

METHODIST CEMETERY

CITY OF ROSWELL CEMETERY CONDITIONS ASSESSMENT



FINAL REPORT
July 8, 2008

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Developmental History

Methodist Cemetery (refer to Appendix A, Illustration B), also known as the Old Roswell Cemetery, was originally affiliated with Mount Carmel Methodist Church, which was established in 1836. The Church was located at the intersection of Alpharetta and Woodstock Streets on the northern side of Woodstock Street. In later years, the Church changed its name to Roswell United Methodist Church. By 1858 the Church had outgrown its facilities and began raising money to construct a larger building. The following year, Barrington King, the son of Roswell King who is thought of as the Founder of Roswell, offered the Church land on Alpharetta Street near Green Street for the new Church building. This original 1859 building is still standing and is owned and utilized by the Masonic Lodge (since 1952). Later, in 1919, a larger Church was constructed on Mimosa Boulevard and is the current Roswell United Methodist Church.

The first Methodist minister of the Church was Reverend William Sampler who served from 1836 to 1854. According to local historians, Reverend Sampler requested the stone steps of the original Log Church be reused as headstones for himself and his wife. However, the steps were later moved, in the twentieth century, to the new Roswell United Methodist Church on Mimosa Boulevard where they are found currently. There is no remaining evidence of the exact location of the original Methodist Church. According to oral history, the location was known in 1909, when D.D. Hopkins was allegedly interred with his head pointed in the direction of the original Log Church. It was likely located on the crest of the slope along the entry drive, on the northern side of Woodstock Street between Alpharetta Street and the gravel Cemetery access road that travels northeast from Woodstock Street. (Refer to Figure 2.1).



Figure 2.1 The Mount Carmel Methodist Church is believed to have been located on the crest of the knoll to the right of this access road.

While the original Methodist Church moved away from the Cemetery, the congregation continued to be buried at the graveyard. At this time the Cemetery was opened to the public. Ownership of Methodist Cemetery has not been claimed by the Roswell United Methodist Church or the City of Roswell and remains without a legal owner today. Jim Wright, a local citizen who maintained the Cemetery in the mid-twentieth century until his death in 1971, became known as the "foster father"

of the Cemetery. Mr. Wright solicited donations and enlisted volunteers, as needed, to help maintain the grounds. After his death, the Roswell Business and Professional Woman's Club took on the task of caring for the Cemetery. Beginning in 1975, the Cemetery became known as Old Roswell Cemetery. At this time the club installed newspaper recycle bins near the water tower on Woodstock Street and the money received from recycling was put towards upkeep of the Cemetery. In 1981 the club transferred their interest in the Cemetery to the Cemetery Care Fund, whose organizing committee took over maintenance. This same committee works to maintain Founders' Cemetery as well, starting in 1977.

By the mid-1980s, the Cemetery became over-utilized as a short cut to the local high school, because Woodstock Street is too narrow for sidewalks. Students could not walk up Woodstock Street from the intersection of Woodstock and Alpharetta Streets to the school and so they cut through the Cemetery to avoid the dangerous intersection. By 1985, the Cemetery Care Fund was working to raise \$50,000 to repair the deteriorating retaining walls that appear to have been installed by the mid-twentieth century at the intersection of Alpharetta and Woodstock Streets. To alleviate the pedestrian hazard to local students and other pedestrians, the city placed a meandering sidewalk from the northwest corner of the northern portion of the Cemetery to connect to Alpharetta Street in 1989. At this time Michael Cole, a local Boy Scout began restoration and clean up of the Cemetery to earn his Eagle Scout status. This effort involved other high school volunteers and local businesses. Despite efforts to clean the grounds, the Cemetery has incurred much vandalism, including damage to 20 monuments in 1994 alone. (*Refer to Figures 2.2-2.3*)

Cemetery Property

The current legal boundaries appear to encompass all known graves found within Methodist Cemetery. As discussed above, there is a possibility that graves may be found on the other side of the northern boundary of the Cemetery. Due to modern development along all other legal boundaries of Methodist Cemetery, is it unlikely that the Cemetery extends beyond them.

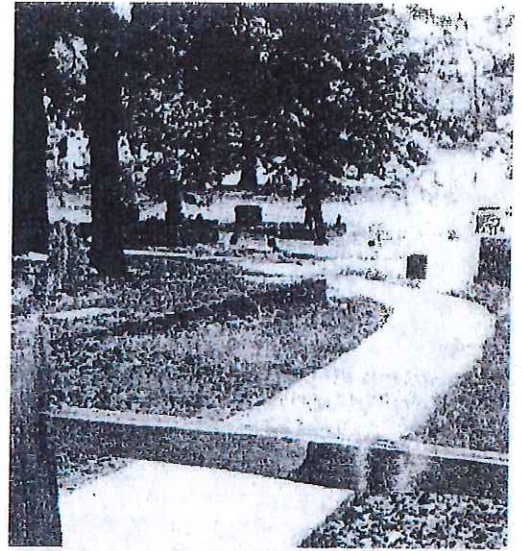


Figure 2.2 This 1989 view of Methodist Cemetery depicts the sidewalk installed by the City of Roswell in that year. Photo courtesy of the Roswell Library and Archives.



Figure 2.3 Here Michael Cole returns a stone fragment of a monument to its original location. Photo courtesy of the Roswell Library and Archives.

Current Use

Methodist Cemetery is currently active with space for interments in family plots and a limited amount of individual plots available. The current use of Methodist Cemetery is as a local historic landmark, a passive recreational park, and an active Cemetery. The Cemetery is incorporated into local walking and driving tours published by the Roswell Historical Society and encouraged by the City of Roswell.



Figure 2.4 This interment took place on February 8, 2008, on the south side of the Cemetery.

Existing Conditions

Methodist Cemetery is in poor condition. Invasive vegetation is encroaching on some monuments along the northern legal boundary line. Trash can be found throughout the Cemetery, but is not extensive. Vandalism is a detriment to the condition of this Cemetery. Visual inspection along Alpharetta and Woodstock Streets is difficult, which leads to vandalism. Approximately 1/8 of the monuments in the Cemetery are in need of repointing, resetting, as well as major/minor fragment repairs. There are good examples of statuary that should be monitored due to high vandalism risk. There are also extensive erosion issues along Woodstock Street and within portions of the Cemetery.

Landscape Elements

Vegetation

The northern portion of the site contains a number of large deciduous trees, which make up the overstory. The southern section of the property is open and contains a few hardwoods interspersed with several natural groupings of mature evergreen trees. Other mature trees include Eastern Red Cedars, Oaks of varying sizes and species and a few species of Pine Trees. An impressive American Holly tree exists near the middle of the northern parcel next to the asphalt path. In addition, a large Southern Magnolia specimen is located along Woodstock Road near its intersection with Alpharetta Street. A number of the large canopy trees in the northern section of the Cemetery have trunks and branches covered or partially covered in English Ivy. Many small flowering trees such as Crape Myrtles and Dogwoods appear throughout the Cemetery as well.

The ground plane is comprised of leaf litter under mature trees and grass in areas that receive adequate sunlight. Moss has overtaken a few of the most shaded plots. English Ivy and several shrub species can be found on top of graves and in many cases have not been maintained. A number of older oak trees have been overtaken by escaped English Ivy throughout the Cemetery. Several plots exist throughout the Cemetery containing exotic ornamental species such as Boxwood and Nandina. In addition, several typical Cemetery plants such as Yuccas, Jonquils, Irises,



Figure 3.1 Mature American Holly tree located near existing asphalt path in the northern portion of the Cemetery.



Figure 3.2 Mature oak tree with escaped English Ivy on trunk and branches.



Figure 3.3 Compacted and eroded informal path along Woodstock Street.



Figure 3.4 Metal chain fence along Alpharetta Street.

and Daffodils are scattered throughout the site and are usually associated with specific graves. One mature Camelia exists near the former Church site.

Circulation

Some formal pedestrian circulation exists within Methodist Cemetery, which is inconsistent with the historic layout. Sidewalks and paths of varying materials, condition, and age crisscross the site. A section of the Roswell Historic Trail traverses a portion of the Cemetery. In addition, there is a severely compacted informal path that follows the high ground along the north side of Woodstock Street caused by foot traffic cutting through the site. Finally, Woodstock Street bisects the Cemetery and contains relatively high speed vehicular traffic. Pedestrian circulation along Alpharetta Street is handled by a city maintained concrete sidewalk that runs the entire eastern edge of the Cemetery.

Parking

A small gravel parking area exists adjacent to Woodstock Road on the northern portion of the site. The parking area consists of four spaces surrounded by a wooden fence. Portions of the fence are leaning severely and need to be stabilized. Each parking space contains a concrete stop bar. A brown plastic trash receptacle is also located within the parking area.

Lighting & Site Furniture

There is currently no lighting on this site and site furniture is limited to two trash receptacles and a wooden bench. One receptacle is located within the small parking area near Woodstock Road and the other is associated with a Marta bus stop along Alpharetta Street. The wooden bench is located near the curvilinear concrete sidewalk and is in average condition for its age. The bench was donated to the Roswell Historic District by the descendants of Valentine and Nancy Coleman.

Signage

Several types of signage exist on site: 1) a wooden historic marker (placed by the Georgia Historical Commission), 2) a new black and white metal sign placed by the Roswell Historical Society, 3) a few metal plaques containing the Cemetery name mounted on the stone entrance wall on either side of Woodstock Street, and 4) a metal directional sign advertising the location of Kehillat Chaim Reform Temple. In addition, two Roswell Historic Trail marker signs appear on the property and a Marta bus stop sign was also documented. The majority of the signage is located around the

stone entrance walls near the intersection of Woodstock Street and Alpharetta Streets. The wooden historic marker, one of the Roswell Historic Trail Signs, and the Marta bus stop sign are all located in the far eastern edge of the property along Alpharetta Street. The additional Roswell Historic Trail sign can be found in the center of the northern portion of the Cemetery at the terminus of the concrete sidewalk.

Hardscape

Three major site features exist: 1) a stone entrance wall on both sides of Woodstock Street 2) an oxidized metal chain fence that runs along the length of the boundary with Alpharetta Street and 3) a concrete retaining wall adjacent to the sidewalk along Alpharetta Street. The stone entrance wall is in average condition overall, however a portion of the structure has been damaged recently and needs to be repaired. The chain fence is in good condition, but a few of the posts have recently been removed from the earth and need to be reset. The concrete retaining wall along Alpharetta Street is in average condition. In addition to these major site features, there are several staircases built into the grade along Woodstock and Alpharetta Streets and a partially buried stone curb exists on the northern side of Woodstock Street.

Erosion

Erosion problems appear throughout the site. The most serious erosion tends to occur along heavily used circulation routes. The historic roadbed within the site has a cut slope on either side that is eroding and needs to be stabilized so to not undermine adjacent graves.

