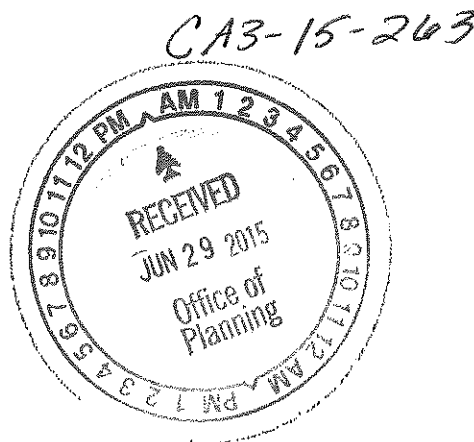


June 25, 2015

VIA HAND DELIVERY

Douglas H.R. Young
Assistant Director
Historic Preservation Planning
Office of Planning
Atlanta Urban Design Commission
55 Trinity Avenue, SW
Suite 3350
Atlanta, GA 30303



Re: Application for a Certificate of Appropriateness to Relocate a Cemetery

Dear Doug,

Thank you for meeting with us and our client, Majestic Realty Co., regarding the Application requirements. As discussed, we are submitting the following documents attached to this letter:

1. A completed Application for Urban Design Commission Certificates of Appropriateness form, attached as Exhibit "A".
2. The following Application documents meeting the requirements of O.C.G.A. § 36-72-5 and Section 38-62 of the Code of the City of Atlanta:
 - A legal opinion based upon a title search indicating that the fee estate to the property is vested in Fulton County, a political subdivision of the State of Georgia, attached as Exhibit "B".
 - A report by New South Associates containing the following: attached as Exhibit "C"
 - An archaeologist's report stating the number of graves believed to be present as determined through use of approved minimally invasive investigative techniques. In addition, the archaeologist's report contains a proposal for relocating the cemetery specifying the method of disinterment, the location and method of disposition of remains, the approximate cost of the process, and the approximate number of graves affected.
 - A report prepared by a genealogist summarizing the process used to identify and notify potential descendants of those buried.
 - Surveys prepared by a registered surveyor showing the location and boundaries of the cemetery and the location of the cemetery in relationship to adjacent property boundaries and right-of-way lines, attached as Exhibit "D".

In addition to the above documents, we would like to offer additional information addressing the specific criteria enumerated in O.C.G.A. § 36-72-8 and Section 38-64(d) of the Code of the City Atlanta for consideration by the Atlanta City Council in its decision on the enclosed permit application.

While there is a presumption in favor of leaving a cemetery undisturbed, the cemetery that is the subject of this application (the "Cemetery") has in fact been disturbed by vandals over the years at its current location. Several of the grave markers are missing, broken or scattered around the site. The Cemetery is overgrown with trees and underbrush and is surrounded by the remnants of excavation pits by a brick quarry that is now closed. There is no evidence of the Cemetery's use after the mid-nineteenth century. Accordingly, the Cemetery appears to meet the O.C.G.A. § 36-72-2 definition of an "abandoned cemetery" as it "shows signs of neglect including, without limitation, the unchecked growth of vegetation, repeated and unchecked acts of vandalism, or the disintegration of grave markers or boundaries and for which no person can be found who is legally responsible and financially capable of the upkeep of such cemetery." Therefore, removal of the Cemetery by the Applicant to a perpetual care cemetery is preferable to leaving it in its current unprotected location.

The Applicant's proposal would result in the relocation of the remains to a perpetual care cemetery in a secure and well maintained environment. The Applicant has submitted a plan for disinterment and proper disposition of any human remains in a respectful and ethical manner. All costs will be borne by the Applicant. In order to make sure that the concerns of the descendants are addressed, the Applicant not only submitted a notification plan and draft notice letter to staff, but also sent the notices to potential descendants identified in the genealogist's report before filing the application. One response has been received to date. The Applicant arranged an on-site meeting with the descendant and his family on May 11, 2015 to address their concerns. The descendants are in support of the Applicant's proposal.

Accordingly, the Applicant respectfully requests that the Urban Design Commission and the Atlanta City Council grant the Certificate of Appropriateness as requested.

Sincerely,

THE GALLOWAY LAW GROUP, LLC



William Woodson Galloway

WWG/laj

203111

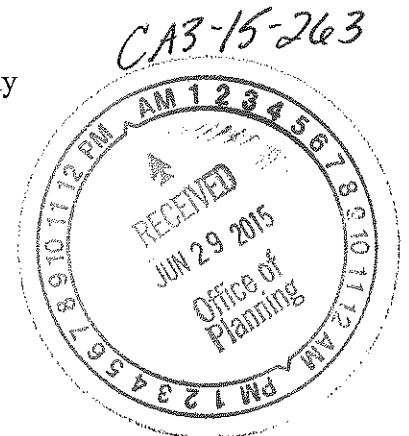


EXHIBIT “A”



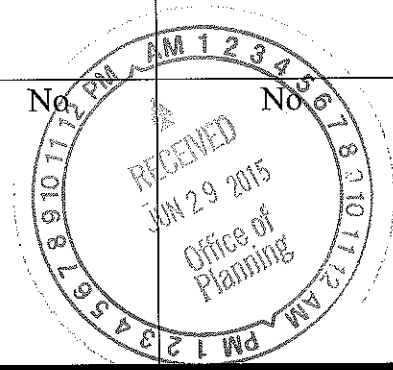
OFFICE OF PLANNING
 ATLANTA URBAN DESIGN COMMISSION
 55 Trinity Avenue S.W., Suite 3350
 Atlanta, Georgia 30303
 (404) 330-6145

Application# CA3-15-263
 Date Accepted 6-29-15

APPLICATION FOR URBAN DESIGN COMMISSION CERTIFICATES OF APPROPRIATENESS, STAFF REVIEW, AND REVIEW AND COMMENT

Please Check The Type of Application You Are Submitting:

Certificate / Review Type	Staff or Commission Review	Sign Posting Affidavit and Sign Needed	Property Owner Authorization Needed	Fee
<u> </u> Type I Any general repairs for individually listed buildings or sites and the following locally designated districts: Druid Hills, M. L. King, Jr., Oakland Cemetery, Hotel Row, Baltimore Block and Washington Park.	Staff	No	No	\$10
<u> </u> Type II Staff Review Minor alterations to an existing structure or site in districts which allow for administrative review. Please review pages 9-10 to see if your project is eligible to be reviewed by Staff.	Staff	No	No	\$10
<u> </u> Type II Any minor alterations to an existing structure or site. Examples of minor alterations include new siding, windows, dormers, porch renovations, site work, etc.	Commission	Yes	Yes	\$100
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Type III New Construction	Commission	Yes	Yes	\$200
<u> </u> Type III Addition, Subdivision, Consolidation	Commission	Yes	Yes	\$100
<u> </u> Variance Addendum Variance from the District Regulations. Please see the Variance Addendum found on page 7 .	Commission	Yes	Yes	\$100
<u> </u> Special Exception Addendum Exception from the District Regulations. Please see the Special Exception Addendum found on page 8 .	Commission	Yes	Yes	\$100
<u> </u> Type IV Demolition for a Threat to Public Health and Safety Please see the Type IV Certificate of Appropriateness Addendum found on page 5 of this application.	Commission	Yes	Yes	\$100
<u> </u> Type IV Demolition for Unreasonable Economic Return Please see the Type IV Certificate of Appropriateness Addendum found on page 6 .	Commission	Yes	Yes	\$200
<u> </u> Review and Comment Required for projects involving property owned by public agencies (such as the City of Atlanta and Atlanta Public Schools), art on public property, property located in the Brookwood Hills Conservation District, and applications to the BZA and ZRB involving properties located in a Historic/Landmark District or involving a Historic/Landmark Building or Site.	Commission	No	No	No





OFFICE OF PLANNING
 ATLANTA URBAN DESIGN COMMISSION
 55 Trinity Avenue S.W., Suite 3350
 Atlanta, Georgia 30303
 (404) 330-6145

Application# CA3-15-263
 Date Accepted 6-29-15

Application for Urban Design Commission Certificates of Appropriateness, Staff Review, and Review and Comment

(Please Print Clearly)

Applicant's Name Majestic Realty Company, c/o William Woodson Galloway

Applicant's Address The Galloway Law Group, 3500 Lenox Rd., Suite 760

City Atlanta State Georgia Zip 30326

Phone # 404-965-3680 Fax # 404-965-3670 E-Mail laurel@glawgp.com

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY:

Property Address southwestern quadrant of intersection of Fulton Industrial Blvd and Donald Lee Hollowell Parkway

Zoning Category I-2 In Beltline? No In SPI / MR / MRC / NC? No

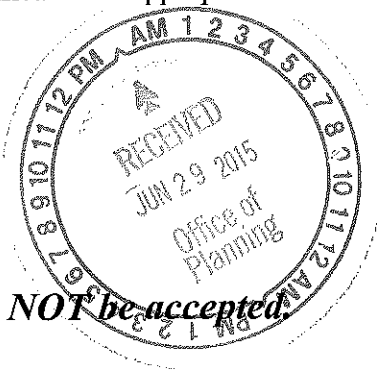
DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT:

Describe clearly and in detail **ALL** construction, alterations, repairs or other changes to the exterior appearance or site proposed for the property. ***You must summarize your project below. "See Attached" is not accepted.***

Applicant requests permission to relocate an abandoned cemetery containing approximately ten potential grave sites.

The Office of Planning will accept applications for all types of Certificates of Appropriateness and applications for Review and Comment only as follows:

- Monday: 8:30 am to 1:00 pm
- Tuesday: 8:30 am to 2:00 pm
- Wednesday: 8:30 am to 2:00 pm
- Thursday: 8:30 am to 2:00 pm
- Friday: No applications are accepted.



Incomplete applications will NOT be accepted.

Application Package - Step by Step Checklist

- All new construction proposals are encouraged to be preliminarily reviewed by Commission Staff prior to the deadline date to ensure the minimum regulations have been met. Please call the Atlanta Urban Design Commission office to schedule an appointment with Staff for a **preliminary review**.
- Review **Application Process flow charts found on pages 11 and 12**.
- Review **Economic Incentives for Historic Preservation** (found on page 14) to determine eligibility and to obtain contact information.
- Refer to the **Deadlines for Certificate of Appropriateness Applications** table found on page 15 for application deadline, sign posting deadline, and corresponding hearing date.
- **Required Submission Materials: (Incomplete applications will NOT be accepted). All submitted materials are retained by the Office of Planning and not returned to the applicant.**

Type I and Type II Staff Review Certificates of Appropriateness:

- ___ Existing and proposed site plans showing all dimensions, existing improvements and all proposed work, only if proposed work involves changes to the site.
- ___ Relevant photographs of existing conditions.
- ___ Existing and proposed elevations showing dimensions, existing features, proposed work, materials, and accurate grades.
- ___ Applicant must contact the Office of Buildings regarding the number of to-scale copies ultimately required for their building permit. Applicant will then submit all of these to-scale copies plus one extra copy with this Type I or Type II Staff Review Application.

Type II, III, and IV Certificates of Appropriateness / Review and Comment:

- ___ All plans must be properly collated, stapled and folded.
- ___ Two (2) to-scale sets of plans (see below for specific types of plans needed).
- ___ Twelve (12) sets of reduced size plans (no larger than 11" x 17" (see below for specific types of plans needed).
- ___ Existing and proposed elevations showing dimensions, existing features, proposed work, materials, and accurate grades.
- ___ Existing and proposed floor plans, showing location of windows, exterior doors, walls, and rough kitchen / bath layouts, etc.
- ___ Existing and proposed site plans showing all dimensions, existing improvements and all proposed work.
- ___ Twelve (12) copies of any materials the applicant would like the commission to consider prior to the assigned meeting when the project will be reviewed (i.e. photographs, project description, cover letter, support documentation, etc.)
- ___ USB drive or CD containing no more than 10 photographs showing the following:
 - ___ All facades, including the roof and foundation (even if the work is to be done on one side of the building).
 - ___ Area(s) where the work is to be performed (for example: windows, doors, chimneys, porch, siding, etc.).
 - ___ Dimensioned, detailed, to-scale drawings of porch railings, window and door trim, fascia/eaves, etc.
 - ___ Details on exterior materials, such as manufacturer's specification pamphlets for windows, siding material, etc.
 - ___ Comparison analysis and compatibility rule information as required by the specific district regulations for your project.

Type IV applications only:

- ___ Twelve (12) copies of the answers to the corresponding Type IV Certificate of Appropriateness Addendum found on page 5 and 6 of this application.

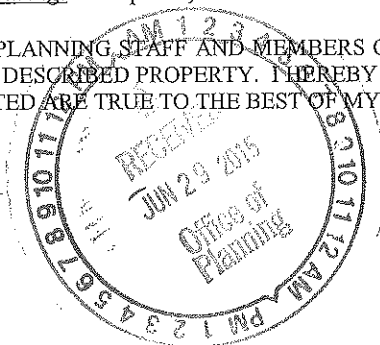
Type III Variance Addendum / Special Exception Petition Addendum: (All Variances and Special Exceptions require a separate application and fee.)

- ___ A paper copy and an electronic copy (MS Word format) of the variance or special exception justification (see page 7 and 8).

- Complete **Application** in full and return it to the Commission office with original signatures by the appropriate deadline date, including an original, notarized **Authorization by Property Owner**, if applicable, found on page 4.
- Return the original signed and notarized **Sign Posting Affidavit** to the Urban Design Commission Staff before your hearing date, or bring it with you to the hearing. If required, this affidavit will be generated at the time of application.

I HEREBY AUTHORIZE THE OFFICE OF PLANNING STAFF AND MEMBERS OF THE ATLANTA URBAN DESIGN COMMISSION TO INSPECT THE PREMISES OF THE ABOVE DESCRIBED PROPERTY. I HEREBY DEPOSE AND SAY THAT ALL STATEMENTS HEREIN AND ATTACHED STATEMENTS SUBMITTED ARE TRUE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF.


APPLICANT OR AGENT FOR APPLICANT



DOUG YOUNG, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

CA3-15-263

Authorization by Property Owner

(Required only if the applicant is not the owner of the property subject to the proposed application.)

(Please Print Clearly)

I, Richard "Dick" Anderson (OWNER'S NAME) SWEAR AND AFFIRM THAT I AM THE OWNER OF THE PROPERTY AT Williams Cemetery: Lot 17 of the FF (PROPERTY ADDRESS), AS SHOWN IN THE RECORDS OF Fulton District of Fulton County, Georgia COUNTY, GEORGIA, WHICH IS THE SUBJECT MATTER OF THE ATTACHED APPLICATION. I AUTHORIZE THE PERSON NAMED BELOW TO FILE THIS APPLICATION AS MY AGENT.

NAME OF APPLICANT: Majestic Realty Company, c/o

LAST NAME Galloway FIRST NAME William Woodson

ADDRESS The Galloway Law Group, 3500 Lenox Rd., SUITE 760

CITY Atlanta STATE Georgia ZIP CODE 30326

OWNER'S TELEPHONE NUMBER:

AREA CODE (404) NUMBER 612 - 8335



SIGNATURE OF OWNER

Richard A Anderson

PRINT NAME OF OWNER

PERSONALLY APPEARED BEFORE ME THE ABOVE NAMES, WHO SWEARS THAT THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS AUTHORIZATION IS TRUE AND CORRECT TO THE BEST KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF.

Rosemary Sheddick
NOTARY PUBLIC
DATE 6/25/15

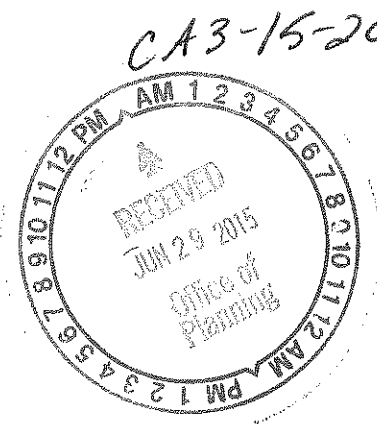
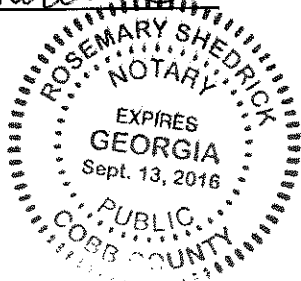


EXHIBIT “B”

NEW SOUTH Title & Abstract Company, LLC
110 South 1850 East
Heber City, Utah 84032

CERTIFICATE OF TITLE

William Woodson Galloway
The Galloway Law Group, LLC.
3500 Lenox Road, N.E.
Suite 760
Atlanta, GA 30326

RE: Williams Cemetery located in Land Lot 17 of the 14th FF District of Fulton County, Georgia

This is to certify that NEW SOUTH Title & Abstract Company, LLC caused the title records of Fulton County, Georgia to be examined with respect to the following real property:

All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in Land Lot 17 of the 14th FF District of Fulton County, Georgia which is known as the Williams Cemetery [herein called the "Williams Cemetery"] and is shown on the Cemetery Exhibit prepared by Paulson Mitchell Incorporated dated February 11, 2015 a copy of which is attached as Exhibit "A" hereto and made a part hereof. The Cemetery Exhibit is incorporated herein by reference.

Based on a title examination from record date December 14, 1889, to record date May 1, 2015, record title to the tract of land shown on the attached Exhibit "A" within which the Williams Cemetery is located is vested in FULTON COUNTY, GEORGIA, a political subdivision of the State of Georgia by virtue of Quitclaim Deed from Association County Commissioners of Georgia to Fulton County, Georgia dated August 30, 1993 and filed August 30, 1993 in Deed Book 17049, page 303, Fulton County, Georgia records.

The following matters are set forth as exceptions to the title to the Williams Cemetery:

1. Matters not properly indexed or recorded in the Fulton County Records;
2. All matters of Survey subsequent to February 11, 2015;
3. Rights of others to possession of or access to the Williams Cemetery;
4. Any lien, or right to a lien, for services, labor or material heretofore or hereafter furnished with respect said parcel not appearing in the public records of Fulton County Georgia as of the effective date hereof; and
5. Real estate ad valorem taxes for the year 2015 and subsequent years, a lien not yet due and payable.

NEW SOUTH Title & Abstract Company, LLC

By: Robert P. Rowe
Robert P. Rowe
Georgia Bar Number 616800

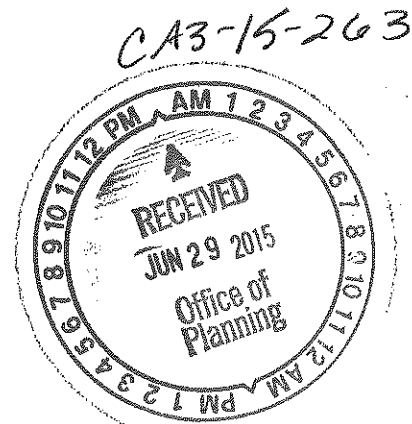


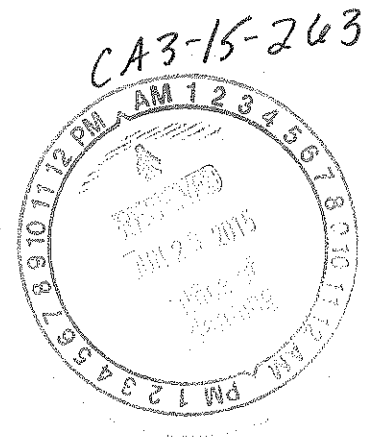
EXHIBIT “C”

Williams Cemetery Relocation (9FU510)

City of Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia

Archeologist Report Locating Burial Sites and Mitigation Plan

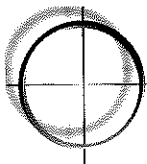
Genealogist's Report Identifying Potential Descendants and Notification Plan



Prepared By:

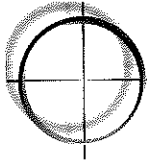
Hugh B. Matternes, PHD, RPA
Mortuary Archeologist

J. David Brandenburg
Certified Genealogist



NEW SOUTH ASSOCIATES

6150 East Ponce de Leon Avenue • Stone Mountain, Georgia 30083



NEW SOUTH ASSOCIATES

PROVIDING PERSPECTIVES ON THE PAST A WOMEN-OWNED SMALL BUSINESS

June 2, 2015

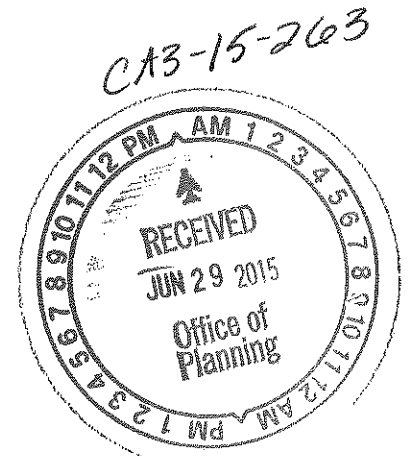
Douglas H. R. Young
55 Trinity Avenue
Suite 3350
Atlanta, GA 30303

RE: Relocation Permit Application for the Williams Cemetery

Dear Mr. Young,

New South Associates, Inc. ("New South") submits the enclosed Archeologist Report Locating Burial Sites and Mitigation Plan and Genealogist's Report Identifying Potential Descendants and Notification Plan as part of Majestic Realty Company's application for a Type III Certificate of Appropriateness to allow the relocation of an abandoned cemetery (the "Williams Cemetery") near the intersection of Fulton Industrial Boulevard (formerly Carroll Road) and Donald Lee Hollowell Parkway (formerly Bankhead Highway) in the City of Atlanta. The Williams Cemetery is also recorded in the Georgia Archeological Site files as 9FU510.

There is no evidence of the use of the Williams Cemetery after the mid-nineteenth century. The grounds appear to have been abandoned with the majority of graves being unmarked and disturbed. A surface survey recorded approximately ten (10) potential mortuary features. The cemetery is on grounds that are proposed for development in a public/private partnership between Fulton County and Majestic Realty Company. Unfortunately, the cemetery's location cannot be avoided as the site is already restricted by buffers protecting the Chattahoochee River and Sandy Creek. Abandonment of the project will severely restrict development of the property and adversely impact the airport's future operations. However, these issues can be avoided by relocating the Williams Cemetery to a less restrictive location.



Georgia/Headquarters

6150 East Ponce de Leon Avenue
Stone Mountain, Georgia
30083
T/770.498.4155
F/770.498.3809

www.newsouthassoc.com

South Carolina

722-A South Blanding Street
Columbia, South Carolina
29201
T/803.771.7083
F/803.771.7087

North Carolina

408-B Blandwood Avenue
Greensboro, North Carolina
27401
T/336.379.0433
F/336.379.0434

Tennessee

118 South 11th Street
Nashville, Tennessee
37206
T/615.262.4326
F/615.262.3338

Louisiana

1005 Cook Drive
DeRidder, Louisiana
70634
T/915.433.4130

New South proposes to move the cemetery to a nearby perpetual care cemetery, the Barber Cemetery/Mableton Memorial Gardens. The new site is located approximately five miles west of the Williams Cemetery's current location in the city of Mableton. This location is the closest perpetual care cemetery with space available to accommodate the relocation. The proposal is for the graves to be interred in the new location following a similar row and column structure observed in the original cemetery layout.

This application and supporting documentation is submitted in accordance with the permitting requirements outlined in OCGA §36-72-1, et. seq. and Sections 38-60 through 38-69 of the Code of Ordinances of the City of Atlanta, Georgia. New South will be responsible for all excavation, disinterment, recovery and relocation of the graves and human remains currently interred in the Williams Cemetery. New South will conduct these investigations in a professional and ethical manner that will be respectful towards both the dead and the living. Please review the enclosed materials and consider this application favorably.

Sincerely,

NEW SOUTH ASSOCIATES, INC.



