

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Cemetery Workshop

May 21-22, 2010
Richmond, Virginia



*Stop ye travellers as you pass by
As you are now, so once was I
As I am now, soon you shall be
Prepare yourself to follow me*

Photo: Bruton Parish Churchyard, Colonial Williamsburg

VOCABULARY AND TERMS



Abrasion: a surface loss caused by excess friction such as rubbing or handling



Bedding planes: surface separating successive layers of stratified rock; associated with sandstone and other sedimentary rocks



Biological degradation: surface degradation caused by fungal, lichen or other organisms, which produce enzymes that dissolve, stain, or degrade the host material provided sufficient humidity



Corrosion: degradation of material from a chemical or electrolytic reaction; generally applied to metal and stone degradation; rust, bronze, copper and zinc corrosion are the types of corrosion most frequently associated with cemeteries



Cracks: narrow fissures or fractures in the stone; hairline cracks do not exhibit significant space between the fissure or fracture, while widened cracks have significant space between both sides of the fissure/fracture



Delamination: stone damage resulting from stone breaks or separations along bedding planes usually resulting in breakage; may be the result of frost damage, exposure to fire, etc.



Discolored/stained: stone discoloration caused by vegetation, fungus, pollution or chemical reaction; staining and any information regarding its cause should be noted; different stains require different approaches to cleaning



Disfigurement: a change that defaces, modifies, or blemishes the original appearance and intention of the maker; they may be intentional (as an element of a different style) or accidental (as stains)



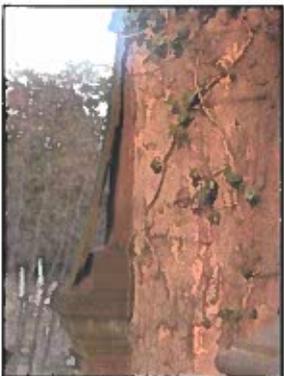
Displaced: a stone/artifact that has been moved from its original location



Efflorescence: deposits of white salts on stone surface that can be caused by many things including (1) fertilizers and weed-killers, (2) air or water pollution, (3) use of gray Portland cement in concrete and mortars, and (4) some cleaning compounds



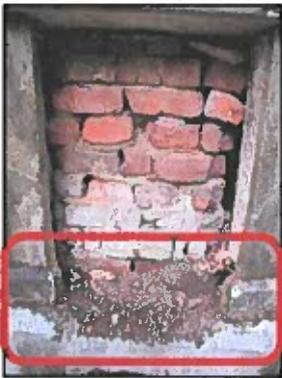
Erosion: a gradual wearing away of stone surface resulting in rounded, blurred edges, and damage to carved details; caused by natural abrasion due to wind and wind blown particles, and by dissolution of the surface by acidic rainfall



Fragments: small pieces; can be associated with a stone/artifact that is still standing, or, may represent the remains of the original stone/artifact, which has disintegrated



Freeze-Thaw: cycle of repeated temperature changes that result in the freezing and thawing of water that has penetrated materials; results in surface and structural damage



Friable: easily breakable; crumbles



Grain size: refers to visible particles seen in stone surface



Grime: surface dirt that may be a combination of air-borne soot, nicotine, candle grease, etc.



Grout: material used to fill cracks and crevices in masonry and stones



Gypsum Crust: black crust that, when removed, exposes the softer stone beneath; caused by acidic gases in the air; common to marble and limestone



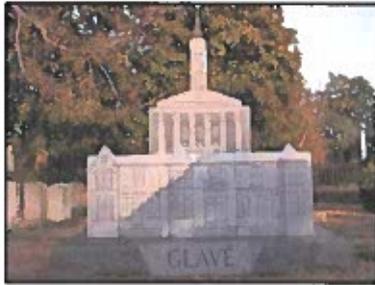
In Situ: a stone/artifact in its original location



Mower Scars: abrasions/scratches caused by grass cutting equipment, usually near the bottom of the stone

Porous: a material that contains many small, interconnected holes (pores) that allow water, air, or other materials to pass through them (permeate); permeable