Utilities

Several utilities were observed on site. A water spigot was discovered just south of the adjacent L-shaped building on the eastern edge of the Cemetery. Overhead power lines run along Woodstock Street as it travels through the Cemetery.

Gravemarkers

Monuments

Methodist Cemetery has a large variety of monument types and materials, such as marble, granite and concrete. The monument



Figure 3.5 Stone entrance wall on north side of Woodstock Street.



Figure 3.6 This monument, for a member of the Voss family, is a pulpit marker with delicate carvings and features the masons symbol.



Figure 3.7 These bedsteads utilize marble obelisks with intricately carved symbolism.



Figure 3.8 The J. Rufus and M. Isabella Lowry monument has toppled. This is a condition that can be found through the Cemetery.

types found in the Cemetery include: headstones; footstones; die on base; die in socket; die, base & cap; bedsteads; lawn marker; raised top; ledger; obelisk; pulpit marker; and specialty stones like Modern Woodmen of America tree stumps and intricately carved monuments. These monuments are in a variety of conditions. Typically all stones, save the ones built in the last half of the twentieth century, are in need of cleaning due to biological and airborne pollutants. Fragments of monuments have a tendency to travel within the boundaries of the Cemetery and have in some apparent cases become associated with another interment. Also, toppled headstones have been leaned up against their base, copings or other monuments so that the inscription can be read from passersby. This is dangerous for the fragment, as someone may step on it and break it further. A far better practice is to note the location where the fragment was found, and if known, where it belongs and put it into storage until it can be repaired appropriately. If there is no storage space available, it is acceptable practice to bury the fragment 4 – 6 inches below grade where it was found or where it is known to belong. This burial site should be noted on a map and properly sited in the journal for the Cemetery, so that at a later time it may be dealt with. Fortunately there does not appear to have been any monument cleaning undertaken that has been detrimental. It should be noted that older marble monuments should be handled with great care when cleaned as marble is a much softer material and is easier to cause damage to during cleaning.

Many types of copings are found in this Cemetery in various states of repair, but typically are only in need of repointing. These copings vary in materials including concrete masonry units, granite blocks, marble blocks, bricks, and fieldstones. In some cases, the concrete masonry units have been skim coated with a masonry mixture. Another important feature found in this Cemetery is cast iron fencing. Some of the newel posts have been broken and are in need of repair. Other fenced-in plots are missing pieces. It is imperative for the longevity of this material, which likely dates to the mid- or late nineteenth century, that it be properly repaired. A walk-through inspection of the Cemetery finds lots of odd pieces of metal and stone. These odd little bits and pieces are fragments of a monument or hardscape feature of an interment. It is important that none of these are discarded. As knowledge and familiarity with each plot is developed by the Historic Roswell Cemeteries it may be discovered where these bits and pieces belong.

Unmarked Graves

Due to irregularities along the northwestern legal boundary line of Methodist Cemetery (roughly perpendicular to Woodstock Street), it is likely that some unmarked graves may be found on the other side of the fence that follows the current legal boundary. It is also apparent that there are unmarked graves in the northeastern section of the northern half of the Cemetery. In this section some unmarked graves have been marked with fieldstones and others with pieces of metal. Future archaeological efforts at this Cemetery should be undertaken to determine if unmarked graves are in these two areas. Ground disturbing activity should be avoided in these areas until an archaeologist has determined that there are no unmarked interments. If found an unmarked grave should be marked on maps for the cemetery and identified with a fieldstone marker. Refer to Appendix A, Illustration C.

Database

Analysis

Database information for two of the three historic cemeteries in Roswell was completed in February 2008 by the Roswell Historical Society, and was an initiative of its president, Connie M. Huddleston. Data collection efforts stopped for the Summer of 2008 prior to starting the data collection at Founders' Cemetery. Data collection will resume in the fall with Founders' Cemetery. This database contains the following information fields for each gravesite not associated with a family or marked plot (refer to Figure 3.4): Date of Recordation; Recorder; Cemetery Name; General Location; Mapped; Grave # (each interment is labeled, e.g. Grave 1, Grave 2, etc.); Military Veteran; Condition of Grave; Hitt's Book (if interred is mentioned in Michael Hitt's *In Memory Of, Cemetery Records of Roswell, Georgia*; and Missing Information). When a group of individual graves were defined by coping, etc as a family plot a plot record was used to record the information on the gravesites. This plot record in the database contains the following information fields for each plot (refer to Figure 3.5): Date of Recordation; Recorder; Cemetery Name; General Location; Surnames in Plot; Boundary Type; Condition of Boundary; Mapped; Grave # (each interment is labeled, e.g. Grave 1, Grave 2, etc.); Condition of Graves; Military Veterans; Other Notes; Unmarked Graves; Hitt's Book (if interred is mentioned in Michael Hitt's *In Memory Of, Cemetery Records of Roswell, Georgia*; and Missing Information). The information for this database was gathered in 2007 by volunteers and members of the Roswell Historical Society. Information was entered into a



Figure 3.9 This family plot along the northern boundary of Methodist Cemetery has been outlined with stucco-covered masonry, yet no interments are marked. This suggests that interments may exist within the defined plot.

Date	7/14/2007
Recorder	Connie Huddleston
Cemetery	Old Roswell/Methodist
General Location	Three tiers from lane in corner
Mapped	<input type="checkbox"/>
Grave #	Wire fence plot, three graves outlined in field stone, no markers
Military Veterans	unknown
Condition of Graves	debris and plants
Hitt's Book	
Missing Info	<input type="checkbox"/>

Figure 3.10 Example of an Old Methodist Cemetery grave record.

CITY OF ROSWELL, GEORGIA

Cemetery Conditions Assessment • Methodist Cemetery

Date	8/15/2007	Recorder	Pat Carter
Cemetery	Old Roswell Methodist		
General Location	East side of main driveway section		
Surroundings in Plot	Gravel/Grass		
Boundary Type	Fenced by other plot's boundaries		
Condition of Boundary			
Mapped	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Grave 1	Double marker with grave 2) STRICKLAND Harold O. June 18, 1905-Aug. 23, 1963 cement urn placed on bottom left of marker		
Grave 2	Double marker with grave 1) STRICKLAND Joseph C. July 3, 1904-Dec 1, 1964 (old in this)		
Grave 3	William Strickland Apr 6, 1929-Feb 4, 1955 "A life but of love gone to live with God above." Insulating in concrete?		
Grave 4	Double marker with grave 3) Father Edmund David Childers Jan 29, 1877		
Grave 5	Double marker with grave 4) Mother Maggie Childers Oct 15, 1845-Mar 28, 1918		
Grave 6	Matilda Childers Nov 3, 1812-Aug 15, 1937 (heart shaped marker) marble footstone in concrete		
Condition of Graves	All but grave 1 need dressing		
Military Veterans			
Other Notes			
Unmarked Graves			
Notes Back	pgs. 16, 23		
Missing Info	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Figure 3.11 Example of an Old Methodist Cemetery plot record for the database.



Figure 3.12 The Gray Family plot at Methodist Cemetery.

Microsoft Access database and is available through the Roswell Historical Society.

Future fields of information to be gathered for use in the database should include: GPS Location; Repairs (date and information of previous repairs and updated as repairs are made and referenced to the log book maintained by the administrative body of the cemetery); Family Plot (is this part of a family plot); and Craftsman's Marks (insignia/stamp of manufacturer/craftsman). The current field for Grave # should be divided into the following fields: General Description; Monument Type/Material; and Hardscape Elements. Ideally a 3/4 view photograph (an oblique angle of the monument showing the main elevation and a typical side elevation) of the monument should also be included in this database record. Currently some of the database records do not have enough room in the Grave # field for all of the information. When future information is inputted this should be addressed so that all of the information prints from the record.

The following case studies serve to illustrate the use of information recorded for individual grave sites in the Cemetery Database compiled by the Roswell Historical Society. These case studies highlight typical issues found in the Methodist Cemetery and provide applications for making repairs and prioritizing decisions. When appropriate, guidance for expansion of the database has been provided to encourage expansion of the information gathered to improve the usefulness of the database for these and other purposes. A grave interment field form from Michigan Historic Cemeteries Preservation Guide is included in the *Appendix B* to illustrate the additional information needs that may be gathered to improve the usefulness of the database. Accompanying this form is identification guide, which can be used while completing the form in *Appendix C*.

Database Case Study #1 (Figure 3.12 and record on next page)

The following is a sample grave record for the database of the Gray family plot.

When preservation efforts are focused on this cemetery the record for Case Study #1 should be expanded by adding a field for GPS Location or inputting it into the existing "General Location" field. Furthermore the "Grave 1 and Grave 2" fields can be reorganized into the following fields: Monument Type: Die on Base; Monument Material: Marble; Hardscape Elements/Materials: Concrete Block coping - parged with pea gravel; Craftsman Marks: None; General

Description: Monument is in good repair and clean. Ivy has begun to attach itself to the coping; and Inscription: GRAY (line 1). Column 1: WILL A./ AUG. 18, 1898/ SEP. 24, 1965. Column 2: LUCILLE C./ JUNE 25, 1905/ OCT. 8, 1994. Last Line (centered, italic): Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.

Date	Recorder	Cemetery
7/21/2007	Archie Richard	Old Roswell/Methodist
General Location		
west side at front 100' from road		
Surnames in Plot		
Gray		
Boundary Type		
marble		
Condition of Boundary	Mapped	
excellent	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Grave1		
Will A. Gray Born Aug 18, 1898 Died Sep 24, 1965 FATHER		
Grave2		
Lucille C. Gray Born Jun 25, 1905 Died Oct 8, 1994 MOTHER		
Condition of Graves		
excellent-no repairs necessary		
Military Veterans		
Other Notes		
Combined stone: GRAY Blessed are the dead which died in the Lord		
Unmarked Graves		
Hitt's Book	Missing Info	
yes, 33	<input type="checkbox"/>	



Figure 3.13 Detail of ivy growing into cracks among the concrete masonry unit blocks of the coping of the Gray family plot.

The Next Step – Repairs

In this case study it is noted that there is ivy growing in the mortar joints and cracks of the coping of the Gray family plot. Ivy and other vegetation grows in such crevices drawing nourishment from the minerals in the mortar. This in turn weakens the mortar strength and as root systems grow this will slowly break the coping apart. Upon inspection of the plot by the qualified staff person of the administrative body of the Roswell Historic Cemeteries it should be noted that this can be addressed by volunteer staff. The coping and the plot itself is stable and in good condition.

Using pruning shears a volunteer may sever the ivy at its root. Care should be taken not to damage the coping. The ivy should be allowed to die (approximately one week) before it is removed



Figure 3.14 The Willie G. Whitley headstone, Old Methodist Cemetery.

by hand (wearing protective gloves) from the cracks and mortar joints. It is important to allow the ivy die as it will then shrink and die making it easier to remove from crevices. A herbicide that will not cause detriment to the coping could then be sprayed on the root system.

