed, other related families and community members were allowed to be buried in the family cemetery. After only a few decades, the cemetery had become the main community cemetery for the area and the Martin family dedicated the surrounding land for community use as the cemetery continued to expand. In 1920, local residents realized that the cemetery was in a neglected state. In response, local community members organized the Martin Cemetery Association in order to raise funds to care for the cemetery and to take over responsibility for the maintenance and ownership of the cemetery. In 1979, Clifton Morehart was elected chairman of the Martin Cemetery Association. He quickly began fund-raising efforts to ensure the cemetery could be self-sustaining. The Martin Cemetery Association incorporated in 1983 and still continues to maintain and administer the cemetery.

### **Grave Markers and Monuments**

All of the graves are oriented east to west, with the markers facing east. The burials are arranged in basic rows stretching from north to south. The Martin Cemetery Historic Section includes grave markers of various materials with various types of iconography. There are several large Woodmen of the World memorials that were carved from stone to resemble a vertical tree trunk resting on several horizontal logs and include elaborate inscriptions. The following burials are marked by these large markers: George C. Jaynes (1887-1915), Nettie E. Fulmore (1886-1918), Henry S. Wilson (1884-1912), and L. O. Dilworth (1819-1913). Two small metal Woodmen of the World markers also mark the following gravesites: Napoleon B. Jaynes (1855-1921) and Virgil L. Cochrane (1861-1928). Several gravestones include various fraternal organization symbols and names, including the stone border of the Jaynes family plot, where the entrance step is flanked by stone scrollwork with the inscribed round symbol of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen – Lodge 49. Other family plots, such as the Wilson family plot, are surrounded by a detailed stone boarder with a central entrance step. Various funerary iconographies are seen throughout the cemetery, including open Bibles, clasped hands, lambs, drapery, sheaves of wheat or grain, floral motifs, and crosses.

Other marker types found throughout the cemetery include short obelisks, some topped with urns, with carved drapery, or with cross gables. Markers of this type can be found at the graves of Henry Morgan (1836-1924) and Louisa Morgan (1836-1907). Many monuments in the cemetery from the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries are composed of thick stones with various types of rounded tops, including floral iconography and scrollwork. A few children's graves include scroll forms and lambs as well as oak tree limbs and acorns, such as on the tombstone of Carroll Edgeworth (1887-1888). Other common forms seen throughout the cemetery are stone and concrete urns and military markers. Another unusual form seen in the cemetery is the rounded stone marker of Alur M. Wilson (1891-1913). A few stones appear to be homemade or

Martin Cemetery, Historic Section

Name of Property

Pulaski, AR

County and State

locally made vernacular markers. These markers are composed of either thin stone with roughly incised lettering or composed of concrete and include stamped lettering. This later type can be seen in the markers of Zachary Bright (d. 1890) and the adjacent Munson family (d. 1901 & 1905). The oldest stones in the cemetery are located near the center of the historic section and are mostly within four rows. These include markers for members of the Martin and Douglass families. Many of the earliest gravesites also include surviving footstones that are marked with the initials of the interred. A few graves are still marked by large field stones.

Only two tombstones include a signature of a stone carver. The marker for John Douglas is the largest and tallest tablet style marker in the Martin Cemetery Historic Section and the surrounding larger cemetery. This stone includes a roundel with sheaves of grain topped by scrollwork and a curved top. The tombstones of Sarah B. Martin (1840-1852) and John Douglass (1782-1861) are both signed "J. Tunnah L. Rock". This is the signature of local marble and stone carver James Tunnah. James Tunnah was born in Dumfermline, Fifeshire, Scotland, in 1817. He arrived in the city of Little Rock in 1849. He and his companion Joseph Clark quickly established the first marble cutting and carving company in the city. Tunnah also went on to serve as wharf master for the city of Little Rock and city collector for twelve years as well as becoming the co-owner of a commercial printing firm.<sup>4</sup>

The overall largest memorial in the Martin Cemetery Historic Section, and the largest memorial in the entire cemetery, is that of James Frank Hopkins (1845-1913). Hopkins was one of the original founders of the National Sigma Nu Fraternity and was known as Alpha I, the original first member of the fraternity. His large marker was erected by the national Sigma Nu Fraternity in 1920 with a massive, three part memorial; including a large central gabled tablet and two flat topped flanking stones, one for J. Frank Hopkins (1845-1913) and one for his wife Jennie B. Hopkins (1848-1905). This memorial is located at the far southeast corner of the cemetery and is surrounded on three sides by a decorative metal fence and ornamental hedges.

## **Integrity**

The Martin Cemetery Historic Section has a high level of historic integrity. The historic section of the cemetery was selected due to the high concentration of historic burials representing the early history of the area as well as the high concentration of early grave markers. A few stones have been broken and a very few stones have been laid flat on the ground with their inscriptions visible. A few stones have been moved off of their original bases and reset due to damage or previous toppling. Most of the markers are in good condition and a few have been repaired due to previous damage. Within the historic section, a few early burials are marked by later gravestones. There are also a limited number of replacement stones on earlier graves in the historic section of this cemetery. Overall, the cemetery has been maintained in a good condition and is up-kept by an active cemetery association. New burials are permitted in the rest of the cemetery; however, new burials are limited to those with family ties to previous burials in the

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<sup>4</sup> "James Tunnah," *The Goodspeed Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Central Arkansas: Jefferson, Saline, Hot Spring, Pulaski, Garland, Lonoke, Perry, Faulkner, and Grant Counties*, The Goodspeed Publishing Company, 1889, pp 415-524.

Martin Cemetery, Historic Section  
Name of Property

Pulaski, AR  
County and State

cemetery. Also, new burials within the Historic Section are limited due to the lack of open space available for new interments. The Martin Cemetery Historic Section is clearly associated with the earliest white settlers of this region during the early years of the exploration and settlement of Arkansas Territory through the development of the community of Mabelvale and southern Pulaski County. The setting, although now adjacent to a major interstate, is still in a largely undisturbed area, with limited development in the area. The overall cemetery is also surrounded on three sides by large trees and by a large wooded area to the north and west.

Martin Cemetery, Historic Section  
Name of Property

Pulaski, AR  
County and State

## 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.)

- 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years



Martin Cemetery, Historic Section  
Name of Property

Pulaski, AR  
County and State

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Exploration/Settlement

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**Period of Significance**

1833-1950

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**Significant Dates**

1833

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**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

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**Cultural Affiliation**

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**Architect/Builder**

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Martin Cemetery, Historic Section  
Name of Property

Pulaski, AR  
County and State

**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.)

The Martin Cemetery is located in southwestern Pulaski County, to the north of the community of Mabelvale, within the city boundaries of Little Rock, Arkansas. As surveyors and early settlers, the Martin family and the Douglass family were an important part of the early settlement and development of Pulaski County and their family connections and public service helped to form the early political dynamics that would continue to affect Arkansas politics for the next century. The Martin Cemetery Historic Section is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion A** for its association with the history of Exploration and Settlement of central Arkansas. This site is also being nominated under **Criteria Consideration D** as a cemetery associated with the settlement of the surrounding area. The historic section of the Martin Cemetery contains the largest collection of historic graves in the cemetery and contains burials of early regional settlers who were active in the settlement and development of southern Pulaski County. This cemetery serves as one of the last known sites associated with the early settlement and development of southwestern Pulaski County and the communities of Fourche and Mabelvale. The farmsteads and other architectural remnants or landscapes associated with the earliest settlement families interred in the Martin Cemetery have been lost.

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

The area surrounding the Martin Cemetery was known during the early settlement years as the community of Fourche (also spelled Forsche or Fourch). The area was most likely named after the nearby Fourche Creek, a now urban waterway that flows through south Little Rock, Arkansas. An early post-office known as Fourche was set up in the area in 1856 and closed in 1859.<sup>5</sup> Other local place names that appear in postal records and Arkansas Secretary of State reports in the late 19th century include Little Fourche with mail to Mabelvale, and Fourche Mountain. During early surveys and in early census records the land surrounding the Martin cemetery and Mabelvale was known as Fourche Township.

The nearby community of Mabelvale was formerly established with a post office in 1873.<sup>6</sup> The Martin Cemetery predates this community, as the area was originally settled by farmers and investors who were drawn to the newly available lands around central Arkansas. Allen Martin, in his work as a surveyor, worked with James Sevier Conway, who was an early surveyor in

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<sup>5</sup> Russell Pierce Baker, *From Memdag to Norsk: A Historical Directory of Arkansas Post Offices 1832-197*, Arkansas Genealogical Society, 1988.

<sup>6</sup> Steven Teske, "Mabelvale (Pulaski County)," *Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*, Central Arkansas Library System, 23 August 2016. [www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net](http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net). Accessed 1 December 2016.

Martin Cemetery, Historic Section  
Name of Property

Pulaski, AR  
County and State

Arkansas Territory and eventually became Surveyor-General of the Arkansas Territory in 1832 and the first elected Governor of Arkansas in 1836. Conway was also a land developer and speculator and eventually owned large sections of land in what is now the greater Little Rock region, including land near the Martin family's holdings in southwest Pulaski County.<sup>7</sup>

The southwest trail ran through the area of Fourche and later Mabelvale, allowing access to the area from the northeast to the southwest. In the 1850s, railroad surveyors arrived in the area.<sup>8</sup> The Civil War delayed the railroad's development southwest of Little Rock until the 1870s.<sup>9</sup> Rail Service in the area started in 1873 with the construction of a depot just to the south of the Martin property.<sup>10</sup> A local post office was also established in the same year and named Mabelvale, possibly after the daughter of a local businessman.<sup>11</sup>

The area continued to be a rural community southwest of Little Rock until the 1950s when Interstate-30 was built through the area, physically dividing the landscape by cutting through the northwest corner of the Mabelvale community. Interstate-30 was developed to link Little Rock with Dallas, Texas. In 1966, an initial attempt was undertaken to annex the area in to the growing city of Little Rock.<sup>12</sup> This attempt was defeated by city voters. As the city of Little Rock continued to grow to the south and west, the area known as Mabelvale was eventually annexed into the city boundaries in May of 1973.<sup>13</sup> The area's identity as a rural community, separate from the city of Little Rock, was all but eliminated with the development of Interstate-30 through the middle of the community and is the reason the cut-off date for the period of significance for the cemetery being set in 1950. It is also evident by the patterns shown in the number of burials by decade that by the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, the surrounding community was no longer growing, but was starting to decline. Use of the cemetery reached its height from 1910-1919, which may also indicate a large number of local deaths associated with the flu pandemic of that decade as well as the intervention of WWI. The surrounding community, as a distinct entity separate from the larger city of Little Rock to the northeast, grew and prospered during the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. After the creation of Interstate-30 and the push to annex the surrounding land into the growing city of Little Rock, the community became a suburb and much of its original built environment was lost as land ownership patterns changed from family farms and small community development are now encroached by large industrial complexes along the interstate and large scale housing developments to the east and west.

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<sup>7</sup> Bureau of Land Management, General Land Office Records for the area, 1820-1860, <https://glorerecords.blm.gov>.

<sup>8</sup> Teske, "Mabelvale (Pulaski County)," *Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*.

<sup>9</sup> It is also interesting to note that a few Civil War veterans who are interred in the Martin Cemetery are actually Union Army veterans who later sold their military land grants in northern/Midwestern states to move to Arkansas. One German Immigrant and veteran is from the Meyer family. Other German immigrants include the Morehart and Heinke families. There may also be additional German immigrant families that warrant further attention. Information provided by Bill Shepherd, Martin Cemetery Association, Little Rock, Arkansas.

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*

Martin Cemetery, Historic Section  
Name of Property

Pulaski, AR  
County and State

## Cemetery History

The Martin Cemetery is one of the oldest cemeteries in southern Pulaski County. The cemetery includes burials from various early settler families in Pulaski County, including members of the following families: Martin, Douglass, Lewis, Rowland, White, Smith, and Turley. The cemetery was originally founded as a burial ground for the Martin family on their homestead near the small community of Fourche (Forsche or Fourch). Members of the Martin family were known to be in the area as early as 1818 as surveyors of new military roads in northern and central Arkansas. The land for the Martin homestead was most likely purchased in 1821, when Allen Martin and his brother Jared C. Martin decided to settle on land south of the community of Little Rock.<sup>14</sup> The earliest available land record for the site of Martin Cemetery shows that Jared C. Martin laid claim to the land in 1826 as the result of a cash payment to the federal government. Soon after the Martin family settled in the area, infant twins Mary and John D. Martin passed away on February 5, 1833, only a few days after their birth. The family buried the infants on the family land and created a small family cemetery. Sadly, over the next year, the death of three more Martin children would follow and they were all interred in the Martin family's cemetery. As the years passed, other related families and community members were allowed to be buried in the family cemetery. After only a few decades, the cemetery had become the main community cemetery for the area and the Martin family dedicated the surrounding land for use as the cemetery expanded. In 1920, local residents realized that the cemetery was in a neglected state. In response, local community members organized the Martin Cemetery Association in order to raise funds to care for the cemetery and to take over responsibility for the maintenance and ownership of the cemetery. In 1979, Clifton Morehart was elected chairman of the Martin Cemetery Association. He quickly began fund-raising efforts to ensure the cemetery could be self-sustaining. The Martin Cemetery Association incorporated in 1983 and still continues to maintain and administer the cemetery.