Relative Humidity (RH): amount of water air can hold at a specific temperature; RH expresses the relationship between moisture in the air to the maximum amount of moisture that could be present in the air at a given temperature and is expressed as a percentage



Soundness: condition of a marker that shows no sign of damage, no improper previous repairs and no excessive deterioration (based on reasonable inspection)



Spalling/Scaling: loss of flakes or fragments from surface due to frost, pressure and other mechanisms



Structural damage: damage, losses, etc. that cause degeneration of the overall structure



Sugaring: granular, sometimes powdery, stone surface that is characteristic of particularly fine-grained marbles and limestone; sugaring indicates gradual surface disintegration



Surface accretion: accumulation of extraneous matter on stone marker surface that alters original design, i.e. dirt, dust, grime, etc.



Surface damage: damage, losses, staining limited to the marker surface



Tilted/sunken: a stone that is no longer fully upright, but has not yet fallen; the extent to which a stone is tilted or sunken will determine the priority given for resetting

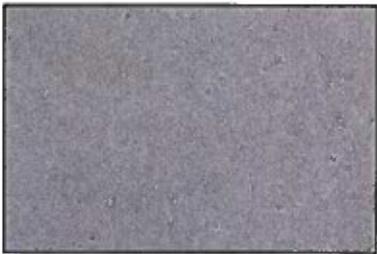
TYPICAL MATERIALS IN CEMETERIES



Granite

Granite is an igneous rock composed chiefly of quartz with coarse-grains that can take a high polish. Granite is one of the most common rocks found in continental crusts and is formed by slow, underground cooling of magma. Granite color depends on mineral content and may vary to include light pink and grey to red, brown and black. Granite is highly durable and often used for architectural and artistic purposes. Granite is relatively

acid resistant. Most granite materials exhibit minimal weathering; however, some examples may lose surface polish over time.



Limestone

Limestone is a sedimentary rock composed principally of calcium carbonate (calcite) or dolomite (magnesium carbonate mineral). Limestone varies greatly in texture and porosity. Dolomitic limestones often include fossils. It is usually white, gray, or buff in color. Limestone, unlike marble, does not take a polish well and items made of limestone will exhibit a more matte appearance.

Under normal conditions, limestone weathers to a light silver gray or white depending on the stone variety, but is usually darker in color than the bright white associated with marble. Pollution and acid rain may cause significant deterioration. Breaks and cracking often occur along the bedding planes.



Sandstone

Sandstone is a sedimentary rock that forms from sand-sized quartz particles held together by natural mineral cements. Sandstones generally have visible bedding planes that reflect the stone's formation process. Sandstones are porous, soft and easily worked. Over time, sandstones may lose individual grains and rising damp can cause significant condition problems. Sandstone and limestone deteriorate in similar ways. Rising damp and freeze-thaw cycles can cause spalling or surface delamination of cut or polished faces.



Marble

Marble is a crystalline metamorphic rock composed of calcium carbonate. Marble forms from the alteration of limestone under intense geologic pressure. Marble is generally composed of calcite and aragonite (calcium carbonate minerals), and/or dolomite, which are generally white in color. Marble varies from bright white to colors caused by mineral impurities including pink, red, brown, grey or black. Marble is a soft rock (relative to granite/

that is easily scratched, producing a white powder. Exposure to water and acids produces uneven weathering of individual grains. Common condition problems include dissolution by acid rain and sugaring. Marble will convert to gypsum when exposed to pollution containing sulfuric acid (i.e. acid rain). This can produce a black crust that will ultimately blister and crumble away from the stone surface. Marble is also prone to sugaring, a gradual disintegration of the surface, causing a rough granular, crystalline or powdery appearance.



Slate

Slate is a homogeneous, foliated metamorphic rock that is fine-grained. Slate is derived from an original shale-type sedimentary rock composed of clay or volcanic ash through metamorphism. Slate is generally grey in color and can be split along stone cleavage and grain. The stone has extremely low water absorption and is resistant to frost damage and breakage due to freezing. Slate is used for grave markers where the stone is available.