Database Case Study #2 (Figure 3.14 and record below)

The following is a sample grave record from the Old Methodist Cemetery database documenting the grave of the Willie G. Whitley.

Date	Recorder	Cemetery
9/22/2007	Sherron Lawson	Old Roswell/Methodist
General Location		
8th tier west of corner of lane (single grave)		
Mapped		
<input type="checkbox"/>		
Grave1		
Willie G. infant of Mr. and Mrs. Whitley born Dec. 20, 1900 Died March 19, 1901		
Military Veterans		
Condition of Graves		
reset and clean		
Hitt's Book		Missing Info
yes, 61		<input type="checkbox"/>

When preservation efforts are focused on this cemetery the record for Case Study #2 should be expanded by adding a field for GPS Location or inputting it into the existing "General Location" field. Furthermore the "Grave 1" field can be reorganized into the following fields: MonumentType: Headstone; MonumentMaterial: Marble; Hardscape Elements/Materials: None; Craftsman Marks: None; General Description: Monument has biological staining and a corner marker lying against its base; and Inscription: WILLIE G./ INFANT OF/ MR. & MRS/ WHITLEY/ BORN (italic)/ DEC. 20,/ 1900/ DIED (italic)/ MAR. 19,/ 1901.

The Next Step – Repairs

In this case study it is noted that there is significant biological staining on the headstone and that a corner marker has been leaned against its base. Upon inspection of the plot by a qualified staff person of the Roswell Historic Cemeteries, it should be

noted that the headstone is sturdy enough to be cleaned. Previous experience with monument cleaning is necessary as care still needs to be taken when cleaning headstones due to their shallow thickness. Prior to cleaning the stone the corner marker should be appropriately removed from the base of the headstone and stored.

To begin work on this headstone, staff/volunteers should photograph the corner marker in its current condition and location. It should also be noted on a map and an appropriate entry should be made into the cemetery log book of the cemetery to become part of the permanent record. As there is currently no storage facility for migrated fragments this corner marker should be buried underground (*refer to Preservation & Rehabilitation Recommendations on page 21*). To do this:

1. Record location on cemetery map
2. Photograph the corner marker in place
3. Approximately 2' from the headstone, dig a hole large enough to place the corner marker in that when filled would maintain approximately 6" of soil and sod between the marker and grade
4. Place approximately 2" of clean, graded sand in the bottom of the hole for drainage and to support any irregularities of the stone
5. Carefully place the stone flat, face up in the sand
6. Cover the fragment with clean, graded sand (particularly if the soil could stain the fragment) prior to filling the hole with the displaced dirt and sod from the hole.
7. After work has been completed and entered into the cemetery log book, the location of the buried corner marker should be noted so that it is easily recovered and returned to its original site.

The following tools should be provided by the qualified staff person supervising the volunteers who will be cleaning the monument:

- Variety of shapes and sizes of natural bristle brushes
- Closed cell, cosmetic-type sponge
- Protective eye wear and rubber gloves
- Toothbrushes/Q-tips for inscription
- Plastic pails (used to store water to be used in cleaning)
- D/2 Biological Solution (Cathedral Stone Products), Kodak Photo-Flo and Orvus; use 1 oz. to 5 gal. of water for a cleaning solution
- Two spray bottles (for clean water and a non-ionic detergent to water solution)

The following steps should be utilized by the supervised volunteers to clean the monument:

1. Use a natural bristle brush remove loose debris
2. Pre-wet the monument by spraying with clean water
3. Apply the cleaning solution by spraying a portion of the monument that can be cleaned in 5 - 10 minutes
4. Using a wet natural bristle gently brush the cleaning solution into the section of the monument to be cleaned.
5. Rinse the cleaning solution off of the section of the monument by using the spray bottle with clean water in it
6. Apply the cleaning solution by spraying to portion of the monument that can be cleaned in 5 - 10 minutes
7. Using a wet closed cell sponge gently rub the section of the monument to be cleaned
8. Rinse the cleaning solution off of the section cleaned by using the spray bottle with clean water
9. Repeat as necessary
10. Stop cleaning immediately if monument material appears to crumble or discolor
11. Gently pour water from a pail over the completely cleaned monument until all cleaning solution residue has been removed



Figure 3.15 The Colson M. Hook pulpit marker at the Methodist Cemetery.

Database Case Study #3 (Figure 3.15 and record on next page)

When preservation efforts are focused on this cemetery the record for Case Study #3 should be expanded by adding a field for GPS Location or inputting it into the existing "General Location" field. Furthermore the "Grave 1. Grave 2 and Grave 3" fields can be reorganized into the following fields (using Grave 3 as an example): Monument Type: Pulpit Marker; Monument Material: Marble; Hardscape Elements/Materials: Rusted and dismantled cast iron fence; Craftsman Marks: None; General Description: Monument has severe biological staining but is otherwise in good condition; and Inscription: COLSON M. (curved)/ HOOK/ JUNE 26, 1828/ MAY 14, 1904/ Precious is the sight of (*italics*)/ the Lord is the death of (*italics*)/ his saints (*italics*).

Date	Recorder	Cemetery
6/14/2007	Derek Todd	Old Roswell/Methodist
General Location		
fronting Hwy 9 30 yards from Woodstock		
Surnames in Plot		
Hook		
Boundary Type		
wrought iron fence 2' high		
Condition of Boundary	Mapped	
rusty	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Grave1		
Hook, H. Eldon Born 2/10/1871 Died 5/14/1937 footstone "Thy kingdom come Thy will be done"		
Grave2		
Hook, Luther T. Born 6/14/1860 Died 1/10/1913 "Behold what manner of love the Father hath bestowed upon us that we should be called the Son of God"		
Grave3		
Hook, Colson M. Born 6/26/1828 Died 5/14/1904 footstone "Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints"		
Condition of Graves		
good		
Military Veterans		
Other Notes		
Unmarked Graves		
Hitt's Book	Missing Info	
yes, 37	<input type="checkbox"/>	

The Next Step – Repairs

In this case study it is noted that there is significant biological staining on the headstone and the cast iron fence is in disrepair. Upon inspection of the plot by a qualified staff person of the administrative body of the Roswell Historic Cemeteries, it should be noted that due to the significant amount of biological staining, the monument needs to be cleaned using a poultice cleaning method. Such methods require training and should only be undertaken by professionals. Until a staff person has undergone the necessary training this monument will have to be left as is or a professional will need to be hired as the budget allows.

Upon inspection the cast iron fence the staff person should note that the fence has scrub trees growing around its spindles and it has rusted. To remedy this situation three tasks need to be performed:



Figure 3.16 Scrub trees have grown up through and around the cast iron fence of the Hook family plot.

1) removal of vegetation growing on and around the fence; 2) cleaning and sealing of the extant fencing; and 3) restoration of the missing fence sections.

Task 1 may be undertaken by volunteer staff. Using a small handsaw the volunteer may sever the trunks of the scrub tree near its root. Care should be taken not to damage the fencing during this procedure. The vegetation should be allowed to die (approximately one to two months as needed) before it is removed. To remove a trunk that has intertwined with the fence, further severing of the trunk may be warranted. This must be done with extreme caution. Due to the delicate nature of this task administrative staff should be present. It is important to let the scrub trees and other vine-like vegetation have a chance to die causing it to shrink and become brittle making it easier to remove from crevices. A herbicide that will not cause damage to the coping may then be sprayed on the root system to further insure the vegetation does not grow back.

Tasks 2 and 3 need to be undertaken by professionals familiar with historic fencing. Administrative staff should seek out training and knowledge regarding historic fencing prior to engaging a qualified professional.

Recommendations

Recommendations are divided into two categories. The first category, General Recommendations, provide guidelines for the City to follow in ongoing efforts to preserve and interpret the cemeteries. The second category provides recommendations specific to Methodist Cemetery. These two categories are further divided and listed in order of priority. High priority tasks are indicated with a "①" and should be performed as soon as possible. Medium priority recommendations are indicated with a "②" and should be accomplished as funding permits. Low priority recommendations are marked with a "③" and should be undertaken after high and medium priority items have been accomplished, unless it is more feasible to undertake them sooner in conjunction with work on a higher priority recommendation.

General Recommendations

Administration

- ① Establish a governing agency for Historic Roswell Cemeteries with a minimum staff of Director/Historian and a Manager/Assistant Historian. These will be employees of the city with the Director reporting directly to the Community Development Department.

Duties of the Director/Historian should include: 1) Reporting to and taking direction from the Director of the Planning Department; 2) Communicating needs of each individual Cemetery, the Roswell Historic Preservation Commission, the Roswell Historical Society, and other organizations to the Director of Planning for implementation; 3) Reporting on the cemetery on a quarterly basis to Roswell Historic Preservation Commission, the Roswell Historical Society and the City; 4) Coordinating all work at each cemetery; 5) Coordinating and supporting Heritage Tourism of Roswell Cemeteries; 6) Organizing and maintaining records/archives of cemeteries in conjunction with the Roswell Archives and Library; 7) Establishing and following procedures for acquisition of additional staff/volunteers as needed; 8) Maintaining a job description for the Director, Manager and vendors/individuals/volunteers involved with the Cemetery; 9) Assisting the Manager as needed; 10) Maintaining a list of priorities (short term & long range) monthly as well as providing a five year plan for the Roswell Historic Cemeteries.

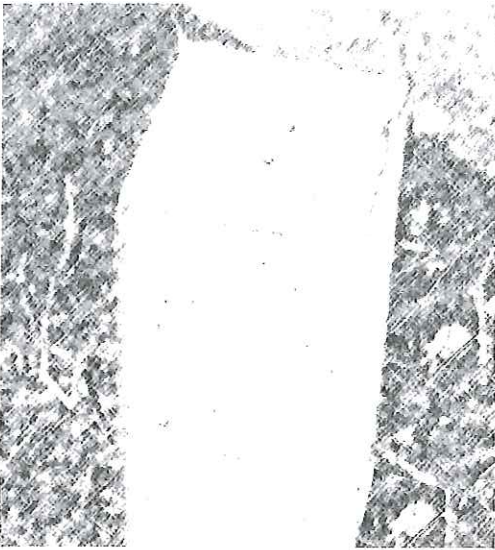


Figure 4.1 Monuments should be embedded at the intersection of the legal boundary lines to properly define the Cemetery.

Duties of the Manager/Assistant Historian include: 1) Reporting and taking direction from the Director of Historic Roswell Cemeteries; 2) Overseeing all work at the cemeteries by utility companies, private individuals/groups, municipal and civic organizations. Work may include: interments, archaeology, documentation, repairs, maintenance, site planning, and interpretation; 3) Maintaining specification sheets on all chemicals and materials utilized at cemeteries; 4) Overseeing interpretation of all cemeteries; 5) Assisting Director as needed.