## The Martin and Douglass Families

John Martin, Jr. emigrated from Ireland to Georgia with his parents in c. 1751.<sup>15</sup> John Martin, Jr., served in the Revolutionary War as a private in the Georgia Militia.<sup>16</sup> After the death of his parents, John Martin, Jr., purchased land in the newly opened Louisiana Purchase territories, near

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<sup>14</sup> The earliest Bureau of Land Management, General Land Office Records for the area note that the Martin family was purchasing large tracts of land from the early 1820s through 1855 in the area of the current Cemetery. <https://glorerecords.blm.gov>.

<sup>15</sup> "James A. Martin," *The Goodspeed Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Central Arkansas: Jefferson, Saline, Hot Spring, Pulaski, Garland, Lonoke, Perry, Faulkner, and Grant Counties*, The Goodspeed Publishing Company, 1889, pp 485-486. United States Census Rolls, 1840, 1850, 1860. Family histories collected by the Martin family indicate that John Martin, Jr. emigrated in 1751, while he was only a few years old. The Goodspeed biography of James Martin notes that his grandfather, John Martin, Jr. immigrated to the United States sometime around 1767.

<sup>16</sup> Jared C. Martin Family Papers, 1824-1891, BC.MSS.05.01, Butler Center for Arkansas Studies, Arkansas Studies Institute: Little Rock, Arkansas.

Martin Cemetery, Historic Section

Pulaski, AR

Name of Property

County and State

present day Cape Girardeau, Missouri, in 1804.<sup>17</sup> In 1806, the Martin family, which then included John Martin, Jr., his wife Elizabeth (Allen) Martin and at least eight children, traveled to the new family homestead in the Louisiana Territory. The youngest son of John and Elizabeth Martin, Jared Carswell Martin, was born in 1806 in Georgia's Cherokee Territory, during the family's journey to their new home in the Louisiana Territory.<sup>18</sup> Soon after the family arrived at their new home, John Martin, Jr., passed away in 1808.<sup>19</sup>

In the early decades of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, several of John Martin's sons moved to the newly developing Arkansas Territory to forge their own family homesteads or businesses. According to Martin family histories, Allen Martin came to the soon to be Arkansas Territory as a surveyor of some part of the Southwest Trail, also known as the Military Road, which ran from St. Genevieve, Missouri, through Little Rock, Arkansas, and then on to the southwest towards Texas.<sup>20</sup> This would have put him in the central Arkansas area between 1818 and the federal recognition of Arkansas Territory in 1819. After completing his surveying work, Allen returned to Missouri Territory to his mother's home near Cape Girardeau. Allen Martin and his younger brother Jared Carswell Martin soon returned to the area of Little Rock, Arkansas to join their brother James Hutchinson Martin, who had moved to the area sometime before 1820.<sup>21</sup> When James Hutchinson arrived near the area of the present day city of Little Rock, he set up an inn and river ferry business. In 1820, James Hutchinson Martin married Martha Daniels, the daughter of another early Pulaski county settler, Wright Daniels, who set up one of the area's first grist mills.<sup>22</sup> The Martin inn and ferry was located across the river from the current historic core of downtown Little Rock.

In the early 1820s, Allen Martin returned to his mother's home in Missouri Territory one final time, in order to move her to his newly acquired property south of Little Rock near the small historic community of Fourche. Jared C. Martin was reported to have stayed in Little Rock and worked for his brother James Hutchinson, operating a ferry across the Arkansas River and

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<sup>17</sup> "James A. Martin," *The Goodspeed Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Central Arkansas: Jefferson, Saline, Hot Spring, Pulaski, Garland, Lonoke, Perry, Faulkner, and Grant Counties*, The Goodspeed Publishing Company, 1889, pp 485-486.

<sup>18</sup> Jared C. Martin Family Papers, 1824-1891, BC.MSS.05.01, Butler Center for Arkansas Studies, Arkansas Studies Institute: Little Rock, Arkansas.

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>20</sup> *Ibid.* Martin Family Papers, 1824-1930, UALR.MS.0051, University of Arkansas at Little Rock (UALR) Center for Arkansas History and Culture, Arkansas Studies Institute: Little Rock, Arkansas.

<sup>21</sup> Josiah H. Shinn, *Pioneers and Makers of Arkansas*, Little Rock, 1908, Reprinted by Clearfield Company by Genealogical Publishing Company: Baltimore, MD, 1999. pp 261-262.

<sup>22</sup> *Ibid.*

Martin Cemetery, Historic Section

Pulaski, AR

Name of Property

County and State

delivering mail between Little Rock and Arkansas Post.<sup>23</sup> Jared C. Martin eventually joined his brother Allen Martin in southwest Pulaski County where they farmed adjacent land holdings.<sup>24</sup>

Allen Martin married Mahala Collins Rowland in 1839.<sup>25</sup> Tragically, Mahala passed away the next year following the birth of the couple's first child. In 1840, Allen's mother Elizabeth Martin passed away and was buried in the recently established family cemetery, now known as the Martin Cemetery. In 1842, Allen married Mahala's sister Maria Shackelford Rowland.<sup>26</sup> In 1857, Allen moved to Red River County, Texas, where he lived until his death in 1872.<sup>27</sup> Thomas and Elizabeth Rowland, the parents of Mahala and Maria Rowland, who married Allen Martin, were originally buried in a family cemetery in Pulaski County. In the 20<sup>th</sup> century, their graves were rediscovered when a new Dillard's Department Store warehouse was being built in the area. The graves were moved from their original location to the Martin Cemetery to be nearer to their children, who were both buried in the Martin Cemetery.<sup>28</sup> The Rowland family included R. N. Rowland, who served as a county surveyor in Pulaski County during the early history of the County.<sup>29</sup> Members of the Douglass family were also early surveyors in the area. This could account for the close connection between the families in the early history of Arkansas Territory, when the area was just starting to develop in terms of settlement.

Jared C. Martin lived at his homestead south of the city of Little Rock for the rest of his life. In 1827, he married Mary Douglass, daughter of early area settler John Douglass.<sup>30</sup> John Douglass arrived in Arkansas in c. 1811 with a group of men, possibly early surveyors, and travelled around much of central Arkansas.<sup>31</sup> In 1817, after service in the War of 1812, John Douglass and several other men from Sumner County, Tennessee, decided to move their families to central Arkansas to set up new family plantations. By 1820, the Douglass family had settled on land south of Little Rock in the area now known as Mabelvale and near to the land that the Martin

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<sup>23</sup> "James A. Martin," *The Goodspeed Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Central Arkansas: Jefferson, Saline, Hot Spring, Pulaski, Garland, Lonoke, Perry, Faulkner, and Grant Counties*, The Goodspeed Publishing Company, 1889, pp 485-486.

<sup>24</sup> Bureau of Land Management, General Land Office Records for the area, 1820-1860, <https://glorerecords.blm.gov>.

<sup>25</sup> Martin Family Papers, 1824-1930, UALR.MS.0051, University of Arkansas at Little Rock (UALR) Center for Arkansas History and Culture, Arkansas Studies Institute: Little Rock, Arkansas.

<sup>26</sup> Find A Grave, Inc., *Find A Grave*, database (<http://www.findagrave.com> : accessed 1 January 2017); Record, Allen B Martin (1801-1872), [Memorial No. 71661490](#), Records of the White Rock Cemetery, Red River County, Texas.

<sup>27</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>28</sup> Find A Grave, Inc., *Find A Grave*, database (<http://www.findagrave.com> : accessed 1 January 2017); Record, Thomas Rowland (1793-1854), [Memorial No. 31827044](#), Records of the Martin Cemetery, Little Rock, Arkansas.

<sup>29</sup> "County Officials," Arkansas County Records, Arkansas State Archives, Little Rock, Arkansas. <http://ahc-counties.aristotle.net/default.aspx>.

<sup>30</sup> "Douglass Family History," Jared C. Martin Family Papers, 1824-1891, BC.MSS.05.01, Butler Center for Arkansas Studies, Arkansas Studies Institute: Little Rock, Arkansas.

<sup>31</sup> *Ibid.*



Martin Cemetery, Historic Section

Pulaski, AR

Name of Property

County and State

family would purchase in the early 1820s.<sup>32</sup> John Douglass, his first wife Sarah Kellum Douglass, second wife Marian Douglass, and several of his children, including Mary (Douglass) Martin, wife of Jared Carswell Martin, are all marked by stones in the Martin Cemetery historic section.<sup>33</sup>

Jared C. and Mary Martin would have 11 children together, including twins John D. and Mary Martin (both 1833-1833) and John D. Martin (1828-1833), who were some of the earliest known burials in the Martin Cemetery. Jared C. Martin would eventually serve as a county representative in the state legislature and served as the State Treasurer of Arkansas for a short time.<sup>34</sup> Jared C. also served on the nominating committee for new state officials once Arkansas became a state.<sup>35</sup> Jared C. Martin passed away in 1857 and was buried on his own property in the Martin Cemetery, near the graves of his infant children. His son James A. Martin, who married Huldah Tracy Toncray, would also live on the family homestead, where he operated the family farm. James would also serve as a surveyor for the federal government, surveying areas of Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, Louisiana and the Indian Territory.<sup>36</sup> He also worked as a surveyor for various area railroads, including the Cairo & Fulton Railroad. James A. Martin would also follow in his father's footsteps and serve as the State Treasurer of Arkansas. He was also an early member of the Arkansas Society of Surveyors and Engineers.<sup>37</sup> James A. and his wife Huldah were both buried in Little Rock's Mount Holly Cemetery.

At least four generations of the Martin Family are buried in the Martin Cemetery. Descendants of the Martin family, including the children of Jared C. Martin, continued to live and farm in the area through the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and into early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The homestead of J. Martin (Jared C. Martin or his son James Martin) which was referred to in later years as the Martin family homestead may have been located just to the east of what is now the Mabelvale Pike, to the south of its intersection with Rick Smith Lane. What appears to be an old farmstead, with a central house and various outbuildings can be found in the same location as early 20th century maps which label the area as the "J. Martin" house or homestead. This collection of buildings was evident on area maps until 2010, when a nearby large housing complex was built and the area cleared.

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<sup>32</sup> *Ibid.* Bureau of Land Management, General Land Office Records for the area, 1820-1860, <https://glorerecords.blm.gov>.

<sup>33</sup> According to Mr. Clifton A. Morehart, chairman of the Martin Cemetery board, a number of the Douglass family came to Arkansas from Tennessee and were buried in the Douglass Cemetery closer to the Arkansas River. During the Civil War The Union Army was advancing upon Little Rock and Mary Douglass Martin was afraid the graves would be desecrated so she had all the Douglass grave stones removed and replaced in the Martin Cemetery and left the bodies at the Douglass Cemetery. Morehart, Clifton A., personal story, December 2015.

<sup>34</sup> Jared C. Martin Family Papers, 1824-1891, BC.MSS.05.01, Butler Center for Arkansas Studies, Arkansas Studies Institute: Little Rock, Arkansas.

<sup>35</sup> D. A. Stokes, Jr., "The First State Elections," *Arkansas Historical Quarterly*, volume 10: p 133.

<sup>36</sup> "James A. Martin," *The Goodspeed Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Central Arkansas: Jefferson, Saline, Hot Spring, Pulaski, Garland, Lonoke, Perry, Faulkner, and Grant Counties*, The Goodspeed Publishing Company, 1889, pp 485-486.

<sup>37</sup> *Ibid.*

Martin Cemetery, Historic Section  
Name of Property

Pulaski, AR  
County and State

## Henry Morehart

Henry Morehart was a leader of a third-party agrarian political rebellion in Pulaski County, Arkansas, during the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. He also served as an agrarian party legislator in the Arkansas House of Representatives in 1889.<sup>38</sup> Throughout his career he was met with fierce opposition from the Arkansas Democratic Party and conservative elites. Morehart was born in Ohio in 1841, the second of twelve children.<sup>39</sup> After being raised on the family farm, he volunteered for the Union Army during the Civil War. He returned to Ohio in 1866 and married Catharine Solt, with whom he had nine children.<sup>40</sup> In 1881, the Morehart family moved to Arkansas to a homestead near the Mabelvale community in southwest Pulaski County.

His most important political contribution to state politics occurred during the campaign of the office of Pulaski County state representative in 1888 and during his subsequent tenure as representative during the 27<sup>th</sup> session of the Arkansas General Assembly in 1889. In 1888, Morehart was nominated as a Union Labor Party candidate for state representative. The Union Labor Party was one of various third-party agrarian movements that were popular in rural Arkansas due to the depressed nature of the southern agricultural economy and the related fall in cotton prices and farming incomes.<sup>41</sup> The threat of a large scale political upheaval led local Democratic Party members to panic. After the end of voting on local and state races in Pulaski County, thieves entered the courthouse in Little Rock where they opened a safe and stole several ballot boxes from what were known to be heavily third-party voting precincts.<sup>42</sup> This incident was thoroughly highlighted in the local press and was taken up by the statewide newspapers as a despicable politically motivated attack on the democratic process. Due to the overwhelmingly negative reaction of the public, state lawmakers were forced to act and on February 18, 1889, the local Pulaski County representatives were forced to resign from the state legislature. Their seats were then taken by Morehart and his fellow contestants from the agrarian third-parties.<sup>43</sup>

Importantly, the most influential bill of the 27th session and then again in the 28th session of the Arkansas Legislature in 1891 was a centralized election bill that established a state board of election commissioners that gave the Democratic Party total control over the election process throughout Arkansas.<sup>44</sup> The bill also discouraged voting by poor and illiterate voters, both white and African American. This is generally regarded as a response to the power of the agrarian political parties and the perceived threat to the locally prominent Democratic Party legislators in the state.<sup>45</sup> After completing his term in the legislature in 1889, Morehart did not seek re-

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<sup>38</sup> John Williams Graves, "Henry Morehart (1841-1911)," *Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*, Central Arkansas Library System, 24 September 2014. [www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net](http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net). Accessed 1 December 2016.