Concrete

Concrete is a building material composed of calcined limestone or Portland cement, clay, sand, water and/or gravel. Concrete can be molded in a wide variety of shapes and surface textures and funerary markers cast from concrete were often finished to resemble limestone. Hardness and strength depend on the proportions of cement, sand, and aggregate (gravel or stone) mixed with water. Concrete is grey or white unless artificially

colored. Concrete is porous and is susceptible to damage from rising damp and freeze-thaw cycles, as well as extreme heat. Concrete deterioration includes cracking, spalling and delamination. When concrete is reinforced with iron or steel rebar, water exposure can result in rusting, corrosion and cracking.



Brick

Brick is a block of fired ceramic material used in masonry construction and usually laid using mortar. Bricks are very porous and are susceptible to damage due to freeze-thaw cycles, as well as salts efflorescence.



Iron

Iron is a magnetic and ductile metal element that occurs abundantly. Iron metals range in color, depending on the presence of oxygen and the method of manufacture. Iron materials are easily identified using a magnet. Some historic cemeteries incorporate iron monuments, crosses, fences or other decorative elements. Small iron medallions placed beside markers may indicate the deceased's affiliation with fraternal or military

associations. Typical iron corrosion produces powdery orange or red surface deterioration products (rust). Iron corrosion is powdery and substantially decreases the metal's overall strength.



Copper and Bronze

Copper is a ductile and malleable reddish-brown metal, while bronze is an alloy consisting chiefly of copper and tin, although it may consist of other metals alloyed with copper. Copper and bronze metals were used and continue to be used to produce medallions in cemeteries, as well as for repair materials. Copper and bronze will corrode when exposed to high relative humidity and soluble salts. The resulting powdery, light green

corrosion substantially decreases the overall stability and strength of the metal.



Zinc (white bronze)

Zinc (white bronze) is a bluish-gray nonmagnetic, metallic element that is generally brittle. When heated, zinc may be worked. Zinc has a high resistance to atmospheric corrosion. Often zinc was used to produce tall, commemorative monuments, though smaller markers such as tablets and ground markers were also available. The monuments are hollow and retain much of their original definition. Corrosion is a potential problem for any metal monument, especially in highly polluted or seaside atmospheres. Zinc monuments are relatively pure and survive remarkably well. For statues of the type that were originally painted, corrosion can be limited by regular painting. Some zinc monuments manufactured with copper-plating will exhibit extreme surface pitting due to corrosion.

Images from top: (1) granite grain, Hollywood Cemetery, City of Richmond; (2) limestone grain, Hollywood Cemetery, City of Richmond; (3) Joseph Littledale sandstone marker, Blandford Cemetery, City of Petersburg; (4) marble grain, Hollywood Cemetery, City of Richmond; (5) John R. and Alex D. Williams slate marker, Hollywood Cemetery, City of Richmond; (6) concrete enclosure, Hollywood Cemetery, City of Richmond; (7) brick marker base, Blandford Cemetery, City of Petersburg; (8) iron fence, Hollywood Cemetery, City of Richmond; (9) Col. Walter Stevens copper alloy marker, Hollywood Cemetery, City of Richmond; (10) Andrew L. Ingles cast zinc marker, City of Radford.

Photo credits: Caitlin O'Grady (1 – 6, 8) and Joanna Wilson Green (7, 10).

BURIAL LAWS IN THE *CODE OF VIRGINIA*

This list is provided for informational use only, and should not be considered comprehensive or complete. The Department of Historic Resources cannot interpret these laws for you. If you have questions or require additional information, we strongly recommend that you consult with a qualified legal professional.

