



Who is Taking Care of Grandma's Grave?



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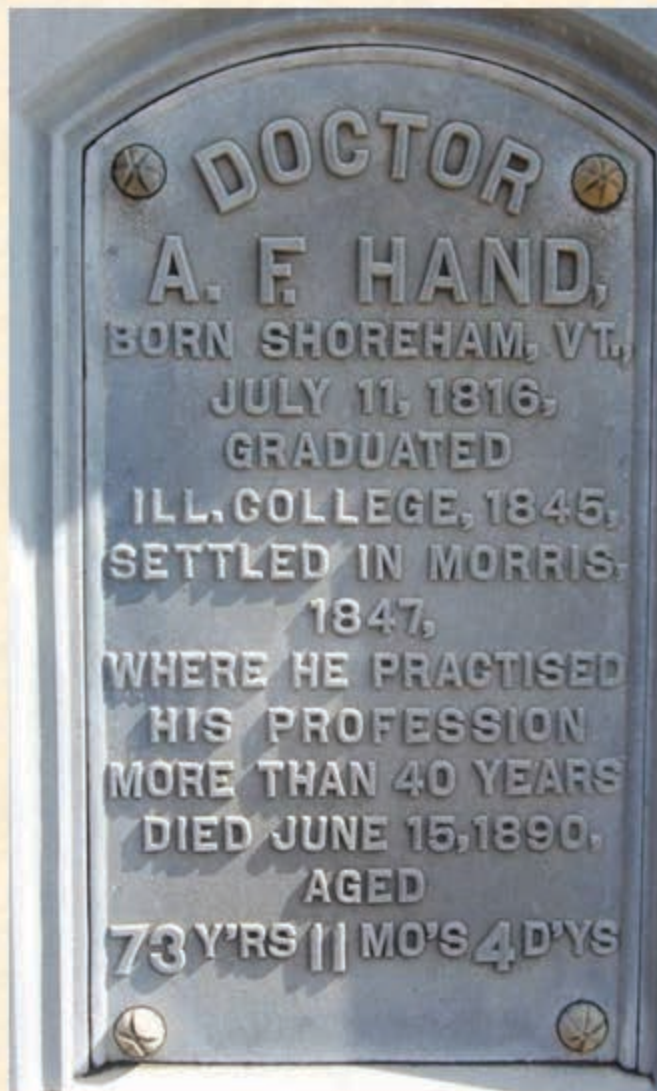


Why Preserve Cemeteries?





Genealogical Information



NAME	BURIAL DATE	AGE
CHIEF BENJAMIN SHABONAH	7-19-1859	84 YRS.
WIFE WOMEX SHABONAH	12-1-1864	86 YRS.
METWETCH SHABONAH	10-23-1859	2 YRS.
MARY SHABONAH	5-14-1860	26 YRS.
MARY OAKONA SHABONAH	12-1-1864	4 YRS.
INDIAN PAPOOSE	10-4-1865	2 MOS.
INDIAN PAPOOSE	10-9-1865	12 MOS.
SHABONAH SQLAW	4-10-1866	30 YRS.



Artistic, Creative and Technical Values





Artistic, Creative and Technical Values





Historical Events





A Direct Link to Our History





Importance of Cemetery Documentation





Documentation



First Phase of Surveys

- Historical Documentation (primary resources)
- Historic / Community Photographs





Documentation



First Phase of Surveys

- Oral interviews





First Step: Documentation



Why is this
important?

- Account of the
current condition.





First Step: Documentation



Why is this
important?

- Record of existing materials.





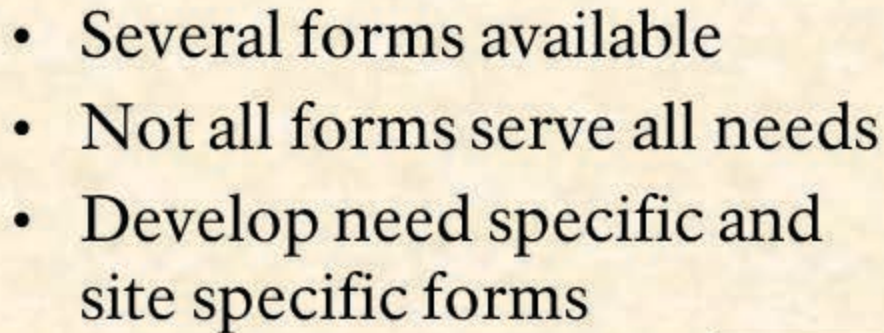
First Step: Documentation



Why is this important?

- Helps to establish preservation priorities.