<sup>39</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>40</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>41</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>42</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>43</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>44</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>45</sup> *Ibid.*

Martin Cemetery, Historic Section

Pulaski, AR

Name of Property

County and State

election and appears to have withdrawn from state-wide political service. He and his family remained active in local community life in Mabelvale, where he sometimes served as a judge of election. He also was instrumental in establishing the Good Hope School, located about five miles from his residence near Mabelvale.<sup>46</sup> Morehart continued to live at his homestead on Sardis Road until his death on January 14, 1911. He is buried in the Martin Cemetery Historic Section.

### **James Frank Hopkins**

To the far right of the main gate of the Martin Cemetery is a separate enclosure bordered by an ornamental wrought iron fence with spearhead finials. The large triple monument marks the grave of James Frank Hopkins and his wife Jennie Hopkins. James Frank Hopkins attended the Virginia Military Institute in Lexington, Virginia, after serving in the Confederate Army during the Civil War.<sup>47</sup> During his first year, Hopkins was surprised by and unwilling to accept the amount of hazing that was inherent as a social norm at the Institute.<sup>48</sup> He banded together with two other cadets, Greenfield Quarles and James McIlvaine Riley, and they pledged to form a brotherhood, which they called the Legion of Honor, in order to oppose hazing at the Institute and encourage the principle of Honor in all relationships.<sup>49</sup> This brotherhood was announced on January 1, 1869, to the other students at the Virginia Military Institute. The Sigma Nu fraternity was created as the college Greek-letter organization for the Legion of Honor members. This first chapter had 51 members by the end of the first year. Soon, the Sigma Nu fraternity grew to other campuses, first at the University of Virginia and then to other campuses across the country. In later years, Hopkins was given the title of Alpha I, for his role as the leader of the original three founding fraternal brothers of the Legion of Honor as well as his work in designing the first Sigma Nu badge and the first Sigma Nu ritual.<sup>50</sup>

James Frank Hopkins returned to Arkansas after his graduation from the Virginia Military Institute. He worked as a civil engineer, Pulaski County Surveyor, Justice of the Peace and Director of Schools.<sup>51</sup> During this time, he lived to the southwest of Little Rock, in the community of Mabelvale. He died on December 15, 1913, and was laid to rest in Martin Cemetery. In 1920, a large memorial was dedicated at the gravesite by his original fraternal brother Greenfield Quarles and a delegation representing the national Sigma Nu chapters. James Frank Hopkins's brother, Clay Hopkins, is also buried in the Martin Cemetery in the Davis family plot at the northern edge of the Martin Cemetery Historic Section.

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<sup>46</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>47</sup> "About Us: History." *Sigma Nu Fraternity: Excelling with Honor*.  
<http://www.sigmanu.org/about-us/history>. Accessed 8 August 2016.

<sup>48</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>49</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>50</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>51</sup> Find A Grave, Inc., *Find A Grave*, database (<http://www.findagrave.com> : accessed 1 January 2017); Record, James Frank Hopkins (1845-1913), [Memorial No. 19644466](#), Records of the Martin Cemetery, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Martin Cemetery, Historic Section  
Name of Property

Pulaski, AR  
County and State

### Statement of Significance

As surveyors and early settlers, the Martin and the Douglass families were an important part of the early settlement and development of Pulaski County and their family connections and public service helped to form the early political dynamics that would continue to affect Arkansas politics for the next century. The cemetery has served as the primary burial place for the surrounding community, and especially families associated with the Mabelvale community since the cemetery's creation due to tragic necessity in 1833. The Martin Cemetery Historic Section is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion A** for its association with the history of Exploration and Settlement of central Arkansas. This site is also being nominated under **Criteria Consideration D** as a cemetery associated with the settlement of the surrounding area. This cemetery is a rare surviving link with the historic community that existed in the area before the establishment of any major transportation link other than the Southwest Trail. The associated farmsteads and other architectural remnants or landscapes associated with the earliest settlement families interred in the Martin Cemetery have been lost.

Martin Cemetery, Historic Section  
Name of Property

Pulaski, AR  
County and State

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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Martin Cemetery, Historic Section  
Name of Property

Pulaski, AR  
County and State

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Accessed 1 December 2016.

United States Census Rolls. 1840 through 1900.

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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:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
  - Other State agency
  - Federal agency
  - Local government
  - University
  - Other
- Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** PU10092



Martin Cemetery, Historic Section  
Name of Property

Pulaski, AR  
County and State

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## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreeage of Property** roughly 2 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

### Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

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  NAD 1983

A. Zone: 15 S	Easting: 555112.00	Northing: 3836065.00
B. Zone: 15 S	Easting: 555169.00	Northing: 3836063.00
C. Zone: 15 S	Easting: 555169.76	Northing: 3836051.98
D. Zone: 15 S	Easting: 555226.16	Northing: 3836050.95
E. Zone: 15 S	Easting: 555227.69	Northing: 3835987.32
F. Zone: 15 S	Easting: 555169.61	Northing: 3835987.01
G. Zone: 15 S	Easting: 555110.04	Northing: 3835982.49

Martin Cemetery, Historic Section  
Name of Property

Pulaski, AR  
County and State

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

Starting at a point (A) with UTM coordinates Zone 15, Easting 555112.00, Northing 3836065.00 and then East to a point (B) with coordinates Zone 15, Easting 555169.00, Northing 3836063.00 and then South to a point (C) with coordinates Zone 15, Easting 555169.76, Northing 3836051.98 and then East to a point (D) with coordinates Zone 15, Easting 555226.16, Northing 3836050.95 and then South to a point (E) with coordinates Zone 15, Easting 555227.69, Northing 3835987.32 and then West to a point (F) with coordinates Zone 15, Easting 555169.61, Northing 3835987.01 and then West to a point (G) with coordinates Zone 15, Easting 555110.04, Northing 3835982.49.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

This boundary includes all of the property historically associated with the oldest, historic sections of this cemetery.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Kathleen Fowler, Senior Librarian  
organization: Arkansas State Library, Little Rock, AR

name/title: Callie Williams, National Register Historian (Edited By)  
organization: Department of Arkansas Heritage, Arkansas Historic Preservation Program  
street & number: 1100 North Street  
city or town: Little Rock state: Arkansas zip code: 72201  
e-mail callie.williams@arkansas.gov  
telephone: 501.324.9789  
date: January 8, 2017

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**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Martin Cemetery, Historic Section  
Name of Property

Pulaski, AR  
County and State

- **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.)

### Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

### Photo Log

Name of Property: Martin Cemetery

City or Vicinity: Little Rock

County: Pulaski

State: Arkansas

Photographer: Callie Williams

Date Photographed: September 13, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 21: Overall view of Martin Cemetery, camera facing northwest from with the historic section.
- 2 of 21: Overall view of Martin Cemetery, camera facing southwest from with the historic section.
- 3 of 21: Overall view of Martin Cemetery, camera facing northwest from with the historic section.
- 4 of 21: Detail of gravestone of George C. Jaynes (1887-1915), Woodmen of the World monument, camera facing west.
- 5 of 21: Detail of vernacular/amateur gravestone, name lost, date possibly 1841, camera facing west.
- 6 of 21: Detail of gravestone of Nettie E. Fulmore (1886-1918), Woodmen of the World monument, camera facing west.

Martin Cemetery, Historic Section

Name of Property

Pulaski, AR

County and State

- 7 of 21: Detail of gravestone of Louisa Morgan (1836-1907), Woodmen of the World monument, camera facing west.
- 8 of 21: Detail of gravestone of Alur M. Wilson (1891-1913), Woodmen of the World monument, camera facing west.
- 9 of 21: Overall view of Martin Cemetery, camera facing northwest from with the historic section.
- 10 of 21: Overall view of Martin Cemetery, camera facing west from with the historic section.
- 11 of 21: Detail of gravestone of Mary A. (1871-1949) and Virgil L. Cochrane (1861-1928), metal Woodmen of the World grave marker, camera facing southwest/down.
- 12 of 21: Detail of gravestone of Sarah B. Martin (1840-1852) camera facing west/down.
- 13 of 21: Detail of gravestone of Sarah B. Martin (1840-1852), "J. Tunnah L. Rock" makers mark, camera facing west/down.
- 14 of 21: Overall view of Martin Cemetery, several Douglass and Martin graves visible, oldest section of cemetery, camera facing west from with the historic section.
- 15 of 21: Detail of gravestone of John Douglas (1782-1861), largest tablet style marker in cemetery, camera facing southwest.
- 16 of 21: Detail of gravestone of Carroll Edgeworth (1887-1888) camera facing southwest.
- 17 of 21: Overall view of Martin Cemetery, gravesite of Jared Carswell Martin (1850-1918) visible, camera facing southwest from with the historic section.
- 18 of 21: Overall view of Martin Cemetery, camera facing northwest from with the historic section.
- 19 of 21: Overall view of Martin Cemetery, Woodmen of the World marker of L. O. Dilworth (1879-1919) visible, camera facing southwest from with the historic section.

**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.

Martin Cemetery Historic Section, Little Rock, Pulaski County, Arkansas



Google Earth



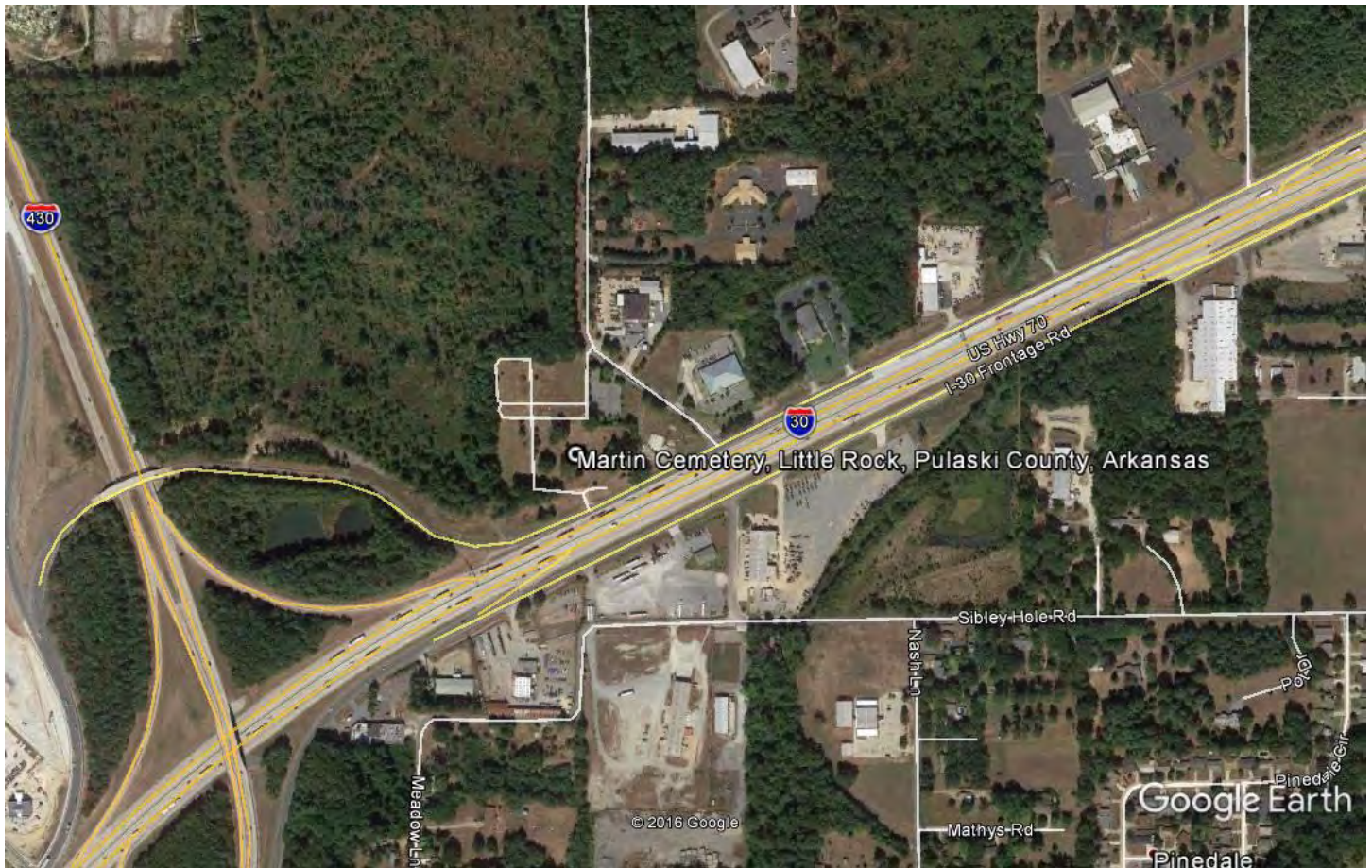
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C.	Zone: 15 S	Easting: 555169.76	Northing: 3836051.98
D.	Zone: 15 S	Easting: 555226.16	Northing: 3836050.95
E.	Zone: 15 S	Easting: 555227.69	Northing: 3835987.32
F.	Zone: 15 S	Easting: 555169.61	Northing: 3835987.01
G.	Zone: 15 S	Easting: 555110.04	Northing: 3835982.49