- ① Establish & publish (local newspaper) a written contextual statement for each Cemetery. This statement should be revisited every two years.
- ① Establish & publish (local newspaper) a written mission statement for each Cemetery. This statement should be revisited every two years.
- ② Research as needed for Interpretation & Heritage Tourism. (*Refer to related General Recommendations for Heritage Tourism and individual recommendations for interpretation.*)
- ② Establish and maintain contacts with monument companies, stone carvers, masons, Cemetery organizations, civic organizations involved with Roswell Cemeteries, and other cemeteries in the region.
- ③ Roswell Historic Cemeteries should contact the Georgia Department of Transportation Office of Environment and Location to be added as a consulting party for road projects near the intersections of Alpharetta and Oak Streets, Alpharetta and Woodstock Streets and Sloan Street.
- ③ Communicate as necessary with the Archaeology Unit of the State Historic Preservation Office (yearly), the Roswell Historic Preservation Commission (quarterly), the Roswell Historical Society (quarterly) & the City of Roswell (weekly).

Legal Boundary

- ① Monuments should be placed at all property corners to mark the legal boundary of each extant Cemetery and any adjacent city-owned land property.
 - The approximate cost of setting a monument to demarcate the legal boundary of this Cemetery is \$3,000.
 - The cost to survey and establish a tax plat for this Cemetery is approximately \$10,000.

- ② Facilitate documentation of each Cemetery by overlaying a grid, which can be established on a Cemetery-by-Cemetery basis (scale may vary from site to site). This grid should be marked with surveyors flags at the intersection points of the grid and assigned a GPS point. A marker flag should not be placed if it would conflict with a monument, hardscape element (e.g. coping) or landscape feature (e.g. shrub) in such cases this intersecting point should be left out. A numbering system should then be established for the columns and rows of this grid. Locations of site features should be located according to this grid.
- ③ Acquire all extant deeds related to each individual Cemetery and adjacent property including tax plats.

Archaeology

- ① Before any ground disturbing activity is permitted/ undertaken within the legal boundaries of the cemetery, the area should be evaluated by an archaeologist to determine if there is a potential for unmarked graves. If necessary, have an archaeologist observe initial ground disturbing activity.
 - It is estimated that as needed archaeological services would cost \$7,000/year when Roswell Historic Cemeteries is initially begun. After this initial phase these services will only be needed under special circumstances.
- ② If unmarked graves are encountered they shall be marked with a fieldstone as previously established. Appropriate documentation through mapping and Roswell Historic Cemeteries records shall be undertaken when unmarked graves are encountered.
- ③ An archaeologist should be retained for any GDOT, City or County Road projects that would affect the cemeteries with each project evaluated on a case-by-case basis as to extent of assistance needed.
- ③ Interments shall only be undertaken by city-appointed personnel and be located in areas determined to hold no interments by an archaeologist.

Documentation

- ① The existing Microsoft Access database established by the Roswell Historical Society should be updated to reflect new information as it is gathered by the Roswell Historic Cemeteries administration. As time permits this database should be expanded to include the following information:

Recommendations



Figure 4.2 This die in socket monument found in the northern portion of Methodist Cemetery has been broken by vandals. Until it can be repaired it should either be stored off site, or buried next to its base.



Figure 4.3 This shattered headstone found in the northern half of the Cemetery should be carefully cataloged and stored so that it can be repaired. If left as is these fragments could be separated and lost.

GPS location of grave site, date repairs undertaken, associated family plot, boundary type/condition, inscription, craftsman marks, and monument material/condition.

- This database should be available to the public to search at the Roswell Archives at the Cultural Arts Center. Eventually this database should be made available through the World Wide Web. Making this information available to the public would capitalize on the popularity of genealogical research currently being undertaken by the public at large. This will also provide a forum for researchers to provide further information on individual residents of each Cemetery.
- Each monument/grave site should be photographed (a photograph of each elevation of complex monuments and a $\frac{3}{4}$ view of simpler monuments) and this photograph should be linked to this database.

- ① Collect all known records for each Cemetery. Advertise for records (photographs, maps, interviews) in local paper(s), and designate storage space for acquired records.
- ② Update GIS Department (City of Roswell Planning Department) with information regarding vegetation (species, age, condition, etc.), legal boundary, hardscape features (type, age, condition, etc.) and update as needed (every 2 years).
- ③ Determine if any progeny of interred at the cemeteries are extant in the southeast by advertising in local newspapers, Cemetery publications, regional newspapers, as well as genealogical societies in Georgia and Southeast. Make note of such relatives on the survey form of the interred when found.

Preservation & Rehabilitation

- ① Both the Director and Manager should receive training from a qualified individual/organization or attend seminars/conferences regarding:* 1) Best practices for monument resetting; 2) Cleaning of monuments; 3) Repair of monuments; 4) Documentation of interments.
 - Approximately \$5,000/year should be available to both the Director and Manager of the Roswell Historic Cemeteries for training workshops, seminars and conferences to further their knowledge of historic cemeteries.

*Seek guidance from Archaeology Unit of the State Historic Preservation Office.

- ① When monument "fragments" are found, their locations should be noted on a map (along with GPS coordinates), photographed *in situ*, and carefully tagged with an identification number. All of this information should be incorporated into the cemetery records for future use including as much detail of the circumstances behind the finding of the fragment, its associated grave site, material composition, and location the fragment is stored at. Fragments should be stored in an archive, under control of the Roswell Historic Cemeteries until they can be reunited with their monument. Another option is to record the location of the fragments and burying them. To begin dig a hole ten to fifteen inches deep so that when the fragment is placed in the hole there is approximately six inches between the top of the monument and grade level. Place about two inches of clean, graded sand in the hole for drainage and to support any irregularities in the stone. Carefully place the stone flat, face up in the sand. Cover the stone with sand, particularly if the soil is a staining variety, then add about six inches of soil and sod. Refer to Figure 4.4 and the Case Study of the Rollie B. Green monument.



Case Study of the Rollie B. Green monument: This die on base monument has been vandalized causing the die to be separated from its base. This die should be appropriately stored so that the die is not lost by further vandalism. This is an instance where the fragment could be buried 4" - 6" below grade adjacent to the base.

- ① Any dismantled headstones, or other monument fragments, should not be stored leaning against a monument base, coping, retaining wall, or other monument. Such fragments should be stored in an archive, under control of the Roswell Historic Cemeteries until the monument can be reset. Another option for storing of fragments is burying them, see recommendation above. Refer to Rollie B. Green Case Study.
- ① Chemical herbicides and pesticides are not encouraged in the vicinity of monuments. If chemical herbicides or pesticides are warranted they should be thoroughly researched regarding



Figure 4.4 Due to the placement of this tablet for Oren K. Massey against its base, a vandal was able to break this tablet into smaller fragments. Fragments of monuments should never be placed against their base as it promotes vandalism.

possible negative impacts to the integrity of the resource.

- ① Monument repair work (including resetting, restoring, and cleaning) should be performed by qualified individuals. All such work shall be monitored by the Manager, who will establish best practices to be utilized by the vendor/individual. The Manager shall keep detailed information regarding work undertaken, material(s)/substance(s) utilized, and determine appropriateness to the activity.
 - The cost to reset a typical monument of the size found in Founders' Cemetery is approximately \$500.
 - The cleaning of monuments in this Cemetery could be undertaken by volunteers, who had received appropriate training for cleaning. The cost of this training with volunteers providing their own supplies is approximately \$1,500.
- ① Appropriate methods to repair a fragmented monument include: 1) Reversible treatments (preferred), such as using lime mortar, which is reversible and softer than stone; 2) Use of epoxies to re-adhere fragments to a monument. This should be carefully undertaken – it is imperative to thoroughly review product information prior to use of epoxies to insure suitability; 3) When using epoxies it is suggested that the seam between the fragment and monument is filled with an appropriate material to blend with the now intact monument – oftentimes this seam is sealed on the outside with a mixture of the epoxy and samples of the monument material that have been crushed to color this epoxy; 4) To adhere large fragments of masonry it is accepted practice that rods are utilized in the repair to key into the two pieces – these rods should be of nylon or Teflon, as metal can rust and discolor the stone.
- ① Establish and maintain a library with the following topics in mind: Monument design; Funerary Carvers/Monument Works in Georgia, the Southeast & United States; Funerary customs in Georgia, the Southeast & United States – Grave Intentions by Christine Van Voorhies; Guide books on other cemeteries in Georgia; General history of Roswell; Family Histories for those interred; Materials/chemicals utilized in Graveyards; Repair of monuments – A Graveyard Preservation Primer by Lynnette Strangstad; and Master Plans, Cultural Landscape Reports, Historic Structure Reports, etc. of similar cemeteries.
 - Approximately \$1,000/year should be budgeted to maintain a library for reference use of the Historic Roswell Cemeteries administrative staff.

General Site Work

- ① Before any ground disturbing activity is undertaken the Director should consider Archaeological potential and seek appropriate guidance.
- ① Under no circumstances should a known grave be disturbed.
- ① No activity should be undertaken that would alter or remove a historic element of the Cemetery (monument, hardscape feature).
- ① All work conducted at the Cemetery should be evaluated in regard to adverse effects on the historic resource. For example, will any chemicals/substances used in the work affect the integrity of the Cemetery?
- ① Determine potential hazards to the integrity of the Cemetery, its mission, or contextual statement. Establish safeguards against any potential hazards.
- ① Take steps to ensure that all general site work undertaken in the Cemetery is approved by the Director of the Cemetery. If work is undertaken in the Cemetery that has not been approved by the Director, a process should be established to stop said work.

Perpetual Care

Defined as: Any activity relating to the general preventative maintenance of a Cemetery to maintain extant conditions

- ① Saplings shall be removed prior to becoming an established tree.
- ① Establish best practices and provide training for individuals/organizations involved in perpetual care.
- ① Supervision of perpetual care should be undertaken by the Manager.
- ① Maintain records of when and who performs perpetual care. Determine potential hazards of each perpetual care action and establish safeguards against these hazards.
- ① Establish procedures for immediate stop-work orders for all perpetual care activities.
- ① All contracting for perpetual care should be undertaken by the Director. Vendors/Individuals shall report to the Director.
- ① Maintenance of lawns (mowing) shall avoid historic hardscape features and monuments. A rubber guard must be utilized on mowers, NOT a metal guard. See Figure 4.5.
- ① Weed eaters and other edging/trimming devices should never



Figure 4.5 The William M. Lewis headstone has been toppled. Lawn mowers should not mow over or near this monument as damage would likely occur.

come in contact with a monument – when trimming of grass or plantings is undertaken adjacent to a monument they shall be trimmed by hand or a rubber guard shall be used on the trimmer.

- ① Monitoring of Cemetery on a daily basis – undertaken by someone of the governing body of the Cemetery. This should be done to identify vandalism, misuse, potential hazards (due to natural causes, utilities, vendors, individuals; users, etc.). All such activities should be noted in a daily journal and reported to appropriate authorities as needed.
- ② Establish and ensure a quarterly walk-through of each Cemetery with the City of Roswell Arborist/Forester. The Director shall determine if/when additional walk-through(s) are necessary, as regards to droughts, inclement weather, etc.
- ② Establish and maintain a contact list of all perpetual care vendors/individuals.