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Written Documentation



- Before you begin pick your form
- Decide the “meaning” of all terms on the form
- Train all people involved

DESCRIPTION:

Type of interment (circle one): tomb marker family name marker			
Type of tomb (circle one): mausoleum vault			
Type of marker (circle all that apply): headstone footstone ground tablet basal ruin cross pedestal obelisk bedstead lawn ledger pedestal column funeral home plaque other:			
Dimensions (primary stone)	Height:	Width:	Depth (or L):
Dimensions (base)	Height:	Width:	Depth (or L):
Dimensions (other):	Height:	Width:	Depth (or L):
Orientation (circle one): North South East West unknown			
Interment status (circle one): active inactive abandoned			
State of interment (circle all that apply): standing ruin fragment relocated altered replica tilted sunken			
Type of interment (circle one): individual family undeterminable			
Pedestal (circle one): yes no		Base (circle one): yes no	
Ornament (circle all that apply): urn sculpture cross plaque relief decoration incised decoration ornamental vase none other:			
Furniture (circle all that apply): sculpture container/vase plaque immortelles none			
Landscape (circle all that apply): brick asphalt concrete soil grass vegetation other			
Enclosure (circle all that apply): curb wall fence none			
Grade slope (circle one): positive negative cross-slope none			
Degree of grade (circle one): 0 (low) 1 2 3 (high)			



Written Documentation



- “Cemetery Conditions Assessment Form” used by NCPTT with an additional “Terms and Definitions” attachment.
- “Rapid Cemetery Documentation Form” and “Rapid Cemetery Documentation Definitions“. These were developed by NCPTT as a disaster response tool.

**[http://www.ncptt.nps.gov/blog/
documentation/](http://www.ncptt.nps.gov/blog/documentation/)**



Written Documentation



- Chicora Foundation has a variety of useful Cemetery Documentation Survey Forms available for download.

<http://www.chicora.org/cemetery-forms.html>

- Texas Historic Commission has a simple user friendly Cemetery Survey Form.

<http://www.thc.state.tx.us/learn/publication>



Accurately Record Descriptions



IDENTIFICATION:

Plot identification:	
Natchitoches Cemeteries #:	Harrington plot designation:
Name(s) of interred:	
First burial date:	Last burial date:
Inscription:	
Stone carver (if known):	Location of mark:

DESCRIPTION:

Type of interment (circle one): tomb marker family name marker			
Type of tomb (circle one): mausoleum			
Type of marker (circle all that apply): headstone footstone ground tablet basal ruin cross pedestal obelisk Woodmen of the World pedestal column funeral home plaque bedstead			
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Involve the community.





Written Documentation



How would different people describe this?





Headstone





Headstone, ground supported





Headstone, stacked bases





Ledger





Funeral Home Plaque





Materials





Written Documentation



Identify Materials



marble

limestone



concrete

zinc





Documentation



LEWIS H HAMILTON/
BORN FEB. 2, 1922 /
DIED JAN. 20, 1978 /
BECAME A /
MEMBER OF ST /
JOHN BAPTIST /
CHURCH /
IN HIS EARLY DAY



Lewis H. Hamilton b. 2-2-1922 d. 1-20-1978



Documentation



FLORINCES JACK “S”(b.w.)ON/
DIED. “S”(b.w.)EPT 2. . 1946/
AT S . 2 . W. 34 ST/
“S”(b.w.)AV GA

FLORINCES JACKS*ON/
DIED. S*EPT 2. . 1946/
AT S . 2 . W. 34 ST/
S*AV GA

* Indicates backwards letter



Iconography



*Stories in Stone;
A Field Guide to Cemetery Symbolism and Iconography*
by Douglas Keister





Historic Landscape





Historic Landscape





Locate or Create a Site Map



- Several electronic programs available
- Can be a simple location map
- To an interactive GIS / GPS data base





Locate or Create a Site Map





Photodocumentation





Photodocumentation



Do not use

- Shaving cream
- Flour
- Caulk





Photodocumentation





Photodocumentation





Photodocumentation





Documentation





Documentation





Documentation





Documentation





Documentation



Plants as Grave Markers





Documentation



Plants as Grave Markers





Documentation



“Unconventional” Grave Markers





Documentation





Documentation



Survey of Fencing in Laurel Grove Cemetery

Cemetery Fencing Survey

Cemetery Name: Laurel Grove North Cemetery

Cemetery Address: 802 W. Anderson St. Savannah, GA 31415

Lot / Section Number: 1232

Lot Physical Location: West of aisle 17

Lot Name (Predominate): Rutherford

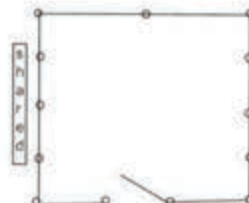
Fencing Type: Wrought with cast iron details

Fence Manufacturer and Date: Unknown

Fence Description: Round cast posts are topped by a sphere. Each panel is wrought iron with a hair pin and bow pattern which connects to the runners with a cast detail. The shorter hair pin has a cast arrow head top. The gate is labeled "John Rutherford."