Martin Cemetery Historic Section, Little Rock, Pulaski County, Arkansas



Google Earth



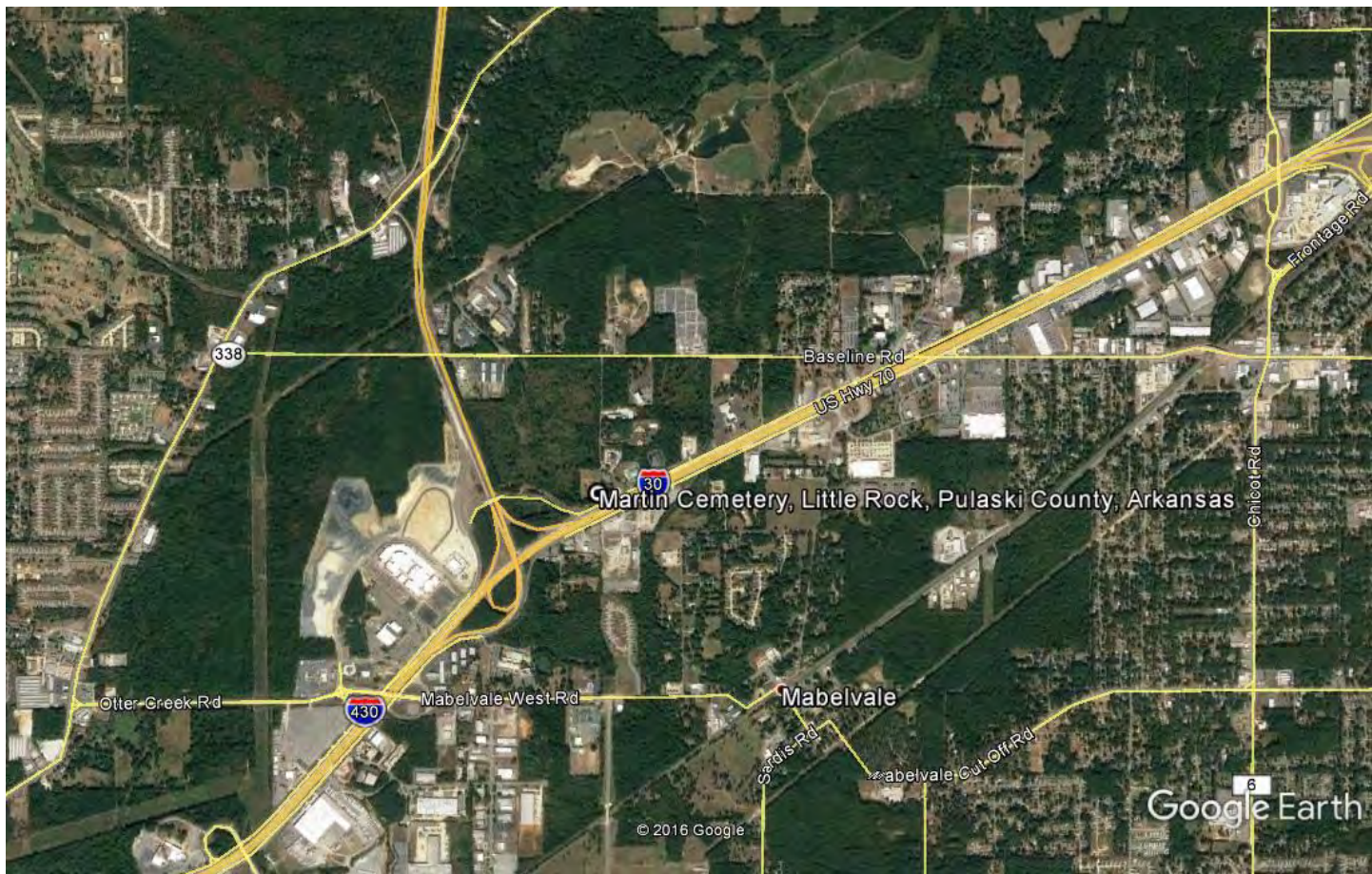
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NAD 1983

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G.	Zone: 15 S	Easting: 555110.04	Northing: 3835982.49



Martin Cemetery Historic Section, Little Rock, Pulaski County, Arkansas



Google Earth



UTM

NAD 1983

- A. Zone: 15 S Easting: 555112.00 Northing: 3836065.00
- B. Zone: 15 S Easting: 555169.00 Northing: 3836063.00
- C. Zone: 15 S Easting: 555169.76 Northing: 3836051.98
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- E. Zone: 15 S Easting: 555227.69 Northing: 3835987.32
- F. Zone: 15 S Easting: 555169.61 Northing: 3835987.01
- G. Zone: 15 S Easting: 555110.04 Northing: 3835982.49





THE DEPTON  
SAM. D. 1888-19...  
GLARA 1892-19...

TURNER  
JOHN M. 1857-1938  
NETTIE M. 1871-1954





DAUGHTER  
ZEN JONE TURNER  
SEPT. 29, 1853 - SEPT. 25, 1886

GRANDFATHER  
B. T. BLEDSOE  
APR. 5, 1834 - FEB. 28, 1909





W. DAVIS

W. DAVIS  
FEB. 25 1872  
OCT. 18 1910

W. DAVIS  
OCT. 18 1910

GEORGE C. JAMES  
BORN  
MAY 2 1887  
DIED  
DEC. 15 1915  
LYNNHURST, VIRGINIA

W. DAVIS

W. DAVIS





GEORGE C  
JAYNES  
BORN  
JULY 2, 1887  
DIED  
DEC. 14, 1915  
Age 27 yrs.  
5 mos. 12 dys.  
LIVE OAK No 82  
MABELVALE, ARK.

MOTHER  
SUSAN D. DAVIS  
BORN  
FEB. 25, 1838  
DIED  
OCT. 14, 1918.



WILLIAM P. TURLEY  
DIED  
FEBRUARY 19  
1847  
AGE  
YEARS

WILLIAM P.  
TURLEY SR.  
SEPT. 26, 1811  
OCT. 11, 1842





NETTIE E.  
FULMORE  
BORN  
JULY 17, 1886  
DIED  
OCT. 25, 1918.  
Oak Grove No. 150  
Mableton, Ga.

FULMORE





THE REMEMBRANCE  
 OF  
 LOUISA  
 WIFE OF  
 HENRY MORGAN  
 BORN  
 APR. 8. 1830  
 DIED  
 NOV. 4. 1907.

A LIGHT FROM OUR  
 HOUSEHOLD IS GONE  
 A VOICE WE LOVED IS  
 STILLED  
 A PLACE IS VACANT  
 IN OUR HEARTS  
 THAT NEVER CAN BE  
 FILLED.

MORGAN







ALP  
AUG 11 1891  
JULY 24 1911



GOLDIE  
REUTZ  
APR. 14, 1865  
OCT. 10, 1938

FRED REUTZ  
SEPT. 15, 1866  
DEC. 4, 1938

W.M. METAMEVER  
WIFE OF FRED REUTZ  
JULY 21, 1870  
FEB. 16, 1930

W.M. METAMEVER  
WIFE OF FRED REUTZ  
JULY 21, 1870  
FEB. 16, 1930



W. S. BARNETT  
MAY 2, 1838  
DIED DEC. 29, 1928

W. S. BARNETT  
WIFE OF  
W. S. BARNETT  
BORN  
DIED  
1859

HARRELL

W. S. BARNETT

HENDERSON  
31, 1844  
R. 13, 1919.

BUMP

HENDERSON  
31, 1844  
R. 13, 1919.

W. S. BARNETT  
WIFE OF  
W. S. BARNETT  
BORN  
DIED  
1859

W. S. BARNETT



COCHRANE

MARY A.  
1871 - 1949



VIRGIL L.  
1861 - 1928





*In memory*

*of*

SARAH B. MARTINE

born July 28<sup>th</sup> 1840

died July 10<sup>th</sup> 1852.

MELBA

March 20<sup>th</sup> 1848.

OUR SISTERS.

J. TUNNAH

L. ROCK



1848

FEERS.

J. TUNNAH

L. ROCK



JAMES DOUGLASS  
BORN 1826  
DIED 1890

HENRY DOUGLASS  
BORN 1813  
DIED 1890

MARY DOUGLASS  
BORN 1826  
DIED 1890


HELEN DOUGLASS  
BORN 1826  
DIED 1890

JAMES C. MARTIN  
BORN 1826  
DIED 1890

WILLIAM DOUGLASS  
BORN 1826  
DIED 1890

HELEN DOUGLASS  
BORN 1826  
DIED 1890



IN MEMORY OF  
  
JOHN DOUGLAS  
BORN FEBRUARY 23  
1782  
DIED JANUARY 24  
1861  
HE WAS A GOOD MAN

In memory  
of  
JARED C. MARTIN  
BORN  
DIED





IN MEMORY OF  
CARROLL  
GEWORTH  
ONLY CHILD OF  
J. & F. P. RANKIN  
BORN  
JUNE 13, 1887  
DIED  
OCTOBER 10, 1888









SAMUEL  
NEEL  
BORN  
APR. 3, 1831  
DIED  
DEC. 31, 1928  
NEEL

MARY  
S.C. NEEL  
BORN  
JULY 7, 1840  
DIED  
MAY 18, 1888

Gravestone with gold lettering, likely for a child of the Neel family.







National Register of Historic Places  
Memo to File

# Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 11/3/2017      Date of Pending List:      Date of 16th Day:      Date of 45th Day: 12/18/2017      Date of Weekly List:

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

- |  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal                  | <input type="checkbox"/> PDIL            | <input type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request            | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape       | <input type="checkbox"/> Photo              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Waiver                  | <input type="checkbox"/> National        | <input type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary       |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resubmission | <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource | <input type="checkbox"/> Period             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other                   | <input type="checkbox"/> TCP             | <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years |
|  | <input type="checkbox"/> CLG             |   |

Accept       Return       Reject      12/13/2017 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria:

Reviewer Jim Gabbert      Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2275      Date \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION:    see attached comments : No    see attached SLR ; No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

723 West Markham Street  
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201-1334  
Phone: (501) 371-4790 Fax:(501) 399-3435  
www.littlerock.gov

**CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENT NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION REVIEW**

**Name and Address of property:**

Martin Cemetery, 10900 Interstate 30, Little Rock, AR 72209

**Name of Owner:**

Martin Cemetery

**Project Sponsor:**

Kathleen Fowler, Arkansas State Library

**CLG Name:**

City of Little Rock, Arkansas

**Date of Public Hearing by CLG:**

March 13, 2017

**Applicable Criteria:**

Criterion A (Historic Events)

Criterion B (Important Person)

Criterion C (Architecture)

Criterion D (Archaeological)

The Little Rock Historic District Commission hereby recommends the above stated property for nomination.

Attest:

*Richard A. Doherty*  
Chair

*Brian Meyer*  
Secretary/Staff

3-14-17  
Date

3-13-2017  
Date





THE DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS  
**HERITAGE**

Asa Hutchinson  
*Governor*

Stacy Hurst  
*Director*



April 5, 2017

J. Paul Loether, Deputy Keeper and Chief  
National Register and National Historic Landmark Programs  
National Register of Historic Places  
1201 Eye St. NW, 8th Fl.  
Washington D.C. 20005

RE: Martin Cemetery, Historic Section – Little Rock, Pulaski  
County, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Loether:

We are enclosing for your review the above-referenced nomination. The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the Martin Cemetery Historic Section to the National Register of Historic Places. The Arkansas Historic Preservation Program has complied with all applicable nominating procedures and notification requirements in the nomination process.

If you need further information, please call Callie Williams of my staff at (501) 324-9789. Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,

Stacy Hurst  
State Historic Preservation Officer

SH:rsw

Enclosure

- 
- Arkansas Arts Council
  - .
  - Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission
  - .
  - Arkansas State Archives
  - .
  - Delta Cultural Center
  - .
  - Historic Arkansas Museum
  - .
  - Mosaic Templars Cultural Center
  - .
  - Old State House Museum
- 



1100 North Street  
Little Rock, AR 72201

(501) 324-9880  
fax: (501) 324-9184  
tdd: 711

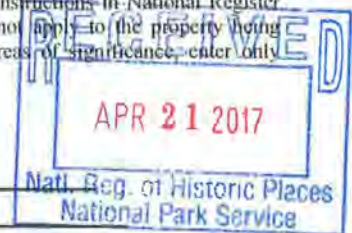
e-mail:  
[info@arkansaspreservation.org](mailto:info@arkansaspreservation.org)  
website:  
[www.arkansaspreservation.com](http://www.arkansaspreservation.com)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

56-1014

# 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 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: Martin Cemetery Historic Section

Other names/site number: Martin Cemetery, PU10092

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: 10900 Interstate 30

City or town: Little Rock State: AR County: Pulaski

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 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

*Stacy Hurst* 4/1-17

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

Martin Cemetery, Historic Section  
Name of Property

Pulaski, AR  
County and State

**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:) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of the Preparer

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Action

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

**Category of Property**

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

Returned

Martin Cemetery, Historic Section  
Name of Property

Pulaski, AR  
County and State

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	_____	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>1</u>	_____	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

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

Returned

Martin Cemetery, Historic Section  
Name of Property

Pulaski, AR  
County and State

## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: N/A \_\_\_\_\_

### 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.)

#### Summary Paragraph

The Martin Cemetery, which contains approximately 1334 marked graves, is located in far southwest Little Rock, near the community known as Mabelvale in southwest Pulaski County, Arkansas. The cemetery is located adjacent to Sibley Hole Road and the northern Interstate-30 Frontage Road. It is located immediately to the northeast of the intersection of Interstate-30 and Interstate-430 in southwest Pulaski County. The northern and western edges of the cemetery are heavily wooded. The western edge of the property is separated from the access road and adjacent properties by a fence. The access roads from Sibley Hole Road and the I-30 Frontage Road, as well as the internal access paths are composed of gravel. A few large trees and shrubs offer limited shading to the cemetery. Only the historic section of the cemetery is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. This section of the cemetery, which is located at the southeast corner of the cemetery, is bounded by the cemetery property line along the south, east, and north edges and an internal access road to the west and northwest. This historic section contains the largest collection of historic graves in the cemetery and contains several burials of early regional settlers who were active in the settlement and development of southern Pulaski County.