Hugh B. Matternes, PhD, RPA
Mortuary Archaeologist

J. David Brandenburg
Certified Genealogist

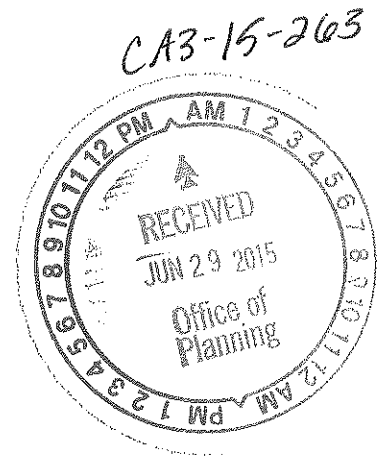


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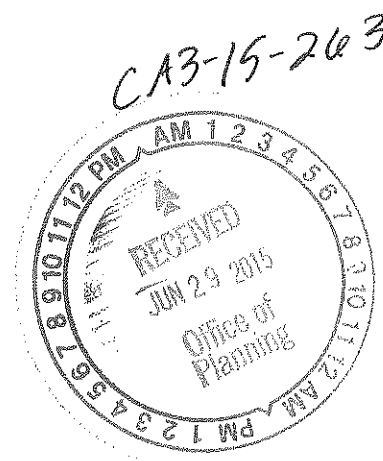
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INTRODUCTION

This Report includes New South's Archeologist Report Locating Burial Sites and Mitigation Plan and Genealogist's Report Identifying Potential Descendants and Notification Plan. This Report is filed as part of Majestic Realty Co.'s application for a Type III Certificate of Appropriateness (COA) to allow the relocation of an abandoned cemetery.

In 1845, Mary J.E. Williams was interred on land that is near the intersection of Fulton Industrial Boulevard (formerly Carroll Road) and Donald Lee Hollowell Parkway (formerly Bankhead Highway) in the City of Atlanta. Mary J. E. Williams is buried in what we are referring to as the Williams Cemetery (the "Cemetery"). The Cemetery is also recorded in the Georgia Archeological Site files as 9FU510.

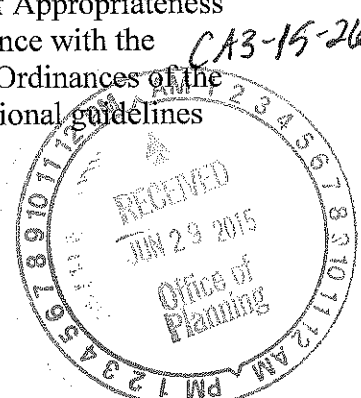
The Cemetery is very small. It is in an area that was last extensively developed in the early 20th century by the Chattahoochee Brick Company. The Cemetery is situated on an undisturbed area that was surrounded by truck and tram trails and clay mining borrow pits. Mining operations do not appear to have occurred there since the late 1970s/early 1980s and since then the area around the cemetery has been allowed to return to a natural state.

A surface survey recorded approximately ten (10) potential mortuary features. Fulton County has been aware of its existence since the mid-1980s. The potential mortuary features are arranged in rows on a former upland terrace, overlooking Sandy Creek and the Chattahoochee River. There is no evidence of the Cemetery's use after the mid-nineteenth century. The Cemetery has been vandalized and disturbed over the decades and is now overgrown with trees and underbrush. The site overlooks an abandoned quarry on property that is slated for redevelopment.

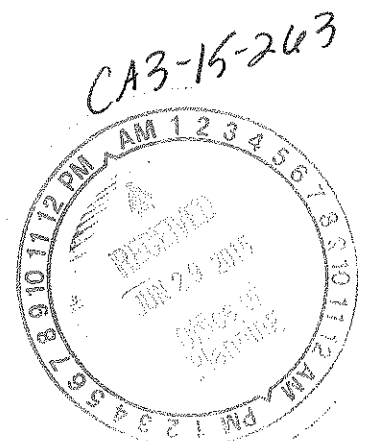
The Cemetery is located on property owned by Fulton County adjacent to the Fulton County Airport (Charlie Brown Air Field) facility (the "Airport"). The Cemetery is within the footprint of the proposed expansion of the Fulton County Airport that will include a large, multi-structure warehouse distribution facility. Unfortunately, the Cemetery's location cannot be avoided as it is located in the middle of the propose development. The property is already restricted by the buffers required adjacent to the Chattahoochee River and Sandy Creek. Abandonment of the project will severely restrict development of the property and adversely impact the airport's future operations.

These issues can be avoided by relocating the Cemetery a new location in an existing, secure perpetual care cemetery. The current proposal is to move any remains to the nearby Barber Cemetery/Mableton Memorial Gardens Cemetery, which is located approximately five (5) miles west of the Cemetery's current location. The graves will be interred in the new location following the same row and column structure observed in the original cemetery layout.

New South will be responsible for all excavation, disinterment, recovery and relocation of the graves and human remains currently interred in the Cemetery. If the Certificate of Appropriateness to relocate the Cemetery is approved, New South will conduct its work in accordance with the permitting requirements outlined in Sections 38-60 through 38-69 of the Code of Ordinances of the City of Atlanta, Georgia and OCGA §36-72-1, et. seq. with attention paid to additional guidelines provided by OCGA §31-21-44 and 12-3-1, et. seg., where relevant.



**BONDED SURVEYOR'S MAP
OF WILLIAMS CEMETERY (9FU510)**

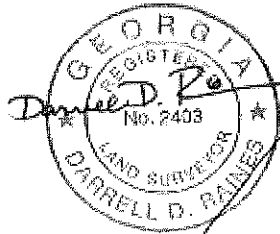


SURVEYORS NOTES

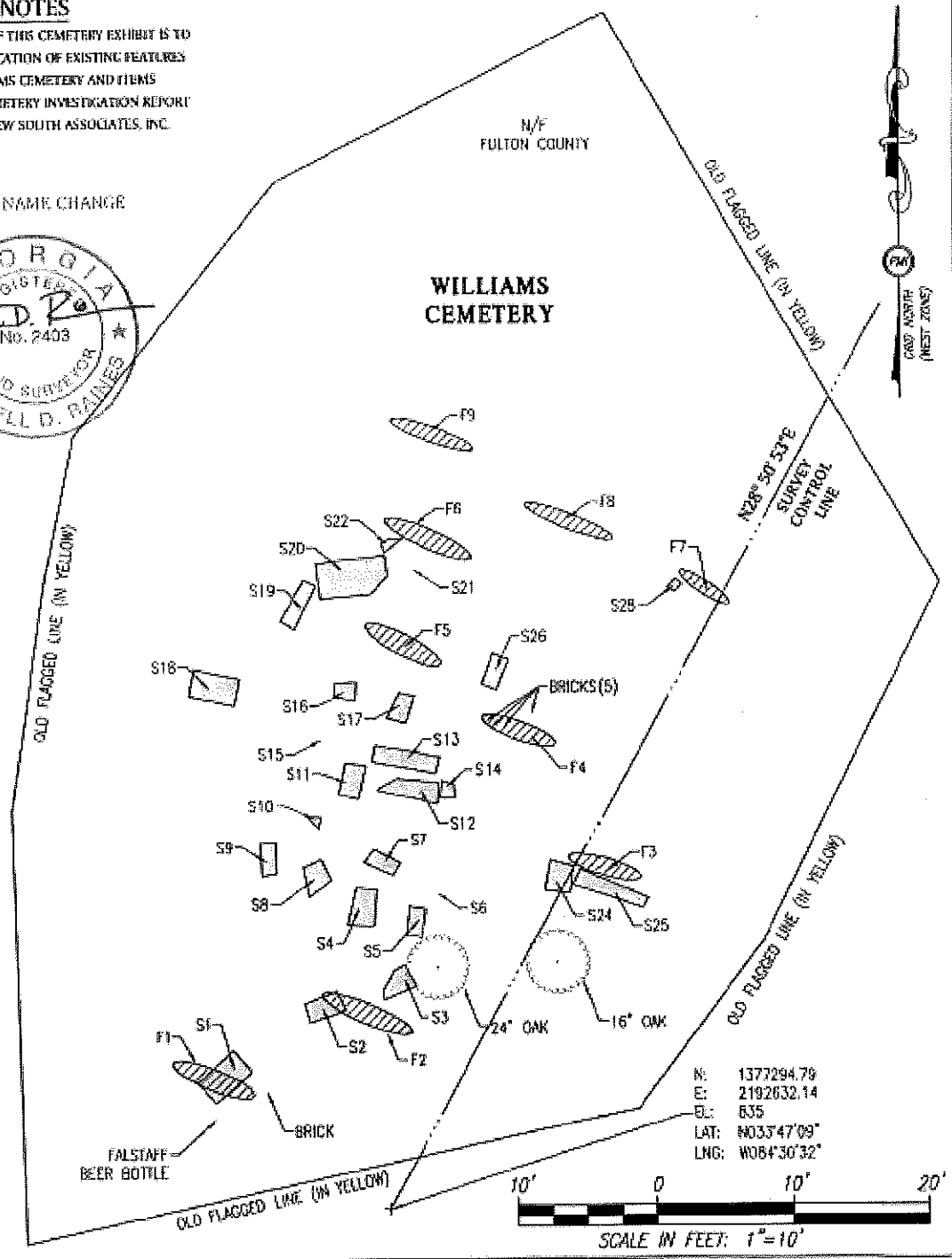
A. THE PURPOSE OF THIS CEMETERY EXHIBIT IS TO SHOW FIELD LOCATION OF EXISTING FEATURES FOR THE WILLIAMS CEMETERY AND ITEMS NOTED IN A CEMETERY INVESTIGATION REPORT PREPARED BY NEW SOUTH ASSOCIATES, INC.

REVISIONS

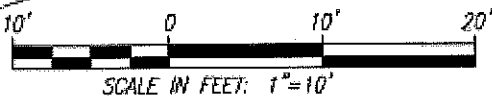
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N: 1377294.79
 E: 2192632.14
 EL: 635
 LAT: 30°33'47.09"
 LNG: 84°08'30.32"



PROJECT NUMBER: 2013185
FILE NAME: 2013185V-EXH1.DWG
FIELD WORK DATE: 04 FEB 2015
DRAWN DATE: 11 FEB 2015
DRAWN BY: K.MANLEY
CHECKED BY: D.RAINES
SHEET 1 OF 2

CEMETERY EXHIBIT FOR
WILLIAMS CEMETERY
 LAND LOTS 17 & 18---14TH DISTRICT
 CITY OF ATLANTA---FULTON COUNTY, GEORGIA

PAULSON MITCHELL
 INCORPORATED

LAND PLANNING
 ENGINEERS SURVEYORS
 TRANSPORTATION
 LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

85 A MILL STREET
 SUITE 202
 KENNESAW, GEORGIA 30144
 YULSA, GA 30188
 FAX: 770.426.1554
 paulsonmitchell.com

CA3-15-263

R:\2013\2013185\0 SURVEY\2013185V-EXA SCHEME P\1518-KRISTOPHER WANLEY, 29-May-15 2:58:37 PM

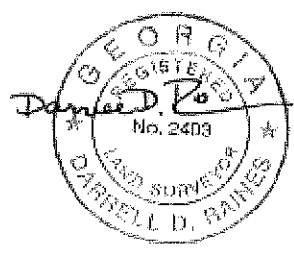
CHATAHOOCHEE RIVER

SURVEYORS NOTES

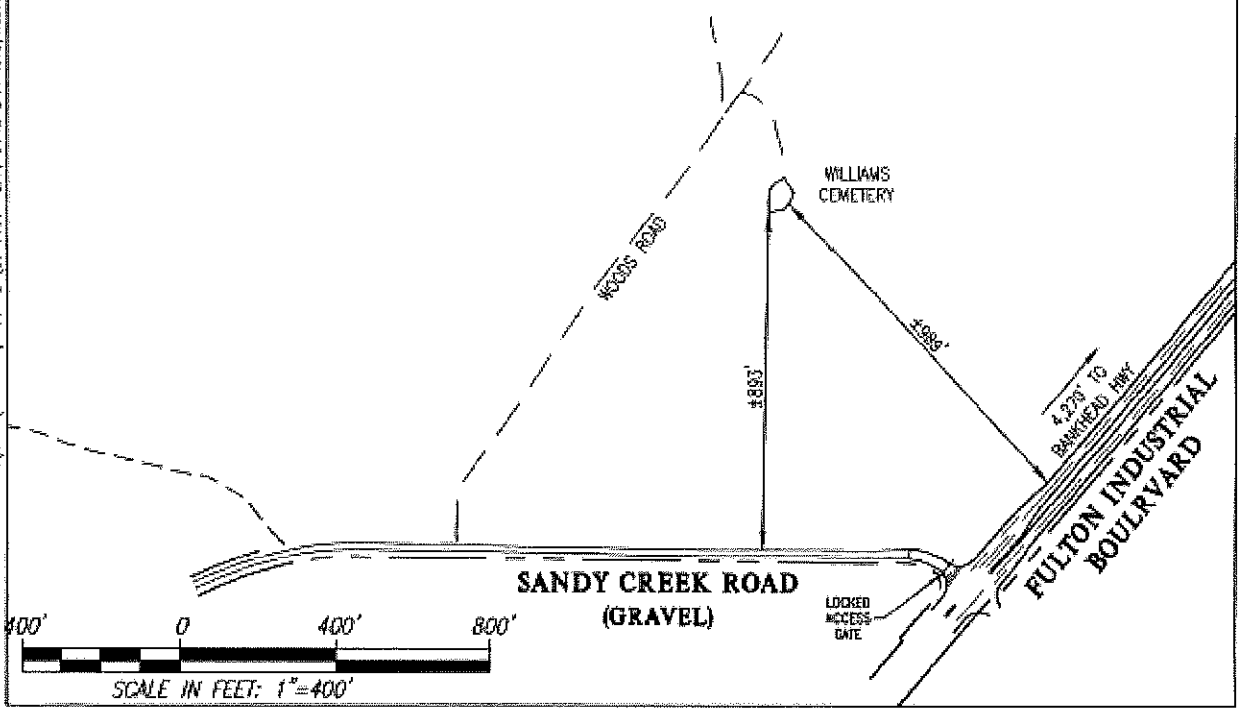
A. THE PURPOSE OF THIS CEMETERY EXHIBIT IS TO SHOW FIELD LOCATION OF EXISTING FEATURES FOR THE WILLIAMS CEMETERY AND ITEMS NOTED IN A CEMETERY INVESTIGATION REPORT PREPARED BY NEW SOUTH ASSOCIATES, INC.

REVISIONS

(01) 05.28.15 NAME CHANGE



N/P
FULTON
COUNTY



PROJECT NUMBER: 2013185
FILE NAME: 2013185V-EXADWG
FIELD WORK DATE: 04 FEB 2015
DRAW DATE: 11 FEB 2015
DRAWN BY: K.WANLEY
CHECKED BY: D.RAINES
SHEET 2 OF 2

CEMETERY DIST. FOR

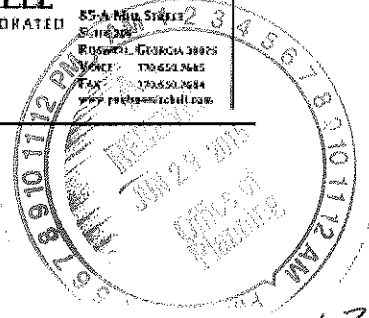
**WILLIAMS
CEMETERY**

LAND LOTS 17 & 18--14TH DISTRICT
CITY OF ATLANTA--FULTON COUNTY, GEORGIA

PAULSON MITCHELL
INCORPORATED

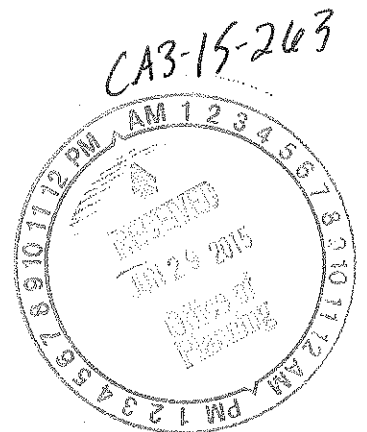
LAND PLANNERS
ENGINEERS SURVEYORS
TRANSPORTATION
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

85-A Mill Street, Suite 203
Roswell, Georgia 30085
Phone: 770-651-2645
Fax: 770-650-2684
www.paulsonmitchell.com



CA3-15-263

**Archeologist Report Locating Burial Sites
and Mitigation Plan**

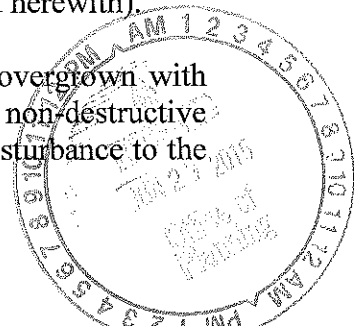


Historical Investigations and Archaeological Boundary Determination



The Cemetery does not appear on any current map and its presence was noted on only one historic map from the 1950s. A wide variety of documented sources were consulted, including the Fulton County Clerk of Superior Court, Georgia State Archives, Georgia Historical Society, University of Georgia Map Library, Library of Congress, Atlanta History Center, DeKalb Historical Society, Google Earth Historical Images Collection, Ancestry.com, Find-a-grave.com, Rootsweb.com, USGenWeb.com. A review of these historic records resulted in finding only a few brief, sporadic mentions of the Cemetery or the possible decedents interred there. No evidence of the Cemetery's use after the mid-nineteenth century could be found. Surface representations consist of one obelisk, several false-crypt panels, cigar-shaped depressions, and possible unmarked, undressed fieldstone markers. Field survey and historical investigations have been able to positively identify only one individual, Mary J.E. Williams, in the Cemetery. There is no evidence to suggest that Native Americans or African-Americans are interred there. Mrs. Williams' father, John B. and other members of the family may be present in the cemetery as well. Details of the historical and archaeological survey research are outlined in Matternes and Davis (2015) (included herewith).

The Cemetery has been vandalized and desecrated over the decades and is now overgrown with trees and underbrush. All investigations of the Cemetery have focused so far on non-destructive methods. Surface features have been examined and inventoried with only minor disturbance to the

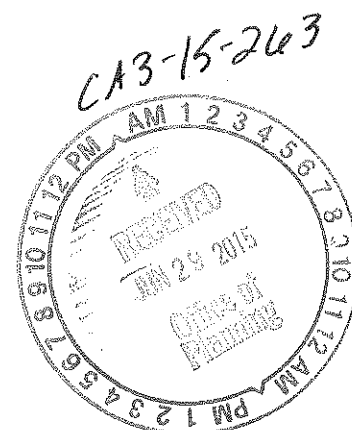


surface leaf litter. No stones have been moved or artifacts removed from the Cemetery. Subsurface features were detected using a steel probe, a minimally invasive technique approved by OCGA § 36-72-5 and by Section 38-62 of the City of Atlanta Code of Ordinances. While 10 graves have been initially identified, it is recognized that this is only an estimate. If the Certificate of Appropriateness to relocate the Cemetery is approved, New South will remove the surface soils and examine the underlying subsoil surface for evidence of subsurface grave shafts in order to determine the true number of graves present. This method is described in greater detail in the Section on Relocation Procedures.

Reference:

Matternes, Hugh B. and Valerie Davis

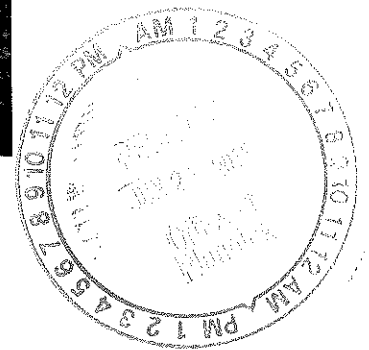
2015 Historical Investigations and Archaeological Boundary Determination of the Williams Cemetery (9FU510), Fulton County, Georgia. Report prepared by New South Associates, Stone Mountain, GA (attached herewith).



Pan of cemetery looking south



CA3-15-263





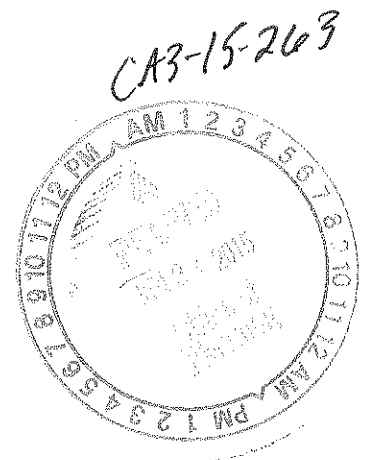
Mary J. Williams marker



Ledger top panel missing corner



Collapsed ledger top and side panels



**CEMETERY RELOCATION
GENERAL INFORMATION**

ORIGINAL CEMETERY SITE:

All Known Names of the Cemetery:

- Nelson-Williams Cemetery (Garrett 1935)
- Nelson Cemetery (Meier 1977)
- Williams Cemetery (Walker et. al. 1958)

Archaeological State Site File Number: 9FU510

State: Georgia

County: Fulton

Closest Township: Adamsville

UTM: Zone 16 Easting 730660 Northing 3741020

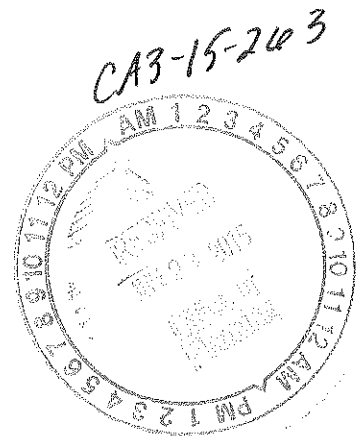
Permittees:

Majestic Realty Company
3490 Piedmont Road, N.E. Suite 210
Atlanta, Georgia 30305
Phone: (404) 467-5255

New South Associates, Inc.
6150 East Ponce de Leon Avenue Stone
Mountain, Georgia 30083
Phone: (770) 498-4155

Landowner:

Fulton County, Georgia
c/o County Manager
Office of the County Manager
191 Prior Street
Tenth Floor
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
Phone: (404) 612-8320



**CEMETERY RELOCATION
GENERAL INFORMATION (CONT.)**

RELOCATION CEMETERY SITE:

Proposed Relocation Cemetery:

Barber Cemetery/Mableton Memorial Gardens
(See copy of confirmation letter attached)

Street Address:

5219 School Way
Mableton, Georgia 30126

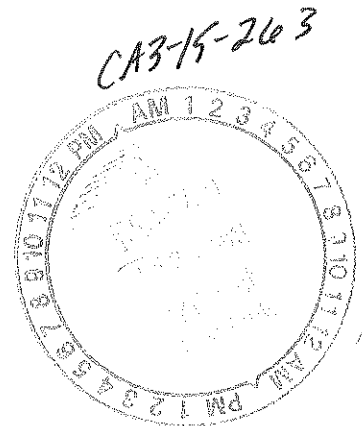
State: Georgia

County: Cobb

Closest Township: Mableton

Owner:

Edwin N. "Eddy" Barber, Jr.
Barber Cemetery and Mableton Memorial Gardens
584 Ripplewater Drive SW
Marietta, GA 30064
Phone: (404) 754-8189



**Barber Cemetery
584 Ripplewater Drive SW
Marietta, Georgia 30064**

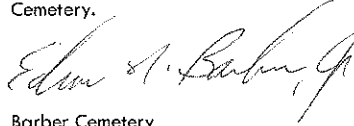
9/9/2015

Mr. Hugh (Matt) Matternes, PhD, RPA
Principal Investigator/
Senior Mortuary Archaeologist
6150 East Ponce de Leon Avenue
Stone Mountain, Georgia 30083