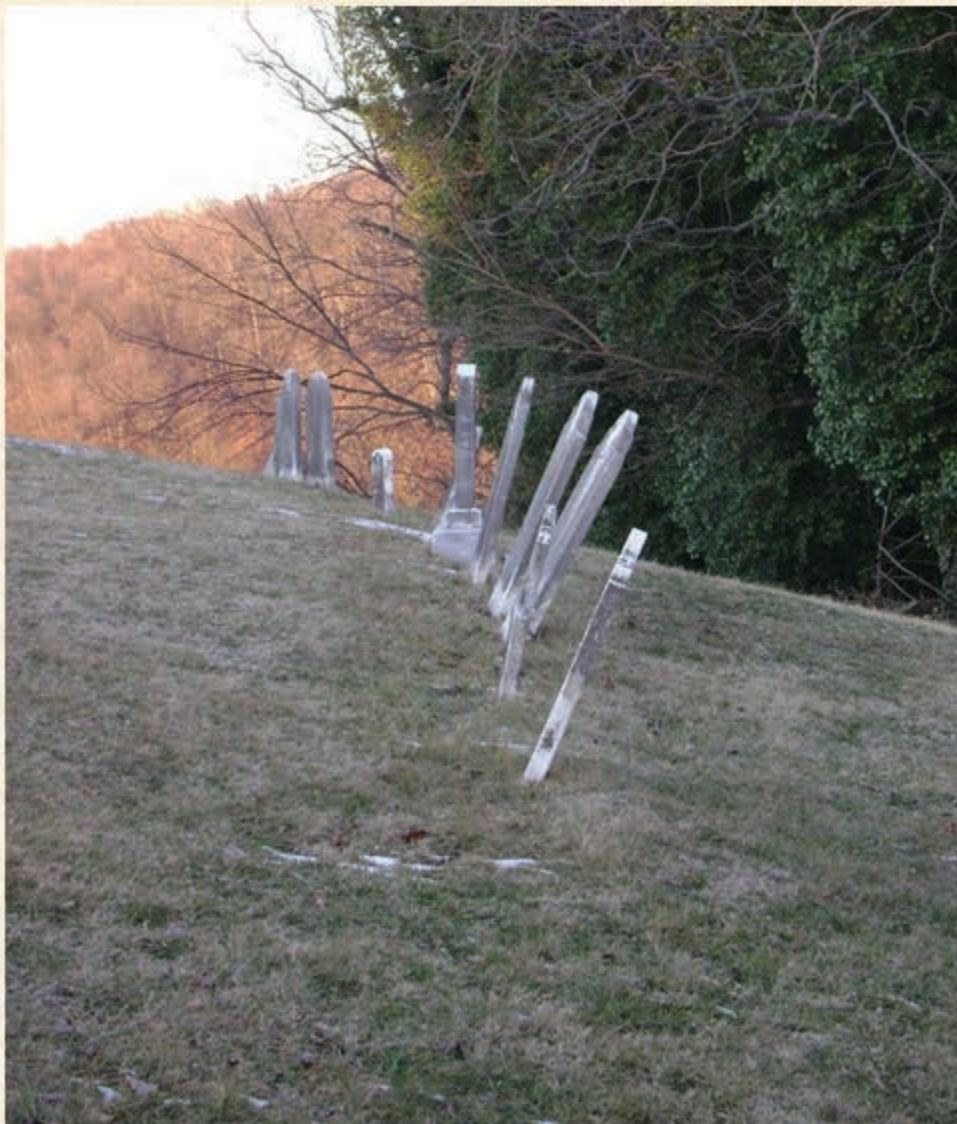


Lot Map:





Preservation Priorities





Preservation Priorities





Preservation Priorities





Preservation Priorities





Preservation Priorities





Preservation Priorities





Who are they?



Census Records
City Directories
Court Records



Church Records
Death Records

www.rootsweb.com

www.ancestry.com

www.findagrave.com

Your Guide to Cemetery Research
by Sharon DeBartolo Carmack





Who are they?