Martin Cemetery, Historic Section  
Name of Property

Pulaski, AR  
County and State

## Narrative Description

The cemetery covers approximately 6.25 acres to the northeast of the intersection of Sibley Hole Road and the northern I-30 Frontage Road near the intersection of I-430 and I-30. A black metal sign with the text "MARTIN CEMETERY FOUNDED 1834" is located along the southern edge of the cemetery, facing Interstate-30. There are several large trees within the cemetery, including six Cherrybark Oak and Eastern Redcedar trees, which are thought to have been all planted at roughly the same time near to the date the cemetery was first used in 1833. Several of these trees, including four Cherrybark Oaks and one Eastern Redcedar trees were recognized by the Arkansas Famous and Historic Tree Program in 2011.<sup>1</sup>

The northern and western edges of the cemetery are heavily wooded. The western edge of the property is separated from the access road and adjacent properties by a chain-link fence. The access roads from Sibley Hole Road and the I-30 Frontage Road, as well as the internal access paths are composed of gravel. The oldest part of the cemetery is the southeast section of the cemetery, with the oldest graves located in the center of this section along a small rise in the landscape. The burials are arranged in basic rows, with gravestones facing to the east. The oldest marked burials are those of four Martin Children, all aged under six years old. These include John D. Martin (1828-1833), John D. Martin (1833-1833), Mary Martin (1833-1833), and Sarah B. Martin (1828-1833).<sup>2</sup> The cemetery includes graves that range from 1833 to the present and includes approximately 1334 burials in the entire cemetery. The historic section of the cemetery contains the majority of the historic burials. The cemetery also contains 36 known, yet unmarked, burials and 64 marked burials where the death-date is not marked or illegible. New burials are allowed in the cemetery for those with a family connection to already interred individuals. There is very limited space in the historic section available for new burials due to the existence of unmarked burials.

### Date Distribution of Graves:

#### Burials by Decade:

1833-1839 = 5  
1840-1849 = 7  
1850-1859 = 17  
1860-1869 = 6  
1870-1879 = 14  
1880-1889 = 26  
1890-1899 = 28  
1900-1909 = 48

<sup>1</sup> The Arkansas Famous and Historic Tree Program is administered as a cooperative effort between the Arkansas State Parks, Arkansas Forestry Commission, Department of Arkansas Heritage, and the Arkansas Federation of Garden Clubs and was established in 1997. <http://arhistorictrees.org>.

<sup>2</sup> John D. Martin (1828-1833) and John D. Martin (1833-1833) are two separate individuals who both died in childhood.



Martin Cemetery, Historic Section

Pulaski, AR  
County and State

Name of Property

1910-1919 = 79  
1920-1929 = 82  
1930-1939 = 86  
1940-1949 = 109  
1950-1959 = 137

Total number of known graves (as of 2016) in entire cemetery: 1334

Number of Historic Burials: 644 total from 1833-1959

Total of known burials that are not marked: 36

Total of marked burials with unknown death dates: 64

The Martin Cemetery is one of the oldest cemeteries in southern Pulaski County. The cemetery includes burials from various early settler families in Pulaski County, including members of the following families: Martin, Douglas, Lewis, Rowland, White, Smith, and Turley. The cemetery was originally founded as a burial ground for the Martin family on their homestead near the small community of Fourche (also spelled Forsche or Fouch). Members of the Martin family were known to be in the area as early as 1818 as surveyors of new military roads in northern and central Arkansas. The local Martin homestead was most likely purchased in 1821, when Allen Martin and his brother Jared Martin decided to settle on land south of the community of Little Rock.<sup>3</sup> The earliest available land record for the site of Martin Cemetery shows that Jared C. Martin laid claim to the land in 1826 as the result of a cash payment to the federal government. Soon after the Martin family settled in the area, infant twins Mary and John D. Martin passed away on February 5, 1833, only a few days after their birth. The family buried the infants on the family homestead land in a newly established family cemetery. Sadly, over the next year, the death of three more children would follow. These children were all interred in the Martin family's cemetery. As the years passed, other related families and community members were allowed to be buried in the family cemetery. After only a few decades, the cemetery had become the main community cemetery for the area and the Martin family dedicated the surrounding land for community use as the cemetery continued to expand. In 1920, local residents realized that the cemetery was in a neglected state. In response, local community members organized the Martin Cemetery Association in order to raise funds to care for the cemetery and to take over responsibility for the maintenance and ownership of the cemetery. In 1979, Clifton Morehart was elected chairman of the Martin Cemetery Association. He quickly began fund-raising efforts to ensure the cemetery could be self-sustaining. The Martin Cemetery Association incorporated in 1983 and still continues to maintain and administer the cemetery.

### Grave Markers and Monuments

All of the graves are oriented east to west, with the markers facing east. The burials are arranged in basic rows stretching from north to south. The Martin Cemetery Historic Section includes grave markers of various materials with various types of iconography. There are several large

<sup>3</sup> The earliest Bureau of Land Management, General Land Office Records for the area note that the Martin family was purchasing large tracts of land from the early 1820s through 1855 in the area of the current Cemetery. <https://glorerecords.blm.gov>.



Martin Cemetery, Historic Section

Pulaski, AR

Name of Property

County and State

Woodmen of the World memorials that were carved from stone to resemble a vertical tree trunk resting on several horizontal logs and include elaborate inscriptions. The following burials are marked by these large markers: George C. Jaynes (1887-1915), Nettie E. Fulmore (1886-1918), Henry S. Wilson (1884-1912), and L. O. Dilworth (1819-1913). Two small metal Woodmen of the World markers also mark the following gravesites: Napoleon B. Jaynes (1855-1921) and Virgil L. Cochrane (1861-1928). Several gravestones include various fraternal organization symbols and names, including the stone border of the Jaynes family plot, where the entrance step is flanked by stone scrollwork with the inscribed round symbol of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen – Lodge 49. Other family plots, such as the Wilson family plot, are surrounded by a detailed stone boarder with a central entrance step. Various funerary iconographies are seen throughout the cemetery, including open Bibles, clasped hands, lambs, drapery, sheaves of wheat or grain, floral motifs, and crosses.

Other marker types found throughout the cemetery include short obelisks, some topped with urns, with carved drapery, and with cross gables. Markers of this type can be found at the graves of Henry Morgan (1836-1904) and Louisa Morgan (1836-1907). Many monuments in the cemetery from the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries are composed of thick stones with various types of rounded tops, including floral iconography and scrollwork. A few children's graves include scroll forms and lambs as well as oak tree limbs and acorns, such as on the tombstone of Carroll Edgeworth (1887-1888). Other common forms seen throughout the cemetery are stone and concrete urns and military markers. Another unusual form seen in the cemetery is the rounded stone marker of Alur M. Wilson (1891-1913). A few stones appear to be homemade or locally made vernacular markers. These markers are composed of either thin stone with roughly incised lettering or composed of concrete and include stamped lettering. This later type can be seen in the markers of Zachary Bright (d. 1890) and the adjacent Munson family (d. 1901 & 1905). The oldest stones in the cemetery are located near the center of the historic section and are mostly within four rows. These include markers for members of the Martin and Douglass families. Many of the earliest gravesites also include surviving footstones that are marked with the initials of the interred. A few graves are still marked by large field stones.

Only two tombstones include a signature of a stone carver. The marker for John Douglas is the largest and tallest tablet style marker in the cemetery and includes a roundel with sheaves of grain topped by scrollwork and a curved top. The tombstones of Sarah B. Martin (1840-1852) and John Douglass (1782-1861) are both signed "J. Tunnah L. Rock". This is the signature of local marble and stone carver James Tunnah. James Tunnah was born in Dumfermline, Fifeshire, Scotland, in 1817. He arrived in the city of Little Rock in 1849. He and his companion Joseph Clark quickly established the first marble cutting and carving company in the city. Tunnah also went on to serve as wharf master for the city of Little Rock and city collector for twelve years as well as becoming the co-owner of a commercial printing firm.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>4</sup> "James Tunnah," *The Goodspeed Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Central Arkansas: Jefferson, Saline, Hot Spring, Pulaski, Garland, Lonoke, Perry, Faulkner, and Grant Counties*, The Goodspeed Publishing Company, 1889, pp 415-524.

Martin Cemetery, Historic Section  
Name of Property

Pulaski, AR  
County and State

The largest memorial in the cemetery is that of James Frank Hopkins (1845-1913). Hopkins was one of the original founders of the National Sigma Nu Fraternity and was known as Alpha I, the original first member of the fraternity. His large marker was erected by the national Sigma Nu Fraternity in 1920 with a massive, three part memorial; including a large central gabled tablet and two flat topped flanking stones, one for J. Frank Hopkins (1845-1913) and one for his wife Jennie B. Hopkins (1848-1905). This memorial is located at the far southeast corner of the cemetery and is surrounded on three sides by a decorative metal fence and ornamental hedges.

### **Integrity**

The Martin Cemetery Historic Section has a high level of historic integrity. The historic section of the cemetery was selected due to the high concentration of historic burials representing the early history of the area as well as the high concentration of early grave markers. A few stones have been broken and a very few stones have been laid flat on the ground with their inscriptions visible. A couple of stones have been moved off of their original bases and reset due to damage or previous toppling. Most of the markers are in good condition and a few have been repaired due to previous damage. In the historic section, a few early burials are marked by later gravestones. There are also a limited number of replacement stones on earlier graves in the historic section of this cemetery. Overall the cemetery has been maintained in a good condition and is up-kept by an active cemetery association. New burials are permitted in the rest of the cemetery; however, new burials are limited to those with family ties to previous burials in the cemetery. The cemetery is clearly associated with the earliest white settlers of this region during the early years of the exploration and settlement of Arkansas Territory. The setting, although now adjacent to a major interstate, is still in a largely undisturbed area, with limited development in the area. The cemetery is also surrounded on three sides by large trees and by a large wooded area to the north and west.

Martin Cemetery, Historic Section  
Name of Property

Pulaski, AR  
County and State

### 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, 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
- 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

Martin Cemetery, Historic Section  
Name of Property

Pulaski, AR  
County and State

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Exploration/Settlement

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

**Period of Significance**

1833-1959

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

**Significant Dates**

1833

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

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

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

**Cultural Affiliation**

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

**Architect/Builder**

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

Returned

Martin Cemetery, Historic Section  
Name of Property

Pulaski, AR  
County and State

**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.)

The Martin Cemetery is located in southwestern Pulaski County, to the north of the community of Mabelvale, within the city boundaries of Little Rock, Arkansas. As surveyors and early settlers, the Martin family and the Douglass family were an important part of the early settlement and development of Pulaski County and their family connections and public service helped to form the early political dynamics that would continue to affect Arkansas politics for the next century. The Martin Cemetery Historic Section is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion A** for its association with the history of Exploration and Settlement of central Arkansas. This site is also being nominated under **Criteria Consideration D** as a cemetery associated with the settlement of the surrounding area. The historic section of the Martin Cemetery contains the largest collection of historic graves in the cemetery and contains burials of early regional settlers who were active in the settlement and development of southern Pulaski County. This cemetery serves as one of the last known sites associated with the early settlement and development of southwestern Pulaski County and the communities of Fourche and Mabelvale. The farmsteads and other architectural remnants or landscapes associated with the earliest settlement families interred in the Martin Cemetery have been lost.

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

The area surrounding the Martin Cemetery was known during the early settlement years as the community of Fourche (also spelled Forsche or Fouch). The area was most likely named after the nearby Fourche Creek, a now urban waterway that flows through south Little Rock, Arkansas. An early post-office known as Fourche was set up in the area in 1856 and closed in 1859.<sup>5</sup> Other local place names that appear in postal records and Arkansas Secretary of State reports in the late 19th century include Little Fourche with mail to Mabelvale, and Fourche Mountain. During early surveys and in early census records the land surrounding the Martin cemetery and Mabelvale was known as Fourche Township.

The nearby community of Mabelvale was formerly established with a post office in 1873.<sup>6</sup> The Martin Cemetery predates this community, as the area was originally settled by farmers and investors who were drawn to the newly available lands around central Arkansas. Allen Martin,

<sup>5</sup> Russell Pierce Baker, *From Memdag to Norsk: A Historical Directory of Arkansas Post Offices 1832-197*, Arkansas Genealogical Society, 1988.