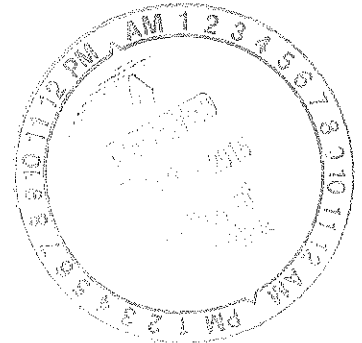
Dear Mr. Matternes,

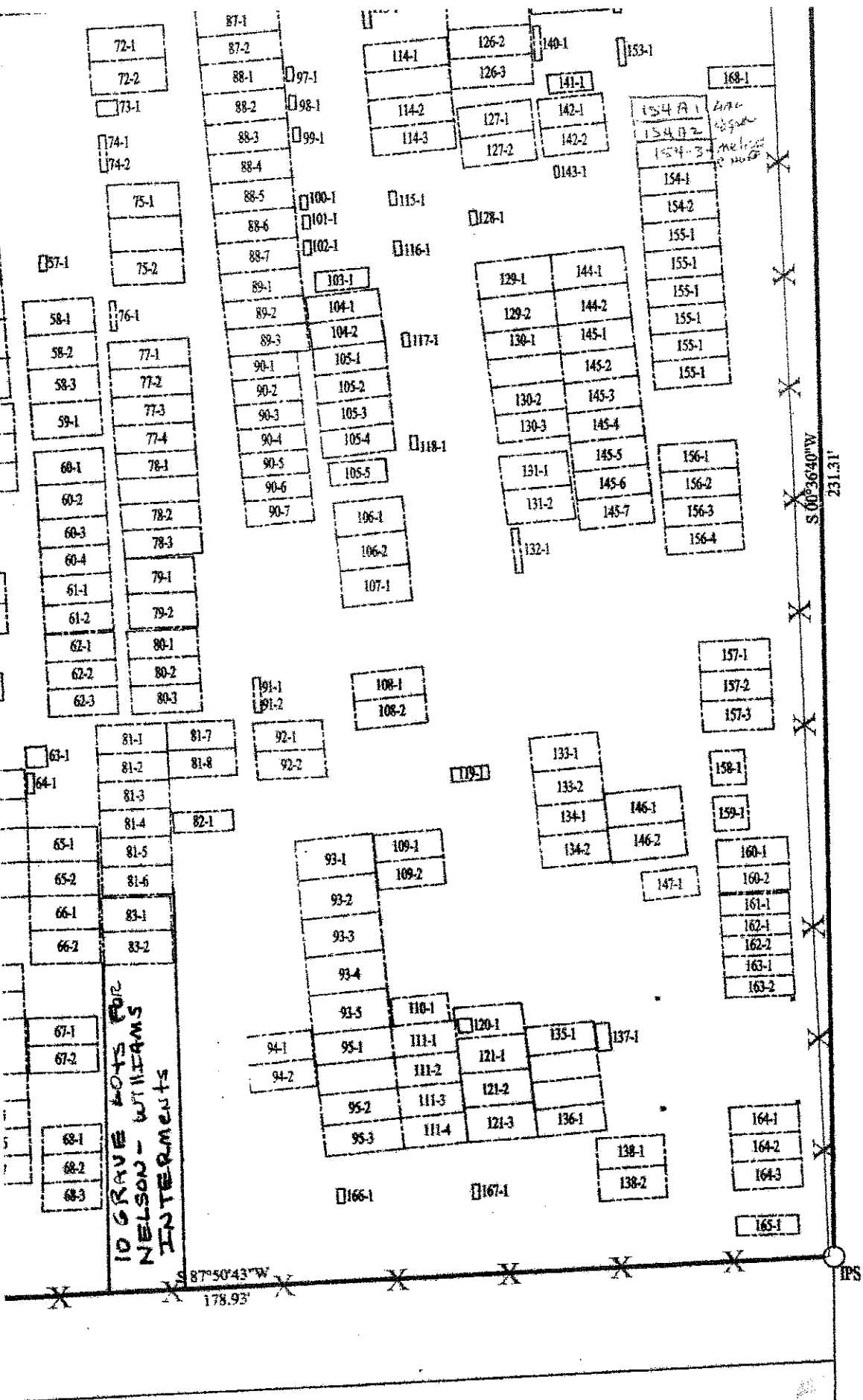
Barber Cemetery would be willing and able to accept the entire contents of the Nelson-Williams Cemetery for interment. We have 10 to 12 grave spaces in a row enabling us to keep the families all in one area in our cemetery (see drawing included with this letter). We will be prepared to receive the contents at the time specified by you and will be able to place all of them in the grave spaces provided in one process.

Thank you for this opportunity to help in the relocation of the Nelson-Williams Cemetery.



Barber Cemetery
Edwin N. Barber, Jr.





CHURCH STREET
50' R/W PAVEMENT AS SHOWN

CA3-15-2003

PLANNING COMMISSION

AM 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 PM 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

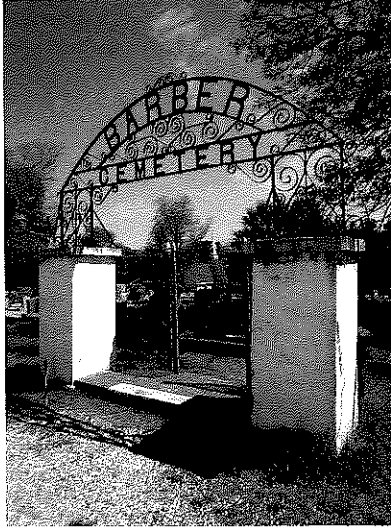


Figure 1. Cemetery Locations



CAB-15-263

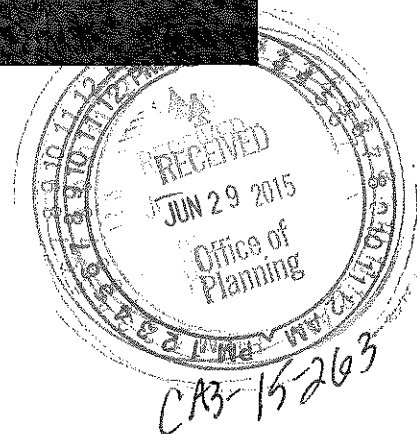
RECEIVED
JUN 29 2015
Office of
Planning



Barber Cemetery in Downtown Mableton, Georgia



View of Proposed Interment Area, Barber Cemetery, looking northeast.

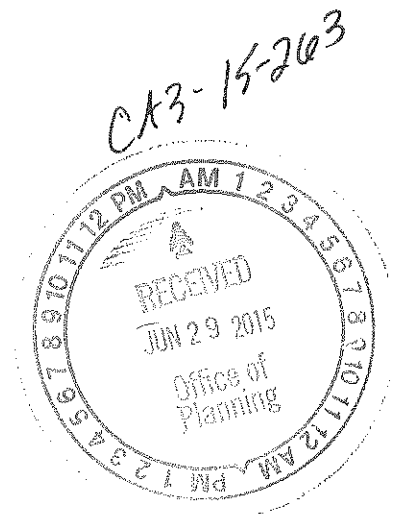


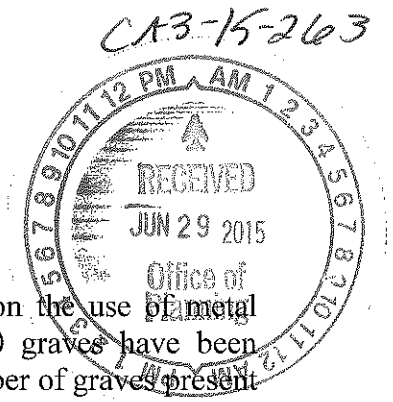


Barber Cemetery looking south. Proposed Plots are in Front of Triple Trees (Center Back).



Proposed Interment Site looking northwest





RELOCATION PROCEDURES

All investigations of the Williams Cemetery have focused so far on the use of metal probes and other minimally invasive investigative techniques. While 10 graves have been initially identified, it is recognized that this is only an estimate; the true number of graves present will require removal of surface soils and an examination of the underlying subsoil surface for evidence of subsurface grave shafts. The following describes the methods that will be used to thoroughly investigate the site, identifying the gravesites and preparing the remains for relocation.

TIMBERING AND REMOVAL OF VEGETATION

Relocation will require a relatively obstruction-free work area. Monuments, grave architecture, and surface decorations will be removed by New South prior to timbering and set aside for inclusion with the relocated mortuary deposits. There are approximately 20 large pieces of granite and limestone memorials that will require the services of professional monument movers. New South has engaged Affordable Monuments, Inc. to perform this service.

Potential mortuary features as identified on the surface are depicted in the Surveyor's Map attached to this Report. However, the mortuary features identified and their surrounding areas cannot be archeologically investigated until the overlying vegetation is removed. The removal of trees and large vegetation from the project area will be accomplished prior to relocation. Trees larger than four inches in diameter will need to be professionally cut or pruned down to the level of the ground surface without disturbing the underlying soils. New South will monitor this work to ensure that the underlying burials are not disturbed.

LARGE AREA STRIPPING

Large area stripping of the cemetery grounds will be accomplished to positively identify the exact location and true number of graves present at 9FU510. By removing the overlying soils to the relatively undisturbed underlying subsoil, grave pit outlines can be identified. Mass removal of these soils is most efficiently accomplished with a backhoe or track hoe equipped with a flat-bladed bucket. Stripping will clear all areas within the marked Cemetery and, where possible, within 30 feet of the outermost graves to ensure that no unmarked satellite graves exist. Large area stripping will require the exposure of approximately 9,000 square feet of subsoil surface.

All stripped surfaces in the project area will be examined for soil stains indicating grave features. Grave stains, representing the margins of a previously constructed grave shaft, are defined as a rectangular, oval, circular or square-shaped human-sized feature whose outline penetrates into the underlying soil matrix. These stains will be shovel shaved, mapped, inventoried, photographed and covered in a protective landscaping cloth by New South until archaeological exploration can commence. A project area map will be generated that will include the location of each grave shaft.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF CEMETERY

New South will conduct the recovery and an in-field examination of all artifacts and human remains. If the graves are positioned relatively deeply in the subsoil (i.e. greater than 24

inches below the working floor), the recovery team may employ a backhoe to excavate the upper fill from each grave shaft. The remaining lower portion of each grave will then be excavated by hand.

Skeletal remains will be recorded on specially generated field forms that will also record the presence of coffin hardware, clothing artifacts, grave goods, and other materials. A photograph of each skeleton after excavation will be taken. Skeletal remains will then be analyzed in the field where information will be recorded on the age, sex, race, and physical pathologies of each individual as preservation allows. Photographs will be taken of coffin hardware and associated artifacts.

ASSESSMENT OF BURIALS FOR POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION

A qualified Physical Anthropologist will examine each burial in the field to determine its potential to yield information based on skeletal and artifact preservation. For those burials with information potential, an in-field analysis will be completed. Coffin hardware and artifacts found with the skeletal remains will be removed from each grave, cleaned with brushes, and photographed. A detailed field analysis using specially designed field analysis forms will be made on hardware elements and construction details of the coffin, the vaults and the grave pits. Clothing and personal artifacts will similarly be mapped and analyzed in the field. Artifacts will then be bagged for inclusion in each grave's relocation casket.

CARE AND CLEANING OF HUMAN REMAINS

Recovery of the remains will be accomplished in a professional and dignified manner. While technicians skilled in burial recovery will accomplish excavations, the project mortuary archaeologist will physically remove all human remains. These remains may be dry brushed to remove dirt, where necessary. Remains will then be wrapped in acid-free tissue and placed into the relocation caskets for reburial. The relocation/reburial caskets consist of styrene single walled containers manufactured specifically for the funeral industry.

All cultural materials and human remains will be reinterred. Skeletal remains and artifacts will be bagged separately and then placed in relocation caskets for reburial. Human remains will be arranged in relative anatomical order within each relocation casket. Each casket will be numbered with a feature number. The head and foot ends will be marked to allow the interment to be reinterred following its original orientation.

Once the contents of a burial have been removed from their original context, they will be placed in a securable temporary storage facility until all remains are removed from 9FU510. All recovered materials will be taken to the relocation site for reburial. Each casket will be marked with an appropriate marker and signage will be developed to identify the reburial area with the available information on the cemetery recovery, relative to the requirements mandated by the reinterment facility. Majestic Realty Company will be provided with a reburial index containing a description of the remains in each casket, by number.

**Genealogist's Report Identifying Potential Descendants
and Notification Plan**

DESCENDANTS AFFILIATED WITH THE WILLIAMS CEMETERY

The genealogist consulted primary sources to determine the list of potential descendants. These include vital records, obituaries and marriage announcements, census records, cemetery records, military records. A more thorough list is attached. A complete list of 297 sources regularly consulted by the genealogist is available upon request. In addition, various online search engines were consulted as well as websites, such as White Pages for contact information.

In addition, once a few of the descendants were identified and confirmed, they were able to notify descendants based on their own family records.

Summary of Sources Used in Compiling the Genealogy for the Williams Cemetery

Prepared by J. D. Brandenburg Research

1820 United States Federal Census.
1830 United States Federal Census.
1850 United States Federal Census, Population Schedules and Slave Schedules.
1860 United States Federal Census.
1870 United States Federal Census.
1880 United States Federal Census.
1900 United States Federal Census.
1910 United States Federal Census.
1920 United States Federal Census.
1930 United States Federal Census.
1940 United States Federal Census.
Alabama, Select Marriages, 1816-1957.
American Civil War General Officers.
Ancestry Family Trees.
Arkansas, County Marriages Index, 1837-1957.
Border Crossings: From Canada to U.S., 1895-1956.
California, Death Index, 1940-1997.
California, Marriage Index, 1949-1959.
California, Marriage Index, 1960-1985.
California, Passenger and Crew Lists, 1882-1959.
Connecticut Death Index, 1949-2001.
Cook County, Illinois, Birth Index, 1916-1935.
Cook County, Illinois, Birth Certificates Index, 1871-1922.
Family Data Collection - Births.
Florida and South Carolina, Passenger Lists, 1907-1948.
Florida Death Index, 1877-1998.
Florida Marriage Collection, 1822-1875, and 1927-2001.
Florida, Divorce Index, 1927-2001.
Florida, State Census, 1867-1945.
Georgia Deaths, 1919-98.
Georgia Marriages to 1850.
Georgia Marriages, 1699-1944.
Georgia, Confederate Pension Applications, 1879-1960.
Georgia, Marriage Records from Select Counties, 1828-1978.
Global, Find A Grave Index for Non-Burials, Burials at Sea, and Other Select Burial Locations, 1300s-Current.
Kansas State Census Selection, 1855-1925.
New York, Passenger Lists, 1820-1957.
North Carolina, Birth Indexes, 1800-2000.
North Carolina, Marriage Index, 1741-2004.
Ohio Marriage Index, 1970, 1972-2007.

Reports of Deaths of American Citizens Abroad, 1835-1974.
 Tarrant County, Texas, Probate Index, 1800-2012.
 Tennessee, Delayed Birth Records, 1869-1909.
 Texas Birth Index, 1903-1997.
 Texas Death Index, 1903-2000.
 Texas, Birth Certificates, 1903-1932.
 Texas, Death Certificates, 1903-1982.
 Texas, Divorce Index, 1968-2011.
 Texas, Marriage Collection, 1814-1909 and 1966-2011.
 Texas, Select County Marriage Index, 1837-1977.
 U. S. Cemetery and Funeral Home Collection.
 U. S. City Directories, 1821-1989.
 U. S. National Cemetery Internment Control Forms, 1928-1962.
 U. S. Passport Applications, 1795-1925.
 U. S. Phone and Address Directories, 1993-2002.
 U. S. Public Records Index, Volume 1
 U. S. Public Records Index, Volume 2
 U. S. Rosters of World War II Dead, 1939-1945.
 U. S. School Yearbooks, 1880-2012.
 U. S. Veterans Gravesites, ca. 1775-2006.
 U. S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946.
 U. S. World War II Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947.
 U. S., Civil War Soldier Records and Profiles, 1861-1865.
 U. S., Consular Registration Certificates, 1907-1918.
 U. S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010
 U. S., Find A Grave Index, 1600s-Current
 U. S., Headstone Applications for Military Veterans, 1925-1963.
 U. S., Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014.
 U. S., Sons of the American Revolution Membership Applications, 1889-1970.
 U. S., World War I Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918.
 U. S., World War II Draft Registration Cards, 1942
 U. S., WW I Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918.
 United States Obituary Collection.
 Virginia 1910 Census Miracode Index.
 Virginia, Select Marriages, 1785-1940.
 Web: Arkansas, Find A Grave Index, 1809-2012.
 Web: BillionGraves.com Burial Index
 Web: California, Find A Grave Index, 1775-2012.
 Web: Corpus Christi, Texas, Obituary Index, 1940-2010.
 Web: Florida, Find A Grave Index, 1800-2012.
 Web: Georgia, Find A Grave Index, 1728-2012.
 Web: Kansas, Find A Grave Index, 1854-2012.
 Web: Michigan, Find A Grave Index, 1805-2012.
 Web: New Hampshire, Find A Grave Index, 1665-2012.
 Web: Obituary Daily Times Index, 1995-Current.
 Web: Roots Web Marriage Records Index.

Web: Texas, Find A Grave Index, 1761-2012.

Web: Virginia, Find A Grave, 1607-2012.

Summary of Sources Used in Compiling List of Descendants

Combination of several of the above sources, especially U. S. Public Records Index, Volume 1 and Volume 2, in conjunction with various online search engines, such as Google and Yahoo, and web sites such as White Pages and Spokeo, etc.

Williams Cemetery Potential Descendants Contact List

Surname	First Name	Middle Name	Suffix	Maiden Name	Birth Year	Spouse	Street Address	City	State	Zi Code	Phone	E-Mail
Aachen	Ansley	Adams		Abernathy	1900	unmarried	Peachtree Street Apartment A	Atlanta	GA	30305	404-555-5555	none
Black	David	Calmes	III		1942	Shella V DeShong	71 Tranquility Lane	Destin	FL	32541- 4776		
Black	Frederick	Nelson			1947	Sabrina O Sweeney	1455 Thurston Snow Road	Good Hope	GA	30641		
Campbell	James	Leroy	III		1944	Mary Pat	2920 Wycliff Road	Raleigh	NC	27607-	919-781-9258	marthacampbell@nestreatly.com
Campbell	Martha			Campbell		unmarried		Charlottesville	VA		434-466-8670	
Davis	Katherine	Ivey		Campbell	1953	R MacDonald Davis	3417 Oakwater Pointe Drive	Orlando	FL	32812- 7501		
Dorsey	Hugh	Manson	III		1947	unknown	4034 North Arnold Mill Drive	Woodstock	GA	30188	770-924-9530	
Dorsey	Rufus	Thomas	IV		1954	Vicky Cheek	Parker, Hudson, Rainer, & Dobbs, 285 Peachtree	Atlanta	GA	30303	404-523-5300	
Kirkpatrick Leary	Robert David	Boyd Wagner			1950 1943		6564 Brandemere Road N	Jacksonville	FL	32211		
Leary	Hugh	Kirkpatrick			1938	Nancy C Robertson	623 Route 6 A 6161 River Road, Apartment 12	East Sandwich	MA	02537- 23226-		
Leary	Richard	Beirne	Jr		1936	Betty J	1037 Rivermont Terrace	Richmond	VA	3334	804-282-0839	
Rains	Laura	Whitner		Dorsey	1944	Thomas N Rains	4046 North Arnold Mill Drive	Lynchburg	VA	24503- 2545	434-384-7477	
Reeves	Marianna			Kirkpatrick	1924	W B Reeves III	2609 Summerfield Road	Woodstock	GA	30188		
Sisk	Mary	Adair		Dorsey	1939	J Tom Sisk, Jr	4044 North Arnold Mill Drive	Winter Park	FL	32792- 5109		
Whitner	Caspar	Simpson	III		1949	Patricia L Pearson	2971 Greenbrook Way NE	Woodstock	GA	30188	770-926-4070	
								Atlanta	GA	30345- 3753	404-325-1456	

Williams Cemetery Potential Descendants Contact List

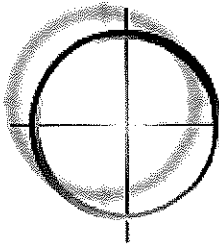
Surname	First Name	Middle Name	Suffix	Maiden Name	Birth Year	Spouse	Street Address	City	State	Zi Code	Phone	E-Mail
Whitner	Richard	Simpson			1947	Anne Barnwell	304 Leeward Walk Lane	Alpharetta	GA	30005-4378		
Willer	Cornelia	Whitner		Campbell	1942	Edward H Willer	1512 Saint Mary's Street	Raleigh	NC	27608-2217	919-833-5005	

Notification plan

On April 8, 2015, a notification letter was sent to all descendants on the list (see attached letter). As of the date of this Report, New South has received one query regarding the proposed cemetery relocation. The notification letter was mailed to the potential descendants before the filing of the application. The purpose of sending the letter first was to be able to determine any concerns that any descendant may have and to enable the applicant time to address those concerns.

On May 11, 2015, representatives of the Applicant and New South met at the Cemetery with Richard Whitner. Mr. Whitner was accompanied by his brother Casper Whitner and Casper Whitner's daughter Nancy Whitner (the "Whitners"). The Whitners expressed support for the relocation of the Cemetery but did indicate that some family members would like for Mary Williams to be reinterred at the family plot in Oakland Cemetery and have the other remains reinterred as proposed at Barber Cemetery in Mableton.

At the time of this writing, the Descendants are working together to reach a consensus regarding where Mary Williams should be reinterred. In addition, the family would like to be notified when the actual relocation process will begin and intends to be present during portions of the archeological process and would like to hold a memorial service when the remains are reinterred.



NEW SOUTH ASSOCIATES

PROVIDING PERSPECTIVES ON THE PAST A WOMEN-OWNED SMALL BUSINESS

April 8, 2015

Mrs. Cornelia Whitner Willer
1512 Saint Mary's Street
Raleigh, NC 27608-2217

Dear Mrs. Willer:

I am Hugh B. Matternes, PhD, Senior Mortuary Archaeologist with New South Associates and we have been asked to help with a proposal to relocate an abandoned cemetery. In 1845, Mary J.E. Williams was interred on land that is near the intersection of Fulton Industrial Boulevard (formerly Carroll Road) and Donald Lee Hollowell Parkway (formerly Bankhead Highway) in the City of Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia. Mary J. E. Williams is buried in what we are referring to as the Mary J.E. Williams Cemetery (the "Cemetery"). The Cemetery is very small, perhaps containing 8-10 unmarked graves. There is no evidence of the use of the Cemetery after the mid-19th century. The Cemetery has been vandalized and desecrated over the decades and is now overgrown with trees and underbrush and overlooks an abandoned quarry that is slated for redevelopment.

There is a proposal to relocate any human remains found in the abandoned Cemetery to a new location in an existing, secure and well-maintained cemetery. The current proposal is to move any remains to the Mableton Memorial Gardens Cemetery, which is located approximately five (5) miles from the Cemetery's current location. Our research indicates that you may be a descendant of Mary J.E. Williams and we are writing to you to let you know about this proposal.

The City of Atlanta code and Georgia law prescribe the process to obtain permission to relocate an abandoned cemetery. As a part of this process, we are notifying all possible descendants of individuals interred in the Cemetery. Georgia law requires the City of Atlanta to hold one or more public hearings on the proposal to move the abandoned Cemetery. The law also requires the City of Atlanta to notify any potential descendants who express an interest in the Cemetery relocation of the time and place of any scheduled public hearings. At the hearings, any interested party or citizen may speak regarding the proposal. If you wish to know about any scheduled hearing on this matter or would like more information about the City's responsibilities, you can contact Doug Young,

Georgia/Headquarters
6150 East Fence de Leon Avenue
Stone Mountain, Georgia 30083
T/770.498.4155
F/770.498.3800

www.newsouthassoc.com

South Carolina
722-A South Bleeding Street
Cokerdale, South Carolina 29201
T/803.771.7081
F/803.771.7087



North Carolina
408-B Birchwood Avenue
Greensboro, North Carolina 27401
T/336.379.0481
F/336.379.0484

Tennessee
118 South 11th Street
Nashville, Tennessee 37106
T/615.262.4326
F/615.262.3338

Louisiana
1005 Cook Drive
Deridder, Louisiana 70534
T/985.433.4130



Founding Member of the American Cultural Resources Association

www.acra.org

Assistant Director, Historic Preservation, Department of Planning and Community Development, City of Atlanta, at (404) 330-6702 or at dyoung@atlantaga.gov. Any descendant dissatisfied with the City of Atlanta's decision regarding the proposal has 30 days to file an appeal in the Fulton County Superior Court or as otherwise provided by Georgia law.

