

***MOUNTAIN VIEW
CEMETERY:
Ideas and Recommendations***



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We also wish to thank members of the Mountain View Cemetery Committee for this opportunity to work with and for them. Many concerned community members took time to work with us on multiple occasions. We especially want to thank Lulabelle Lewis, George Turner and his wife Betty Turner, Sarah Carter, Carlton English, and Queen Alexander for the time they took to talk with the research team on the university campus and at the Mountain View Cemetery.

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Radford City’s Geographic Information System (GIS) website was also a valuable resource that helped us generate a map of the Mountain View Cemetery on Rock Road (see Figure 2.1).

Mary B. LaLone
Radford University, 2007

Section 1

INTRODUCTION

*By Morgan L. Hawkins, Mary B. LaLone,
Phelan W. Kelly, Lydia Rathbun*

This section provides an introduction to the background and methodology of the Mountain View Cemetery Applied Anthropology Project. It also provides a brief history of the Mountain View Cemetery and discusses African-American cemetery patterns.

BACKGROUND

The development of this Applied Anthropology planning project came about as part of a larger “service learning” project coordinated by Ms. Teresa Dickens, Assistant Director of Service Learning, at Radford University in association with five African-American churches in Radford, Virginia who have come together to form the Mountain View Cemetery Committee.

- ✓ **Stage One:** Community church groups began a collaborative effort in 2000 to clear the overgrown trees and brush from the cemetery site, and as part of their effort they contacted Radford University’s Experiential Learning program for assistance.
- ✓ **Stage Two:** While community organizing and cleanup efforts continued, Radford University initiated its Mountain View Cemetery Service Learning Project in Fall 2001 and began to organize student and faculty efforts to assist the Mountain View Cemetery effort. Recent activities include organizing a Community Cleanup Day in 2006 and ongoing University 100 activities, as well as enlisting the assistance of Dr. Melinda Wagner’s Spring 2006 Anthropology of Religion class for oral history collection and Dr. Cliff Boyd’s 2006-7 Archaeology classes to begin archaeological survey work at the cemetery. (For more information see <http://srvlearn.asp.radford.edu/MtView/Overview.htm>.)

This Applied Anthropology project follows in these footsteps, and might be considered **Stage Three** in the overall effort. The focus is on planning cemetery revitalization with the emphases on site restoration, heritage preservation, and community maintenance.

METHODOLOGY

The Applied Anthropology project was carried out during January-April 2007 by Dr. Mary LaLone’s Applied Anthropology class. The class took on the role of a consulting team commissioned by the Radford University Office of Experiential Learning

and the Mountain View Cemetery Committee to investigate restoration possibilities for the Mountain View Cemetery. The specific project goal has been to focus the team's efforts on researching and developing a set of recommendations for revitalizing the Mountain View Cemetery.

Applied Anthropology takes anthropologists' research skills, methods, and concerns – in this case, especially focusing on heritage preservation – and puts them “to work,” applying them to aid in projects involving community planning and policy-making. We have attempted to research ways to address the community's desire and need to revitalize and care for the landscape while carefully handling heritage preservation at this historic African-American cemetery.

The project was organized to carry the student research team through the full process of an Applied Anthropology consulting project within the fifteen-week semester. The project design was divided into six stages: initial project planning (by the professor/project director before the semester); team orientation; research; brainstorming and analysis; producing a written report; and project evaluation.

The semester started with an orientation stage designed to give the research team a “sense of problem,” orienting them to:

- Mountain View Cemetery history (Carter 2/22/07, 2/27/07);
- The concerns of community members about maintaining the cemetery site (Mountain View Cemetery Committee 11/13/06, 1/23/07);
- Work that has been done across the country to restore African-American cemeteries (e.g. Chicora Foundation, Inc. 2007; Rainville 2007; Strangstad 1986, 1988);
- Literature in Applied Anthropology and anthropologists' roles in community planning (Gwynne 2003; Ervin 2004; LaLone 2005a, b, and in press).