Cleaning of Monuments

- ① ALWAYS USE THE MOST GENTLE MEANS AVAILABLE TO CLEAN A MONUMENT AS THEY MAY OFTEN BE FRAGILE AND EASILY DAMAGED. *Refer to the Case*
- ① The use of acidic cleaners should be avoided in general, but in particular on marble or limestone. *Refer to the Case Study below.*
- ① Never clean a monument by sandblasting.
- ① Never repolish/reinscribe a monument except under extreme circumstances. This must be done under the supervision of Cemetery personnel and undertaken by a qualified individual/company.



Case Study of the Mettie Weaver monument: This obelisk is constructed of marble. Great care must be used when cleaning marble to prevent sugaring. Cleaning agents with a low or neutral PH are preferred as the typical cleaning agent for such monuments.

- ① Typical water pressure from municipal water systems is approximately 40 – 60 PSI. Many cemetery conservators and professionals agree that use of this PSI would cause damage to an unstable stone. Therefore, a PSI of 20 or less is recommended. Typically while cleaning a monument there are two methods for regulating water pressure used in cleaning. As outlined on page 12 of this document a spray bottle can be used to apply water to a monument while rinsing. Another recommended method is to install a framework that would support a perforated rubber house like that used in irrigation that would continuously drip water along the monument surface rinsing pollutants in the process.
- ① Never clean an unstable monument.
- ① Never use wire brushes, metal scrapers, putty knives, or other hard metal utensils to clean a monument.
- ① Utilize a soft bristle brush (e.g. painter's or toothbrush) to remove pollutants/biological matter.
- ① The frequent cleaning of monuments (less than every 3 - 5 years) should not be undertaken. Even the most carefully cleaned stone loses particles with each cleaning causing deterioration of the monument.
- ① Before utilizing protective coatings it is important to fully understand the chemistry of the product to be used and how it will affect the monument. For example, impermeable coatings will cause spalling of the masonry.
- ① Bear in mind that it is unlikely that cleaning of a monument will make it look "new" or "fresh from the monument works."
- ② All cleaning of monuments should be under the supervision of Cemetery personnel, and such personnel should take time to perform as needed education for those undertaking the cleaning.
- ② Always test a small portion of monument with your intended cleaning process to determine potential hazards.
- ② To begin cleaning a monument, first remove dry materials with a soft bristle brush.
- ② Always clean a stone from the bottom up to avoid streaking. Refer to Figure 4.6.
- ② Before utilizing a cleaning agent, clean the monument with water (preferably distilled) and a short bristled brush.



Figure 4.6 As in this example, monuments should be pre-wetted prior to the start of the cleaning process and should be cleaned from the bottom up. Photo courtesy of Connecticut Gravestone Network.



Figure 4.7 Methodist Cemetery has been appropriately included in a walking tour developed to highlight Roswell's historic sites. This tour can be built upon to provide brochures about the sites along its route including the cemeteries.

- ② Always wet a stone with a spray bottle of clean water (preferably distilled) prior to starting the cleaning process; this ensures the monument is damp when starting the cleaning process allowing for a more thorough cleaning. Refer to Figure 4.6.
- ③ A typical cleaning solution should be a mild, non-ionic detergent.
- ③ After using a cleaning agent rinse the stone with water to remove any residue.

Interpretation

- ① Research to be undertaken: aerial research; deed research; oral interviews of local residents (solicit via newspaper, the Roswell Historical Society, the Roswell Historic Preservation Commission and the City of Roswell); consolidate research on families & individuals interred in Cemetery; and organizations involved with the Cemetery over its lifetime – especially as it concerns repair, cleaning and restoration efforts undertaken by them. A wealth of information is held by local historians and members of the Roswell Historical Society. Soliciting this information will be key to interpretation efforts.
- ① Gravestone rubbings are not encouraged in any Cemetery. Rubbings are a common cause of gravestone damage. Gravestone damage is typically caused by improper rubbing technique or materials used in the process, such as a coin, that leaves marking on the monument itself. Damage caused by improper gravestone rubbings is not easily fixed. If, despite the potential for damage to historic markers, gravestone rubbing is allowed, then the following regulations are suggested to govern its practice:
 1. Those under the age of 18 shall not be left unattended while making gravestone rubbings and must be supervised by an adult.
 2. Gravestone rubbings shall be limited to sound monuments. If a monument appears fragile or unsound, rubbings shall not be allowed.
 3. The extent of cleaning allowed to perform gravestone rubbings is the use of a soft bristle brush to dust the monument.
 4. Use a heavy grade paper so wax or ink does not bleed through onto the stone, irreversibly discoloring or staining the monument.
 5. Amply cover the entire area to be rubbed for the gravestone rubbing, and do not rub off of this paper onto the monument.

6. Do not write or otherwise mark on the monuments.
7. Attach the paper to the monument using masking tape. Make sure all tape is removed when finished.
8. Do not perform gravestone rubbings on ornate or heavily carved monuments as the pressure may damage the carvings.
9. Do not perform gravestone rubbings on course-grained stones as coloring agents may bleed through the paper onto the stone.
10. The best gravestone rubbings will be achieved from using monuments that are in good condition with low-relief or incised carvings.

- ① Monuments of importance to the community (to be identified by Director) should have completed HABS-level drawings undertaken. If such monuments are damaged, the drawings can be instrumental to their repair. Also, if such monuments are lost, the drawings will allow for accurate reinstatement of the monument. If a monument is replaced with a new one, a plaque should be mounted explaining the circumstances to visitors.
- ② Develop local school programs involving the cemeteries. Such topics could be: The evolution of Roswell and how it relates to each Cemetery; The importance of individuals interred at cemeteries; Reflection of social strata as represented by each Cemetery.
- ② Develop a tour of Methodist Cemetery. Expand/update as to incorporate research as it is undertaken; tailor to various user groups (schools, civic organizations, tourists); and establish a procedure to schedule tours of the Cemetery.
 - Approximately \$5,000/year should be allocated for interpretive program materials and development for use with local students, visitors and the general public.
- ② Provide information for publications by outside sources (newspapers, local histories, civic organizations, etc.). Ensure information provided is accurate. Always update as new information becomes available.
- ③ Install an interpretive kiosk(s) and/or sign at each cemetery and develop rotating panels for each kiosk(s) and/or sign.
 - Installation of an interpretive kiosk at Methodist Cemetery would cost approximately \$5,000.
- ③ Undertake publications relating to the Roswell Historic Cemeteries. Start by soliciting funding for publications through various grants for a simple brochure tailored to the

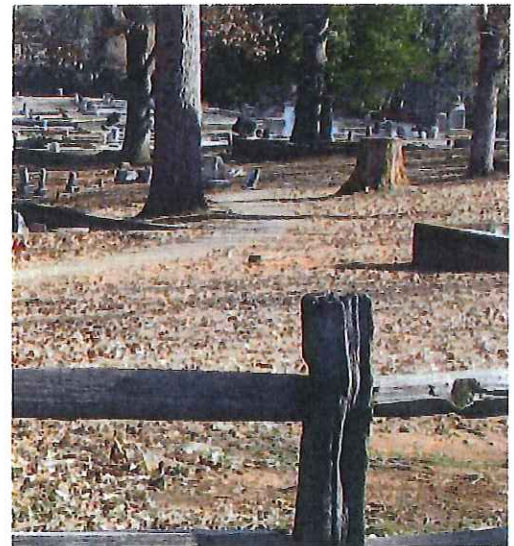


Figure 4.8 The 1980s sidewalk through the Cemetery is not appropriate. Installation of another ground disturbing feature would be detrimental to unmarked and marked graves, therefore it should be avoided.



Figure 4.9 This coping is being undermined by erosion along this access road off of Woodstock Street. It is important to halt such erosion.



Figure 4.10 The parking lot adjacent to Woodstock Street should be removed as it is not appropriate to Methodist Cemetery.

general audience. Then determine if enough research exists for a book or pamphlet telling the story of the cemeteries. It is important to update such materials as research expands.

- The cost to research and draft a brochure is approximately \$4,000 and would cost approximately \$3 each to produce.

Heritage Tourism

- ① Develop a working relationship with the Roswell Historical Society and any tour groups that serve the Roswell area and encourage responsible tours of the cemeteries.
- ① Attend City Council, Roswell Historical Society, and Roswell Historic Preservation Commission meetings as availability allows. Be an active participant in such meetings and advocate ways the Roswell Historical Society can interact with such organizations.
- ① Represent the Cemetery to local business associations.
- ② Advocate for the Cemetery at conferences, seminars, local festivals and the like that impact the Roswell Historic Cemeteries.
- ③ Contact, prepare, and encourage genealogical societies, Cemetery enthusiasts and organizations to visit the Cemetery.

Site Specific Recommendations

Access

- ① As a general recommendation, concrete is not a suitable material for use in a historic Cemetery—for circulation or any other construction. A concrete sidewalk along a vehicular route or perimeter of the property may be appropriate to access the site, but should terminate at the site boundary or entrance. In the case of Methodist Cemetery, the existing concrete path installed in the late 1980s should be removed and disturbance to adjacent graves minimized. *Refer to Figure 4.8 on page 28.*
- ① The central road bed that extends north from Woodstock Road through the historic core of the site should be utilized for site access. Recommendations for erosion control along this route are included in this section. The road should be regraded and resurfaced with granite aggregate. Formal paths, established on a grid in the newer section of the Cemetery, should also be maintained with natural surfaces. Ideally, the remainder of the site would be surfaced with lawn. In some

areas of the site conditions exists unfavorably for growing lawn and therefore may require hardwood bark mulch or a fine aggregate such as slate. The materials are in keeping with the historic fabric of the site and may also be used for areas where graves are not clearly marked or locations where "cow paths" exists.

- ① Appropriate erosion control needs to be implemented along Woodstock Street to prevent loss of graves, monuments, and copings along both the north and south side of Woodstock Street. Careful attention must be undertaken not to disturb extant graves; guidance of an archaeologist is imperative.
- ① The installation of sidewalks and meandering paths through the Cemetery are not appropriate. Originally paths would have been dirt or graveled access roads with pedestrian pathways being left as lawn.
- ③ The extant parking along Woodstock Street should be removed and replaced with lawn, like that of the extant surrounds. Pay careful attention not to disturb the area any more than necessary in case there is any archaeological potential in that location. Parking should be established off site or in a location where no graves are known to exist – this is an activity where an archaeologist would need to be consulted prior to commencement of any work. *Refer to Figure 4.10 on page 29.*

Archaeology

- ① The northwestern legal boundary (roughly perpendicular to Woodstock Street) for Methodist Cemetery on the northern side of Woodstock Street is irregular compared to the other legal boundaries. This merits research to determine if this boundary has shifted or changed over time. Discussion with the adjacent property owner should be undertaken for feasibility of limited archaeology along this boundary to determine if the Cemetery, at one point, extended beyond it. If unmarked graves are found, they should be marked on maps of the cemetery and identified with fieldstone monuments. It is important that negotiations with adjacent landowners are legally undertaken with those knowledgeable in the laws governing interments prior to any archaeology being undertaken on adjacent properties.
- ③ It should be noted that historically the Mount Carmel Methodist Church was located on the rise of land in the cemetery to the north of Woodstock Street. Whenever ground disturbing activity is undertaken, this should be noted and if it is apparent that there may be foundation piers or other signs of the Church, an archaeologist should be present.