Our research has revealed other possible descendants of Mary J.E. Williams that we have provided on the attached list. If you know of any additional descendants, please let me know. Also, if you have any questions or concerns regarding the proposal to move the abandoned Cemetery, please feel free to contact me. My contact information is as follows:

Hugh B. 'Matt' Matternes
New South Associates, Inc.
6150 East Ponce de Leon Avenue
Stone Mountain, Georgia 30083
(770) 498-4155 Extension 114
Email: mmatternes@newsouthassoc.com

Sincerely,

NEW SOUTH ASSOCIATES, INC.



Hugh B. Matternes, Ph.D.
Senior Mortuary Archaeologist

PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS AND PROJECT PERSONNEL

PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS

Primary Client:

Majestic Realty Company
3490 Piedmont Road, N.E. Suite 210
Atlanta, Georgia 30305
Phone: (404) 467-5255

Archaeological Relocation Firm:

New South Associates, Inc.
6150 East Ponce de Leon Avenue
Stone Mountain, Georgia 30083
Phone: (770) 498-4155

Property Surveyor/Engineers:

Paulson Mitchell Inc.
85-A Mill Street, Suite 200
Roswell, Georgia 30075
Phone: (770) 650-7635

Genealogist:

J.D. Brandenburg Research, Inc.
3662 Spring Hill Road SE
Smyrna, Georgia 30080
Phone: 770-402-0530

Monument Relocation:

Affordable Monuments, Inc.
781 Hiram Acworth Road
Hiram, Georgia 30141
Phone: (770) 439-4300

Relocation Cemetery:

Edwin N. "Eddy" Barber, Jr.
Barber Cemetery and Mableton Memorial Gardens
584 Ripplewater Drive SW
Marietta, GA 30064
Phone: (404) 754-8189

PROJECT PERSONNEL

Barber, Edwin N., Jr.

Property Manager, Barber Cemetery and Mableton Memorial Gardens

Barwig, Nick

Director of Development, Majestic Realty Company

Brandenburg, J.D.

J.D. Brandenburg Research, Inc.

Brown, Scott

Project Manager, Majestic Realty Company

Hulsey, Bobby

Monument Relocation Specialist, Affordable Monuments, Inc.

Joseph, J.W.

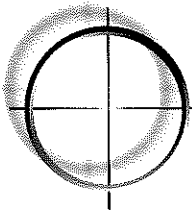
Director of Administration, New South Associates, Inc.

Matternes, Hugh B.

Mortuary Archeologist and Physical Anthropologist, New South Associates, Inc.

Raines, Darrell D.

Surveyor, Paulson-Mitchell, Inc.



ARCHAEOLOGICAL QUALIFICATIONS FOR KEY PERSONNEL

**J. W. (JOE) JOSEPH, PhD, RPA
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION
NEW SOUTH ASSOCIATES, INC.**

6150 East Ponce de Leon Avenue
Stone Mountain, Georgia 30083
770.498.4155 (Phone)
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EDUCATION

Ph.D., Historical Archeology, University of Pennsylvania, 1993
M.A., American Civilization, University of Pennsylvania, 1982
B.A., Anthropology, University of South Carolina, 1980

YEARS EXPERIENCE: 34 years with **New South Associates:** 25 years

SUMMARY OF EXPERIENCE

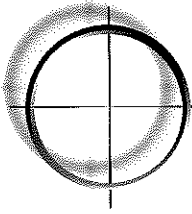
Dr. J. W. (Joe) Joseph, RPA is a Registered Professional Archaeologist with 34 years of experience in archaeological and historical research in the southeastern US and Caribbean. He has directed projects and research for the National Park Service; the USACE Mobile, Jacksonville, Savannah, Wilmington, and Fort Worth districts; various State Historic Preservation Offices; several Departments of Transportation; the Historic Charleston Foundation; the Georgia Trust for Historic Preservation; city governments; and private clients. He has experience in historical archeology, urban archeology, industrial archaeology, preservation planning, architectural survey, HABS/HAER documentation, Native American consultation, and public outreach. He is the author of more than 151 technical reports, and 26 research publications. Dr. Joseph's areas of expertise include history and anthropology of the American South, plantation archaeology, African-American archaeology, landscape archaeology, southern stoneware research, architectural history, public archaeology, urban archaeology, industrial archaeology.

KEY EXPERIENCE

- 2013 **Principal Investigator.** Archaeological Data Recovery excavations at 9CH1205. Served as Principal Investigator for data recovery excavations and public outreach of a multi-component site near Savannah, Georgia with plantation slave and tenant quarters and a Civil War Federal encampment. Work conducted for Atkins and GDOT.
- 2012 **Principal Investigator.** Archaeological Mitigation Studies for the Cathead Creek Historic District. Served as Principal Investigator for a multi-component mitigation project centered on the African-American Cathead Creek Historic District, Darien, Georgia. Tasks included analysis of a collection recovered from Sidon and Ceylon Plantations by the Golden Isles Archaeological Society, completion of a cemetery preservation plan for the Dunwoody Plantation Cemetery, and the development of a popular archaeology report on the Cathead Creek District. Work conducted for Atkins and GDOT.
- 2011 **Project Manager.** Archaeological Data Recovery of the Avondale Burial Place. Served as

Project Manager for the data recovery excavation and relocation of the Avondale Burial Place, a plantation to tenant era African American cemetery with 106 internments in southern Bibb County, Georgia. Coordinated public outreach components including the development of the project website – www.avondaleburialplace.org - and authored the script for video documentary, “I Remember, I Believe.” Project received the 2012 Federal Highway Administration Exceptional Human Environment Initiative Award in Public Outreach while the video was awarded best script and best music at the 2013 The Archaeology Channel International Film Competition.

- 2011 **Principal Investigator.** Windows in Time: Documentation, Mapping, and Management Recommendations for Eight Historic Cemeteries at Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort. Conducted a detailed assessment of eight cemeteries at Marine Corps Air Station—Beaufort (MCAS Beaufort), in Beaufort County, South Carolina. This was a multifaceted project consisting of archival research, detailed topographic mapping, ground penetrating radar (GPR) surveys, monument recording, conditions assessments, and management recommendations.
- 2010 **Principal Investigator.** Fort Polk Expansion Environmental Impact Statement. Developed the cultural resource elements for the proposed expansion of Fort Polk, Louisiana, by the acquisition of additional lands totaling approximately 100,000 acres. New South Associates collected information on known resources, developed GIS mapping showing archaeological probability, prepared cultural contests, participated in on-site meetings, and contributed to the EIS.
- 2010 **Principal Investigator.** Herbert Hoover Dike Documentation and Assessment. Served as the Principal Investigator and co-author for the documentation and assessment conducted for the USACE Jacksonville.
- 2010 **Principal Investigator.** Archaeological and Historic Resources Review and Assessment, High Speed Rail. Served as the Principal Investigator for the Archaeological and Historic Resources Review and Assessment for the Atlanta-Chattanooga High Speed Ground Transportation Study, Tier I EIS for Earth Tech and the GDOT.
- 2009 **Principal Investigator.** Historic Context for the Rural Industries of the Sand Hills in Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina. Served as the Principal Investigator and co-author for the extensive cultural resources context study conducted for the US Army, Fort Gordon, and the USACE Savannah.



NEW SOUTH ASSOCIATES

PROVIDING PERSPECTIVES ON THE PAST

A WOMEN-OWNED SMALL BUSINESS

**HUGH B. (MATT) MATTERNES PHD, RPA
SENIOR MORTUARY ARCHAEOLOGIST
NEW SOUTH ASSOCIATES, INC.**

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EDUCATION

Ph.D., Anthropology, University of Tennessee-Knoxville - 2000
M.A., Anthropology, University of Tennessee-Knoxville - 1992
B.A., Anthropology, University of North Carolina-Greensboro - 1987

YEARS OF EXPERIENCE: 31 years with New South Associates: 14 years

SUMMARY OF EXPERIENCE

Dr. Hugh Matternes' research experience includes mortuary and non-mortuary projects, as well as directing research for numerous organizations. Dr. Matternes is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA), and has experience in historical archaeology, spatial analysis, forensic anthropology, skeletal biology, radiometric analyses, settlement and social analysis. Dr. Matternes has directed research for various organizations, including the University of Tennessee's Department of Anthropology Human Osteology Laboratory, Department of Anthropology Archaeological Research Program, University of Tennessee Transportation Center, and Wickliffe Mounds Research Center. His research ranges from Florida, Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, and South Dakota. Dr. Matternes has examined human remains from historic and prehistoric burial areas ranging from the Early Archaic Period through modern populations.

KEY EXPERIENCE

- 2013 Archaeologist/Mortuary Archaeologist.** On-Call Archaeological Work at I-95 at SR 251. Was involved in a five-task project in McIntosh County, Georgia. The five tasks included a cemetery preservation plan, public history, interpretive panels at existing cemetery sites, artifact analysis of an existing artifact collection from the area, and a search for two unmarked cemeteries. Work was conducted for Atkins Global and the Georgia Department of Transportation.
- 2012 Principal Investigator.** Avondale Burial Place, Bibb County, Georgia. Dr. Matternes served as the Principal Investigator for the identification and relocation of an Antebellum through early twentieth century African-American cemetery. Examination of Fall Line burial traditions, the skeletal biology of pre and post-Civil War families and relating this information with living descendants were important highlights of the research strategy.
- 2011 Principal Investigator.** Hunter Army Airfield Area 3 Cemetery Identification Project. Dr. Matternes served as the Principal Investigator for the identification of a lost cemetery on Hunter

Army Airfield. Using surface identification and remote sensing (GPR) methods, the location of the cemetery was identified. Subsequent test trenching narrowed down the cemetery's location and defined the approximate size, temporal and cultural affiliation and provided insights into the population density and cemetery's state of preservation.

- 2010 Principal Investigator/Mortuary Archaeologist.** Hunter Army Airfield Cemetery Recovery, Chatham County, Georgia. Dr. Matternes directed the survey and recovery of two late nineteenth to twentieth century cemeteries on Hunter Army Airfield. The project required considerable coordination between several Federal agencies and private contractors as well as outreach to the local communities. The investigation included the survey, identification, recovery, analysis and report generation for human and artifact remains from over of 385 interments.

REPORTS AND PUBLICATIONS

Technical Reports

- 2015 Hugh B. Matternes and Valerie Davis. *Archaeological and Historical Investigations of the Upshaw Cemetery (9CW440), Coweta County, Georgia.* Report prepared for Clough Harbor Associates and submitted to Georgia Department of Transportation.
- 2014 Sarah Lowry, Hugh B. Matternes, Ellen Turco, Valerie Davis, and Shawn Patch. *Geophysical Survey and Marker Inventory of the Mount Ararat AME Church and Bella Highsmith Cemetery, New Hanover County, North Carolina.* Report submitted to the North Carolina Department of Transportation.
- 2013 Hugh B. Matternes. *Grave Identification within a Proposed Construction Area, Bethel A.M.E. Church Peach County, Georgia.* Report submitted to Bethel A.M.E Church.
- 2012 Hugh B. Matternes and Greg Smith. *Cemetery Preservation Plan for the Dunwoody Cemetery.* Report submitted to The Ceylon Cemetery Trust/Aikens for Georgia Department of Transportation.
- 2011 Hugh B. Matternes, Valerie Davis, Julie Coco, Staci Richey, Sarah Lowry. *Hold Your Light on Canaan's Shore: A Historical and Archaeological Investigation of the Avondale Burial Place (9BI164), Bibb County, Georgia.* Report submitted to Georgia Department of Transportation.
- 2011 Hugh B. Matternes and Valerie Davis. *Boundary Determinations for the Tussahaw African Methodist Episcopalian Church Cemetery (9BS83), Butts County, Georgia.* Report submitted to Woodard and Curran for Atlanta Gas Light.
- 2011 Carla de la Rosa, Hugh B. Matternes and Stacey Young. *The Cultural Landscape of Jácana: Archaeological Investigations of Site PO-29, Municipio de Ponce, Puerto Rico Volume I, Part 5: The People of Jácana.* Report submitted to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers - Jacksonville District.
- 2010 Hugh B. Matternes and Terri Gillett. *Monograph: In the Angle of the Woods: Archaeological and Historical Investigations of the Sprott Cemetery (31MK1081**).* Report submitted to North Carolina Archaeological Council.
- 2009 Hugh B. Matternes, Valerie Davis, Sarah McIntyre, Melissa Umberger, Faris Cadle, and Kristin Lockerman. *Shimmering Glimpses of the Spirit World: Archaeological Recovery and Relocation of Two Historic Cemeteries (9CH875 and 9CH1168) at Hunter Army Airfield, Chatham County, Georgia.* Report submitted to Dial Cordy Associates and US Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah.

J. David Brandenburg

3662 Spring Hill Road SE, Smyrna, GA 30080 770-402-0530 jdb@kurbb.com

GENEALOGIST / HISTORIAN / RESEARCHER

A native of Marietta, Georgia, David grew up in Cobb County, Georgia, where he continues to make his home to this date. After earning undergraduate degrees in Economics and Finance, as well as History, from Kennesaw State University, David worked in investments, before completing graduate studies in History at Emory University. David then returned to the securities industry, where he distinguished himself as a regional leader in his company. David also has experience in recruiting, Federal contracting, and selling to the “C-Suite.” A former mentor once noted that David is tenacious, when most others would have quit or taken an easier path. In that members of his family were founders or namesakes of Alderson-Broadus College, Fork Union Military Academy, the University of Texas, and Wofford College, David has a special interest in supporting education at all levels. A descendant of an ante-bellum lieutenant governor and the nephew of several Georgia legislators, David has Georgia roots extending to the colonial era.

Legal Research / Genealogical Research / Historical Research and Analysis Archival Management / Document Preservation / Teaching and Mentoring

Summary: Superlative problem solving, project management, and inter-personal skills, gained within major corporations and academia, provide an excellent complement to outstanding research abilities, acquired through individual research in the genealogical and historical fields. Through hands-on work done at institutions throughout the USA, gained an outstanding familiarity with historical records from various states and municipalities, their preservation requirements, and best practices in accessing and citing these records.

On-the-ground research of local records done in Washington, DC, and more than half of the states, including: Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Minnesota, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and Wisconsin. Experience researching in person at the following national research facilities: Allen County Public Library, Atlanta History Center, Daughters of the American Revolution Library, Filson Club, Georgia Archives, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, John F. Kennedy Presidential Library & Museum, Kentucky Historical Society, Library of Virginia, National Archives, New England Historic Genealogical Society, New York Public Library, Newberry Library, the Widener Library, and many others.

Skills: Exceptional written and verbal communication skills. Highly personable and capable of working with persons from all educational or vocational backgrounds. Proficient in solving problems and implementing solutions under tight deadlines. Hands-on leader, capable of efficiently managing all levels of budgets, with a track record of controlling costs, meeting deadlines, and creating or improving systems in a wide range of situations. Experienced in accounting, personnel, legal affairs, procurement, marketing, and developing operations across multiple channels. MS-Office Suite, Word Perfect, QuickBooks.

▪ BA (History) – Kennesaw State University ▪ MA (History) – Emory University

Career Overview / Academic, Commercial, Entrepreneurial, Volunteer

J.D. Brandenburg Research – Historical Records Researcher, 1992-1997 and 2010-
Randstad US Professionals – Account Manager, 2008-2010
Peachtree Capital Associates II – Chief Executive Officer, 2004-2008
Charles Schwab & Co. – Senior Investment Consultant, 1997-2004
Worthy-Brandenburg Partners – Publisher and Project Director, 1994-1996
Emory University – Teaching Assistant, Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, 1991-1992
Georgia Genealogical Society – Writer and Editor, 1989-1993
National Archives – Atlanta Branch – Research Room Volunteer, 1987-1989

Selected Achievements and Skills

J.D. Brandenburg Research: Conducted genealogical, historical, and legal research for commercial, academic, and individual research purposes. Worked with attorneys locating heirs, university professors requiring detailed local records research, and individuals seeking to join lineage organizations, such as the Colonial Dames, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Society of the Cincinnati, and the Sons of the American Revolution.

Randstad US Professionals: New business development for contract and direct hire personnel services, focused mainly on construction, healthcare, manufacturing, and national defense. Called on hundreds of different companies, communicating with staff on all levels, up to and including CEOs. Originated national service agreements with Booz Allen Hamilton, General Dynamics, Kaiser Permanente, and many other companies.

Peachtree Capital Associates II: Developed business and supervised operations for a boutique investment banking and financial advisory services firm, focusing on healthcare, mixed use real estate, and hospitality. Clientele included Cancer Treatment Centers of America, HCA Healthcare, and Surgical Alliance Corporation. Strategic relationships with Arnall Golden & Gregory, Cain Brothers, the Donohoe Companies, and Womble Carlyle Sandridge & Rice.

Charles Schwab & Co.: Instrumental in formulating business model for the company's premier retail offering and worked with the branch's most affluent clients. Created and directed educational program for interns and new brokers and wrote performance reviews for all. Inspired peers and managers to embrace my initiatives and to support my teams and their projects. Earned client praise for outstanding customer service, as evidenced in multiple letters written to the company chairman. Developed excellent referral network with attorneys, accountants, and other professionals.

Worthy-Brandenburg Partners: Compiled, wrote and edited an important historical and genealogical reference book, published with a grant from the R.J. Taylor, Jr. Foundation of Atlanta, Georgia. Presented lectures about the book and the underlying records at the Georgia Department of Archives and History and other venues. This highly acclaimed book won the **National Genealogical Society Award for Excellence**.

Selected Honors and Awards

Elected as a Member of the **Georgia Professional Genealogists**, an invitation-only professional society, 2008.
Winner of the **Charles Schwab Annual Excellence in Service Award**, 2001, the company's highest award.
Winner of the **National Genealogical Society Award for Excellence: Genealogical Methods and Sources**, 1996.
Outstanding Student of the Year, Department of History, Kennesaw College, 1985.
Eastern Kentucky University Archives – Recognized on the website of the Kentuckiana Digital Library for my "invaluable advice in arranging portions of the genealogical series" of the William Julius Moore Papers.

Languages

Humboldt-Institut, Ratzenried, Germany 1993, 1998
— German Language, Mittelstufe IV with Very Good Merit

Harvard Summer School, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts 1995
— German Language, Advanced Grammar Program with GPA of 4.0

Debrecen Summer School, Lajos Kossuth University, Debrecen, Hungary 1993
— Hungarian Language, Basic Hungarian with Good Merit

Additional coursework in Dutch, French, Latin, and Spanish languages.

Current Memberships

Augusta County (Virginia) Genealogical Society
Carroll County (Georgia) Genealogical Society
Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania
Georgia Genealogical Society
Georgia Professional Genealogists
Maryland Genealogical Society
Maryland Historical Society
National Genealogical Society
New England Historic Genealogical Society
North Carolina Genealogical Society
Northeast Alabama Genealogical Society
Rockbridge Historical Society
Virginia Genealogical Society
Virginia Historical Society
Western Pennsylvania Genealogical Society

Historical Publications

Book

Index to Georgia's 1867 - 1868 Returns of Qualified Voters and Registration Oath Books (White), Atlanta, Georgia: Worthy-Brandenburg Partners, 1995.

Winner of the **National Genealogical Society Award for Excellence: Genealogical Methods and Sources**, 1996. This exhaustively researched book, listing over 103,000 full names of white males, is a statewide index to two series of records created in Georgia during Federal Reconstruction. The Returns of Qualified Voters (144 volumes) and the Registration Oath Books (271 volumes) are significant, because they locate both white and black males in Georgia during 1867 and 1868, a period of momentous change after the Civil War and before the enumeration of the 1870 U.S. Census.

"For scholars interested in finding information on Georgia's male citizens... during the Reconstruction period and before the 1870 census, or for amateur historians looking for long-lost ancestors, this index is the perfect starting place.... With this background material and their own original research, the volume's compilers have made an important contribution to the history of Reconstruction in Georgia."

Georgia Historical Quarterly

"This index represents the kind of cooperation and combined effort that we like to see between the staff at the Georgia Department of Archives and History and patrons publishing works that benefit genealogists and historians."
Dr. Edward L. Weldon, Director, Georgia Department of Archives and History

"This volume is a most welcome addition to our collection, and I am certain that it will be useful to patrons of the library who are doing historical and genealogical research."

Allen Stokes, South Caroliniana Library, The University of South Carolina

Thesis

"Politics and Society in Nineteenth Century Appalachian Georgia: The Formative Environs of J.K.P. Thompson and of P.F.M. Furr," M.A. Thesis, Emory University, 1994.

In the last two decades of the nineteenth century, J.K.P. Thompson and P.F.M. Furr attained authority in the economic and political life of Banks County, Georgia, an area which buffers the Appalachian Mountains and the Piedmont. Thompson directed a plantation centered around his homeplace, located southeast of Homer, the seat of Banks County. Furr also directed a plantation, located northwest of Homer, but his greatest economic influence probably derived from the operations of his country store. A merchant creditor, Furr earned a rather unfavorable reputation among the working poor, whereas Thompson earned a reputation for benevolence. Thompson and Furr alike inherited the political mantles of their respective families, though their individual economic prestige also positioned them for political roles. In the deferential politics of their era, Thompson and Furr controlled enough votes among their economic dependents that they won every electoral contest which they entered.

The thesis documents and describes the political and social environment which produced Thompson and Furr and records their lives up to the period just prior to their debut on the political stage. The first chapter of the thesis recounts the history of white settlement in the Cherokee country of North Georgia and recounts the progress of the Thompson and Furr forebears in the Cherokee country. The second chapter discusses a number of the federal and state political developments of the Reconstruction Era, as they relate to Banks County, and introduces the rise of the Independent Democratic movement in Banks County and in the Ninth Congressional District. The third chapter narrates the events of a single election year, presenting a number of the issues and personalities which resulted in the Independent victories of 1880. Finally, the work discusses a number of social issues, notably temperance and illegitimacy.

Sources: Newspapers (*Atlanta Constitution, Banks County Gazette, Banks County Journal, Banks County Observer, Carroll County Times, Gainesville Eagle, North Georgian, Southern Banner*); periodicals (*Atlanta Historical Journal, Georgia Historical Quarterly, Journal of Family History, National Genealogical Society Quarterly, South Carolina Magazine of Ancestral Research*); original county records (Banks, Franklin, Habersham, Hall, Taliaferro,

Wilkes Counties); United States Census records; records of the Georgia General Assembly; family files, letters, maps, and other resources held at the Atlanta History Center, Chestatee Regional Library, Georgia Department of Archives and History, and Hargrett Rare Book and Manuscript Library; personal interviews of living family members and local officials; published and unpublished genealogies, local histories, theses, and dissertations.

Articles

Four articles published in *The Heritage of Marshall County, Alabama*, Clanton, Alabama: Heritage Publishing, 2000. The articles are:

“Bethlehem Cemetery,” co-written with Marjorie I. Gilliland, describes the establishment of this Methodist Church cemetery at Douglas, Alabama.

“Lemuel Nolly Douglass,” is a biographical sketch of this pioneer settler, who had lived in the Georgia counties of Baldwin, Forsyth, Gwinnett, and Jones, prior to taking up a Federal land patent in ante-bellum Alabama.

“John Lemuel Thompson and Indiana Victoria Gowder,” examines the family relationships and Scots-Irish and German ancestry of this couple with connections to the Georgia counties of Banks, Clay, Elbert, Franklin, Hall, Lee, and Wilkes, as well as the roles of their close family members in Georgia politics.

“John B. Willis,” offers a biographical sketch of this Marshall County farmer, beginning with an account of his parents and maternal grandparents in Carroll County, Georgia, and an explanation of his migration from Georgia.

Newsletter

Georgia Genealogical Society Newsletter, Atlanta, Georgia, 1989-1993. Published in conjunction with the Society’s member meetings and conferences, four or five times a year.