- 8.01-44.6 Action for injury to cemetery property – allows recovery of damages sustained due to willful or malicious destruction, mutilation, defacement or removal of any cemetery element.
- 10.1-2305 Permit required for the archaeological excavation of human remains – procedure for obtaining a permit to allow professional archaeological recovery and physical analysis of human remains from historic cemeteries.
- 15.2-2258 Plat of proposed subdivision and site plans to be submitted for approval – persons wishing to subdivide property in any area where subdivision ordinances apply must include the location of any human graves or cemeteries within that property on the plat.
- 18.2-125 Trespass at night upon any cemetery – prohibits entrance to any cemetery, its grounds or parking/driving areas at night for any purpose other than to visit the gravesite of a family member (Class 4 misdemeanor).
- 18.2-126 Violation of sepulture; defilement of dead human body – prohibits unlawful removal of all or part of a buried human body (Class 4 felony). Also prohibits willful and intentional defilement of a dead human body (Class 6 felony).
- 18.2-127 Injuries to churches, church property, cemeteries, burial grounds, etc. – prohibits unauthorized damage to or destruction of plants, trees, funerary monuments and offerings, church buildings, fences, walls, etc.
- 33.1-241 Roads not to be established through a cemetery or seminary of learning without owners' consent – prohibits construction of roads through cemetery property without permission.
- 45.1-252 Designating areas unsuitable for coal surface mining – coal surface mining cannot be conducted within 100 feet of a cemetery.
- 57-27.1 Access to cemeteries located on private property; cause of action for injunctive relief – mandates access to cemeteries on private land for visitation, maintenance and genealogical purposes, with reasonable notice to landowner. Visitor assumes all liability.

- 57-36 Abandoned cemeteries may be condemned; removal of bodies – local governments may condemn abandoned or neglected cemeteries through eminent domain and use the land for other purposes.
- 57-38.1 Proceedings by landowner for removal of remains from abandoned family graveyard – landowners may petition the county or city circuit court for permission to remove and relocate human burials located in cemeteries in which there have been no burials for at least 25 years and upon which there are no reservations of rights.
- 57-38.2 Proceedings by heir at law or descendant for removal of ancestor's remains from abandoned family cemetery – heir or descendant may petition the county or city circuit court for permission to remove and relocate an ancestor's remains from a cemetery in which there have been no burials for at least 25 years.
- 57-39 Proceedings for removal of remains and sale of land vacated – owners or trustees of neglected or disused cemeteries and potter's fields may petition the county or city circuit court for permission to relocate the remains and sell the property. In the case of a potter's field, the court may mandate that the proceeds be used for charitable purposes.
- 57-39.1 Improvement of abandoned and neglected graveyards – owners of land adjacent to abandoned or neglected cemeteries may petition the court for permission to return the cemetery to a suitable condition.

FUNERARY ICONOGRAPHY

CROSS



Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond

Rare prior to the Civil War.
Associated with the Christian and Eastern Orthodox faiths, represents salvation through belief in the Christian God, can also indicate cultural associations (Celtic Cross, Greek Cross, Orthodox Cross, etc.)

VARIATIONS



Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond

Cross and Crown: Symbol of righteousness, redemption through faith, the Kingdom of Heaven.



Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond

Cross with vines or other plants: known as the “living cross”, symbol of life everlasting in association with Biblical teaching.



Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond

Chi Rho: a symbol combining the Greek sounds “Ch” and “R”, shorthand for “Christos”.



Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond

ANGELS (SERAPHIM)

Messengers or attendants of God. Symbols of guardianship, divine intervention, answers to prayer.



Norman Cemetery, Stafford County

CHERUBS (CHERUBIM)

Cherubs often represent spiritual resurrection. They are also considered an evolution of the 17th Century death's-head icon, or *memento mori*, into a softer and gentler image reflective of the later, romanticized view of death and the afterlife.



Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond

THE NEXT LIFE

FINGER POINTING UP: Confirmation that the soul has risen. (A finger pointing down does not mean the opposite – rather it means that the deceased is chosen of God).



Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond

CLASPED HANDS: symbolizes the deceased being led into Heaven by a husband, wife or family member. Look for cufflinks (male) and ruffles (female). The hand with the palm facing outward is considered to be the helper, the other is considered to be the deceased.



Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond

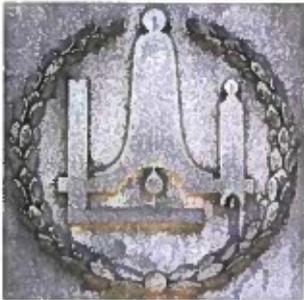
GATES OF HEAVEN: confirmation that the deceased has been granted admittance.

FRATERNAL/SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS



Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD: symbols include trees, tree stumps, log piles, the legend *cum tacit, clamat* (though silent, he speaks).



Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond

FREEMASONS: symbols include a carpenter's square, level, compass, five- and six-pointed stars, pyramid, open eye, wings.



Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond

ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR: auxiliary for wives and daughters of Freemasons, symbolized by the presence of a five-pointed star.



Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond

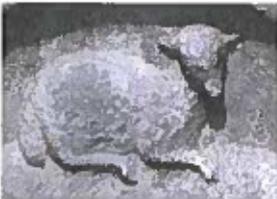
INTERNATIONAL ORDER OF ODDFELLOWS: symbols include chain with three links, axe.



Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond

SONS OF TEMPERANCE: organization with roots in the Temperance movement. Triangle with the words "Love, Purity, Fidelity".

INFANTS/CHILDREN



Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond

LAMB: purity, innocence, associated with the *agnus dei* or lamb of God.



Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond

DOVE: purity, also messenger of God.



Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond

FURLED FLOWER BUD: a life ended before it began.



Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond

ANGELS/CHERUBS: Guardianship, divine intervention. Angels are depicted with feminine features and are often shown carrying or comforting a child. Cherubs are generally neuter and may represent the child itself.



Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond

RECLINING CHILD FIGURE: Common from about 1890 through 1920, reflective of the Victorian conceit equating death with sleep.

MILITARY

20th Century military-issue headstones are generally uniform in size and color, and contain minimal iconography (indicative of a soldier's religious affiliation or association with the Union or the Confederacy).

- "Stubs", or small, squared markers only a few inches in height, may be found at many late 19th and early 20th Century military and national cemeteries.



Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond



Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond

Monuments provided by the family of the deceased may include symbols indicating rank, branch, etc.

MOURNING

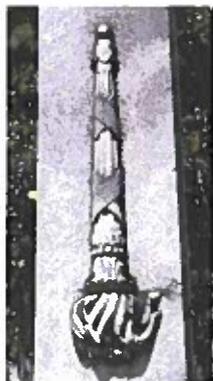
These icons are meant to portray sadness or outrage at the tragedy of death.

TREE STUMP: A life cut short in its prime. Some iconographers believe that the branches represent other deceased family members. Inclusion of ivy, lilies, and other plants represents faith in resurrection and eternal life.



Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond

INVERTED TORCH: The "flame of life" snuffed out.



Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond



Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond

FLOWERING BRANCH WITH BROKEN BUD: Loss of a child. The blooms represent the grieving parents.



Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond

BROKEN FLOWER: An adult life cut short. These may be found singly or as part of a larger bouquet or wreath in which the other flowers symbolize family.



Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond

FIGURES: Mourning figures are almost universally female. Draping and veils are emphasized in keeping with Victorian mourning traditions.



Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond

Mourning figures may also be combined with other funerary symbols, as in this tableau including a monument, wreath, and weeping willow.

PLANTS



Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond

OAK: Strength, fortitude, virtue, endurance.
Historically also symbolized male fertility.

LAUREL: Acclaim, honor, remembrance.
Historically also signified victory.



Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond

IVY: Death, eternal life (evergreen), affection.



Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond

WILLOW: Mourning, weeping, mortality. See also *memento mori*.



Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond

FERN: Resurrection, humility, sincerity.



Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond

PALM FROND: Resurrection.



Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond

LILY: Purity, chastity, innocence.



Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond

LILY OF THE VALLEY: Purity, rebirth, new life.



Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond

CALLA: Marriage, fidelity.