<sup>6</sup> Steven Teske, "Mabelvale (Pulaski County)," *Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*, Central Arkansas Library System, 23 August 2016. [www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net](http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net). Accessed 1 December 2016.

Martin Cemetery, Historic Section  
Name of Property

Pulaski, AR  
County and State

in his work as a surveyor, worked with James Sevier Conway, who was an early surveyor in Arkansas Territory and eventually became Surveyor-General of the Arkansas Territory in 1832 and the first elected Governor of Arkansas in 1836. Conway was also a land developer and speculator and eventually owned large sections of land in what is now the greater Little Rock region, including land near the Martin family's holdings in southwest Pulaski County.<sup>7</sup>

The southwest trail ran through the area of Fourche and later Mabelvale, allowing access to the area from the northeast to the southwest. In the 1850s, railroad surveyors arrived in the area.<sup>8</sup> The Civil War delayed the railroad's development southwest of Little Rock until the 1870s.<sup>9</sup> Rail Service in the area started in 1873 with the construction of a depot just to the south of the Martin property.<sup>10</sup> A local post office was also established in the same year and named Mabelvale, possibly after the daughter of a local businessman.<sup>11</sup>

The area continued to be a rural community southwest of Little Rock until the 1950s when Interstate-30 was built through the area, physically dividing the landscape by cutting through the northwest corner of the Mabelvale community. Interstate-30 was developed to link Little Rock with Dallas, Texas. In 1961, an attempt was undertaken to annex the area in to the growing city of Little Rock.<sup>12</sup> The attempt was defeated by city voters. As the city of Little Rock continued to grow to the south and west, the area known as Mabelvale was eventually annexed into the city boundaries in May of 1973.<sup>13</sup> The area's identity as a rural community, separate from the city of Little Rock, was not eliminated with the development of Interstate-30 through the middle of the community and is the reason the cut-off date for the period of significance for the cemetery being set in 1973.

## Cemetery History

The Martin Cemetery is one of the oldest cemeteries in southern Pulaski County. The cemetery includes burials from various early settler families in Pulaski County, including members of the following families: Martin, Douglass, Lewis, Rowland, White, Smith, and Turley. The cemetery was originally founded as a burial ground for the Martin family on their homestead near the small community of Fourche (Forsche or Fourch). Members of the Martin family were known to be in the area as early as 1818 as surveyors of new military roads in northern and

<sup>7</sup> Bureau of Land Management, General Land Office Records for the area, 1820-1860, <https://glorerecords.blm.gov>.

<sup>8</sup> Teske, "Mabelvale (Pulaski County)," *Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*.

<sup>9</sup> It is also interesting to note that a few Civil War veterans who are interred in the Martin Cemetery are actually Union Army veterans who later sold their military land grants in northern/Midwestern states to move to Arkansas. One German Immigrant and veteran is from the Meyer family. Other German immigrants include the Morehart and Heinke families. There may also be additional German immigrant families that warrant further attention. Information provided by Bill Shepherd, Martin Cemetery Association, Little Rock, Arkansas.

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*



Martin Cemetery, Historic Section

Pulaski, AR

Name of Property

County and State

central Arkansas. The land for the Martin homestead was most likely purchased in 1821, when Allen Martin and his brother Jared C. Martin decided to settle on land south of the community of Little Rock.<sup>14</sup> The earliest available land record for the site of Martin Cemetery shows that Jared C. Martin laid claim to the land in 1826 as the result of a cash payment to the federal government. Soon after the Martin family settled in the area, infant twins Mary and John D. Martin passed away on February 5, 1833, only a few days after their birth. The family buried the infants on the family land and created a small family cemetery. Sadly, over the next year, the death of three more Martin children would follow and they were all interred in the Martin family's cemetery. As the years passed, other related families and community members were allowed to be buried in the family cemetery. After only a few decades, the cemetery had become the main community cemetery for the area and the Martin family dedicated the surrounding land for use as the cemetery expanded. In 1920, local residents realized that the cemetery was in a neglected state. In response, local community members organized the Martin Cemetery Association in order to raise funds to care for the cemetery and to take over responsibility for the maintenance and ownership of the cemetery. In 1979, Clifton Morehart was elected chairman of the Martin Cemetery Association. He quickly began fund-raising efforts to ensure the cemetery could be self-sustaining. The Martin Cemetery Association incorporated in 1983 and still continues to maintain and administer the cemetery.

### **The Martin and Douglass Families**

John Martin, Jr. emigrated from Ireland to Georgia with his parents in c. 1751.<sup>15</sup> John Martin, Jr., served in the Revolutionary War as a private in the Georgia Militia.<sup>16</sup> After the death of his parents, John Martin, Jr., purchased land in the newly opened Louisiana Purchase territories, near present day Cape Girardeau, Missouri, in 1804.<sup>17</sup> In 1806, the Martin family, which then included John Martin, Jr., his wife Elizabeth (Allen) Martin and at least eight children, traveled to the new family homestead in the Louisiana Territory. The youngest son of John and Elizabeth Martin, Jared Carswell Martin, was born in 1806 in Georgia's Cherokee Territory, during the

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<sup>14</sup> The earliest Bureau of Land Management, General Land Office Records for the area note that the Martin family was purchasing large tracts of land from the early 1820s through 1855 in the area of the current Cemetery. <https://glorerecords.blm.gov>.

<sup>15</sup> "James A. Martin," *The Goodspeed Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Central Arkansas: Jefferson, Saline, Hot Spring, Pulaski, Garland, Lonoke, Perry, Faulkner, and Grant Counties*, The Goodspeed Publishing Company, 1889, pp 485-486. United States Census Rolls, 1840, 1850, 1860. Family histories collected by the Martin family indicate that John Martin, Jr. emigrated in 1751, while he was only a few years old. The Goodspeed biography of James Martin notes that his grandfather, John Martin, Jr. immigrated to the United States sometime around 1767.

<sup>16</sup> Jared C. Martin Family Papers, 1824-1891, BC.MSS.05.01, Butler Center for Arkansas Studies, Arkansas Studies Institute: Little Rock, Arkansas.

<sup>17</sup> "James A. Martin," *The Goodspeed Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Central Arkansas: Jefferson, Saline, Hot Spring, Pulaski, Garland, Lonoke, Perry, Faulkner, and Grant Counties*, The Goodspeed Publishing Company, 1889, pp 485-486.

Martin Cemetery, Historic Section

Pulaski, AR

Name of Property

County and State

family's journey to their new home in the Louisiana Territory.<sup>18</sup> Soon after the family arrived at their new home, John Martin, Jr., passed away in 1808.<sup>19</sup>

In the early decades of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, several of John Martin's sons moved to the newly developing Arkansas Territory to forge their own family homesteads or businesses. According to Martin family histories, Allen Martin came to the soon to be Arkansas Territory as a surveyor of some part of the Southwest Trail, also known as the Military Road, which ran from St. Genevieve, Missouri, through Little Rock, Arkansas, and then on to the southwest towards Texas.<sup>20</sup> This would have put him in the central Arkansas area between 1818 and the federal recognition of Arkansas Territory in 1819. After completing his surveying work, Allen returned to Missouri Territory to his mother's home near Cape Girardeau. Allen Martin and his younger brother Jared Carswell Martin soon returned to the area of Little Rock, Arkansas to join their brother James Hutchinson Martin, who had moved to the area sometime before 1820.<sup>21</sup> When James Hutchinson arrived near the area of the present day city of Little Rock, he set up an inn and river ferry business. In 1820 James Hutchinson Martin married Martha Daniels, the daughter of another early Pulaski county settler, Wright Daniels, who set up one of the area's first grist mills.<sup>22</sup> The Martin inn and ferry was located across the river from the current historic core of downtown Little Rock.

In the early 1820s, Allen Martin returned to his mother's home in Missouri Territory one final time, in order to move her to his newly acquired property south of Little Rock near the small historic community of Fourche. Jared C. Martin was reported to have stayed in Little Rock and worked for his brother James Hutchinson, operating a ferry across the Arkansas River and delivering mail between Little Rock and Arkansas Post.<sup>23</sup> Jared C. Martin eventually joined his brother Allen Martin in southwest Pulaski County where they farmed adjacent land holdings.<sup>24</sup>

Allen Martin married Mahala Collins Rowland in 1839. Tragically, Mahala passed away the next year following the birth of the couple's first child. In 1840 Allen's mother Elizabeth Martin passed away and was buried in the recently established family cemetery, now known as

<sup>18</sup> Jared C. Martin Family Papers, 1824-1891, BC.MSS.05.01, Blue Center for Arkansas Studies, Arkansas Studies Institute: Little Rock, Arkansas.

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>20</sup> *Ibid.* Martin Family Papers, 1824-1930, UALR.MS.0051, University of Arkansas at Little Rock (UALR) Center for Arkansas History and Culture, Arkansas Studies Institute: Little Rock, Arkansas.

<sup>21</sup> Josiah H. Shinn, *Pioneers and Makers of Arkansas*, Little Rock, 1908, Reprinted by Clearfield Company by Genealogical Publishing Company: Baltimore, MD, 1999. pp 261-262.

<sup>22</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>23</sup> "James A. Martin," *The Goodspeed Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Central Arkansas: Jefferson, Saline, Hot Spring, Pulaski, Garland, Lonoke, Perry, Faulkner, and Grant Counties*, The Goodspeed Publishing Company, 1889, pp 485-486.

<sup>24</sup> Bureau of Land Management, General Land Office Records for the area, 1820-1860, <https://glorerecords.blm.gov>.

<sup>25</sup> Martin Family Papers, 1824-1930, UALR.MS.0051, University of Arkansas at Little Rock (UALR) Center for Arkansas History and Culture, Arkansas Studies Institute: Little Rock, Arkansas.

Martin Cemetery, Historic Section

Pulaski, AR

Name of Property

County and State

the Martin Cemetery. In 1842, Allen married Mahala's sister Maria Shackelford Rowland.<sup>26</sup> In 1857, Allen moved to Red River County, Texas, where he lived until his death in 1872.<sup>27</sup>

Thomas and Elizabeth Rowland, the parents of Mahala and Maria Rowland, who married Allen Martin, were originally buried in a family cemetery in Pulaski County. In the 20<sup>th</sup> century, their graves were rediscovered when a new Dillard's Department Store warehouse was being built in the area. The graves were moved from their original location to the Martin Cemetery to be nearer to their children, who were both buried in the Martin Cemetery.<sup>28</sup> The Rowland family included R. N. Rowland, who served as a county surveyor in Pulaski County during the early history of the County.<sup>29</sup> Members of the Douglass family were also early surveyors in the area. This could account for the close connection between the families in the early history of Arkansas Territory, when the area was just starting to develop in terms of settlement.

Jared C. Martin lived at his homestead south of the city of Little Rock for the rest of his life. In 1827, he married Mary Douglass, daughter of early area settler John Douglass.<sup>30</sup> John Douglass arrived in Arkansas in 1811 with a group of men, possibly early surveyors, and travelled around much of central Arkansas.<sup>31</sup> In 1817, after service in the War of 1812, John Douglass and several other men from Sumner County, Tennessee, decided to move their families to central Arkansas to set up new family plantations. By 1820, the Douglass family had settled on land south of Little Rock in the area now known as Mabelvale and near to the land that the Martin family would purchase in the early 1820s.<sup>32</sup> John Douglass, his first wife Sarah Kellum Douglass, second wife Marian Douglass, and several of his children, including Mary (Douglass) Martin, wife of Jared Carswell Martin, are all marked by stones in the Martin Cemetery historic section.<sup>33</sup>

Jared C. and Mary Martin would have 11 children together, including twins John D. and Mary Martin (both 1833-1833) and John D. Martin (1828-1833) who were some of the earliest known

<sup>26</sup> Find A Grave, Inc., *Find A Grave*, database (<http://www.findagrave.com> : accessed 1 January 2017); Record, Allen B Martin (1801-1872), *Memorial No. 71661490*, Records of the White Rock Cemetery, Red River County, Texas.

<sup>27</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>28</sup> Find A Grave, Inc., *Find A Grave*, database (<http://www.findagrave.com> : accessed 1 January 2017); Record, Thomas Rowland (1793-1854), *Memorial No. 31827044*, Records of the Martin Cemetery, Little Rock, Arkansas.

<sup>29</sup> "County Officials," Arkansas County Records, Arkansas State Archives, Little Rock, Arkansas. <http://ahc-counties.aristotle.net/default.aspx>.

<sup>30</sup> "Douglass Family History," Jared C. Martin Family Papers, 1824-1891, BC.MSS.05.01, Butler Center for Arkansas Studies, Arkansas Studies Institute: Little Rock, Arkansas.

<sup>31</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>32</sup> *Ibid.* Bureau of Land Management, General Land Office Records for the area, 1820-1860, <https://glorerecords.blm.gov>.

<sup>33</sup> According to Mr. Clifton A. Morehart, chairman of the Martin Cemetery board, a number of the Douglass family came to Arkansas from Tennessee and were buried in the Douglass Cemetery closer to the Arkansas River. During the Civil War The Union Army was advancing upon Little Rock and Mary Douglass Martin was afraid the graves would be desecrated so she had all the Douglass grave stones removed and replaced in the Martin Cemetery and left the bodies at the Douglass Cemetery. Morehart, Clifton A., personal story, December 2015.