“...one of the best publications we have...”

Mary Bondurant Warren, noted genealogist and former publisher of *Family Puzzlers*

“... the finest newsletter in our history...”

Jan McLendon, former Member of the Board of Directors of the Georgia Genealogical Society

Reviews

Review article on *Palatine Roots: The 1710 German Settlement in New York as experienced by Johann Peter Wagner*, in *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, January, 1996.

Review article on *Handbook for Research in American History: A Guide to Bibliographies and Other Reference Works*, in *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, July, 1996.

Review article on *A Wagner Family Odyssey, from Germany to Russia, to America*, in *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, January, 1997.

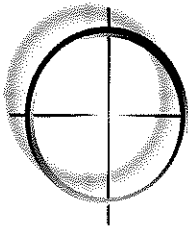
Review article on *German-English Genealogical Dictionary*, in *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, January 1997.

Review article on *Emigrants from Baden and Wuerttemberg in the Eighteenth Century, Volume I: Baden-Durlach and Vicinity*, in *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, July 1997.

Technical Advisor

Kenneth H. Thomas, Jr., *Columbus, Georgia, in Vintage Postcards*, Charleston, South Carolina: Arcadia Publishing Company, 2001.

Kenneth H. Thomas, Jr., *Images of America: Georgia. Fort Benning*, Charleston, South Carolina: Arcadia Publishing Company, 2003.



NEW SOUTH ASSOCIATES

PROVIDING PERSPECTIVES ON THE PAST

**Williams Cemetery Relocation
Fulton County, Georgia
Phase III Recovery and Relocation - Estimated Costs
Majestic Realty Company**

	<u>Reinterment Site</u>	<u>Subtotal</u>
I. PERMIT/SURVEY		
LABOR		\$12,681.04
EXPENSES		\$185.00
Total		\$12,866.04
II. RELOCATION		
LABOR	Barber Cemetery	\$32,538.24
EXPENSES	Barber Cemetery	\$36,650.00
Total		\$69,188.24
PROJECT SUBTOTAL		\$82,054.28
III. MARY WILLIAMS		
LABOR	Oakland Cemetery	\$504.24
EXPENSES	Oakland Cemetery	\$3,275.00
Total		\$3,779.24
Project Total		\$85,833.52

Historical Investigations and Archaeological Boundary Determination of the Williams Cemetery (9FU510)

Fulton County, Georgia



NEW SOUTH ASSOCIATES, INC.

**Historical Investigations and Archaeological Boundary
Determination of the Williams Cemetery (9FU510)**

Fulton County, Georgia

Report submitted to:

Majestic Realty Co. • 3490 Piedmont Road NE Suite 210 • Atlanta, Georgia 30305

Report prepared by:

New South Associates • 6150 East Ponce de Leon Avenue • Stone Mountain, Georgia 30083



Hugh B. Matternes, Ph.D., RPA – Principal Investigator

Hugh B. Matternes, Ph.D., RPA – Mortuary Archaeologist and Co-Author
Valerie Davis, RPA – Mortuary Archaeologist and Co-Author

June 2, 2015 • Final Report
New South Associates Technical Report 2452

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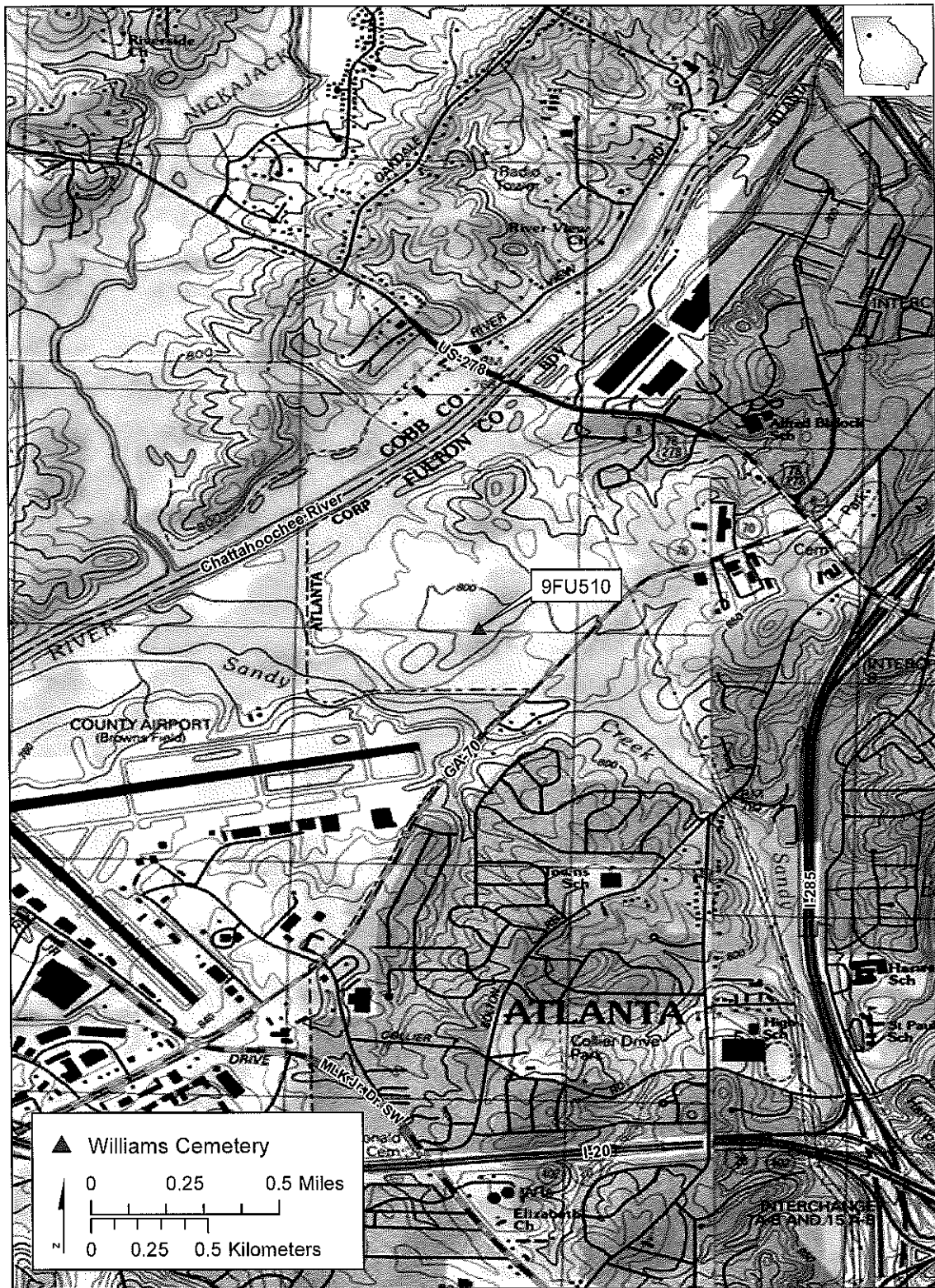
I. INTRODUCTION

Majestic Realty contracted New South Associates, Inc. to conduct preliminary investigations of the Williams Cemetery (9FU510) (the “Cemetery”) in advance of relocating the burial ground. The Cemetery is on grounds that are proposed for development. These investigations were two fold. First, historical records were consulted to document the Cemetery’s presence in history, ascertain who owned it, and determine, if possible, who used the Cemetery. Second, the surface of the Cemetery was examined to verify the facility’s size and approximate the number of graves present. Both of these are components needed to obtain a Land Use Change Permit (Burial Disturbance Permit) under OCGA 36-72-1, et. seq. (Abandoned Cemeteries and Burial Grounds).

Cemeteries cannot be relocated without approval from the local municipal authority; for the Williams Cemetery, the local municipal authority is the City of Atlanta. The process is governed by Sections 38-60 through 38-69 of the Atlanta City Code, which allows relocation of a cemetery to occur once a Certificate of Appropriateness has been issued by the City of Atlanta Urban Design Commission. Following the steps outlined in the Georgia Code, the Certificate of Appropriateness requires submission of: a) a legal opinion based on a title search confirming current ownership; b) an archaeological report outlining burial locations and cemetery boundaries; c) a professionally prepared bonded surveyor’s map of the cemetery; d) a report from a professional genealogist outlining decedents and measures taken to contact them; e) a replication plan outlining how the recovery will take place; f) proof that a relocation site has been obtained; and g) payment of an application fee as required by the City of Atlanta. It should be recognized that the City of Atlanta has the right to place additional stipulations on the permit application to ensure that the relocation is conducted in a professional and respectful manner. The application is reviewed at a public hearing and, if successful, the permit is issued.

The Williams Cemetery is located in a wooded area north of the Fulton County Airport (Charlie Brown Field) in western Fulton County (Figure 1). The Cemetery is positioned on a high point of land adjacent to a large borrow pit. The borrow pit supplied raw clay for use in the manufacture of bricks by the Chattahoochee Brick Company. The Cemetery is situated in Land Lot 17 of the 14th District of Fulton County.

Figure 1.
Location of the Williams Cemetery



USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Quadrangle Map, Mableton, Georgia (1984)

In order to determine the size and distribution of the Cemetery, New South Associates conducted a systematic probe survey on December 16, 2014. Historical research was conducted between December 17, 2014 and January 10, 2015. The Principal Investigator and Historian for the survey was Hugh B. Matternes, Ph.D., RPA. Valerie Davis, M.A., RPA served as Mortuary Archaeologist and Field Director and L.K. Schnitzer, M.A. served as field assistant. This report contains four chapters beginning with this introduction. Chapter II provides a historical background for the Cemetery. Chapter III discusses the methods, and Chapter IV offers the results.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT AREA

The Williams Cemetery sits atop a small knoll (approximately 800 ft. above mean sea level [amsl]) surrounded on three sides by a large borrow pit which supplied the Chattahoochee Brick Company. The area is wooded with mixed hard and softwoods and little undergrowth (Figure 2). The majority of the trees appear to be less than 75 years of age, suggesting that the property was once cleared (Soil Survey Staff 2014). The USDA soil survey noted that the landform on which the Cemetery lies is composed entirely of Udorthents soils. Organic surface soils were present across the entire project area with a 2-4 inch thick layer of plant detritus. Exposed soil profiles near the Cemetery showed approximately 30 centimeters of clay loam over clay subsoil.

Figure 2.
Representative Views of the Cemetery



A. View North



B. View Southwest Showing Scatter of Granite Slabs

II. HISTORIC BACKGROUND

The territorial division of grounds containing the Williams Cemetery has undergone numerous changes. The Cemetery is in Land Lot 17 of the 14th District of Fulton County near the intersection of Fulton Industrial Boulevard and Donald Lee Hollowell Parkway, north of Sandy Creek Road. It is in Parcel Number 14F0017 LL0403 consisting of approximately 22 acres (the “Property”). An examination of property records on file at the Fulton County Clerk of Superior Court Deeds and Records Office was made to trace the Property’s history and determine if there was any mention of the Cemetery. These findings have been supplemented with information on the Property’s landowners and their families. A summary of important property transfers is provided in Table 1.

Table 1. Summary Property History for Land Lot 17 and the Williams Cemetery

Land Lot(s)	Date	Grantor (Seller)	Grantee (Buyer)	Reference	Notes
17	~1821-1825	Unclaimed Territory	William Blake	Mitchell 1933:36	
17	Applied <1825 (Issued 1827)	William Blake/State of Georgia	John B. Nelson	Mitchell 1933:36	
17	>1825	John B. Nelson Estate	Allison Nelson	No Will on File	Inherited after Father’s Murder
17, 18, 20, 21, 22	1844	Allison Nelson	Frederic A. Williams	DeKalb County Clerk of Superior Court, Decatur, Georgia [DCC] 1844: Deed Book [DB] H:311	Deed
17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 268	July 24, 1871	Frederic A. Williams	William A. Greene Estate	Fulton County Clerk of Superior Court, Atlanta, Georgia [FCC]1871: Deed Book [DB] Q:587	Deed
16, 17, 21, 22, 268	October 20, 1873	William A. Greene Estate	Mary Emma Thompson	FCC 1873: DB H3:673	Deed
20, 21, 17, 268	June 26, 1889	Mary Emma Thompson	Chattahoochee Brick Company	FCC 1889: DB P3:126	Deed
16, 17, 21, 22, 23, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56	December 2, 1931	Chattahoochee Brick Company	First National Bank of Atlanta	FCC 1931: DB 1347:337-348	Deed to Secure Debt

Table 1. Summary Property History for Land Lot 17 and the Williams Cemetery

Land Lot(s)	Date	Grantor (Seller)	Grantee (Buyer)	Reference	Notes
16, 17, 21, 22, 23, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56	February 27, 1937	First National Bank of Atlanta	Chattahoochee Brick Company	FCC 1937: DB 1623:386-387	Quit Claim
17, 261, 267, 268	January 29, 1960	Chattahoochee Brick Company	Chattahoochee Land Management Company	FCC 1960: DB 3550:173	Warranty Deed
17, 268	September 20, 1974	Chattahoochee Brick Company (Listed as Merged with Chattahoochee Land Management Company)	Fulton County	FCC 1931: DB 6141:480-481	Warranty Deed for Fulton Industrial Blvd.
17	1985-2000	Chattahoochee Brick Company	Fulton County	Fulton County Board of Assessors, Personal Communication January 12, 2015	

The Cemetery's grounds were originally part of lands occupied by the Creek American Indians. At the close of the Red Stick War, the Treaty of Indian Springs was signed in 1821, which ceded Creek land to Georgia, leaving the region open to white and African American settlement (Gardner and Roberts 1990). Some of the land obtained from the 1821 treaty became part of Henry County (Garrett 1969:I:22). The 14th District was among five districts, which included the 4th, 5th, 13th, and 17th districts, detached and added to Fayette County in 1821. In 1822, the 14th and 17th districts became part of DeKalb County. Their final arrangement, as part of Fulton County, did not occur until 1853 (Garrett 1969:I:35).

THE EARLY YEARS (1823-1844) (AS PART OF DEKALB COUNTY)

Anglo-Americans settlers were drawn to the 14th District by the rich bottomland along the Chattahoochee River and revenues generated by operating pay-ferries across the river. Ferry franchises were originally regulated by the Georgia State Legislature (Garrett 1969:I:60; Price 1997:71). The first ferry franchise was issued to William Blake in 1823. It ran from Cherokee Territory on the west bank of the Chattahoochee River and into what was then DeKalb County on the east side (State of Georgia 1824:122). The details of how and when Blake acquired the Property remain unknown.

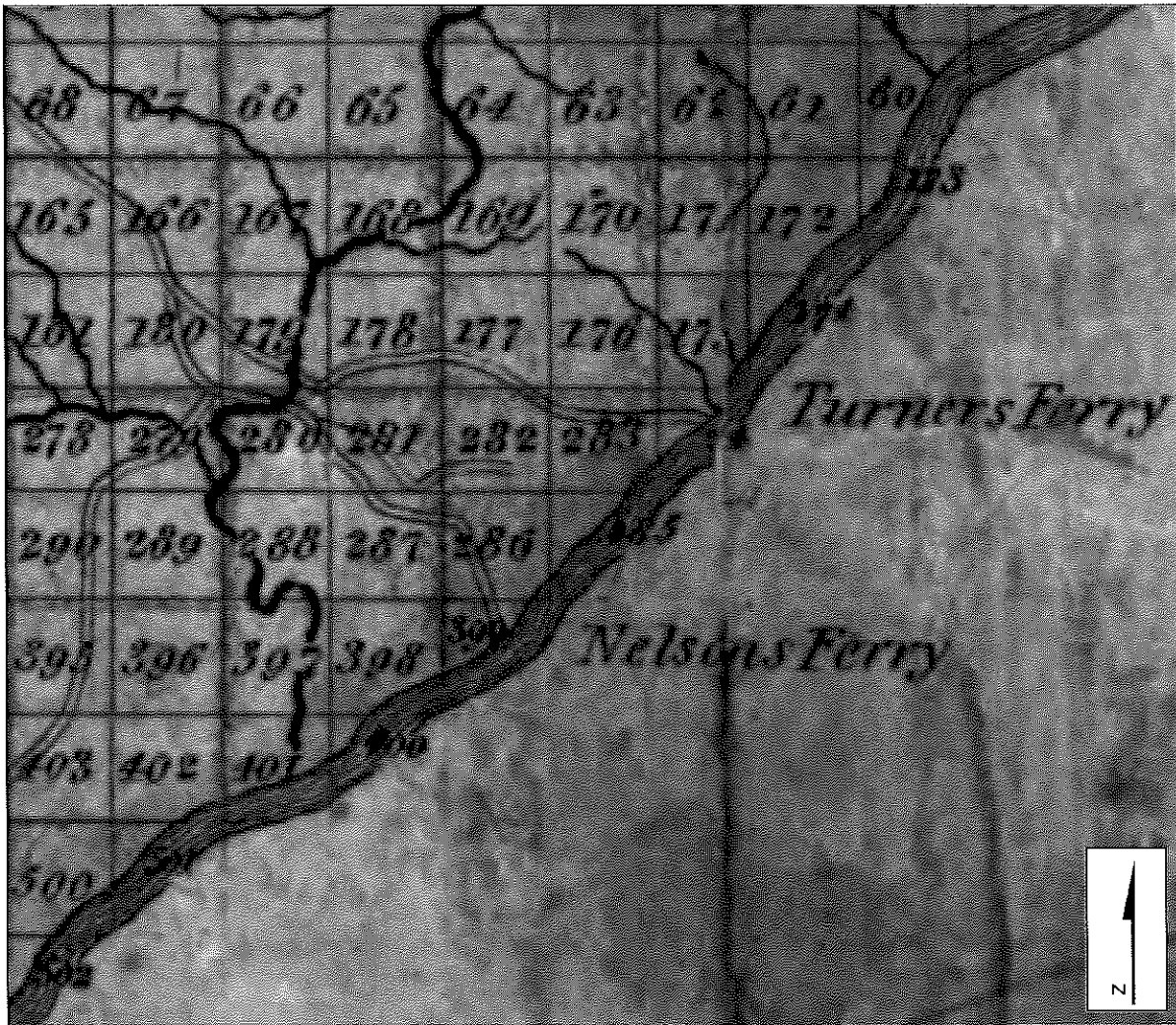
While the 1820 census lists two William Blakes in Georgia, one a large plantation owner in Hall County and the other the county sheriff in Gwinnett County, an examination by local historian Kate Daus determined that neither could be the William Blake that was the ferry operator (Daus 1956; U.S. Census Bureau 1820). However, Daus did identify another William Blake, who lived with his wife, Sally Maddox Blake, in DeKalb County during the 1820s (Daus 1956:20). William and Sally were married in Jackson County, Georgia sometime between 1805 and 1811 (Gentry 2009:107). William Blake died in 1825 (Daus 1956:20). The location of his grave has not been identified. Sally Blake's whereabouts and gravesite have also not been determined. Records from the 1827 land lottery noted that Blake's orphans were awarded land in Lee County. At the time of the draw they were living in the Howells District (then DeKalb County) (Houston 1986:158).

John B. Nelson purchased the franchise very shortly after Blake's procurement (Garrett 1969:I:30). The exact location of Blake's ferry is not known, but the eastern landing of Nelson's Ferry was located on Land Lot 20 in the 14th District, near the mouth of Sandy Creek (Mitchell 1933:35–36). The western side landed in Cherokee territory, soon thereafter incorporated into Cobb County (Figure 3). Nelson's Ferry was linked with Decatur through the budding city of Atlanta via Nelson's Ferry Road. Nelson died before the state issued a grant of the Property in 1827 (Mitchell 1933:36).

Very little can be ascertained about Nelson's family. John Nelson married Sophia White Roberts Nelson in 1818 (Keever 2010; Smith and Smith 2009:99). His early history is not known. John Nelson did not appear in the 1820 federal census for Henry County, indicating that he was not among the very first Anglo-American pioneers to settle along this portion of the Chattahoochee River. John and Sophia's son, Allison Nelson, was born in 1822 at the Nelson homestead near the ferry landing. Though the exact location of the homestead has not been verified (Garrett 1969:I:389), testing around a chimney fall, known as 9FU511 and located approximately 1,000 feet north of the Cemetery, generated ceramics made during the Nelson's occupation of the district (Oakley 1985:10). This site may be the location of a Nelson-era structure. In April 1825, John Nelson was murdered by John W. Davis. Details on the incident are lacking, but historical records indicate Davis was tried and committed to the State Lunatic Asylum. Garrett (1969:51) noted that Nelson was subsequently buried in the Cemetery, but provided no corroboration for this assertion. In 1830 map of the Cherokee Territory illustrated that the Nelson's Ferry continued operation after John Nelson's death (Figure 3).

Records from the 1827 land lottery indicate that Allison Nelson (listed as "John B. Nelson's Orphan") was awarded land in Lee County (Houston 1986:107). Like William Blake's survivors, Allison was also living in the Howells District (then DeKalb County). Allison's

Figure 3.
Excerpt from 1830 Map of Cherokee Territory Illustrating the Location of Nelson's Ferry



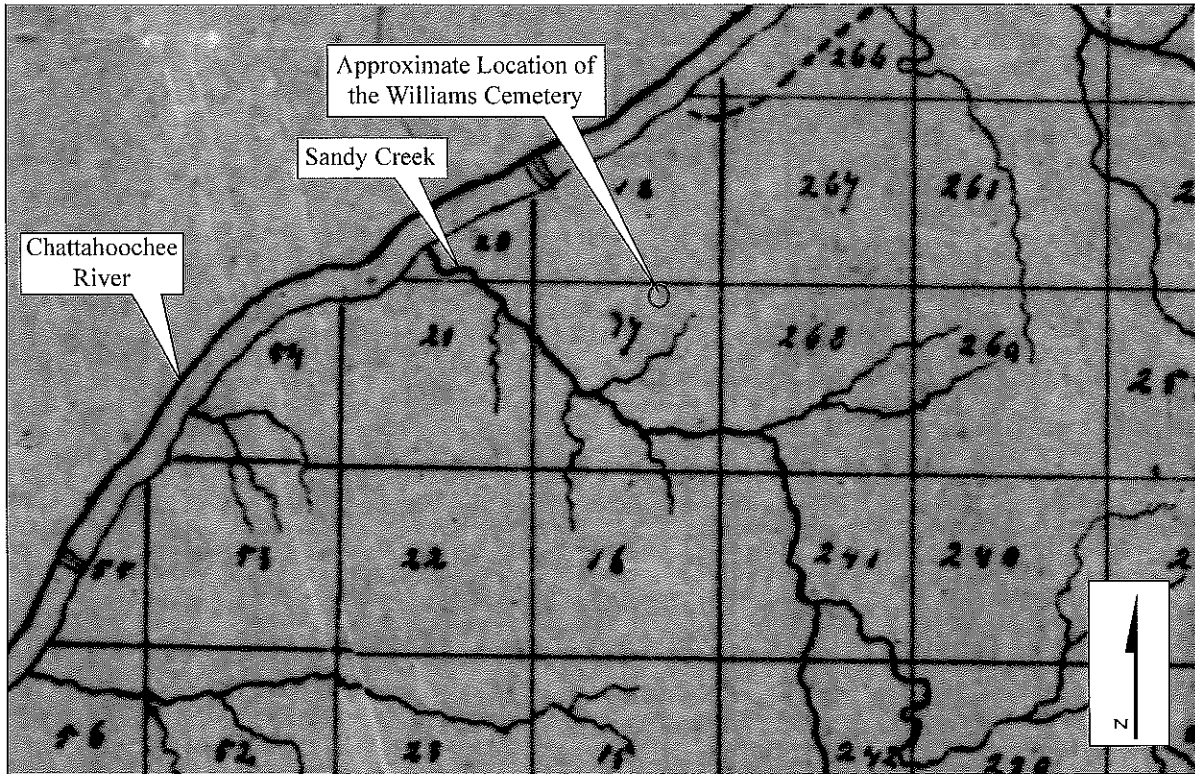
Source: Cowles, Daggett and Company 1830

ambitions were larger than the backwoods of DeKalb County and in 1844, he sold Land Lot 17 to Frederic Williams (DCC 1844 DB H:311). Allison Nelson grew to be a prominent figure in Atlanta's history. He married Mary L. Green, daughter of Alston Hunter and Cynthia Clay Green [Greene] (Garrett 1969:I:389). Alston Green, a major plantation holder in Fulton County, owned numerous tracts that were adjacent to Nelson's property. In the 1840s, Nelson raised a military company known as the Kennesaw Rangers and was awarded a captain's rank (Garrett 1969:I:230, 389). During the War with Mexico, the Kennesaw Rangers were garrisoned in Monterrey (Mexico), but they never saw military action against the Mexican Army. On his return, Nelson dabbled in politics, serving as the representative for Cobb County in the 1848 and 1849 state legislature (Garrett 1969:I:389). Allison Nelson appeared in the 1850 Federal Census as living in the Coxes District (Cobb County), where he was noted as being a farmer (U.S. Census Bureau 1850). He was listed as having three children, Ena C. (age 8), Allis [Alice] (age 5), and John A. (age 2). Nelson was also a slaveholder and in 1850 is recorded as owning 16 black and mulatto slaves (U.S. Census Bureau 1850). Nelson also served as mayor of Atlanta in 1855 (Garrett 1969:I:230). During the Civil War, Nelson drifted westward, eventually rising to the rank of Brigadier General for the Texas Infantry in the Confederate Army. In 1860, the Nelson family was living in Bosque, Texas (U.S. Census Bureau 1860). Allison was employed as a lawyer. Allison and his wife owned \$5,500 worth of real estate and two stock raisers were listed in his household implying that Nelson was also a rancher. Mary owned five slaves (U.S. Census Bureau 1860). Nelson died in 1862 and was buried in Mount Holly Cemetery, Little Rock, Arkansas (Keever 2010). The fate of the Nelson family after 1860 is not known.