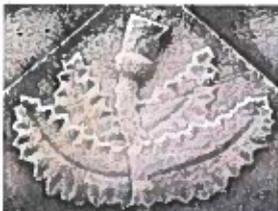
Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond

DOGWOOD: Sorrow, repentance.



Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond

POMEGRANATE: Resurrection.



Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond

THISTLE: Earthly sorrow, repentance. May also signify Scots ancestry.



Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond

ROSE: Motherhood, love, grief, family.



Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond

MEMENTO MORI

Latin phrase meaning “remember you must die”. Images representing this inevitability range from the stark (17th – 18th century skulls) to the romantic (19th century stylized willows).



Blandford Cemetery, Petersburg

WILLOW: A symbol of both mourning and the hope for resurrection. Often combined with other symbols such as broken columns and flowers, urns, and figures. Regularly used in the mid-19th through early 20th centuries.



Aquia Church Cemetery, Stafford

SKULL, SKULL AND CROSSBONES: Used largely in the 17th and early 18th centuries, consistent with the stark, realistic view of death that was prevalent at that time.



Masonic Cemetery, Fredericksburg

HOURGLASS: Symbolizes the transience of life. With wings, it is the symbolic depiction of the Latin phrase *tempus fugit* (literally “time flies”).



Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond

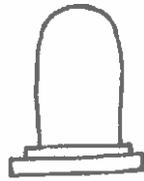
URN: Represents the deceased person’s remains. The urn is often draped (consistent with Victorian sensibilities) and may include an eternal flame.



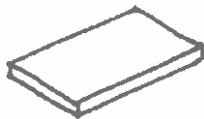
Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond

COFFIN OR CASKET: Another realistic depiction of death and its aftermath.

COMMON VIRGINIA FUNERARY STYLES



TABLET - upright slab OF ANY KIND. May be seated on a plinth or directly in the ground.



CAPSTONE – flat slab seated directly on the ground. Also known as a “ledger”.

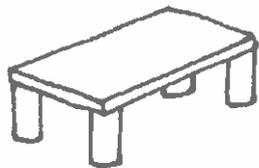
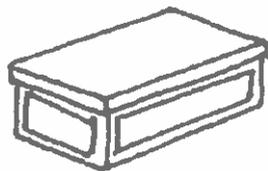
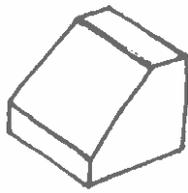


TABLE MARKER – flat slab supported on two or more legs.



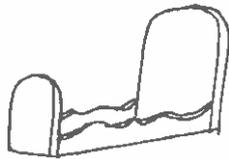
CHEST MARKER – box-shaped enclosure, usually constructed of brick or stone masonry. Also known as an “altar”.



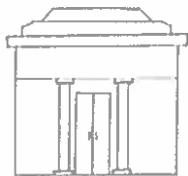
LECTERN – small squared marker with an inclined face. Often includes an open book.



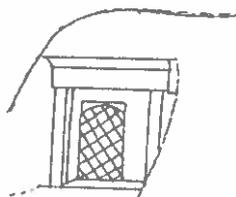
MONUMENT – a term encompassing figurative markers (angels, columns, etc.)



CRADLE GRAVE – head and foot stones linked by rails, often with ornamental detail.



MAUSOLEUM – aboveground enclosure for multiple interments.



CRYPT – earth-covered enclosure for multiple interments.

Cemetery Records as Genealogical Resources

Cemetery Interment Records

Public/Private Cemeteries – Guide organized by county/city.

For Example - Blandford Cemetery (Accession 41780), Hollywood Cemetery (Accession 30045), Shockoe Hill Cemetery (Accession 31702d), Oakwood Cemetery (Accession 31702c)

Church/Family Cemetery Records – Manuscripts organized by county/city.