The orientation period also included a number of class visits by community members and RU faculty/staff who had worked on other aspects of RU's service learning project and thus were valued “resource people” for the Applied Anthropology team. These included orientation sessions with:

- Members of the Mountain View Cemetery Committee (1/23/07);
- Teresa Dickens, on various occasions, to speak about the past activities of Radford University's Mountain View Service Learning Project;
- Dr. Cliff Boyd (2/8/07) to learn about his archaeological survey work at the cemetery;
- Dr. Melinda Wagner (2/15/07) to hear about the oral history work done by her class;
- And a site visit to the cemetery with Dr. Cliff Boyd, Teresa Dickens, and members of the Mountain View Cemetery Committee (2/10/07).

The orientation was followed by the research stage in which the team engaged in more in-depth “fact-finding.” The team broke into two groups to delve into the research.

1. Revitalization of the Physical Site	Principal Researchers
Landscaping	Laura L. Hale
Maintenance & Caretaking	Louis A. Campbell
Signs & Entry Area	Lydia Rathbun
Security & Trash Removal	Phelan W. Kelly
2. Historic, Funding & Organizational Aspects	Principal Researchers
Historic recognition	Morgan L. Hawkins
Funding	Ashley N. Herwald
Organization	Iris Dickerson

Our fact-finding involved investigation of multiple types of sources including library and Internet sources on African-American cemetery restoration and cemetery restoration/ maintenance in general (see the Appendices and Bibliography), visual models, and interviewing knowledgeable resource people on specialized topics. As part of the research, individual team members made visits to other African-American cemeteries to view their layout – the East Hill Cemetery North in Salem (L. Hale 2/15/07) and the Schaeffer Community Cemetery in Christiansburg (LaLone 2/27/07). Team members also sought out resource people from outside the university who lent their knowledge and suggestions. For example, Tom Klatka (2/14/07 etc.) gave advise on obtaining historic designation for the cemetery, and Roger Hale (2/21/07) gave advise on various aspects of site landscaping.

An especially valuable part of the research stage was a visit to Radford University by Dr. Lynn Rainville (3/5/07). Dr. Rainville has conducted extensive work on African-American cemetery preservation in Virginia’s Albemarle and Amherst Counties, and our team used the work documented on her website as a research model (<http://www.virginia.edu/woodson/projects/aacac>). During Dr. Rainville’s visit, she gave a public presentation on her own work, followed by a lengthy question-and-answer session about our Mountain View project with the class team and community members. Many of the ideas we gained that day were applied as we developed our set of recommendations, although they have been adjusted and tailored to meet the specific needs of the Mountain View Cemetery situation.

Without doubt, the most significant part of the research involved learning about community desires and needs for the cemetery and then merging/synthesizing community-based information with other research as we developed our revitalization plans. We gained a sense of community desires and needs in a variety of ways:

- some were conveyed to us by Teresa Dickens who has worked extensively with the Mountain View Cemetery Committee over the past six years;
- some were conveyed to Dr. LaLone when she attended a Mountain View Cemetery Committee meeting (11/13/06) to propose and discuss the Applied Anthropology project;
- some important feelings/desires/needs were conveyed directly to the team during their orientation meeting with members of the Committee (1/23/07);
- other information was gained from community members during our cemetery site visit (2/10/07) and the class visit from Sarah Carter (2/27/07);

- additional valuable information was conveyed by community members during the question-and-answer session with Dr. Rainville (3/5/07);
- and toward the end of the research stage, our team went to a meeting of the Mountain View Cemetery Committee where they asked questions of the community members present and received input on the ideas the team was developing (3/6/07).

Around the tenth week of the semester, the research team shifted into the analysis and write-up stages of the project. We held numerous in-class brainstorming sessions in which team members shared their research ideas and jointly contributed toward the development of the recommendations and phasing plan contained in Section Two. Two themes especially flow through the recommendations: 1) the careful balance of both the heritage preservation and landscaping needs, and 2) the desire to propose feasible, sustainable step-by-step phasing possibilities.

The next step involved preparing the written recommendations presented in this report. Team members were responsible for writing the sections corresponding to their principle areas of research, but the sections in this report also reflect the collaborative ideas developed by the team as a whole.



Figure 1.1

Applied Anthropology Research Team

Left to right: Morgan L. Hawkins, Ashley N. Herwald, Iris Dickerson, Laura L. Hale, Phelan W. Kelly, Louis A. Campbell, and Lydia Rathbun (Dr. Mary LaLone, not pictured).