In addition to Allison, John and Sophia Nelson may have also had a daughter. Garrett (1935:192) identified Mary J. E. Williams, wife of Frederic [Frederick] A. Williams, as Nelsons' daughter, but no historic documentation has been found to corroborate this assertion. Based on information provided on her grave marker, Mary was born in 1825 and died in November 1845, at the age of 20. She was interred in the Cemetery (see below).

By the 1840s, competition with the Mayson-Turner Ferry, located upstream near Bankhead Highway (now Veterans Memorial Parkway), hurt Nelson Ferry's profits (Garrett 1969:I:209). In 1850, the Georgia Legislature allowed the Alston H. Greene estate and Allison Nelson to establish a new ferry across the Chattahoochee River on lands owned by Greene and Nelson (State of Georgia 1850:176) in Land Lot 21. This ferry was likely positioned south of the original Nelson's ferry and the Cemetery (Mitchell 1933:34). This ferry was operated by Clement Green, one of Alston Green's sons, but was not a successful enterprise. A map commissioned by the Department of the Army in 1864 indicated where ferries such as the Mayson-Turner (Land Lot 18) and Green (Land Lot 55) ferries were located, but the Nelson Ferry was absent (Figure 4). The Nelson Ferry is believed to have ceased operations by the start of the Civil War (Mitchell 1933:34).

Figure 4.
1864 Map Excerpt Showing Land Lot 17 and Local Ferries



Source: Topographical Engineer's Office 1864

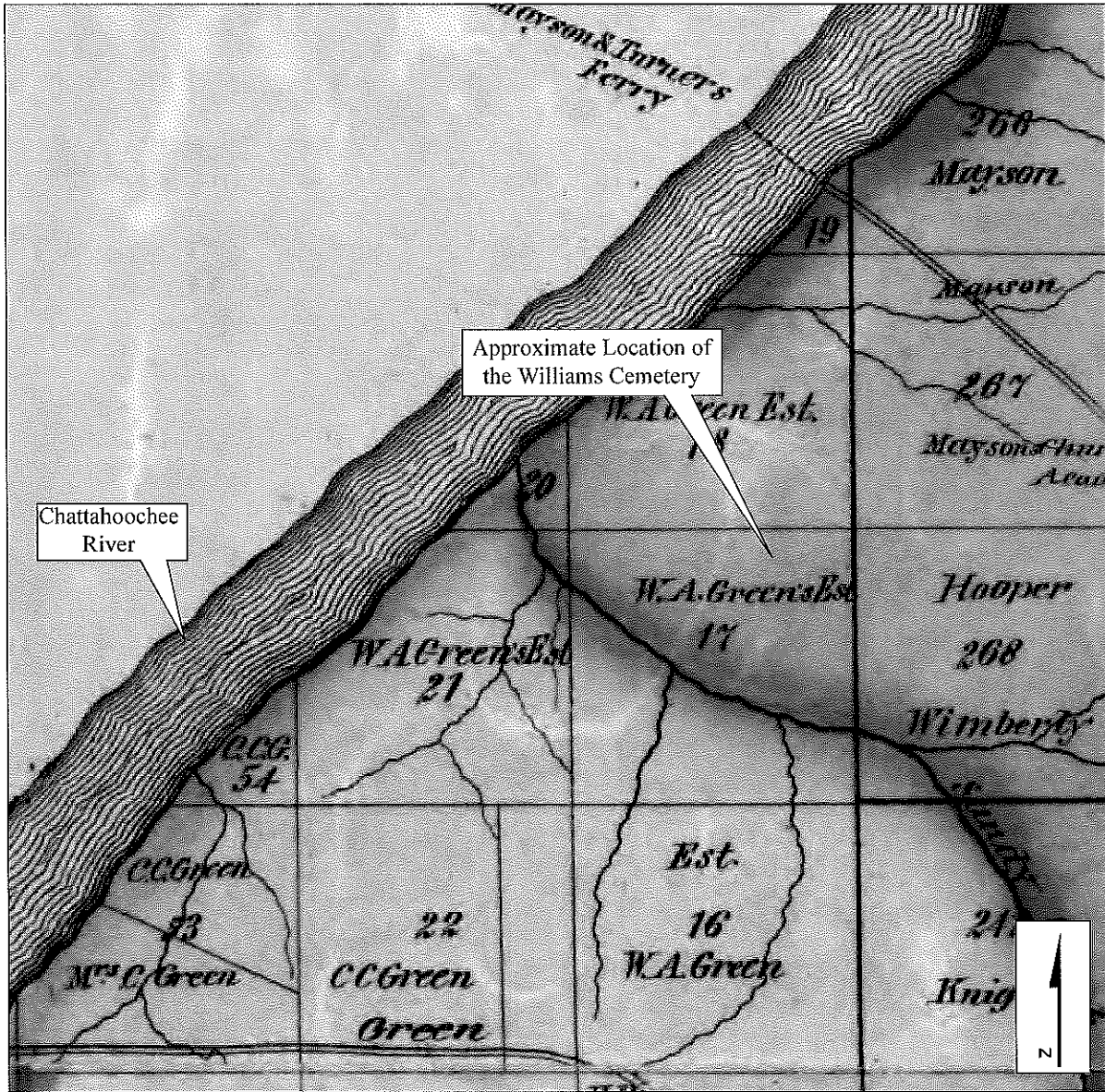
THE MID- TO LATE-NINETEENTH CENTURY (1844-1889) (AS PART DEKALB COUNTY 1844-1853; AND FULTON COUNTY 1853-TO PRESENT)

As noted earlier, Frederic [Frederick] Ammi Williams purchased Land Lot 17 along with lots 18, 20, 21, and 22 from Allison Nelson in 1844 (DCC 1844 DB H:311). The following year, he obtained Land Lot 268 from Alston H. Green (DCC 1845 DB H:438). Frederic Ammi Williams was the son of Ammi Williams (Garrett 1969a:54). Gold lured Ammi Williams to Georgia in the early 1830s, and in 1845, he purchased a one-half interest in Land Lot 78 (DeKalb County) (Garrett 1969:I:60, 662; DCC 1845 DB T:42). The investment paid off substantially as Land Lot 78 eventually became the northern half of Atlanta's downtown business district. When Ammi Williams died in 1864, he was buried in Oakland Cemetery (Fulton County) (Garrett 1969:I:662).

Frederic Williams was born in 1817 in Virginia (Ferree 2013). While he had some legal training, his primary career was in furniture manufacturing and sales (Garrett 1969:I:209; Pioneer Citizens Society 1902:117). Frederic married Mary J. E. Williams sometime in the early 1840s. This is the same Mary Williams that Garrett (1935:192) identified as John B. Nelson's daughter. Frederic and Mary had three children; Charles Williams, Laura Williams (Mrs. John McKoy), and Mary Williams (Mrs. John C. Kirkpatrick). Mary J. E. Williams likely never recovered from the birth of her youngest daughter (Mary) and died on November 16, 1845, barely a month after giving birth. Mrs. Williams was interred in the Cemetery and has a marble obelisk placed over her grave. Frederic never remarried. He was recorded as living with his children in his father's home in DeKalb County during the 1850 census (U.S. Census Bureau 1850). Frederic's health declined, and by 1870, he was listed as an invalid living with his mother in DeKalb County (U.S. Census Bureau 1870). His condition did not improve. According to the 1880 census, he was being cared for by his daughter Laura Williams McKoy (U.S. Census Bureau 1880). Frederic Williams died in 1883 and was buried in Oakland Cemetery.

Frederic held on to his Chattahoochee tracts until after the Civil War. In 1871, he sold Land Lot 17 to William Augustine Green [Greene], son of Alston Green (FCC 1871: DB Q:587). An 1872 map of Fulton County provided land lot information on tracts around the Cemetery (Figure 5). While Sandy Creek was marked, there were no indications of structures recorded on the map, including the former Nelsons Ferry, the Nelson home site, or the Cemetery. Land Lot 17 was among those recorded on the map as owned by the estate of W. A. Green. W.A. Green died in 1859/1860, leaving his wife, Louisa Susan Pittman Green, daughter, Mary Emma Green, and son, William Augustus Green [Greene], to run the Green family farm (Brantley-Wilson 2006; Bruce 2013a; Bruce 2013b). William Augustine Green pursued a career in the railroad industry and was buried in the Greene Family Cemetery located immediately west of the Fulton County Airport.

Figure 5.
Excerpt from 1872 Fulton County Map Showing Land Lot 17



Source: Pittman and Philips 1872

William Augustus Green's sister, Mary Emma, was born around 1854 and later married McKinsie [McKensie] O. Thompson and continued farming the family farm. In 1873, Land Lot 17 passed into Mary Emma Thompson's hands (FCC 1873: DB H3:673). By 1880, she had three sons: Robert L., Allison M., and L. Olin (U.S. Census Bureau 1880). She held the Property until 1889, when she sold it and several other tracts to the Chattahoochee Brick Company (FCC 1889: DB P3:126). Mary Emma died in 1892 at the age of 38 and was interred in the Greene Family Cemetery (Bruce 2013a). Her husband, McKinsie, remarried in 1896 and was interred with his second wife, Ruby, in Westview Cemetery (Rhondajo 2014; U.S. Census Bureau 1900).

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY (1889-PRESENT)

In 1893, the Fulton County Board of Commissioners released a county map that revised the 1872 edition (Board of Commissioners 1893). This new map emphasized that much of the Chattahoochee River bottomland had been purchased by the Chattahoochee Brick Company, including lots 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 266, and 267. The Cemetery was located on grounds within the brick company's holdings, but its presence is not recorded on the 1893 map. U.S. Topographic Survey maps for the Marietta and Atlanta Quadrangles from 1887 were also examined, but the Cemetery was not annotated on them.

The Chattahoochee Brick Company was started in 1878 by entrepreneur and soon-to-be Atlanta mayor, James W. English (Blackmon 2009:343). English took advantage of Georgia's convict lease system by employing hundreds of state prisoners at the brick works. The system provided extra income for the state and allowed English to manufacture bricks for considerably less money than his competitors (Lee 2014). Late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century bricks from the Chattahoochee Brick Company were used in constructing the Georgia State Capitol, the Fulton County Chamber of Commerce, numerous sidewalks, and hundreds of other structures in the Atlanta metropolitan area. The main plant operations for the brick company are north of the Cemetery, near Proctor Creek. This would have placed the Williams Cemetery in the hinterlands of the company's operations. Working and living conditions in the brickyards were harsh and the Chattahoochee Brick Company is recognized as one of the least humane employers of convicts (Blackmon 2009:245). Convicts were interred in a "temporary cemetery" near the main production plant not on the Property (Becherer 2010:439). Convict leasing was abolished in 1908 after decades of public outcry (Todd 2014).

After 1908, the Chattahoochee Brick Company continued as a paid-employee enterprise. Archaeologist Carey Oakley (Oakley 1985:4) interviewed Mr. James Camp, a former senior employee for the brick company. Camp noted that clay deposits of interest were near the surface, often within 6-10 feet (2-3 m) of the surface. Large trees were frequently avoided to

prevent impurities introduced by the roots from the clay. At a later date, a clay grinder was brought in to remove these impurities from the raw clay. Mr. Camp also noted that a tramway ran through the brick company's property to haul raw clay from the quarry borrow pits to the brick company's manufacturing facilities. In time, these tramways were replaced with trucks. The grounds throughout the brick company's property were marked with many elevated pedestals composed of original, relatively undisturbed ground surface and surrounded by former truck and tram trails. The Cemetery was situated on an elevated landform and likely was avoided by clay mining operations. In the 1930s, Land Lot 17 was among those used by the brick company to secure a loan from the First National Bank of Atlanta, but it is unlikely that this transfer hindered the clay company's mining operations (FCC 1931: DB 1347:337-348; 1937: DB 1623:386-387).

A 1938 aerial photograph revealed clay mining in areas around the Cemetery, but the Cemetery grounds appear relatively undisturbed (Figure 6). This provides a glimpse of the Cemetery's original setting. The Cemetery overlooks both Sandy Creek and the Chattahoochee River in an area that has largely been cleared of trees. The Cemetery grounds appear to be unwooded and surrounded on all four sides by trails; several of these led directly to the probable location for Nelsons Ferry on the mouth of Sandy Creek. In addition to borrow pit activities, the surrounding countryside appears to have been maintained as pasture land.

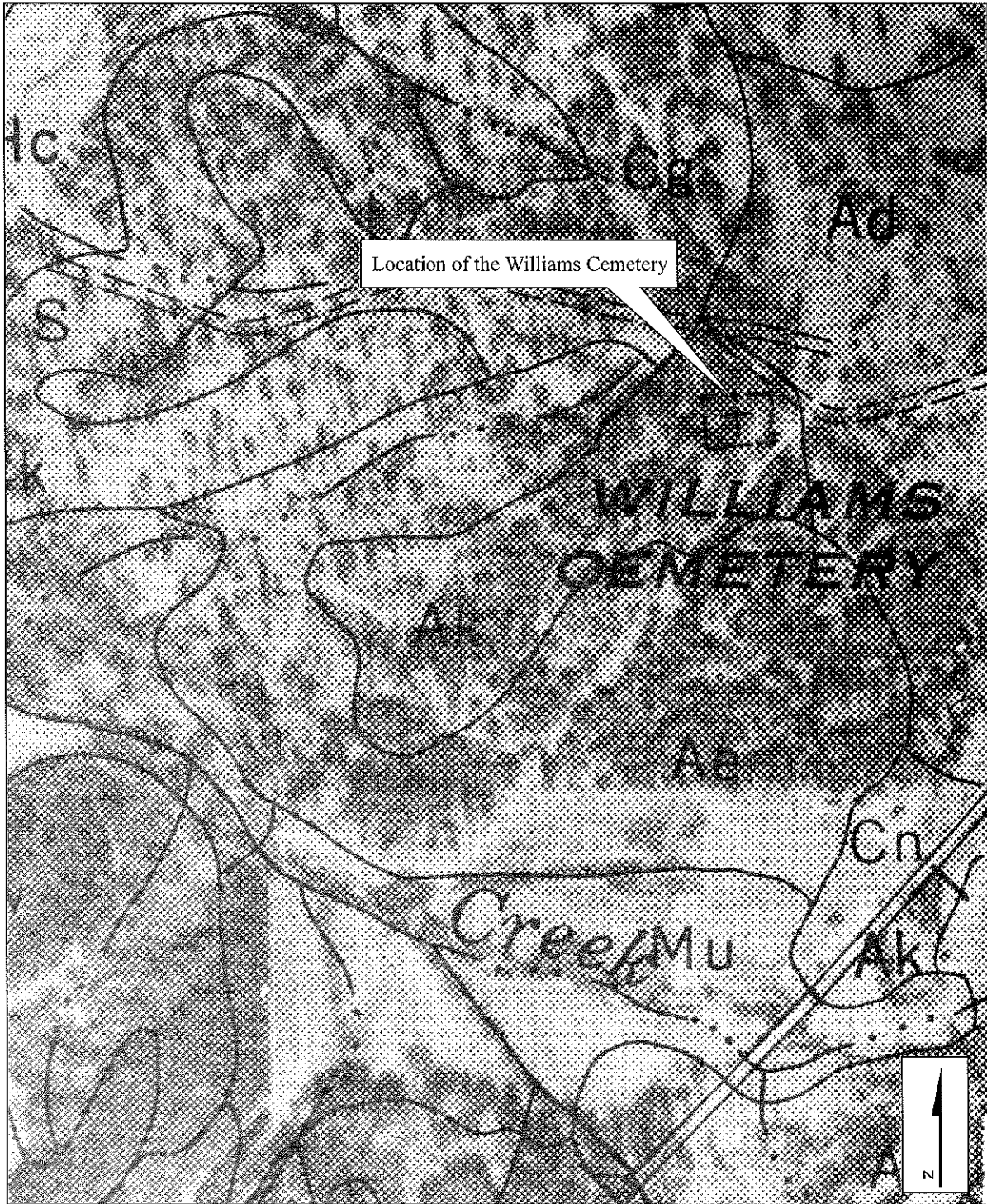
During the mid-twentieth century, some of the grounds formerly owned by the Green family and the Chattahoochee Brick Company were purchased by Fulton County. An aerial photo from 1938 revealed that much of the quarrying operations were focused on grounds that would eventually become the Fulton County Airport. Land Lot 17 was not among the land acquisitions required for the airport. Construction of the Fulton County Airport commenced in the 1940s and the airport went into operation in 1950, providing services for private and commercial freight aircraft (Garrett 1987:151). Expansion of Atlanta during the second half of the twentieth century resulted in the procurement of a variety of easements and parcels from Land Lot 17, but these did not include the Cemetery (FCC 1955: DB: 2986:206; 1963: DB 4146:503; 1964: DB 4264:555). The 7.5 minute USGS Mableton Quadrangle topographic map from 1954 did not illustrate the Cemetery, but emphasized that the grounds surrounding it were still unwooded. Revisions in 1968, 1973, 1982, and 1992 do not include the Cemetery. In contrast, the Cemetery did appear in the 1958 soil map for Fulton County (Figure 7). The burial ground is labeled as the 'Williams Cemetery' and is located immediately south of a fork in two unnamed, unimproved roads. Davis (2013a:14) suggested that the surveyors may have applied the name 'Williams' based on the burial ground's only marked grave.

Figure 6.
1938 Aerial Photograph of the Williams Cemetery



Source: University of Georgia Map Library

Figure 7.
Excerpt from a 1958 Soil Survey Map Depicting the “Williams Cemetery”



Source: Walker et. al. 1958:Sheet 22

In 1960, the brick company transferred Land Lot 17 to the Chattahoochee Land Management Company (FCC 1960: DB 3550:173). An aerial photograph from that year revealed the Cemetery was in a semi-wooded area of avoidance between numerous clay borrow pits (Figure 8). According to Camp (see Oakley 1985:4), clay mining continued until the mid-1960s while the property was in the land company's hands. The main brick manufacturing facility was sold to the General Shale Company in 1972, but this sale does not appear to have included all of the brick company's outlying properties (Becherer 2010:443). In the early 1970s, the Chattahoochee Land Management Company merged with the Chattahoochee Brick Company (FCC 1970 DB 6141:480-481). Land Lot 17 was purchased by Fulton County at some point between 1985 and 2000 (Fulton County Board of Assessors, Personal Communication January 12, 2015). Aerial photos from 1972 and 1978 reveal the Cemetery as a wooded island in a large open quarry (Figure 9). Since 1978, the grounds around the Cemetery have been allowed to return to a more natural, wooded state.

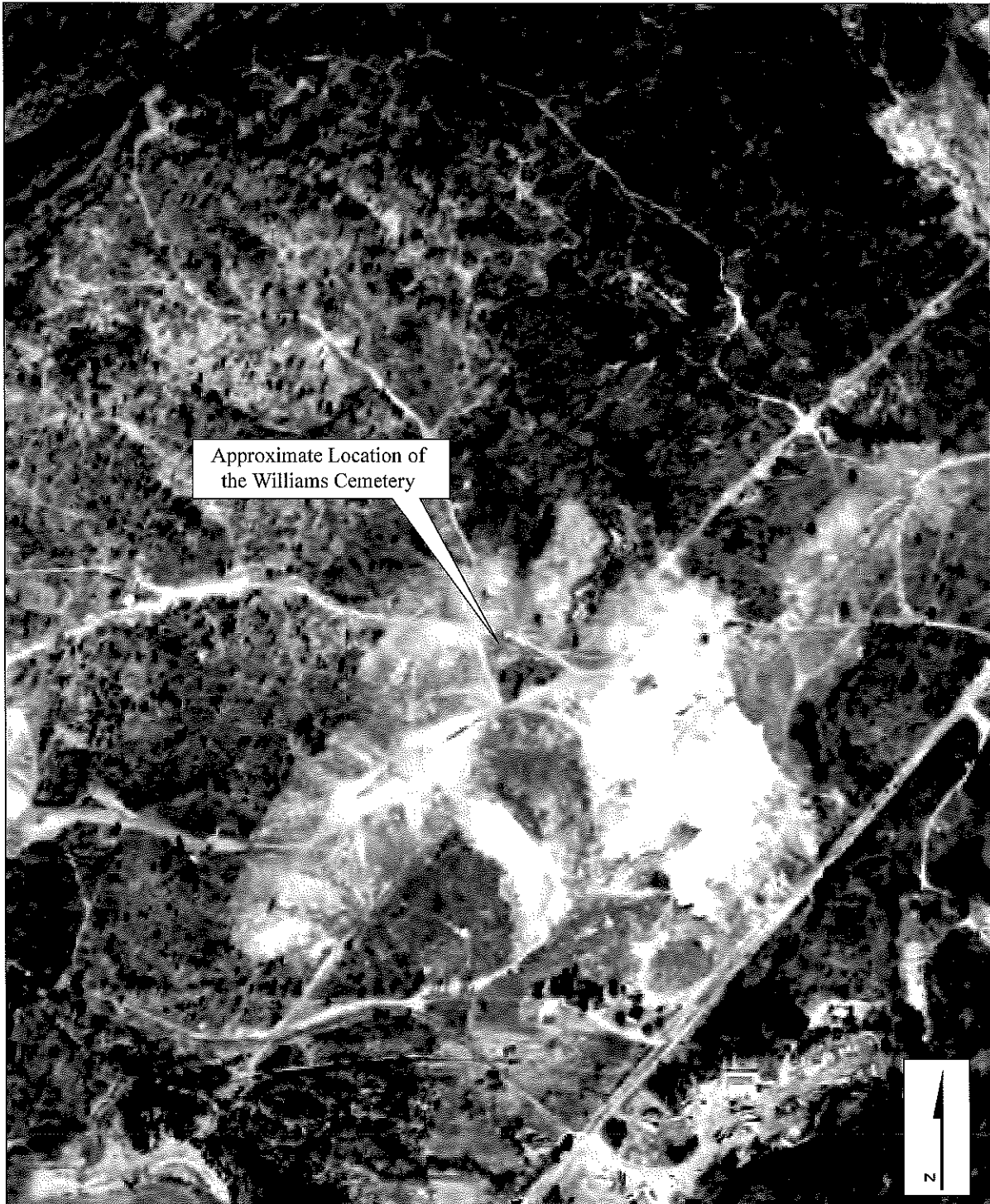
PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