Martin Cemetery, Historic Section

Pulaski, AR

Name of Property

County and State

burials in the Martin Cemetery. Jared C. Martin would eventually serve as a county representative in the state legislature and served as the State Treasurer of Arkansas for a short time.<sup>34</sup> Jared C. also served on the nominating committee for new state officials once Arkansas became a state.<sup>35</sup> Jared C. Martin passed away in 1857 and was buried on his own property in the Martin Cemetery, near the graves of his infant children. His son James A. Martin, who married Huldah Tracy Toncray, would also live on the family homestead, where he operated the family farm. James would also serve as a surveyor for the federal government, surveying areas of Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, Louisiana and the Indian Territory.<sup>36</sup> He also worked as a surveyor for various area railroads, including the Cairo & Fulton Railroad. James A. Martin would also follow in his father's footsteps and serve as the State Treasurer of Arkansas. He was also an early member of the Arkansas Society of Surveyors and Engineers.<sup>37</sup> James A. and his wife Huldah were both buried in Little Rock's Mount Holly Cemetery.

At least four generations of the Martin Family are buried in the Martin Cemetery. Descendants of the Martin family, including the children of Jared C. Martin, continued to live and farm in the area through the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and into early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The homestead of J. Martin (Jared C. Martin or his son James Martin) which was referred to in later years as the Martin family homestead may have been located just to the east of what is now the Mabelvale Pike, to the south of its intersection with Rick Smith Lane. What appears to be an old farmstead, with a central house and various outbuildings, can be found in the same location as early 20th century maps which label the area as the "J. Martin house or homestead. This collection of buildings was evident on area maps until 2010, when a nearby large housing complex was built and the area cleared.

### Henry Morehart

Henry Morehart was a leader of a third-party agrarian political rebellion in Pulaski County, Arkansas, during the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. He also served as an agrarian party legislator in the Arkansas House of Representatives in 1889.<sup>38</sup> Throughout his career, he was met with fierce opposition from the Arkansas Democratic Party and conservative elites. Morehart was born in Ohio in 1841, the second of twelve children.<sup>39</sup> After being raised on the family farm, he volunteered for the Union Army during the Civil War. He returned to Ohio in 1866 and married

<sup>34</sup> Jared C. Martin Family Papers, 1824-1891, BC.MSS.05.01, Butler Center for Arkansas Studies, Arkansas Studies Institute: Little Rock, Arkansas.

<sup>35</sup> D. A. Stokes, Jr., "The First State Elections," *Arkansas Historical Quarterly*, volume 10: p 133.

<sup>36</sup> "James A. Martin," *The Goodspeed Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Central Arkansas: Jefferson, Saline, Hot Spring, Pulaski, Garland, Lonoke, Perry, Faulkner, and Grant Counties*, The Goodspeed Publishing Company, 1889, pp 485-486.

<sup>37</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>38</sup> John Williams Graves, "Henry Morehart (1841-1911)," *Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*, Central Arkansas Library System, 24 September 2014. [www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net](http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net). Accessed 1 December 2016.

<sup>39</sup> *Ibid.*

Martin Cemetery, Historic Section  
Name of Property

Pulaski, AR  
County and State

Catharine Solt, with whom he had nine children.<sup>40</sup> In 1881, the Morehart family moved to Arkansas to a homestead near the Mabelvale community in southwest Pulaski County.

His most important political contribution to state politics occurred during the campaign of the office of Pulaski County state representative in 1888 and during his subsequent tenure as representative during the 27<sup>th</sup> session of the Arkansas General Assembly in 1889. In 1888, Morehart was nominated as a Union Labor Party candidate for state representative. The Union Labor Party was one of various third-party agrarian movements that were popular in rural Arkansas due to the depressed nature of the southern agricultural economy and the related fall in cotton prices and farming incomes.<sup>41</sup> The threat of a large scale political upheaval led local Democratic Party members to panic. After the end of voting on local and state races in Pulaski County, thieves entered the courthouse in Little Rock where they opened a safe and stole several ballot boxes from what were known to be heavily third-party voting precincts.<sup>42</sup> This incident was thoroughly highlighted in the local press and was taken up by the statewide newspapers as a despicable politically motivated attack on the democratic process. Due to the overwhelmingly negative reaction of the public, state lawmakers were forced to act and on February 18, 1889, the local Pulaski County representatives were forced to resign from the state legislature. Their seats were then taken by Morehart and his fellow contestants from the agrarian third-parties.<sup>43</sup>

Importantly, the most influential bill of the 27<sup>th</sup> session and then again in the 28<sup>th</sup> session of the Arkansas Legislature in 1891 was a centralized election bill that established a state board of election commissioners that gave the Democratic Party total control over the election process throughout Arkansas.<sup>44</sup> The bill also discouraged voting by poor and illiterate voters, both white and African American. This is generally regarded as a response to the power of the agrarian political parties and the perceived threat to the locally prominent Democratic Party legislators in the state.<sup>45</sup> After completing his term in the legislature in 1889, Morehart did not seek re-election and appears to have withdrawn from state-wide political service. He and his family remained active in local community life in Mabelvale, where he sometimes served as a judge of election. He also was instrumental in establishing the Good Hope School, located about five miles from his residence near Mabelvale.<sup>46</sup> Morehart continued to live at his homestead on Sardis Road until his death on January 14, 1911. He is buried in the Martin Cemetery Historic Section.

### **James Frank Hopkins**

To the far right of the main gate of the Martin Cemetery is a separate enclosure bordered by an ornamental wrought iron fence with spearhead finials. The large triple monument marks the grave of James Frank Hopkins and his wife Jennie Hopkins. James Frank Hopkins attended the

<sup>40</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>41</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>42</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>43</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>44</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>45</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>46</sup> *Ibid.*

Martin Cemetery, Historic Section

Pulaski, AR

Name of Property

County and State

Virginia Military Institute in Lexington, Virginia, after serving in the Confederate Army during the Civil War.<sup>47</sup> During his first year, Hopkins was surprised by and unwilling to accept the amount of hazing that was inherent as a social norm at the Institute.<sup>48</sup> He banded together with two other cadets, Greenfield Quarles and James McIlvaine Riley, and they pledged to form a brotherhood, which they called the Legion of Honor, in order to oppose hazing at the Institute and encourage the principle of Honor in all relationships.<sup>49</sup> This brotherhood was announced on January 1, 1869, to the other students at the Virginia Military Institute. The Sigma Nu fraternity was created as the college Greek-letter organization for the Legion of Honor members. This first chapter had 51 members by the end of the first year. Soon, the Sigma Nu fraternity grew to other campuses, first at the University of Virginia and then to other campuses across the country. In later years, Hopkins was given the title of Alpha I, for his role as the leader of the original three founding fraternal brothers of the Legion of Honor as well as his work in designing the first Sigma Nu badge and the first Sigma Nu ritual.<sup>50</sup>

James Frank Hopkins returned to Arkansas after his graduation from the Virginia Military Institute. He worked as a civil engineer, Pulaski County Surveyor, Justice of the Peace and Director of Schools.<sup>51</sup> During this time, he lived to the southwest of Little Rock, in the community of Mabelvale. He died on December 15, 1913, and was laid to rest in Martin Cemetery. In 1920, a large memorial was dedicated at the gravesite by his original fraternal brother Greenfield Quarles and a delegation representing the national Sigma Nu chapters. James Frank Hopkins's brother, Clay Hopkins, is also buried in the Martin Cemetery in the Davis family plot at the northern edge of the Martin Cemetery Historic Section.

### Statement of Significance

As surveyors and early settlers, the Martin and the Douglas families were an important part of the early settlement and development of Pulaski County, and their family connections and public service helped to form the early political dynamics that would continue to affect Arkansas politics for the next century. The Martin Cemetery Historic Section is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion A** for its association with the history of Exploration and Settlement of central Arkansas. This site is also being nominated under **Criteria Consideration D** as a cemetery associated with the settlement of the surrounding area. This cemetery is a rare surviving link with the historic community that existed in the area before the establishment of any major transportation link other than the Southwest Trail. The associated farmsteads and other architectural remnants or landscapes associated with the earliest settlement families interred in the Martin Cemetery have been lost.

<sup>47</sup> "About Us: History." *Sigma Nu Fraternity: Excelling with Honor*.  
<http://www.sigmanu.org/about-us/history>. Accessed 8 August 2016.

<sup>48</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>49</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>50</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>51</sup> Find A Grave, Inc., *Find A Grave*, database (<http://www.findagrave.com> : accessed 1 January 2017); Record, James Frank Hopkins (1845-1913), [Memorial No. 19644466](#), Records of the Martin Cemetery, Little Rock, Arkansas.



Martin Cemetery, Historic Section  
Name of Property

Pulaski, AR  
County and State

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Martin Cemetery, Historic Section  
Name of Property

Pulaski, AR  
County and State

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**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- preliminary determination of individual listing (30 CFR 7) 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:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
  - Other State agency
  - Federal agency
  - Local government
  - University
  - Other
- Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** PU10092

Martin Cemetery, Historic Section  
Name of Property

Pulaski, AR  
County and State

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreeage of Property** roughly 2 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)**

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  NAD 1983

- A. Zone: 15 S Easting: 555112.00 Northing: 3836065.00
- B. Zone: 15 S Easting: 555169.00 Northing: 3836063.00
- C. Zone: 15 S Easting: 555169.76 Northing: 3836051.98
- D. Zone: 15 S Easting: 555226.16 Northing: 3836050.95
- E. Zone: 15 S Easting: 555227.69 Northing: 3835987.32
- F. Zone: 15 S Easting: 555169.61 Northing: 3835987.01
- G. Zone: 15 S Easting: 555110.04 Northing: 3835982.49

Martin Cemetery, Historic Section  
Name of Property

Pulaski, AR  
County and State

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

Starting at a point (A) with UTM coordinates Zone 15, Easting 555112.00, Northing 3836065.00 and then East to a point (B) with coordinates Zone 15, Easting 555169.00, Northing 3836063.00 and then South to a point (C) with coordinates Zone 15, Easting 555169.76, Northing 3836051.98 and then East to a point (D) with coordinates Zone 15, Easting 555226.16, Northing 3836050.95 and then South to a point (E) with coordinates Zone 15, Easting 555227.69, Northing 3835987.32 and then West to a point (F) with coordinates Zone 15, Easting 555169.61, Northing 3835987.01 and then West to a point (G) with coordinates Zone 15, Easting 555110.04, Northing 3835982.49.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

This boundary includes all of the property historically associated with the oldest, historic sections of this cemetery.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Kathleen Fowler, Senior Librarian  
organization: Arkansas State Library, Little Rock, AR

name/title: Callie Williams, National Register Historian (Editor By)  
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e-mail: callie.williams@arkansas.gov  
telephone: 501.324.9789  
date: January 8, 2017

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**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Martin Cemetery, Historic Section  
Name of Property

Pulaski, AR  
County and State

- **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.)

### Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

### Photo Log

Name of Property: Martin Cemetery

City or Vicinity: Little Rock

County: Pulaski

State: Arkansas

Photographer: Callie Williams

Date Photographed: September 13, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 21: Overall view of Martin Cemetery, camera facing northwest from with the historic section.
- 2 of 21: Overall view of Martin Cemetery, camera facing southwest from with the historic section.
- 3 of 21: Overall view of Martin Cemetery, camera facing northwest from with the historic section.
- 4 of 21: Detail of gravestone of George C. Jaynes (1887-1915), Woodmen of the World monument, camera facing west.
- 5 of 21: Detail of vernacular/amateur gravestone, name lost, date possibly 1841, camera facing west.
- 6 of 21: Detail of gravestone of Nettie E. Fulmore (1886-1918), Woodmen of the World monument, camera facing west.

Martin Cemetery, Historic Section

Name of Property

Pulaski, AR

County and State

- 7 of 21: Detail of gravestone of Louisa Morgan (1836-1907), Woodmen of the World monument, camera facing west.
- 8 of 21: Detail of gravestone of Alur M. Wilson (1891-1913), Woodmen of the World monument, camera facing west.
- 9 of 21: Overall view of Martin Cemetery, camera facing northwest from with the historic section.
- 10 of 21: Overall view of Martin Cemetery, camera facing west from with the historic section.
- 11 of 21: Detail of gravestone of Mary A. (1871-1949) and Virgil L. Cochrane (1861-1928), metal Woodmen of the World grave marker, camera facing southwest/down.
- 12 of 21: Detail of gravestone of Sarah B. Martin (1840-1852) camera facing west/down.
- 13 of 21: Detail of gravestone of Sarah B. Martin (1840-1852), "J. Tunnah L. Rock" makers mark, camera facing west/down.
- 14 of 21: Overall view of Martin Cemetery, several Douglass and Martin graves visible, oldest section of cemetery, camera facing west from with the historic section.
- 15 of 21: Detail of gravestone of John Douglas (1782-1861), largest tablet style marker in cemetery, camera facing southwest.
- 16 of 21: Detail of gravestone of Sarah Edgeworth (1887-1888) camera facing southwest.
- 17 of 21: Overall view of Martin Cemetery, gravesite of Jared Carswell Martin (1850-1918) visible, camera facing southwest from with the historic section.
- 18 of 21: Overall view of Martin Cemetery, camera facing northwest from with the historic section.
- 19 of 21: Overall view of Martin Cemetery, Woodmen of the World marker of L. O. Dilworth (1879-1919) visible, camera facing southwest from with the historic section.