Lists of Burials, Tombstone Inscriptions, Miscellaneous Cemetery Records Collection (MCRC)

Related Records

Vital Records - Death Certificates 1912-1939, (Accession 36390)

Funeral Home Records – Billups Funeral Home Records, 1880-1983. Accession 42969
L. T. Christian Funeral Home Records, 1912-1986. Accession 34483

Related Business Records - J. Henry Brown Monuments, 1899-1920. Accession 23985

Personal Collections - Raymond W. Watkins. Collection, 1861–1995. Accession 32384

Newspapers - obituaries

Published Sources

Books

Hogg, Anne M. and Dennis A. Tosh. eds. *Virginia Cemeteries: A Guide to Resources*. Charlottesville, Va.: University of Virginia Press, 1986.

Roll of honor: names of soldiers who died in defense of the American Union, interred in the national cemeteries. Baltimore, Md.: Genealogical Pub. Co., 1994.

Spratt, Thomas M. *Men in Gray Interments*. Athens, Ga.: Iberian Publishing, 1996–.

Serials

Magazine of Virginia Genealogy, National Genealogical Society Quarterly, Virginia Genealogist, Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, William and Mary Quarterly

Internet sites

Dept. of Veterans Affairs, National Gravesite Locator <http://www.cem.va.gov/index.htm>

Find A Grave <http://www.findagrave.com>

Library of Virginia www.lva.virginia.gov

National Park Service Civil War Site <http://www.itd.nps.gov/cwss/cemeteries.htm>

The Tombstone Transcription Project <http://www.rootsweb.com/~cemetery>

SUGGESTED READINGS: CEMETERY PRESERVATION

- Carmack, Sharon DeBartolo, ed. *Your Guide to Cemetery Research*. Cincinnati: Betterway Books, 2002.
- Cavender, Anthony, ed. "A Folk Medical Lexicon of South Central Appalachia," Miscellaneous Paper No. 1, History of Medicine Society of Appalachia. Johnson City: East Tennessee State University, 1990.
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- Deetz, James. "Chapter 4: Remember Me as You Pass By," *In Small Things Forgotten: An Archaeology of Early American Life*. 2nd ed. New York: Anchor Books, 1996.
- Hacker, Debi. *Iconography of Death: Common Symbolism of Late 18th Through Early 20th Century Tombstones in the Southeastern United States*. Columbia, SC: Chicora Foundation, 2001.
- Helsley, Alexia Jones. *Silent Cities: Cemeteries and Classrooms*. Columbia, SC: South Carolina Department of Archives and History, 1997.
- Keister, Douglas. *Stories in Stone: A Field Guide to Cemetery Symbolism and Iconography*. Salt Lake City: Gibbs Smith Publisher, 2004.
- King, Gregg G., Susan Kosky, Kathleen Glynn, and Gladys Saborio. *Michigan Historic Cemeteries Preservation Guide*. Saline, MI: McNaughton and Gunn Inc.
- Little, M. Ruth. *Sticks and Stones: Three Centuries of North Carolina Gravemarkers*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1998.
- London, Mark. *Masonry: How to Care for Old and Historic Brick and Stone*. Washington, D.C.: National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1988.
- McGahee, Susan H. and Mary W. Edmonds. *South Carolina's Cemeteries: A Preservation Handbook*. 2nd ed. Columbia, SC: South Carolina Department of Archives and History, 2003. (Available online at <http://www.state.sc.us/scdah/hstcm.pdf>.)
- Nichols, Elaine, ed. *The Last Miles of the Way: African-American Homegoing Traditions 1890-Present*. Columbia, SC: Dependable Printing Company, Inc., 1989.

Potter, Elizabeth Walton and Beth M. Boland, eds. *National Register Bulletin 41: Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Cemeteries and Burial Grounds*. U.S. Department of the Interior National Park Service Interagency Resources Division National Register of Historic Places, 1992. (Available online at <http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb41/>)

Strangstad, Lynette. *Preservation of Historic Burial Grounds*. Washington, DC: National Trust for Historic Preservation, 2003.

Strangstad, Lynette. *A Graveyard Preservation Primer*. Walnut Creek, CA: Altamira Press, 1995.

Trinkley, Michael. *Grave Matters: The Preservation of African-American Cemeteries*. Columbia, SC: Chicora Foundation, 1995.