The recorded earliest examination of the Cemetery was conducted by Atlanta historian, Franklin Garrett. Garrett (1935:192) visited the Cemetery on August 26, 1931 and described the Cemetery's location as, "...about one mile southwest of the intersection of Bankhead Highway and Bolton Road, between Carroll Road and the Chattahoochee River." Garrett mistakenly placed the Cemetery in Land Lot 268 of the 17th District and as a result, the Cemetery has been confused with the Maysons Methodist Episcopal Church Cemetery (see Ferree 2013). Below is part of Garrett's (1935:192) original description:

This ancient and long disused family cemetery is enclosed by a low fieldstone wall. There are seven visible graves, six of which are marked by un-inscribed stone slabs. An obelisk, topped over is inscribed as follows:

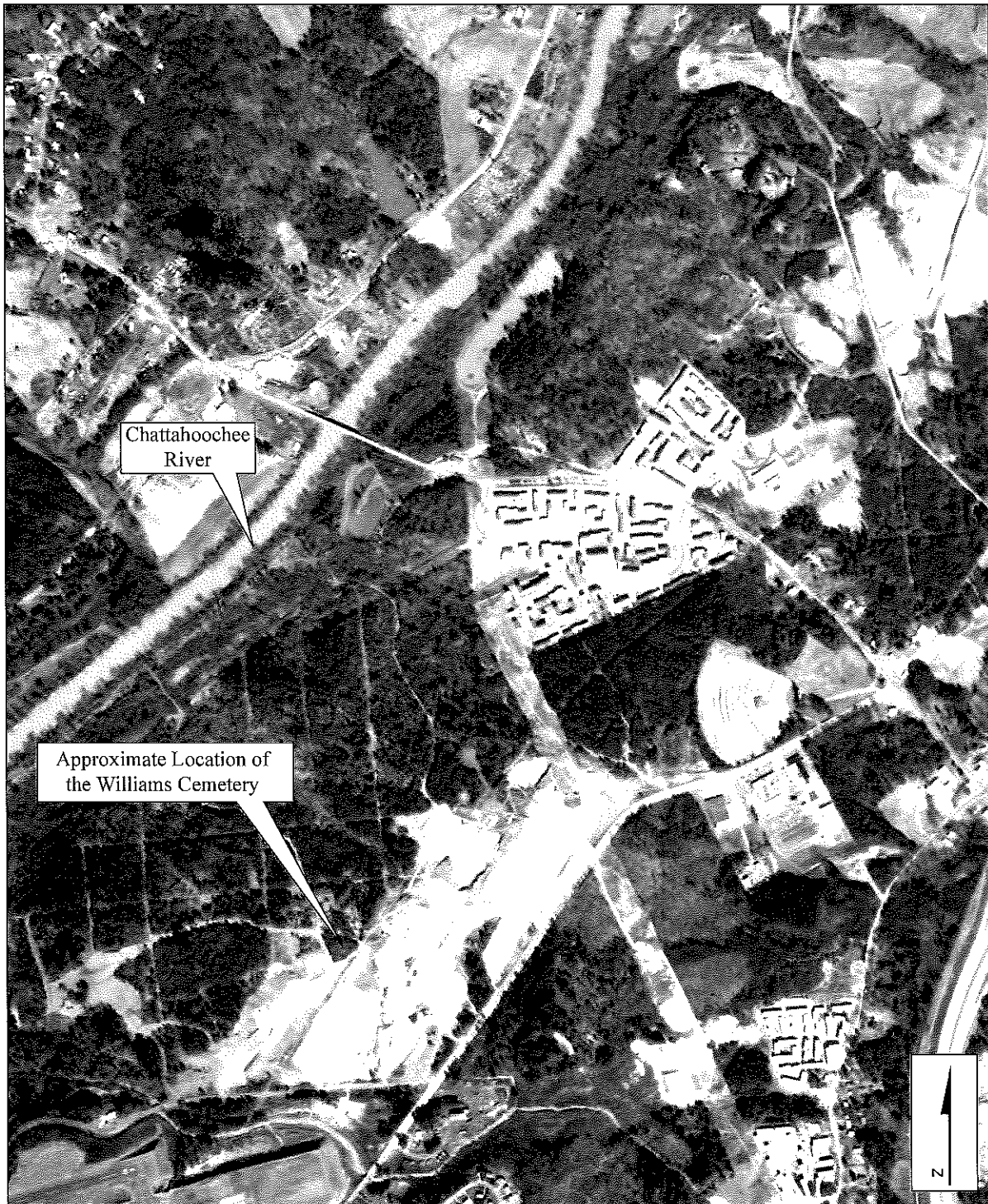
Sacred
To the Memory
of
Mary J. E. Williams
Consort of
Frederic A. Williams
Who died Nov. 16, 1845
Aged 20 years and 18 days

Figure 8.
1960 Aerial Photograph of the Williams Cemetery



Source: University of Georgia Map Library

Figure 9.
1970s Era Aerial Photographs of the Williams Cemetery



Source: University of Georgia Map Library

In his seminal book, *Atlanta and Environs: A Chronicle of its People and Events*, Garrett (1969:I:51) elaborated on his initial description, noting that:

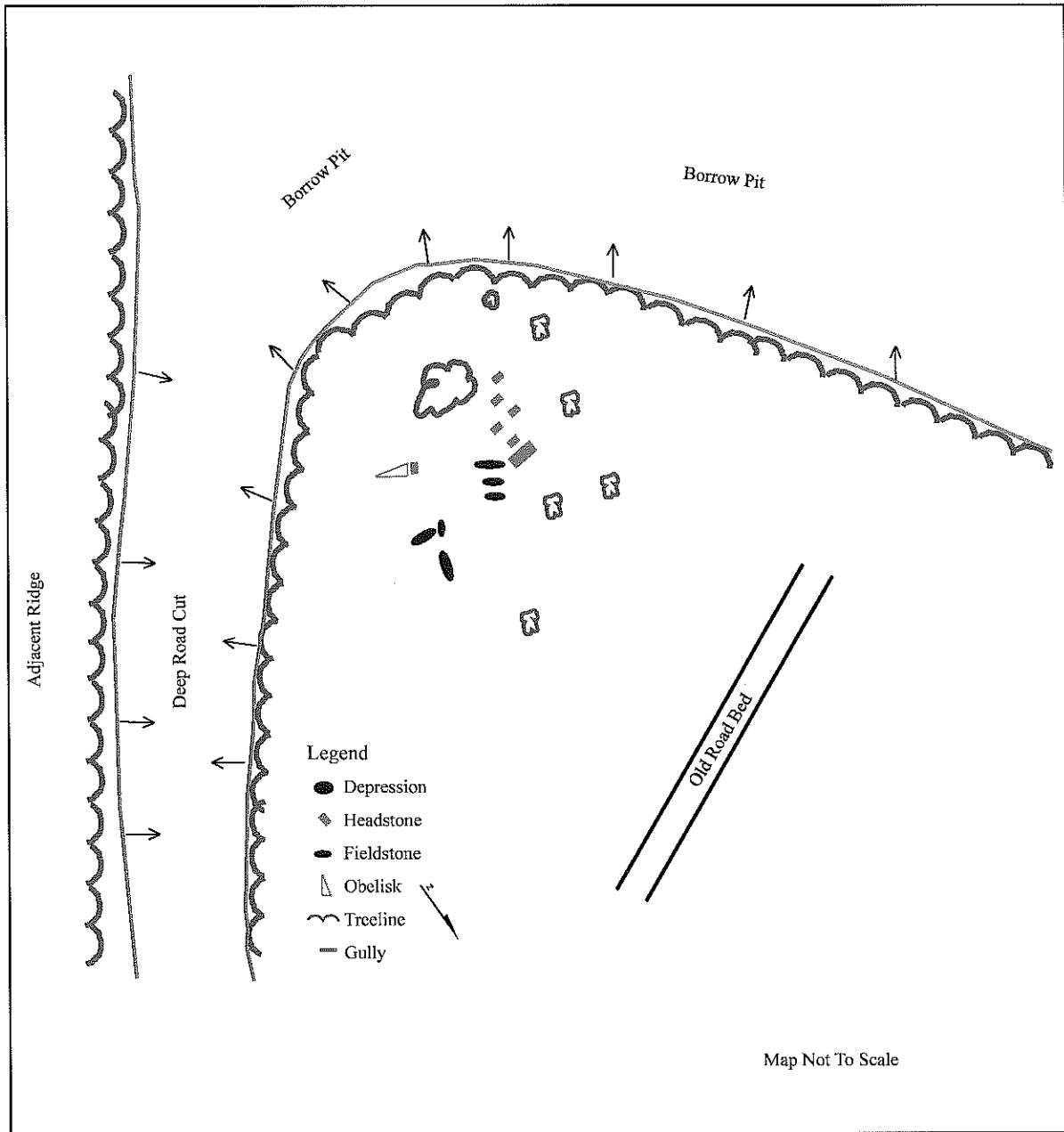
The cemetery is fairly close to the old ferry landing and is enclosed by a low field stone wall. Inside are seven visible graves, six of which are marked by un-inscribed stone slabs. The other, designated by an obelisk long since toppled over, is inscribed to the memory of Mary J. E. Williams, consort of Frederic A. Williams, who died November 16, 1845, aged 20 years and 18 days. She was a posthumous daughter of John B. Nelson. In addition to this daughter, Mr. Nelson left other children, among them, a three-year-old son, Allison, future mayor of Atlanta (1855) and Brigadier General in the Confederate Army.

In 1977, Lawrence W. Meier of the Cobb County Archaeological Laboratory examined the Cemetery as part of a survey of adjoining properties. Meier's report has not been located, but its results were discussed briefly in Oakley (1985:9). Meier referred to the Cemetery as the "Nelson Cemetery." In an attachment to his report, Meier correctly placed the cemetery in District 14 (also known as District 14FF), Land Lot 17. Meier recognized that the Cemetery had state legal protections that would need to be addressed before the grounds could be developed.

A proposed expansion of the Charlie Brown Airport prompted a cultural resource inventory in 1985 (Oakley 1985). Oakley (1985:9) identified the Cemetery [Field Site No. FU(OSM)3] on a large pedestal within the clay quarrying area. He estimated the site to be 0.12-hectares in size. The Cemetery was in poor condition at the time of examination and large trees within the burial ground had been timbered from the property. Oakley described the Cemetery as having been vandalized. Headstones were broken and at least one grave had likely been opened within the last two years. Oakley provided no estimate of the number of graves present, but felt that unmarked graves were present. No excavations were conducted. The Cemetery was given the archaeological site number 9FU510, based largely on Oakley's work.

New South Associates, Inc. conducted a brief literature review to confirm whether the 'Nelson Cemetery' corresponded with archaeological site number 9FU510 (Davis 2013b). Enough documentary evidence was found to suggest that 9FU510 and the Williams Cemetery were the same cultural resource. A reconnaissance survey of a 300-acre tract containing the Cemetery was completed in March of 2013 (Davis 2013a). Davis identified the site as roughly 0.105 acres (56x82 ft. or 17x25 m) on a elevated land form surrounded by borrow pits to the north and east and a road cut to the west (Davis 2013a:14) (Figure 10). Davis estimated that approximately 20 graves could be present in the cemetery. However, she only observed four fieldstone markers, one grave marked with handmade bricks, one grave marked with a downed obelisk, and seven linear depressions (see Figure 10). Most grave markers were not believed to be in their original position.

Figure 10.
Davis' (2013a:15) Interpretation of the Williams Cemetery



III. METHODS

FIELD METHODS

The survey of known and potential burials was conducted under the guidelines of OCGA 36-72-1, et. seq. An underlying objective of these guidelines is to identify graves using the least destructive means possible. When circumstances permit, graves should be identified by visual examination of surface features. In many settings, however, unmarked graves are not visible on the ground surface. In accordance with OCGA 36-72-5, an acceptable, minimally invasive means of finding and verifying the locations of unmarked graves is through visual examination and systematic testing with a steel probe.

New South Associates' archaeological investigations were broken into two tasks. First, all landforms within the project area were examined for surface features identifying potential grave locations. This included both surface materials and grave structural features. The second task entailed a systematic subsurface examination of areas within the project area.

TASK I - SURFACE RECONNAISSANCE

Graves placed in rural southern environments, such as those found in the Cemetery, are less clearly defined than those in more modern urban settings, and are frequently more difficult to detect. From the ground surface, potential rural mortuary deposits are identified by any of the following features:

1. Human-sized cigar-shaped depressions or mounds;
2. Presence of formal stone, metal, concrete, or wooden grave markers;
3. Presence of dressed or undressed fieldstones arranged as head and/or footstones;
4. Presence of concentrations of mortuary-associated ground covers, particularly vinca, narcissus (daffodils), cedar, hemlock, crepe myrtle, gardenia, spirea, roses, lilies, and/or irises;
5. Stone, metal, wood, or floral enclosures that restrict land use from other (particularly agricultural) purposes;

6. Oval or rectangular concentrations of stone, glass, wood, metal, seashells or plastic containers, used to outline a potential grave's dimensions;
7. Low oval or rectangular piles of stones;
8. Maintained areas evidenced by removal of vegetation and unwanted debris; and/or
9. Oval or human-sized color/plant differences in mowed areas.

All grounds within and around the project area were examined for the above outlined surface feature indicators. All surface features were marked with pin flags for additional examination and to help establish a visible margin for the Cemetery. Relevant features within the project area were recorded on a sketch map. Graves in the project area were inventoried to provide a minimum number of individuals (MNI) present. Photographs of the general site area and individual interments were made to document conditions at the time of the survey.

TASK II - SUBSURFACE EXAMINATION

The second task of this investigation focused on determining if unmarked graves were present. A reference grid was superimposed over the project area and soil compaction was examined. Steel tipped probes and penetrometers were used to assess soil compaction. Penetrometers were used to provide a value (expressed in pounds per square inch) that described degrees of soil compaction. Technically, probes and penetrometers measure soil compaction density. Clay-based soil particles exhibit a plate-like structure. Left undisturbed, they tend to form highly compacted soils. When disturbed, however, the relationship of these particles to one another shifts, enabling space to form between particles and the disturbed soils to become less dense. Under ideal conditions, grave shafts constructed up to 150 years prior to survey have been detected using soil compaction (Owsley 1995). Because the contents of graves decompose over time, grave fill sinks, forming depressions. This state of flux means that some soil particles in a grave are in a near constant state of motion. While clay may be present in the grave fill, this shift in particle orientation inhibits compaction until the process of decomposition is more or less complete.

Penetrometers measure the amount of soil compaction within a given test site in pounds per square inch (psi); with measurements of 100 psi indicating extremely loose soil and those at or over 350 psi being too dense to penetrate. Grave pits represent less compacted tests that would have contrasted against more compacted undisturbed ground matrix readings outside burial locations. Testing known gravesites inside the Cemetery resulted in readings ranging between 200 and 300 psi. Testing non-grave spaces outside the Cemetery provided non-disturbed soil readings of 300-350 psi, emphasizing that soil compaction could define graves in the survey environment. Probe and penetrometer depths did not exceed 18 inches (about 50 cm) for any

given test. Given that historic rural graves in Georgia tend to be deposited between four and six feet (1.2-1.8 m) below ground surface, it was very unlikely that these probe tests would have impacted any potential underlying human or funerary remains.

One advantage to examining soil compaction is that it only minimally disturbs the ground surface and subsurface. Following a strategy outlined by Killam (2004), transects spaced two feet (61 cm) apart were superimposed on the landscape. Each transect was systematically tested at two-foot (61-cm) intervals for the presence of subsurface features. This pattern placed a probe test in every area large enough to hold a human-sized grave pit. Transects extended outward (away from the known Cemetery) in all directions around the Cemetery until a minimum 30-foot (9-m) grave-free buffer was established. When additional potential unmarked graves were encountered during the subsurface reconnaissance, probing expanded transect lengths outward until a 30-foot (9-m) grave-free buffer was established. All available ground surface locations along survey transects were tested using manually inserted probes or penetrometers.

A metal tipped ceramic-steel alloy probe was inserted into the ground and soil compaction was assessed. Positive probe tests, indicative of natural or human-made features, are filled with comparatively soft soils (McLaughlin 1974:20). These were marked with pin flags and plotted on a sketch map of the study area. These contrasted with negative probe tests, where dense soils more resistant to probe-penetration indicate that the underlying soils had not been disturbed. Positive probes were normally deeper, relative to the overall soil structure for a given location in the study area. When a positive probe was encountered, several closer interval probe tests were applied to ascertain the subsurface feature's size and shape. Those approximating the dimensions of adult or subadult size grave shafts were recorded as potential gravesites.

Probing indicated the presence of a number of subsurface features that were too small to be graves. These were likely decayed stumps, root molds, or animal burrows. Subsurface features that were the approximate dimensions to represent an adult or subadult size grave shaft were treated as potential human interments. New South Associates recognizes that probing and visual estimation are probabilistic detection techniques and that some false-positives (non-mortuary features that appear to be mortuary features) may have been recorded. However, to ensure that even the most ephemeral graves were identified, New South Associates conservatively treated all appropriately sized subsurface anomalies and suspicious surface structures as potential graves and recorded them on the ground, on the map, and in the inventory.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES

In addition to the field methods, a wide variety of documented sources were consulted to learn about the Cemetery and Land Lot 17. Records on file at the Fulton County Clerk of Superior Court (Deeds and Records) were extensively researched. Collections at the Georgia State Archives, including the Franklin Garrett Necrology, John Goff and Georgia Map Collections were examined. The Georgia Historical Society's holdings were also consulted. Historic cartographic information from the University of Georgia Map Library, Library of Congress, and Google Earth Historic Images Collection was also examined. A variety of websites sponsored by the Georgia State Historic Preservation Office SHPO, the Vanishing Georgia Photographic Collection (Georgia State Archives), the Library of Congress, Ancestry.com and Find-A-Grave.com were considered with varying levels of success. Genealogical and historical information references from Rootsweb, USGenWeb, and Find-A-Grave also provided critical information. Archives maintained by the Atlanta History Center and DeKalb County Historical Society were consulted, but little substantive information was obtained. A complete list of references cited can be found at the end of this document.

IV. RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

HISTORICAL RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

Very little information that directly related to the Cemetery has survived as part of the historic record. A review of land records, along with the people and institutions that owned the Cemetery, provide indications that the Cemetery was most active during the first half of the nineteenth century. Mary J. E. Williams is the only person verified as having been buried in the Cemetery, but other historians argue that John B. Nelson was also interred there.

Some speculation can be made as to who may also be present and more importantly, who was clearly buried elsewhere. There is no evidence that indicates that Native Americans were interred in the burial ground. Although other members of the Nelson and Williams families seem the most likely candidates for interment in the facility, interment of family members after about 1850 can be documented to have occurred elsewhere, while those prior to 1850 are generally unknown. The burial sites of William Blake, his wife and his children are also unknown. While not supported by any documentation, it is possible that the Blakes may have also been interred in the Cemetery. Mary J. E. Williams is likely the only member of the Williams family interred at the Cemetery. Given that Frederic Williams (Mary's husband), Frederic's parents (Ammi and Laura), and Mary's daughters (Laura and Mary) were all interred at Oakland Cemetery, it is likely that Mary was interred with her Nelson kinfolk, not in the Williams burial plot. The fate of Mary's son, Charles Williams, remains unknown. There is no evidence that African Americans were buried in the Cemetery. There is a remote chance that slaves belonging to Allison Nelson were buried there but were more likely they were interred closer to Nelson's home in Cobb County. Members of the Green/Greene family were buried in the Green Family Cemetery or in other cemeteries in the Atlanta area, including Westview, Hollywood, and Greenwood cemeteries. It is unlikely that the Green family ever used the Cemetery as a burial site. Likewise, convicts who died while at the Chattahoochee Brick Company were interred at a facility by the manufacturing plant, which is not on the Property. There are no indications that the Cemetery was used for burial at any point during the twentieth century. Given Garrett's observations of the Cemetery's condition in the 1930s, it is safe to assume that the Cemetery has been abandoned since at least the late nineteenth century.

The Cemetery appears to be a pioneer-period cemetery, used while the area was still a part of Henry and DeKalb counties (prior to 1853). The community using the burial ground was likely composed of farmers with some ties to the Nelson's Ferry franchise. Rural family cemeteries

from this time period (circa 1820s-1850s) tended to be relatively small (less than 25 interments). They were often walled, enclosed, and placed relatively close to the family's living and work area. Graves tended to be marked with a mixture of commercially made markers and locally obtained fieldstone markers. Tablets, modified and unmodified fieldstones, small obelisks, ledger stones, and false crypts are predictable monument forms for rural cemetery contexts during the first half of the nineteenth century.

FIELD RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

An area covering approximately 7,400 square feet (0.16 ac.) was visually examined for the presence of potential burial deposits. The Cemetery and its margins were then systematically tested with penetrometers and steel probes to identify potential mortuary deposits and to establish a 30-foot (9-m) grave-free perimeter around the Cemetery. Ten features, representing three graves and seven potential graves were identified within the project area (Table 2, Figure 11). Three distinct depressions (F5, F6, and F9) were observed on the surface. The remaining features were identified using a steel-tipped probe or by associated artifacts. A total of 28 stone markers were identified (Table 3). These included 25 milled granite slabs (S1-S22, S26) and one fieldstone (S-28). Two stones (S23 and S27) identified during probing were completely buried and were considered to be potential markers. It is possible that more buried stone marker fragments are present in the Cemetery. Several handmade bricks were also visible on the surface near Features F1 and F4.