OVERVIEW OF MOUNTAIN VIEW CEMETERY'S HISTORY

The Mountain View Cemetery, located in Radford, Virginia, was initially used as a cemetery for slaves during the pre-civil war era. The cemetery is located off of Rock Road, which was once called the Wilderness Road since it connected travelers to the west. Many slaves who helped build the road were buried in the cemetery prior to its official designation. The Rock Road area, which once experienced the traffic of pioneers, became home to Radford's African-American community during segregation and throughout integration (Carter 2/22/07).

Despite its use prior to the Civil War, the Mountain View Cemetery's earliest deed dates back to 1912 when it was owned by Samuel Palmer and was a part of the Pettis Methodist Church. The cemetery was much smaller than it is today and was called the Samuel Palmer Cemetery, after the gentleman who owned it. It wasn't until 1919 that the cemetery gained additional acres to make it the five-acre plot it is today. This land was graciously given by Elizabeth Adams to the African-American community for use as a cemetery. Eventually, the Pettis Methodist Church relocated to the west end of the cemetery and was renamed Mount Olive Methodist Church. After a church fire, all records of those buried in the cemetery were lost and the Mount Olive Methodist Church was moved to its current location off of Wadsworth Street in Radford (Carter 2/22/07).

Since then, the cemetery has been used by five local African-American churches. The Mountain View Cemetery contains many family plots. Some of these plots remain empty for those family members still living. Many gravesites are unidentified and are only marked by stones, plants or depressions. Following integration, many of Radford's African-American community members began using cemeteries that were once closed to them during segregation. Also, during integration, many youth moved to other locations in order to find jobs and broaden their economic horizons. Eventually, as families moved away or chose to be buried in other cemeteries, the Mountain View Cemetery began its steady decline. After many years of neglect it became overgrown by trees and natural vegetation. Only a few family plots have been maintained by those family members still living within the community (Mountain View Cemetery Committee 1/23/07).

As seen in this brief description of the Mountain View Cemetery, it has been a reflection of changing social, economic and political landscapes. It serves as a timeline documenting major events in the history of Radford, Virginia, and the nation. It is a testament to the inequalities suffered by African-Americans but has also been a testament to their incredible social cohesiveness and dedication to one another. As described by community members, following integration it seems as if the African-American community has lost some of its cohesiveness; therefore, the preservation of the Mountain View Cemetery is at stake.

Inspired by a former Radford University student's initial efforts to restore the cemetery, a movement has started joining community members and churches in an effort to reclaim the cemetery and honor its historic value. This revitalization movement has developed into a multidisciplinary project involving Radford University students, faculty and community members working together to revive a piece of Radford's cherished history (Mountain View Cemetery Committee 1/23/07).

See Figure 1.2 for a deed map of the Mountain View Cemetery (Montgomery County, Virginia, 4/16/70). This map marks where the Pettis Methodist Church and

Mount Olive Methodist Church were located prior to their destruction. The section of the map, located to the left of the backward "L," was Samuel Palmer's Cemetery, which was a part of the Pettis Methodist Church. The property outlined as a backward "L" was given by Elizabeth Adams in 1919. These two properties combined make up the 5-acre Mountain View Cemetery (Carter 2/22/07).