USEFUL WEBSITES

Virginia genealogical societies and census data: <http://www.censusfinder.com/virginia-genealogy-society.htm>

Virginia historical societies: <http://www.lva.virginia.gov/public/historical.asp>

Virginia Department of Historic Resources: <http://www.dhr.virginia.gov/>

Virginia Historical Society: <http://www.vahistorical.org/>

Library of Virginia: <http://www.lva.virginia.gov/>

Library of Congress: <http://www.loc.gov/index.html>

National Archives, Genealogy Section: <http://www.archives.gov/genealogy/>

National Park Service National Center for Preservation Technology and Training – Conservation Information: <http://www.ncptt.nps.gov/category/training/cemetery-monument-conservation-materials-research/>

Association for Gravestone Studies – Conservation Information: <http://www.gravestonestudies.org/information.htm>

Connecticut Gravestone Network – Conservation Information: <http://www.ctgravestones.com/Conservation/conservetopics.htm>

Northern New York Genealogy – Conservation Information: <http://www.nnygenealogy.com/pages/preservation-grave-stones.html>

Gravestone Preservation and Restoration Information:
<http://www.gravestonepreservation.info/default.asp>

<http://www.conservation-us.org/index.cfm?fuseaction=Page.viewPage&pageId=495&parentID=472>

Attached is a copy of the Department of Historic Resources' Citizen Cemetery Form, a recording form designed specifically for use by nonprofessional cemetery surveyors. We recommend that you use the Microsoft Word format when filling out this form. Please contact our Archives department at (804)367-2323 to have a form emailed to you and for answers to any questions you have while completing it.

Thank you.

Cemetery Workshop --- May 21-22, Richmond, Virginia

A workshop for cemetery owners, caretakers, nonprofits, and volunteers, presented by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources



*Stop ye travellers as you pass by
As you are now, so once was I
As I am now, soon you shall be
Prepare yourself to follow me.*

Friday, May 21, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. – Lectures and Presentations

Lecture topics include: Researching and Recording Historic Cemeteries, Cleaning and Conservation of Funerary Monuments, Mortuary Archaeology, Funerary Symbolism, Genealogy, and Virginia Burial Law
Each speaker will be followed by 10 minutes of questions.

- 10:00 – 10:10 am : Introduction. Mike Barber, State Archaeologist, Department of Historic Resources
10:10 am – 10:40 am : Gone but not Forgotten: Genealogical Research using Cemetery Records. Dawn K. Tinnell, Research Archivist, Library of Virginia
10:40 am – 11:10 am : Burial Laws in Virginia and the United States. Joanna Wilson Green, Easement Program Archaeologist, Department of Historic Resources
11:10 – 11:40 am : Graveyard Archaeology. Dane Magoon, Archaeologist, Cultural Resources, Inc.
11:40 am – 12:10 pm : Cemetery Iconography and Funerary Symbolism. Joanna Wilson Green, Easement Program Archaeologist, Department of Historic Resources

12:10 – 1:00 pm – Lunch

- 1:00 – 1:30 pm: Cemetery Conservation and Documentation: What to Do and What to Avoid. Caitlin O’Grady, Conservator, Department of Historic Resources
1:30 – 2:00 pm: DHR Cemetery Form. Jolene Smith, Archaeology Inventory Manager / DSS Accounts Manager Department of Historic Resources
2:00 – 2:30 pm : Intensive Surface Investigations to Locate Graves and Markers. Patrick O’Neill, President, Archeological Society of Virginia
2:30 – 3:00 pm: Final Discussion. Mike Barber, State Archaeologist, Department of Historic Resources

Saturday, May 22, 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. – Hands-on Training, on Location in Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond

Training session topics include: Using DHR's Cemetery Recording Form, Techniques for Photographing Historic Funerary Monuments, Cemetery Materials, Iconography, and, Stone and Masonry Conservation and Cleaning



*To follow you
I am not content
How do I know
Which way you went?*