Figure 4.11 These trees should have been removed when they were saplings. If they had been removed the damage to the cast iron fence would not have occurred. Historic cast iron fences are a character-defining feature of any cemetery and should be maintained appropriately.



Figure 4.12 These marble steps into the Fraser family plot off of Alpharetta Street are important hardscape features that should be maintained.



Figure 4.13 The coping surrounding this family plot near the original site of the Mt. Carmel Baptist Church is in need of repointing.

Preservation & Rehabilitation

- ① The placement of monuments, or their fragments, against their base, a coping, a retaining wall, vegetation, or other monument is discouraged. This may lead to further destruction of the monument/fragment if someone should step on it or if a limb should fall on the leaning monument/fragment, etc. Such pieces should be properly stored – refer to General Recommendations: Preservation & Rehabilitation.
- ① All historic cast iron fencing should be appropriately maintained: 1) The use of grit blasting or physical process (typically wire brushing) to remove rust and accumulated layers of protective coatings is appropriate, but should only be undertaken by a qualified professional – refer to Preservation Brief #27 “Maintenance and Repair of Architectural Cast Iron”; 2) It is important that cleaned cast iron be painted immediately with corrosion-inhibiting primer before new rust begins to form (anywhere from a few minutes to a few hours); and 3) This should be followed with an appropriate protective coating – typically metal paint. Refer to Figure 4.11 on page 30.
- ② It is important that the steps from family plots to Alpharetta and Woodstock Street be maintained for their historic character defining features. These steps can be of concrete, marble, granite or other masonry and treatments should bear in mind their original purpose and material needs. Refer to Figure 4.12 on page 30.
- ② Copings and retaining walls present in this Cemetery range from good to fair condition. In most cases repointing of the masonry is all that is needed. It is important that any mortar used when repointing does not exceed the current strength of the extant mortar. New mortar should also match the old in



Case Study of the Douglas family plot: This family plot utilizes pea gravel for the ground cover within the coping of the plot. The use of concrete for this ground cover would be inappropriate and would cause damage to the headstone monument.

texture, color and general appearance. *Refer to Figure 4.13.*

- ③ Oftentimes copings and retaining walls demarcated a new ground cover from the typical lawn found in the rest of the Cemetery. The use of concrete as ground cover in this Cemetery is inappropriate. Appropriate ground covers include: lawn, granite or marble chips, pea gravel, or dirt.

General Site Work

- ① The retaining wall on either side of Woodstock Street with the low integrated pipe and chain fence dates to the late twentieth century but is important as it prevents erosion of the corners of this intersection. This wall needs to be maintained and could help with erosion control.
- ③ Installation of pedestrian amenities: trash can(s), bench(es) and signage (directional, informational, etc.)

Perpetual Care

- ① The lawn and other plantings around headstones and monuments in this Cemetery should be trimmed with a mechanical trimmer utilizing a rubber guard.
- ① Mowing should only be undertaken by a small push mower utilizing a rubber guard near monuments and hardscape elements.
- ① Strategic pruning of vegetation is simple maintenance that can have a dramatic effect on the appearance of a grave. Volunteer saplings should be removed immediately before they become bigger problems. *Refer to Figure 4.11.*

Interpretation

- ③ Themes for potential interpretation of this Cemetery include: Mount Carmel Methodist Church; Reverend Sampler and his wife; various monument types found in cemeteries; restoration and preservation efforts in the Cemetery; transition from a church graveyard to a modern late twentieth century Cemetery; the development of the Methodist Church in Roswell; socioeconomic status emphasizing the range found at the Cemetery; and changing attitudes of funerary art and memorialization.
- ③ Programming could include: a scavenger hunt for students to find various aspects of the Cemetery (funerary symbols, non-native interments, etc.); community service (clean up and maintenance) for local Boy Scouts and Department of Corrections inmates; costumed tours for special events, such as Halloween or Founder's Day; and inclusion into local tours for genealogical and Cemetery societies (e.g. Association for