Table 2. Inventory of Potential Grave Features

Feature Number	Depression	Probe Hit?	Length (ft.)	Associated Artifacts?	Conclusion
F1	No	Yes	6x2	S1, "Falstaff" beer bottle, brick	Potential Grave
F2	No	Yes	8x3	S2	Potential Grave
F3	No	Yes	5x3	Marble Obelisk	Mary J. E. Williams
F4	No	Yes	5x2.5	Bricks (N=4)	Potential Grave
F5	Yes	No	6.5x3	None	Grave (Deep Depression)
F6	Yes	No	6.5x3	S 21 and S22	Grave (Deep Depression)
F7	No	Yes	7x3	Fieldstone (S28)	Potential Grave
F8	No	Yes	4x2.5	None	Potential Grave
F9	Yes	No	7x3	None	Potential Grave (Deep Depression)
F10	No	No	6x3	Stones 11, 12, 13, and 14	Potential Grave

Figure 11.
Sketch Map of the Cemetery

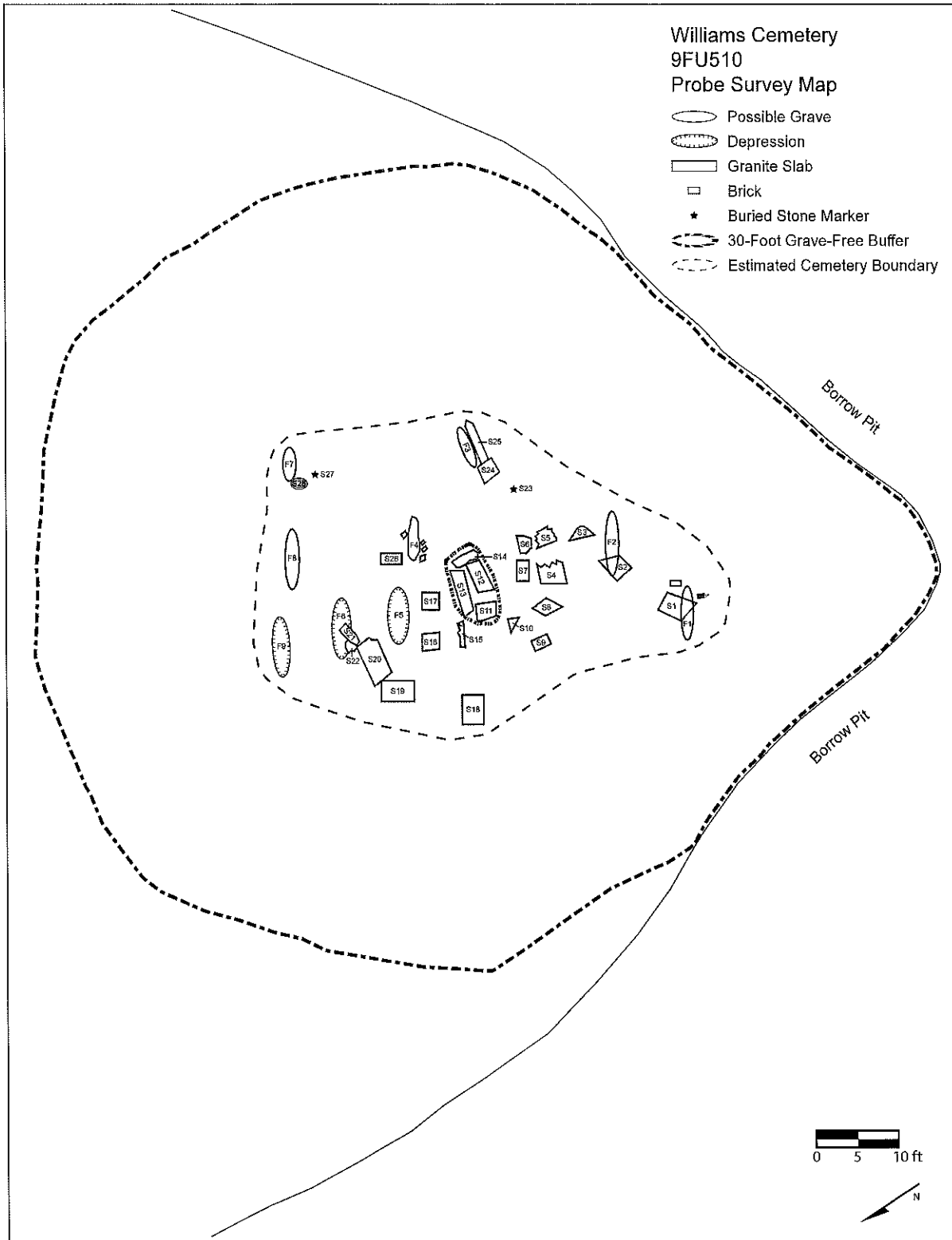


Table 3. Stone Marker Inventory

Inventory Number	Marker Material	Marker Type	Size (in.) Estimates
S1	Granite	False Crypt – Top Ledger Stone	42x25
S2	Granite	False Crypt – Long Side	32x18
S3	Granite	False Crypt – Fragment (Top Ledger Stone?)	32x26
S4	Granite	False Crypt – Partially Buried (Top Ledger Stone?)	36x30
S5	Granite	False Crypt – Partially Buried (Top Ledger Stone?)	26x18
S6	Granite	False Crypt – Broken (Short End?)	20x16
S7	Granite	False Crypt – Short End?	28x16
S8	Granite	False Crypt – Broken (Top Ledger Stone?)	30x24
S9	Granite	False Crypt – Broken (Long Side?)	29x16
S10	Granite	False Crypt – Fragment	14x14
S11	Granite	False Crypt – Short End (Head)	18x30
S12	Granite	False Crypt – Long Side	54x20
S13	Granite	False Crypt – Long Side	60x18
S14	Granite	False Crypt – Short End (Foot)	22x16
S15	Granite	False Crypt – Buried	36x8
S16	Granite	False Crypt – Buried (Short End?)	20x16
S17	Granite	False Crypt – Short End?	26x15
S18	Granite	False Crypt – Top Ledger Stone	40x25
S19	Granite	False Crypt – Long Side	42x16
S20	Granite	False Crypt – Top Ledger Stone	63x33
S21	Granite	False Crypt – Buried (Long Side?)	30x15
S22	Granite	False Crypt – Fragment	18x12
S23	Unknown	Completely Buried	Unknown
S24	Granite	Obelisk Base	25x25
S25	Marble	Obelisk	62x15
S26	Granite	False Crypt – Short End	30x16
S27	Unknown	Completely Buried	Unknown
S28	Fieldstone	Headstone?	12x10

Graves in the Cemetery were uniformly placed in an east-west orientation and were consistent with placement following Judeo-Christian traditions. Graves appear to be organized into vague north-south rows with F7 and F3, F8 and F4, and F9 through F2 likely forming at least three rows. There did not appear to be a corresponding east-west columnar arrangement. This distribution suggested that the Cemetery was not organized following a master plan, but that gravesites were chosen individually as needed. This pattern is consistent with cemeteries formed by families living in relatively isolated rural environments.

SUBSURFACE RESULTS

Soil density throughout much of the project area lacked uniformity, exhibiting a large number of extremely loose and compacted soils adjacent to each other. Many of these corresponded with circular surface depressions, indicating the presence of former tree and bush stumps. The center of the Cemetery exhibited relatively soft loam and organic debris over the clay subsoil, while the periphery was composed of more compact clay, suggesting that agriculture and other anthropogenic sources of soil disturbance, which served to bring deeply buried dense clay to the surface, had actively avoided the Cemetery area in the past.

The probe results indicated a diverse range of subsurface soil environments. In general, bioturbation and the antiquity of the remains served to obscure the signature of most graves. Some of the soils had re-compacted over time while animals and plant growth may have disturbed others. For example, Feature F9, a visible depression on the surface, exhibited significant soil compaction. Were it not for the visible depression, this grave may have gone unnoticed. Additionally, dense leaf litter obscured many surface features. In sum, the local environment made it difficult to isolate many grave features.

SURFACE REPRESENTATIONS

Most granite slabs in the Cemetery were portions of ledger stones or false crypts that had collapsed over time (Figure 12). Ledger stones are large stone slabs placed on top of a grave to protect and identify the gravesite. Ledger stones can also be elevated on top additional stone slabs to form a hollow stone enclosure, referred to as a false crypt. In Georgia's northern Piedmont during the nineteenth century, this was often accomplished using locally obtained granites. Panels for locally produced false crypts can be identified by a bulge of unmilled stone typically left near the center's interior to help shift the stone's weight towards the center of the structure. Georgia's granite false crypts appear to have been in use between the late eighteenth and early twentieth centuries. Based on the cluster of stones near the center of the Cemetery (S11-S14), it appears that the false crypts were constructed of four upright sides (two long and two short panels) topped with a ledger stone. Only four stones clustered together (S11-S14) likely represent pieces of a single crypt and mark a potential grave (Feature F10). The remainders were too scattered and broken to make assumptions about their relationships with potential gravesites.

In addition to the granite false-crypts, Feature F3 was marked with a marble obelisk, and is the only marker to bear an inscription (Figure 13).

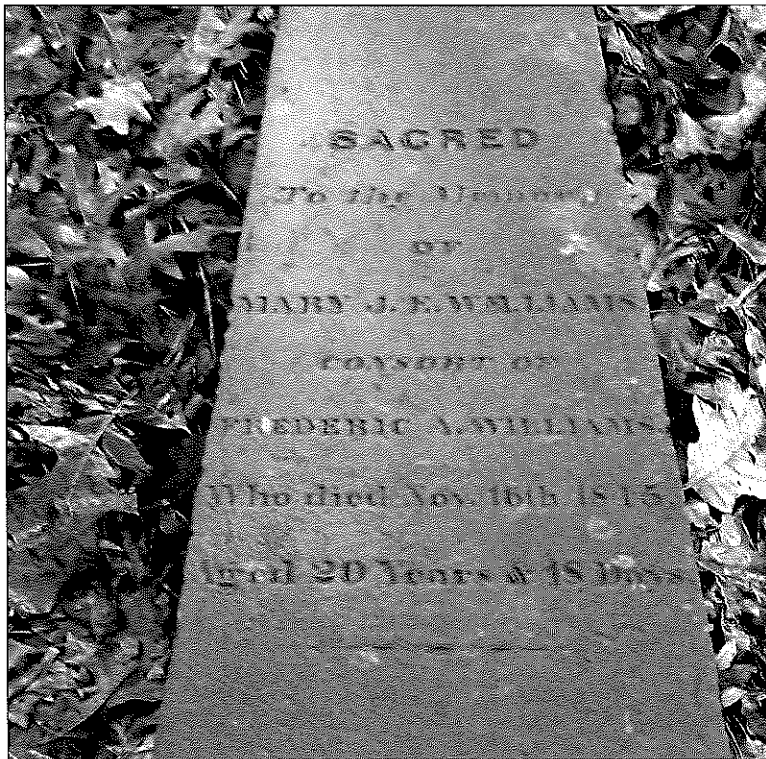
Figure 12.
Granite Ledger Stone or False Crypt Panel



Figure 13.
Granite Obelisk



A. View East



B. Close-up of Inscription

Sacred
To the Memory
Of
Mary J. E. Williams
Consort of
Frederic A. Williams
Who died Nov. 16th 1845
Aged 20 Years & 18 Days

This monument and inscription is identical to that described by Garrett (1935:192) and Oakley (1985:9), confirming that this location is the Cemetery (9FU510). The obelisk was approximately five feet (1.5 m) tall and about 15 inches (40 cm) across its base. The stone was originally mounted, unpinned on a granite base, but has since fallen (or been placed) with the inscription side facing up. The base was composed of a milled granite slab roughly 25 inches (63 cm) square. While Garrett (1969:I:51) noted that a low rock wall once encircled the Cemetery, no trace of the wall was identified. The Cemetery lacked any type of edging and an inspection of trees surrounding the Cemetery for traces of embedded wire yielded no indications that a wire fence had ever been erected around it.

No evidence of grave decorations or intentional, ornamental plants were noted. A “Falstaff” beer bottle was identified near Feature 1 (Figure 14), but based on the logo, it was manufactured between 1969 and 1979 (Smallshaw 2008). It is likely that the bottle is incidental rubbish rather than an intentional grave offering.

FIELD CONCLUSIONS

In general, the Cemetery exhibited qualities linking it with the Southern Folk Burial Tradition. These include placement of the Cemetery on high ground, use of vernacular materials (i.e. locally available fieldstone), and Judeo-Christian orientation. Few of these cemeteries were adequately documented in the historic record, and the original burial community would have relied heavily on oral history and mnemonic cues within the Cemetery to identify who was buried in each grave. This meant that grave markers frequently lacked inscriptions. Typically, Southern Folk graves were ephemerally marked. These markers were easily disturbed or displaced over time; a consequence of this is that Southern Folk graves can be easily obscured and overlooked with the passage of time.

As a result, accurately determining the exact number of graves in a folk cemetery, particularly ones with potential antiquity, can be difficult. Over the passage of time, grave markers can be displaced and a grave's surface features erased. This is especially evident at the Cemetery where displaced markers have been scattered, graves may not have formed depressions, the false crypts have collapsed, and soil re-compaction has made graves difficult to detect.

Figure 14.
Twentieth-Century “Falstaff” Beer Bottle Found Near Feature 1



New South Associates estimates that there is a minimum of nine interments present in the Cemetery. Davis' (2013a:14) estimate of 20 interments should be viewed as a working maximum grave count. It should be recognized, however, that these figures are estimates, not absolute counts. All surface detection methods are probabilistic. There are no remote sensing methods that can guarantee identification of all graves within a cemetery. An absolute, empirical count of the number of graves present will require the application of destructive techniques, principally removal of the surface soils and examination of the subsoil surface for evidence of grave shaft stains. These procedures cannot be pursued without obtaining a permit to relocate the Cemetery under the provisions of OCGA 36-72-1, et. seq.

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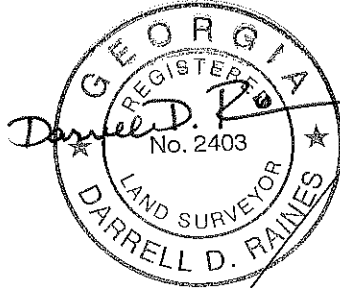
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SURVEYORS NOTES

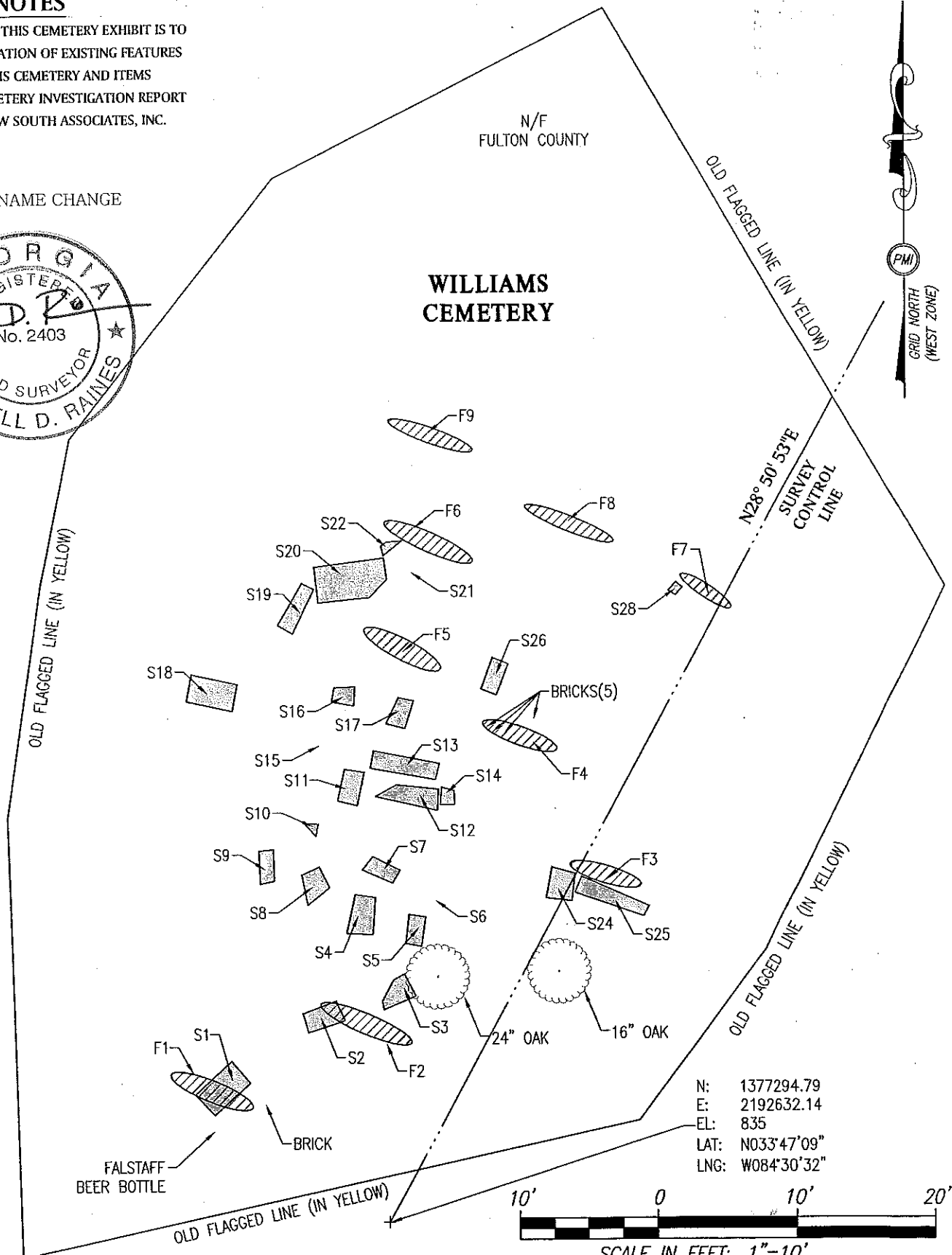
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REVISIONS

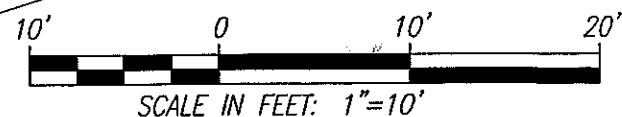
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CEMETERY EXHIBIT FOR

WILLIAMS CEMETERY

LAND LOTS 17 & 18~14TH DISTRICT
 CITY OF ATLANTA~FULTON COUNTY, GEORGIA

PAULSON MITCHELL

INCORPORATED

LAND PLANNERS
 ENGINEERS SURVEYORS
 TRANSPORTATION
 LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

85-A MILL STREET
 SUITE 200
 ROSWELL, GEORGIA 30075
 VOICE 770.650.7685
 FAX 770.650.7684
 www.paulsonmitchell.com

PROJECT NUMBER: 2013185
FILE NAME: 2013185V-EXH.DWG
FIELD WORK DATE: 04 FEB 2015
DRAW DATE: 11 FEB 2015
DRAWN BY: K.MANLEY
CHECKED BY: D.RAINES
SHEET 1 OF 2

CHATAHOOCHEE RIVER

SURVEYORS NOTES

A. THE PURPOSE OF THIS CEMETERY EXHIBIT IS TO SHOW FIELD LOCATION OF EXISTING FEATURES FOR THE WILLIAMS CEMETERY AND ITEMS NOTED IN A CEMETERY INVESTIGATION REPORT PREPARED BY NEW SOUTH ASSOCIATES, INC..

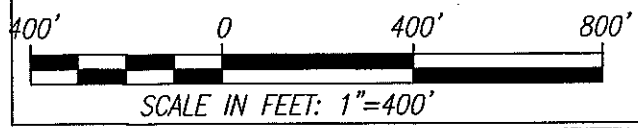
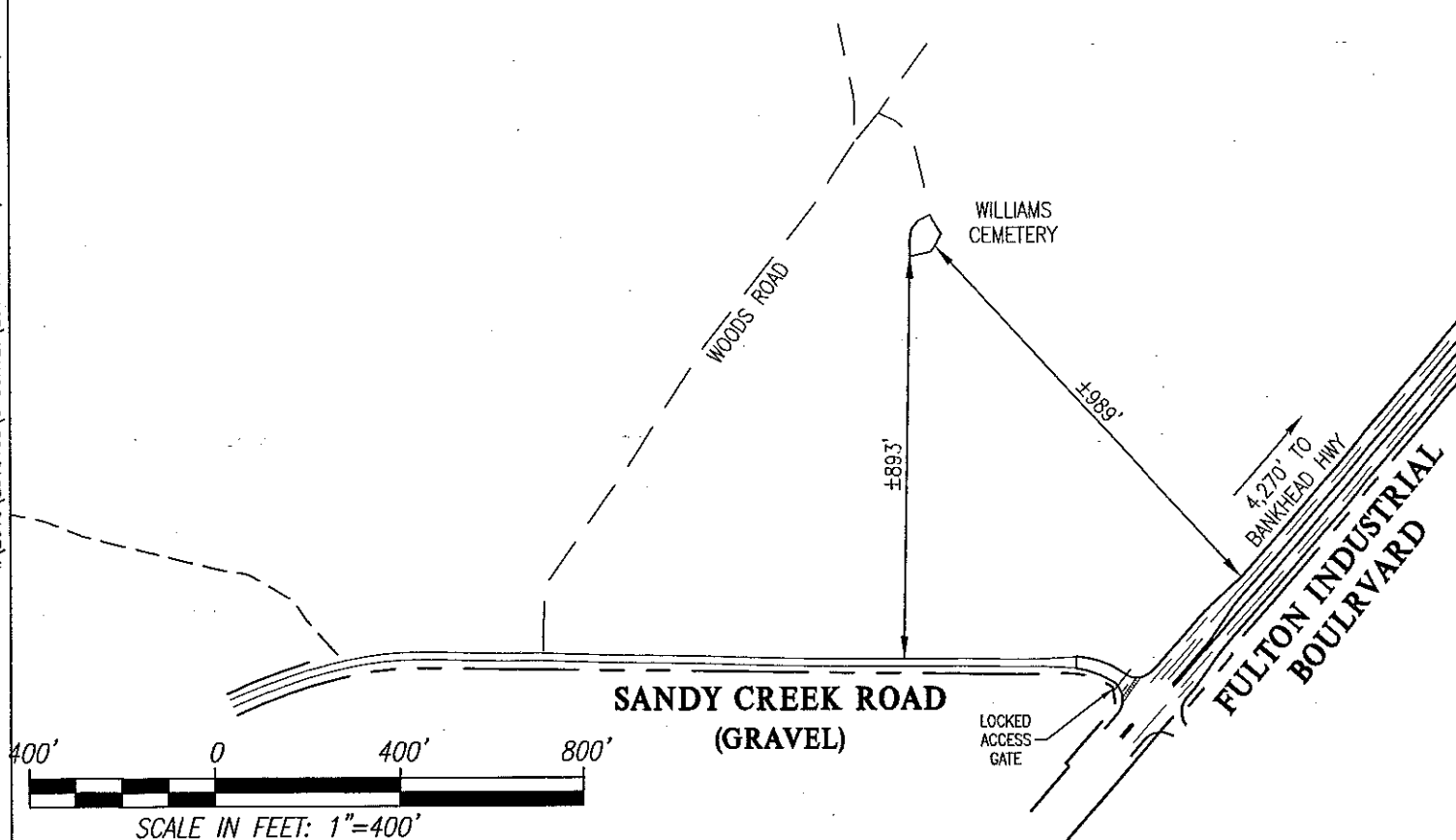
REVISIONS

① 05.28.15 NAME CHANGE



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PROJECT NUMBER: 2013185
FILE NAME: 2013185V-EXH.DWG
FIELD WORK DATE: 04 FEB 2015
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SHEET 2 OF 2

CEMETERY EXHIBIT FOR

**WILLIAMS
CEMETERY**

LAND LOTS 17 & 18~14TH DISTRICT
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FAX 770.650.7684
www.paulsonmitchell.com

Richard Whitner
Return address

June 24, 2015

VIA E-MAIL & HAND DELIVERY

Mayor and City Council
City of Atlanta
c/o Doug Young,
Assistant Director
Office of Planning
Atlanta Urban Design Commission
55 Trinity Avenue, SW, Suite 3350
Atlanta, GA 30303

Re: Descendant Support Agreement for Proposed Certificate of Appropriateness and
Relocation Permit of the Williams Cemetery

Dear Mayor and City Council:

We, the undersigned, are the known descendants of Mary J.E. Williams and potentially others interred at the Williams Cemetery in the southwestern quadrant of the intersection of Fulton Industrial Boulevard (formerly Carroll Road) and Donald Lee Hollowell Parkway (formerly Bankhead Highway). We are writing to express our support for the relocation of the Williams Cemetery and ask you to approve the Proposed Certificate of Appropriateness and Relocation Permit of the Williams Cemetery.

Our family did not know of the Cemetery's exact location until we were notified by the Applicant regarding this proposal. The Cemetery is dilapidated and appears not to have been used for many years. Several of us have met on-site with representatives of the Applicant, Majestic Realty Co., to review the Cemetery and its location. The relocation company New South Associates also met with us on-site to explain the relocation procedures.

Our family has discussed the relocation proposal and we support Majestic's application to relocate the remains in the Cemetery in order to develop the property. We would like Mary J.E. Williams to be re-interred in the family plot at Oakland Cemetery in Atlanta. The family has unused burial plots at Oakland Cemetery that it is willing to donate for Mary's re-interment if

Mayor and City Council
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Majestic Realty pays the costs of relocation. The family supports the re-interment of the remaining unmarked graves at the Barber Cemetery in Mabelton as proposed by Majestic Realty.

The Descendants respectfully request that the Urban Design Commission and Mayor and City Council of the City of Atlanta grant the Application to relocate the Williams Cemetery as requested.

Please contact me if you have any questions.

Sincerely,



Richard Whitner

Also on behalf of the following descendants:

Adair Sisk
Laura Dorsey
James Campbell
Katherine Davis
David Black
Caspar Whitner

cc. Barry McCabe, Majestic Realty Co.
William Woodson Galloway, The Galloway Law Group
Adair Sisk
Laura Dorsey
James Campbell
Katherine Davis
David Black
Caspar Whitner