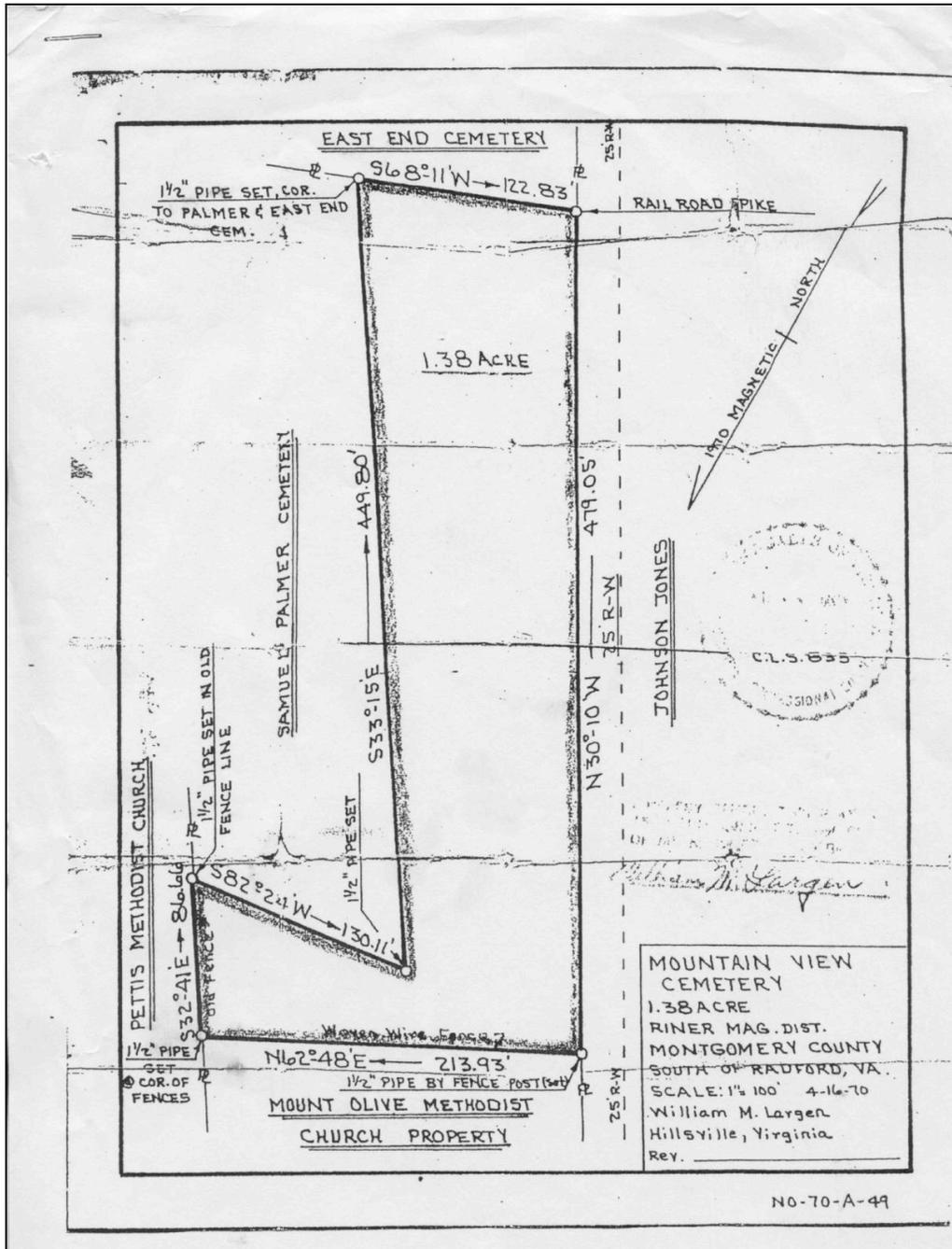


Figure 1.2
 Deed Map of the Mountain View Cemetery, Radford, Virginia
 (Montgomery County, Virginia, 4/16/70)

AFRICAN-AMERICAN CEMETERY PATTERNS

Traditional African-American cemeteries have unique patterns of landscaping and burial practices. The distinct cultural patterns of African-American cemeteries make them different and uniquely distinct from more mainstream, commercially-run cemeteries. The “stereotypical” image of the Euro-American or commercial-style cemetery is of a cemetery with a highly “manicured” appearance. Commercial cemeteries are those typically seen in most modern media images consisting of perfectly green mowed grass and matching gravestones (see Figures 1.3 and 1.5). In comparison, the Chicora Foundation’s work with African-American cemetery preservation points to a very different heritage pattern embodied in African-American cemeteries. Traditional African-American cemeteries tend to be different with their special history of long use and family connections, the graves are often marked differently with natural and “living” memorials, and they are maintained differently and are not meant to have a perfectly manicured appearance. See Appendix 1 for longer descriptions of the unique features in African-American cemetery patterns, as described by the Chicora Foundation. These features are clearly present at the Mountain View Cemetery and add to its special and distinct character.

The figures below demonstrate some of the various visual patterns among manicured commercial-style cemeteries on the left (Figures 1.3 and 1.5) and traditional African-American cemeteries on the right (Figures 1.4 and 1.6).