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

ILLUSTRATIONS

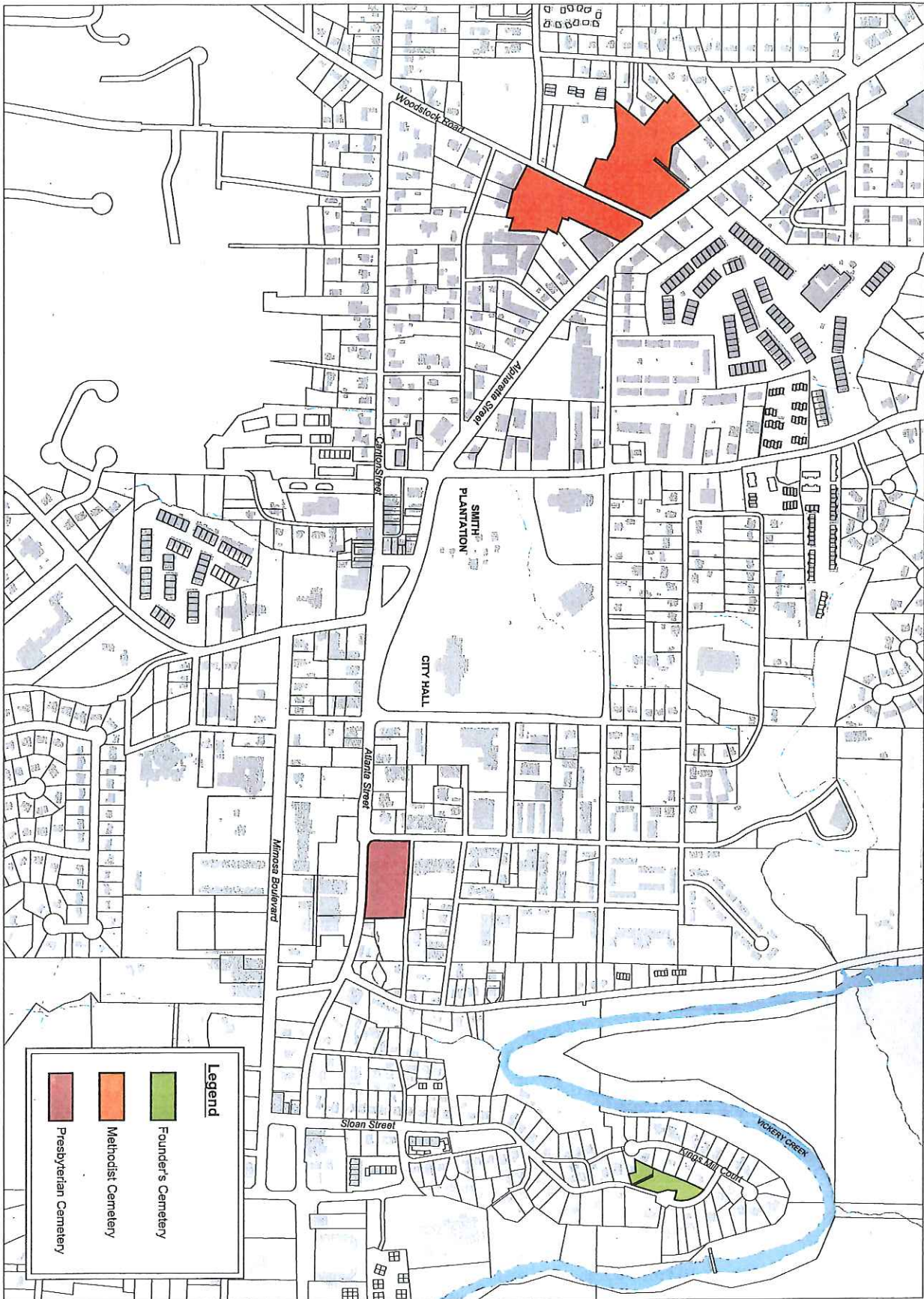


ILLUSTRATION
A

CONTEXT
MAP

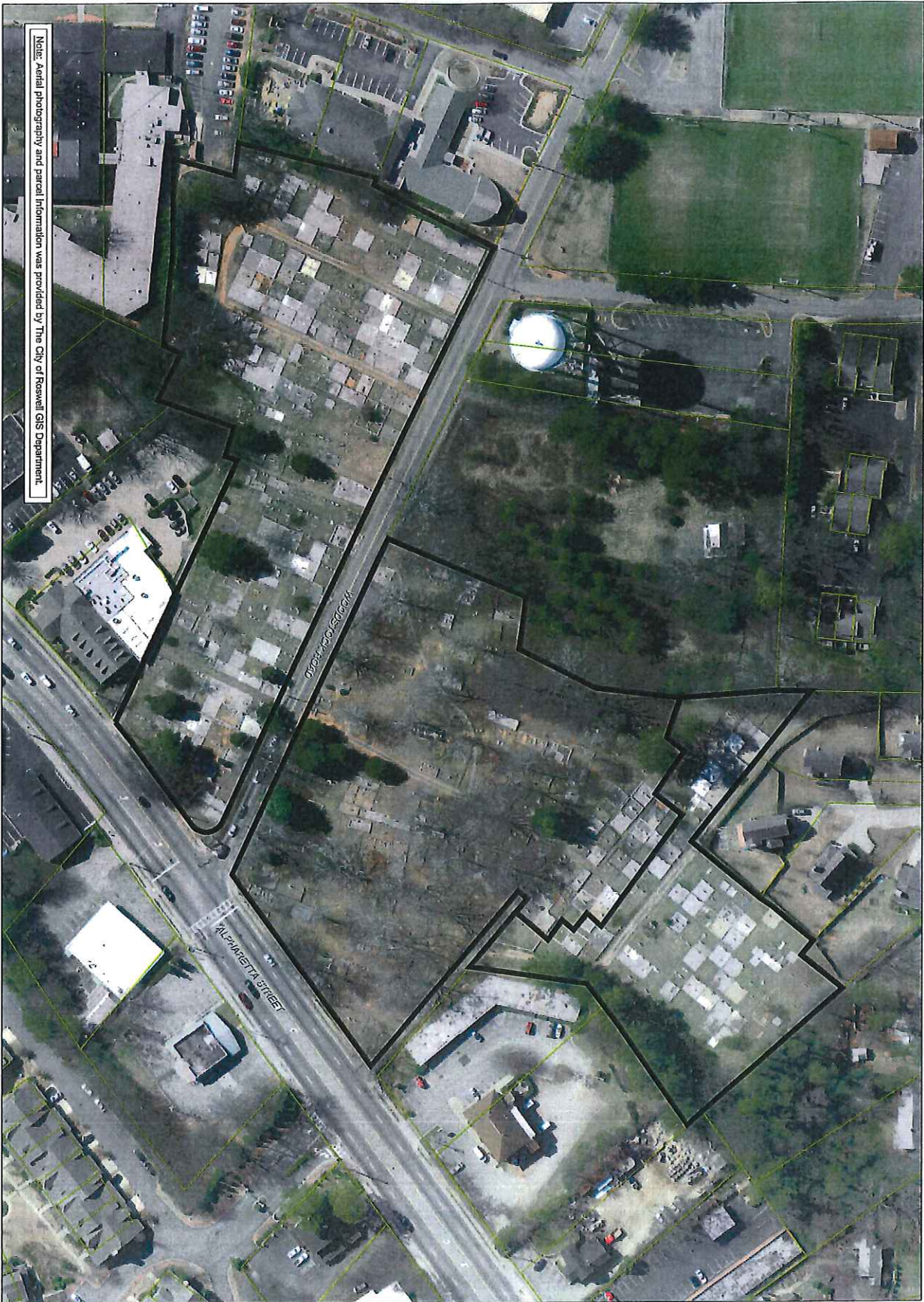
0 250 500

METHODIST CEMETERY

CITY OF ROSWELL, GEORGIA

THE
JAEGER
COMPANY

425 South Peach Street, Suite 100
Roswell, Georgia 30076-3434



Note: Aerial photography and parcel information was provided by The City of Roswell GIS Department.

THE JAEGER COMPANY

475 Powell Drive, Suite 1000
Roswell, Georgia 30076-7400

ROSWELL

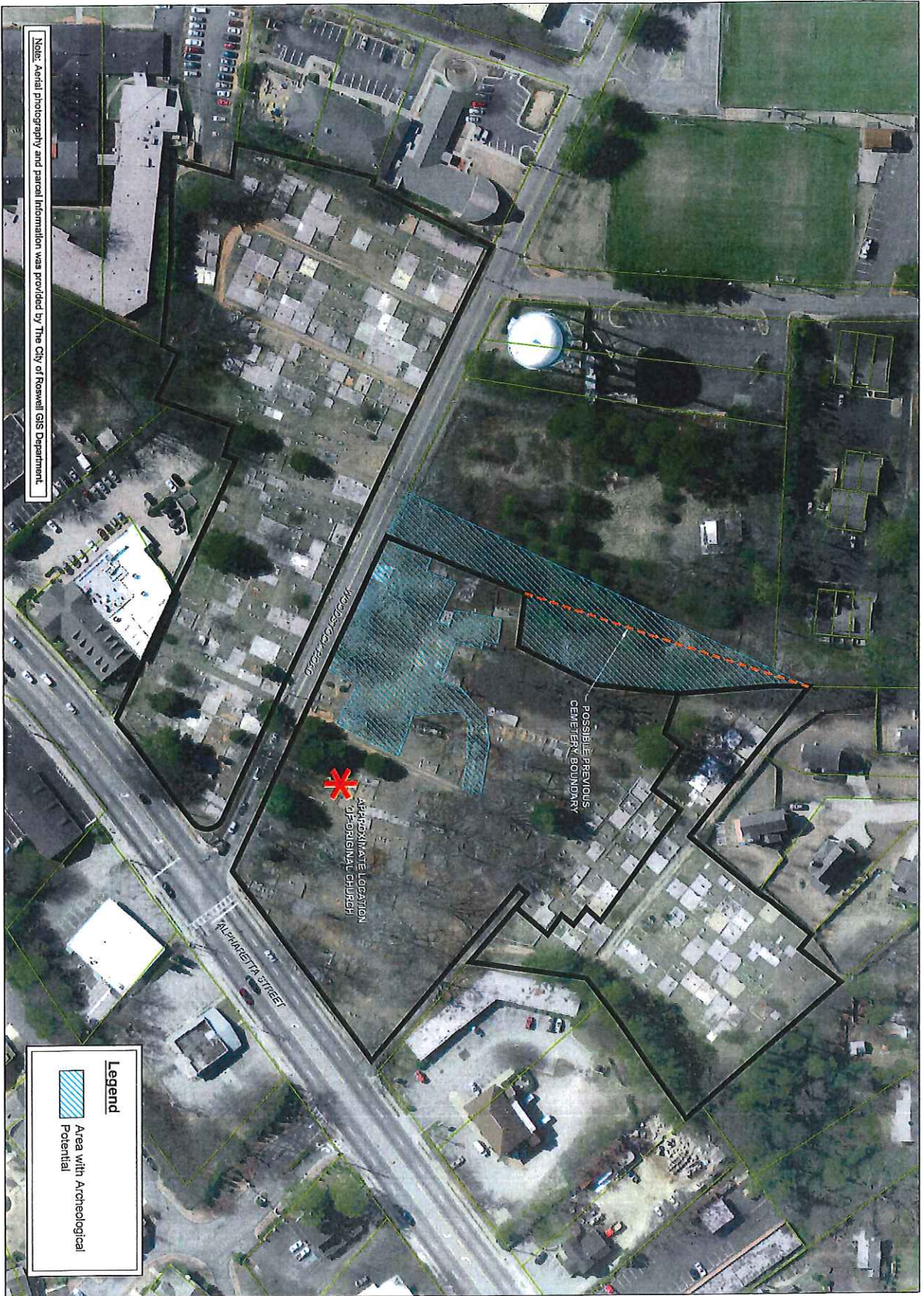
CITY OF ROSWELL, GEORGIA

METHODIST CEMETERY


CITY OF ROSWELL, GEORGIA

SITE BOUNDARY ILLUSTRATION B

0 50 100



Legend

 Area with Archeological Potential

APPENDIX B

FIELD FORMS

MICHIGAN INDIVIDUAL MONUMENT RECORD FORM

Cemetery or Graveyard Name _____

Municipal unit/county _____

Address or location _____

1. Monument number (from grid) _____

2. Monument type/shape

- ☐ head ☐ foot ☐ tomb ☐ family ☐ obelisk ☐ pedestal with urn ☐ block
☐ beveled ☐ flush ☐ marker/small tablet ☐ ledger stones ☐ box ☐ table
☐ rustic ☐ sculptural memorial ☐ columnar ☐ cross

Tablet: ☐ rectangular ☐ semicircular ☐ with shoulders ☐ in base

☐ other (describe) _____

3. Material

- ☐ marble ☐ granite ☐ sandstone ☐ limestone ☐ fieldstone ☐ concrete
☐ white bronze (zinc) ☐ bronze ☐ iron ☐ other _____

4. Carver or manufacturer _____

5. Number of carved surfaces _____

6. Carving technique used: ☐ incised ☐ relief ☐ three dimensional

7. Decorative carving motif(s)

- ☐ urn and willow ☐ urn ☐ willow ☐ heart ☐ hands clasped ☐ hand pointing upward
☐ hand reaching down ☐ angel ☐ botanical ☐ lamb ☐ open book

☐ other (describe) _____

8. Number of people commemorated _____

9. Condition of marker

- ☐ sound ☐ chipped ☐ cracked ☐ crumbled ☐ eroded ☐ broken ☐ tilted ☐ sunken
☐ repaired ☐ in situ ☐ displaced ☐ encased in concrete ☐ overgrown (vines, weeds, brush)