**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.

Martin Cemetery Historic Section, Little Rock, Pulaski County, Arkansas



Google Earth



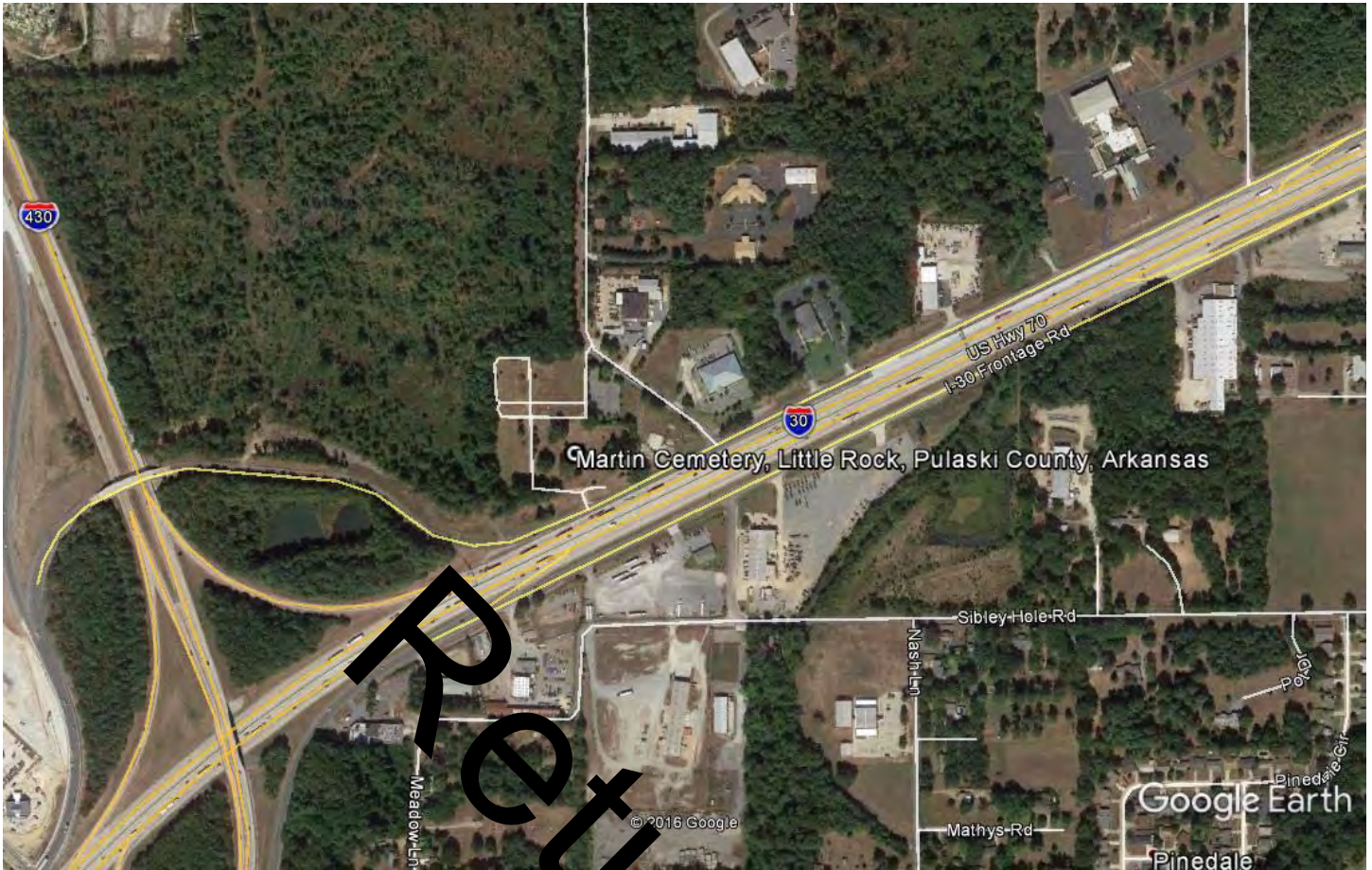
UTM

NAD 1983

A.	Zone: 15 S	Easting: 555112.00	Northing: 3836055.00
B.	Zone: 15 S	Easting: 555169.00	Northing: 3836055.00
C.	Zone: 15 S	Easting: 555169.76	Northing: 3836051.76
D.	Zone: 15 S	Easting: 555226.16	Northing: 3836050.95
E.	Zone: 15 S	Easting: 555227.69	Northing: 3835987.32
F.	Zone: 15 S	Easting: 555169.61	Northing: 3835987.01
G.	Zone: 15 S	Easting: 555110.04	Northing: 3835982.49



Martin Cemetery Historic Section, Little Rock, Pulaski County, Arkansas



Google Earth



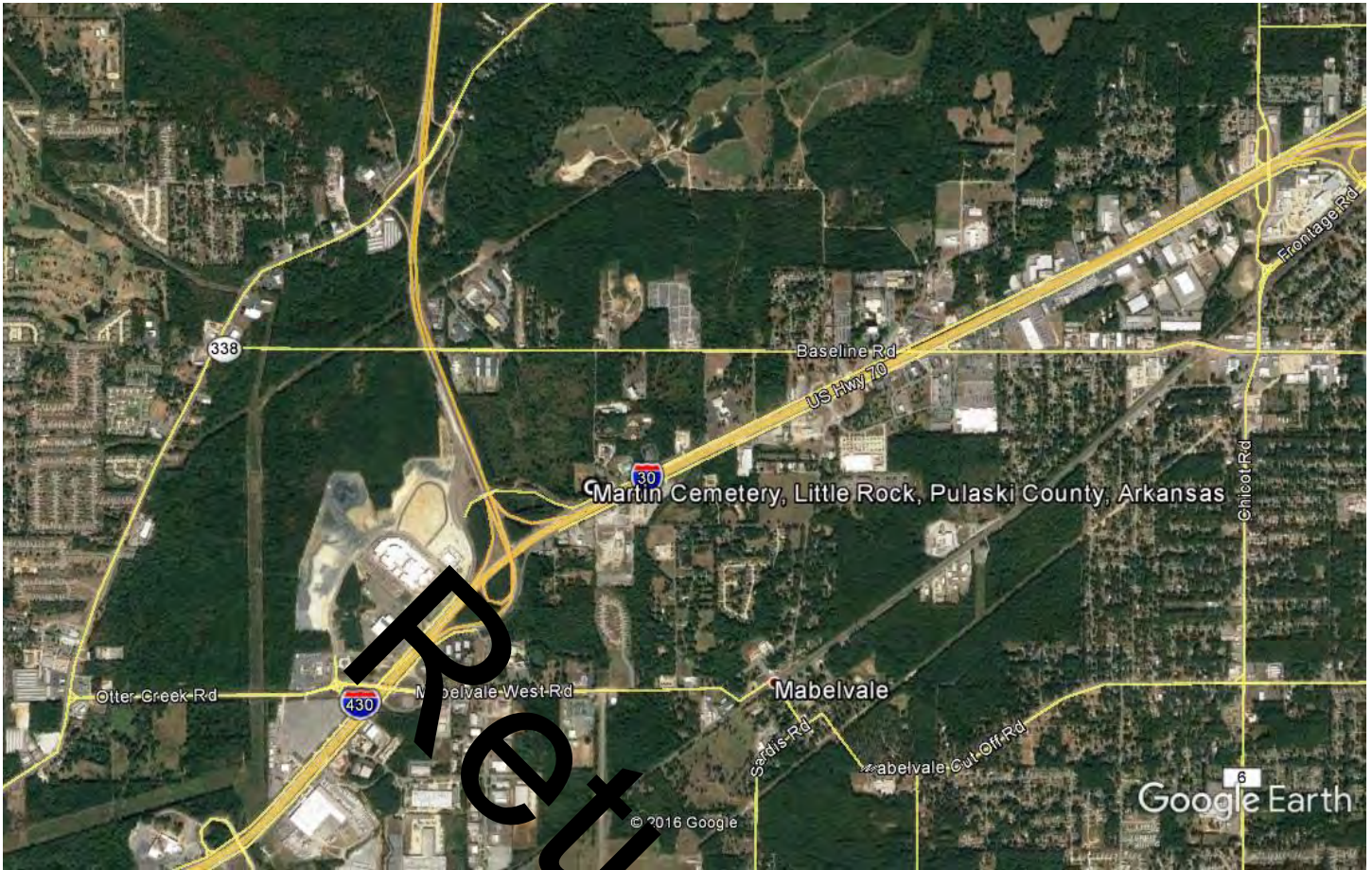
UTM

NAD 1983

A.	Zone: 15 S	Easting: 555112.00	Northing: 3836065.00
B.	Zone: 15 S	Easting: 555169.00	Northing: 3836063.00
C.	Zone: 15 S	Easting: 555169.76	Northing: 3836051.98
D.	Zone: 15 S	Easting: 555226.16	Northing: 3836050.95
E.	Zone: 15 S	Easting: 555227.69	Northing: 3835987.32
F.	Zone: 15 S	Easting: 555169.61	Northing: 3835987.01
G.	Zone: 15 S	Easting: 555110.04	Northing: 3835982.49



Martin Cemetery Historic Section, Little Rock, Pulaski County, Arkansas



Google Earth



UTM

NAD 1983

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F.	Zone: 15 S	Easting: 555169.61	Northing: 3835987.01
G.	Zone: 15 S	Easting: 555110.04	Northing: 3835982.49

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: Martin Cemetery Historic Section

Multiple Name:

State & County: ARKANSAS, Pulaski

Date Received: 4/21/2017      Date of Pending List:      Date of 16th Day:      Date of 45th Day: 6/5/2017      Date of Weekly List:

Reference number: SG100001014

Nominator: State

Reason For Review:

- |                                       |  |   |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal       | <input type="checkbox"/> PDIL            | <input type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape       | <input type="checkbox"/> Photo              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Waiver       | <input type="checkbox"/> National        | <input type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission | <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource | <input type="checkbox"/> Period             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other        | <input type="checkbox"/> TCP             | <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years |
|                                       | <input type="checkbox"/> CLG             |   |

Accept       Return       Reject      5/25/2017 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments: See return comments regarding period of significance and description

Recommendation/ Return Criteria

Reviewer Jim Gabbert 

Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2275

Date 5-25-2017

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : **Yes**      see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.





# United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
1849 C Street, N.W.  
Washington, DC 20240

## The United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

### National Register of Historic Places Evaluation/Return Sheet

Property Name: Martin Cemetery Historic Section, Pulaski County, AR

Reference Number: 100001007

#### Reason for Return

The Martin Cemetery Historic Section nomination is being returned for technical revision.

There are two primary reasons for returning this nomination. First, the narrative description is very confusing; it seems to jump from describing the entire cemetery to describing the historic section. But it is unclear at any point which portion of the cemetery is referenced. For example, the narrative summary mentions 1334 marked graves, as well as 36 known unmarked graves, but these numbers would appear to refer to the whole cemetery, not the 2 acres historic section. Please rewrite the narrative description to distinguish between the conditions and description of the historic section versus the whole cemetery. The second reason for the return is the disconnect between the area of significance, "exploration/settlement," and the period of significance, "1833-1959." It is unclear to me how the period of significance for a property associated with the exploration and/or settlement of an area can span over 120 years. Was the greater Little Rock area being "explored" or "settled" in the traditional sense in the 20<sup>th</sup> century? Is this "settlement" significant and if so, is this property really representative of it? (For example, are the persons buried in the cemetery in the 1950s from the immediate area?) Please think critically about the period of significance for this and all cemeteries,

We appreciate the opportunity to review this nomination and hope that you find these comments useful. Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions. I can be reached at (202) 354-2275 or email at [<James\\_Gabbert@nps.gov>](mailto:James_Gabbert@nps.gov).

Jim Gabbert, Historian  
National Register of Historic Places  
5/25/2017





THE DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS  
**HERITAGE**

October 26, 2017



Asa Hutchinson  
*Governor*

Stacy Hurst  
*Director*

J. Paul Loether, Deputy Keeper and Chief  
National Register and National Historic Landmark Programs  
National Register of Historic Places  
1201 Eye St. NW, 8th Fl.  
Washington D.C. 20005

Arkansas Arts Council

Arkansas Natural  
Heritage Commission

Arkansas State Archives

Delta Cultural Center

Historic Arkansas Museum

Mosaic Templars  
Cultural Center

Old State House Museum

RE: RESUBMITTAL: Martin Cemetery Historic Section, Little  
Rock, Pulaski County, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Loether:

We are enclosing for your review the above-referenced nomination. The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the Martin Cemetery Historic Section to the National Register of Historic Places. The Arkansas Historic Preservation Program has complied with all applicable nominating procedures and notification requirements in the nomination process. This nomination is a resubmittal (**Reference Number 100001007**).

If you need further information, please call Callie Williams of my staff at (501) 324-9789. Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,

Stacy Hurst  
State Historic Preservation Officer

SH:clw

Enclosure



ARKANSAS HISTORIC  
PRESERVATION PROGRAM



1100 North Street  
Little Rock, AR 72201

(501) 324-9880  
fax: (501) 324-9184  
tdd: 711

e-mail:  
[info@arkansaspreservation.org](mailto:info@arkansaspreservation.org)  
website:  
[www.arkansaspreservation.com](http://www.arkansaspreservation.com)

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