Cemetery Care





Cleaning Issues



- What is the reason for cleaning the monument?
 - Soiling
 - Staining
 - Particulate Matter/Gypsum crusts
 - Biological growth
 - Vandalism/graffiti



Why Should We Clean?



- Readability





Soiling





Biological Growth





Metallic Staining





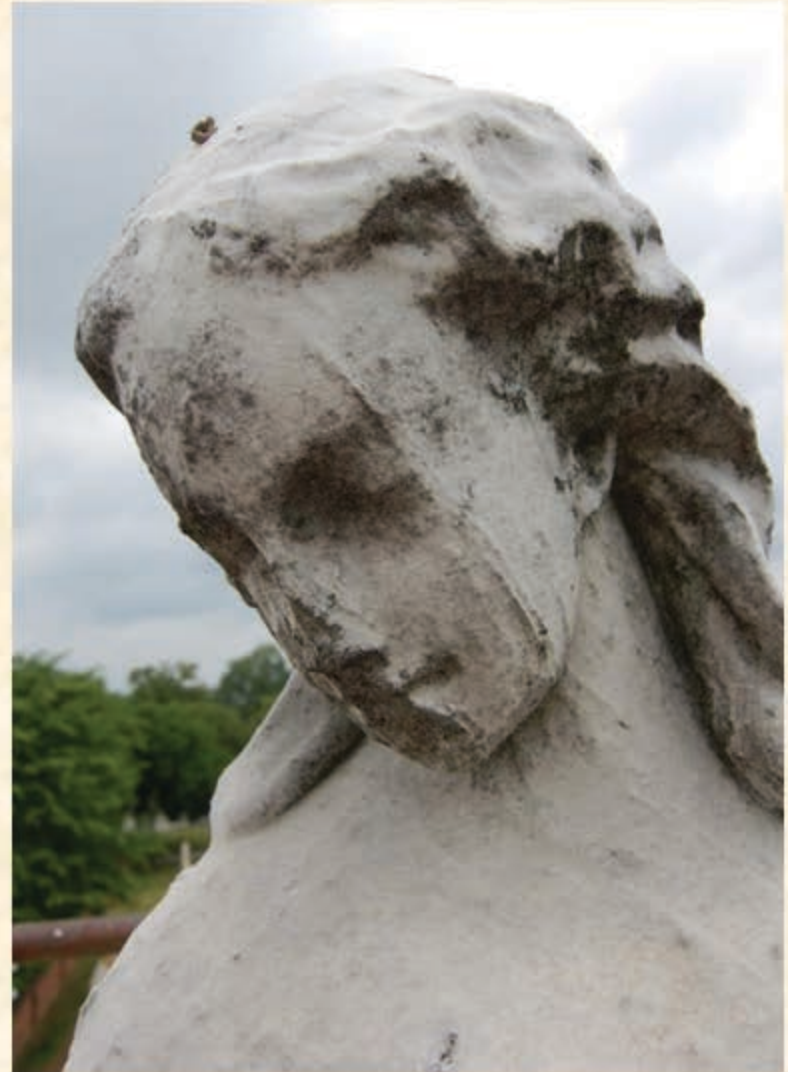
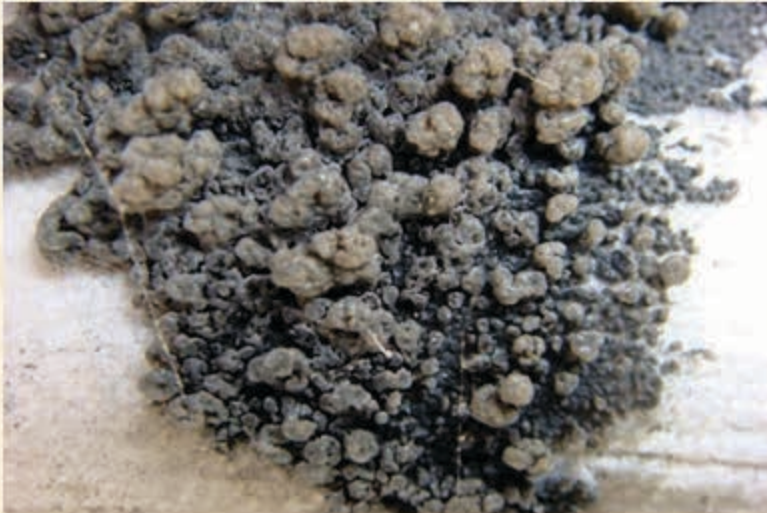
Deterioration/Gypsum Crusts