10. Previous repairs

- ☐ cracks ☐ pins ☐ mortar ☐ adhesive ☐ girdling

11. Condition of inscription

- ☐ excellent ☐ clear but worn ☐ mostly decipherable ☐ mostly undecipherable

12. Dimensions

main body: height _____ width _____ thickness _____

base: height _____ width _____ thickness _____

13. Marker orientation

- ☐ N ☐ S ☐ E ☐ W ☐ NE ☐ SE ☐ NW ☐ SW

14. Master record number _____

15. Date of record _____

16. Name of recorder or group _____

17. Inscriptions

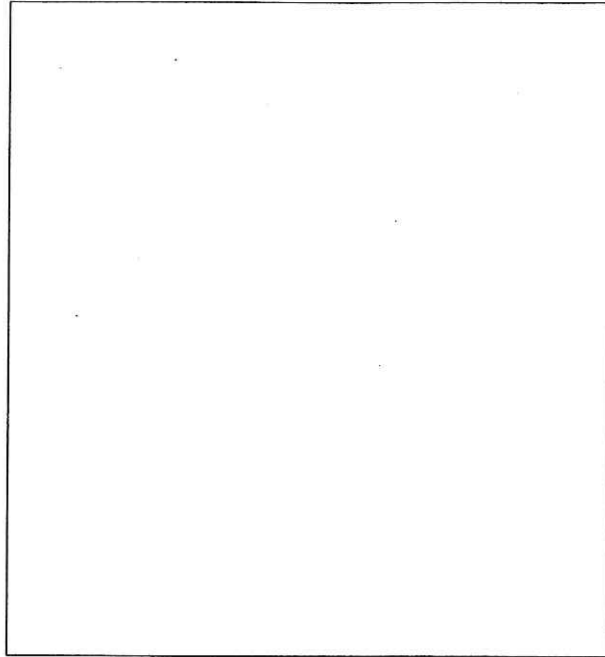
face _____

right _____

rear _____

left _____

18. Photographs (one or more per side)



Additional information _____

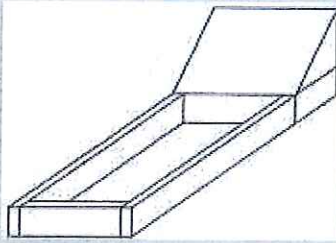
Recent cleaning/repairs (date) _____



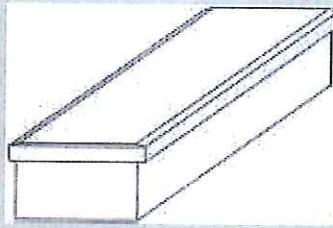
APPENDIX C

IDENTIFICATION GUIDE

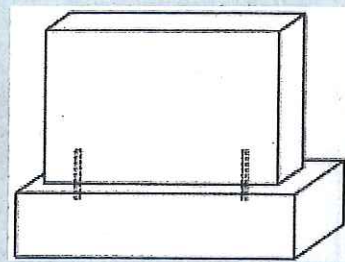
Monument Types



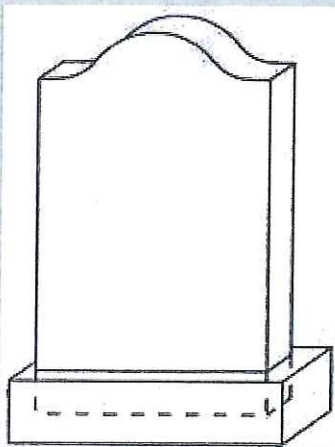
Bedstead



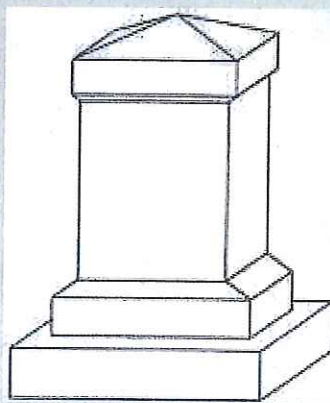
Box Tomb



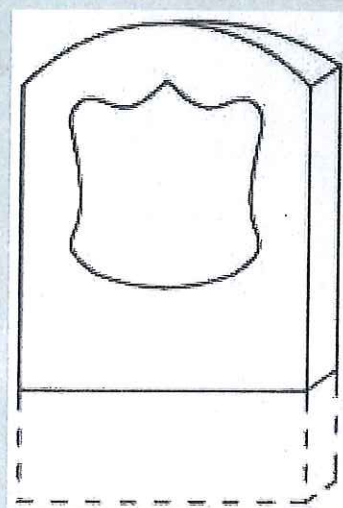
Die on Base



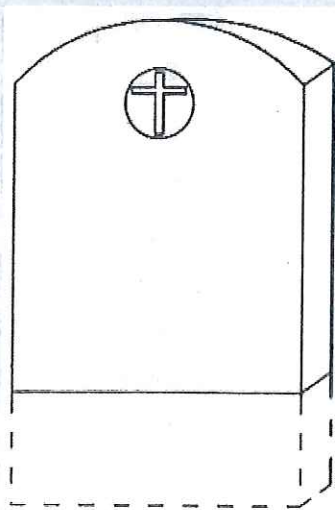
Die in Socket



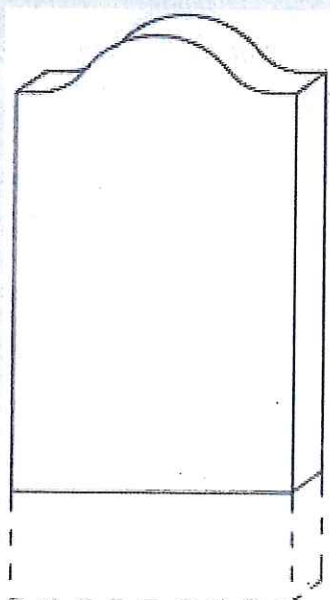
Die, Base & Cap



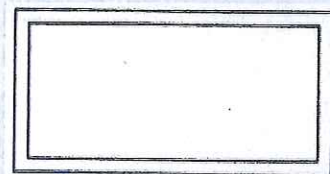
Government Issue
(Civil War)



Government Issue
(General)

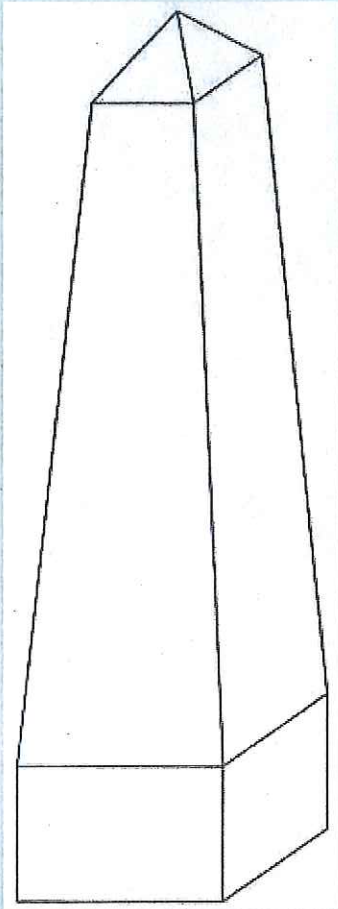


Headstone

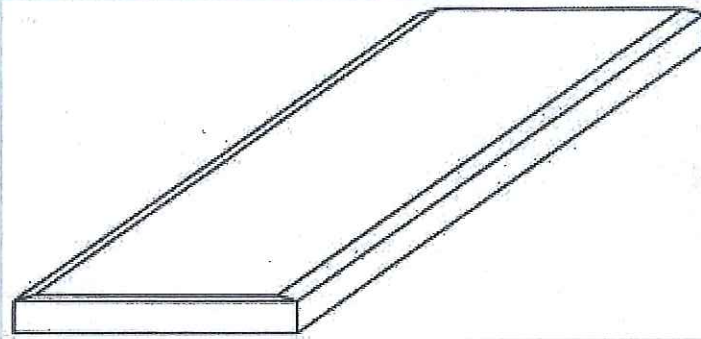


Lawn Marker

Monument Types - Continued



Obelisk



Ledger

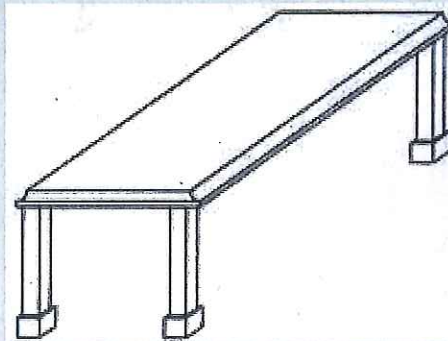
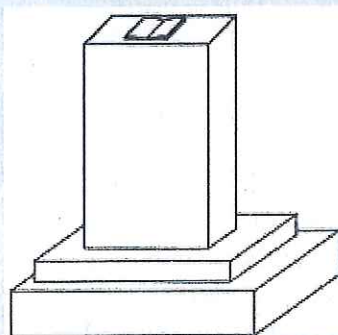
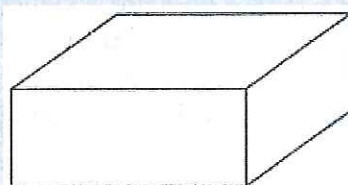


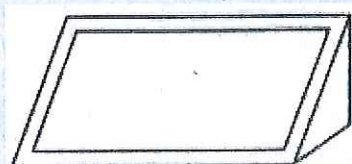
Table Tomb



Pulpit Marker



Raised Top

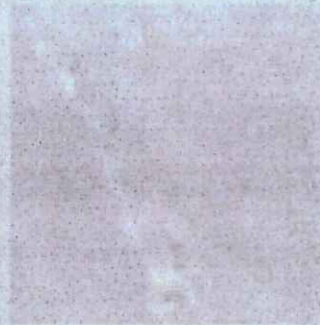


Plaque Marker

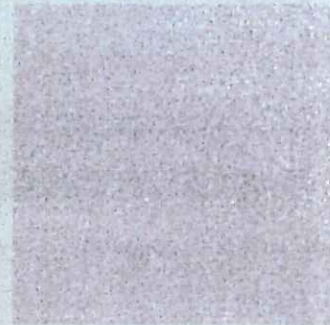
Monument Materials



Sandstone



Marble



Granite

Monument Condition Scale



Good



Poor

Fair

Grave Adornments

The following items have been traditionally used to adorn gravesites in cemeteries:

- **Flowers:** Symbolize human life and beauty. Many flowers have specific meanings: lilies symbolize purity and the Virgin Mary; pansies symbolize remembrance and humility; and poppies symbolize sleep.*
- **Sea Shells:** Associated with the sea that is thought to cover the underworld in many African tribes. When slaves would die on the slave ships, their bodies were dropped into the sea, so the sea became associated with burials this way as well.**
- **Personal items:** These would often be left at graves as an acknowledgment of respect for the deceased. Also, some believe this is a way of giving the deceased something they can use in heaven. Such items noted at African-American cemeteries are books (such as the Bible), pottery, stones, coins and other household items. Sometimes felt starfish were used in lieu of real starfish, as may be the case at Madison Davis' grave at Gospel Pilgrim Cemetery.***

* "Funerary Symbolism," [On-Line] available from <http://www.saveourcemeteries.org>; Internet. Accessed 25 September 2003.

** "Inscriptions in the Dust," [On-Line] available from <http://www.findarticles.com>; Internet. Accessed 25 September 2003.

*** "An Overview of the Phillips Memorial Cemetery," [On-Line] available from <http://www.newsouthassoc.com/summer1994.html>; Internet. Accessed 25 September 2003.

Symbolism*

The following is a list of symbols often carved on grave markers and monuments:

- **Trees:** oaks (represent the Christian Cross), palms (represent the victory over death of Christ) and weeping willows (represent mourning and sorrow). Sometimes a live tree or shrub would be used in lieu of an actual grave marker or monument.
- **Anchor:** Christian symbol meaning hope.
- **Cross and Anchor:** Refers to "hope we have as an anchor of the soul, both sincere and steadfast" (Hebrews 6:19).
- **Angel:** Considered messengers of God, angels are often depicted escorting the deceased to Heaven.
- **Broken Column:** Symbolizes life cut short.
- **Broken Flower:** Symbolizes a life terminated.
- **Clasped Hands:** Symbolizes unity and affection.
- **Column:** Universally recognized as a commemorative symbol.
- **Cross:** Symbolizes faith in God and resurrection, variants include the Latin, Greek, Celtic and Russian crosses.
- **Crown:** Symbolizes immortality.
- **Rose:** Associated with the Virgin Mary and can symbolize martyrdom and/or purity.
- **God/Eye of God:** Symbolizes God/Trinity.
- **Hands:** A hand with the index finger pointing upwards symbolizes the hope of heaven; hands holding a chain with a broken link symbolize the death of a family member; the hand of God plucking a link of the chain represents God bringing a soul unto himself; and a hand holding a heart is a typical symbol of the Lodge of Oddfellows.
- **Heart:** Traditionally a symbol of love, courage and intelligence; a flaming heart signifies extreme ardor; a heart encircled with thorns symbolizes the suffering of Christ; a heart pierced by a sword symbolizes the Virgin Mary.
- **Hourglass:** Symbolizes death, Father Time and the shortness of life.
- **Lamb:** Symbolizes Christ in his sacrificial role; innocence; gentleness; and humility; traditionally used on children's graves.
- **Mourning Figure:** Popular early twentieth century funerary image.
- **Obelisk:** Nineteenth century Egyptian revival decoration and universally acknowledged symbol of commemoration.
- **Torch:** Greek symbol of life and truth (inverted torch symbolizes death).
- **Urn:** Popular symbol of mourning stemming from urns being used to store the ashes of the dead in ancient times.
- **Vessel with Flame:** Symbolizes the eternal flame or eternal spirit of mankind.
- **Wreath:** Ancient symbol for victory and in the Christian religion, a symbol of the victory of redemption.
- **Winged Effigy:** A popular funerary image of the eighteenth and early nineteenth century.

* "Funerary Symbolism," [On-Line] available from <http://saveourcemeteries.org/cemeteries/Symbols.htm>; Internet. Accessed 25 September 2003.