Sugaring



Deterioration/Gypsum Crusts





Vandalism





Cleaning Issues



- What are some considerations regarding cleaning methods?
 - Acceleration of deterioration
 - Loss of original materials
 - Long-term stability of monument
 - Long-term affects of cleaners



Mechanical Cleaning



- Acceptable
 - Low pressure, power-washing (less than 300 psi)
 - Mechanical agitation using soft bristle brushes

- Unacceptable
 - Sand blasting
 - High-pressure power-washing (greater than 300 psi)
 - Grinders
 - Wire brushes



Do's and Don'ts of Cleaning



- Never Use A Wire Brush, Nylox Brush or Power Equipment





Do's and Don'ts of Cleaning



- High Pressure Washing





Do's and Don'ts of Cleaning



- Don't Harsh Cleaners Such As Acids and Strong Bleaches



=



Old Anacoc Baptist Church Cemetery, Leesville



Do's and Don'ts of Cleaning



- Do No Harm
- Do select the gentlest cleaning method to accomplish the task
- Do perform small tests before cleaning the entire stone
- Do follow manufacturers' recommendations
- Do follow manufacturers' safety guidance
- Do exercise patience.



Handling and Safety





Equipment





Basic Cleaning



- Follow manufacturer's instructions
- **ALWAYS** use soft bristle brushes
- **NEVER** use a wire brush
- **NEVER** use power tools, such as power washers, grinders, or sanders





Application of Cleaners



- **ALWAYS** Soak the Stone Before Cleaning
- Start Cleaning From the Bottom and Work Up
- Use a Small Circular Motion
- Use Lots of Water







Where to Get More Information



NPS Preservation Brief 48

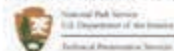
“Preserving Grave Markers in Historic Cemeteries”

<https://www.nps.gov/tps/how-to-preserve/briefs/48-preserving-grave-markers.htm>

48 PRESERVATION BRIEFS

Preserving Grave Markers in Historic Cemeteries

Mary F. Striegel, Frances Gale, Jason Church, & Debbie Dietrich-Smith



Cemeteries found across the country are not only places of burial, but they also provide a vivid record of community history. Whether large or small, well maintained or neglected, historic cemeteries are an important part of our cultural landscape. The vast richness of expression through form, decoration and materials informs our understanding of the individuals buried in historic cemeteries and their cultural significance.

While cemeteries are often considered to be perpetual, their most prominent feature—the grave markers—are not. They weather, naturally decay, often are poorly maintained and repaired and, on occasion, are vandalized (Fig. 1). Grave markers are usually noteworthy not only for their inscriptions but also for their craftsmanship. Exceptional markers are considered works of art.

This Preservation Brief focuses on a single aspect of historic cemetery preservation—providing guidance for owners, property managers, administrators, in-house maintenance staff, volunteers, and others who

are responsible for or are interested in preserving and protecting grave markers. Besides describing grave marker materials and the risk factors that contribute to their decay, the Brief provides guidance for assessing their conditions and discusses maintenance programs and various preservation treatments.

Also identified are a number of excellent references that address materials used in all grave markers, including several other Preservation Briefs (listed in Additional Reading). This Brief highlights particular issues that should be considered with historic grave markers.

Types of Traditional Grave Markers

The great variety in the types of grave markers is a fascinating aspect of the study and appreciation of historic cemeteries. Three broad categories can be used to describe grave markers—(1) single-element, (2) multiple-element, and (3) structures. Single-element grave markers are stone, cast iron, or wood elements that are set in a vertical position or placed as a horizontal slab on the ground (Fig. 2). Early examples of this simplest type of grave markers are field stone and basic wooden or wrought iron crosses, with the name of the deceased person scratched into or engraved on the marker. Other, these rudimentary grave markers are overlooked, significantly deteriorated, or lost. Vertical stone slabs and large stone ledgers laid horizontally over the grave site are more sophisticated examples of this type.

Multiple-element grave markers are found in a number of different forms (Fig. 3). In the most typical form, a grave marker would consist of two stones—an upper headstone placed on top of a base stone. The upper headstone may be secured in a number of different ways



Figure 2. Sandstone and slate grave markers in the Arcadian



Upcoming Hands-on Training



- June 16-17, 2017 Gloucester, MA

<http://ptn.org/events/gravestone-preservation-workshop>

- June 24, 2017 Tuscaloosa, AL

Association for Gravestone Studies

<https://www.gravestonestudies.org/conference/register>

- September 23, 2017 Janesville, WI

<https://www.ncptt.nps.gov/events/cemetery-basics-workshop-janesville/>



Where to Get More Information



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