Figure 1.3 Manicured commercial cemetery



Figure 1.4 Traditional style cemetery



Figure 1.5 Manicured commercial cemetery



Figure 1.6 Traditional style cemetery

As the Mountain View Community Committee considers revitalization of the cemetery, it will want to *consider ways to maintain the special, traditional character of the African-American cemetery heritage while at the same time addressing its landscaping and maintenance needs*. While ease of maintenance is a high priority, it would be a shame to lose the special heritage of African-American cemetery landscaping to an overly stereotypical, manicured look. A nice balance would be to find ways to make maintenance relatively easy while, at the same time, retaining the best features of a traditional African-American cemetery

One example of a valuable heritage feature to retain at the Mountain View Cemetery is the preservation of the original gravestones. As is common in African-American cemeteries, some gravestones in the cemetery are chipped and broken. The Mountain View Cemetery also has other forms of grave markers very typical of traditional African-American cemeteries – graves marked by wooden stakes or natural fieldstones (rather than crafted stones), and even in some cases marked by yucca plants. Gravestone features in traditional African-American cemeteries can sometimes appear indistinguishable from the natural landscape. For this reason, often they are accidentally removed or destroyed by property owners unknowingly. Many African-American gravestones do not have writing or inscriptions on the stones because, according to Dr. Lynn Rainville, “during the early 19th Century laws made it illegal to teach an enslaved individual to read and write, which suggests an emphasis on group mortuary practices rather than marking the death of an individual” (Rainville 2007). Also in traditional gravesites, the placements of gravestones are mostly random, but are typically placed in family plots or in related clusters. The overall focus of many traditional African-American cemeteries is a greater emphasis on the *natural* landscape, rather than sterile, pruned lawns seen in many cemeteries (Rainville 2007).

Tree and brush clearing has already made the cemetery much more visible and accessible. This initial clearing and cleanup was important for Mountain View Cemetery because the cemetery had become overgrown over the years which made it hard for the community to maintain. Now by pulling community ideas and concerns together, the Mountain View Cemetery Committee has an opportunity to revitalize the cemetery. This revitalization also allows the Mountain View Committee and the rest of the community to embrace this cemetery while promoting the heritage and history behind it.

A main recommendation of the Applied Anthropology team is to find ways to make cemetery maintenance relatively easy, but without sacrificing the special landscaping features that give Mountain View its uniquely African-American heritage and give it a special place in Radford regional history. The Committee certainly needs to find landscaping solutions that are relatively easy to maintain, but this doesn't necessarily mean it needs to undertake costly redesign into a manicured commercial style that strips the cemetery of its traditional African-American feeling. This report attempts to offer suggestions for easily “doable” landscaping and maintenance activities that are “phased in” a step at a time, while also recommending ways that the history and heritage aspects of the landscaping can be conserved and celebrated. The main idea of Mountain View Cemetery revitalization is to revive it and make it special to the community.

Section 2

RECOMMENDATIONS AND PHASING

By the Applied Anthropology Team

This section presents a summary of the Applied Anthropology team's recommendations for the Mountain View Cemetery revitalization, and demonstrates how the revitalization efforts might be "phased in" in a four-step process. The phasing starts with early, relatively easy activities that preserve the archaeology/history, begin cemetery landscaping/maintenance, and also work to heighten the "presence" of the cemetery's heritage in the Radford community (which, in turn, hopefully leads to contributions of community-based funds and labor). The following second, third, and fourth phases propose activities that could "build" on earlier phases as additional funds are acquired for the revitalization.

RECOMMENDATION SUMMARY

Our goal has been to research and develop a set of recommendations for revitalizing the Mountain View Cemetery. The Applied Anthropology team spent three months learning about the needs of the Mountain View Cemetery, speaking with community members about their needs and concerns for the cemetery, and investigating written guidelines for cemetery preservation, especially work done on African-American cemetery restoration (e.g. Chicora Foundation 2007; Rainville 2007; and Strangstad 1986, 1988 – which we have included in Appendices 1, 2 and 4). Based on this research process, we have developed a set of ideas and recommendations that merge all of these inputs, and which attempt to address both the community needs and the heritage preservation issues of concern in the cemetery restoration literature.

We feel that "**REVITALIZATION**" is a most appropriate word to describe the efforts that are underway – since the term "revitalization" conveys the sense of a renewal or revival of a cemetery that reflects the social contributions of African-American families in Radford, Virginia. We envision Mountain View Cemetery as being revitalized to become a nicely maintained cemetery that is the focus of African-American community pride and heritage – a place to remember the past, preserve family and community history, become a focus of church and community solidarity, solidify ties between the community and Radford University in collaborative service, and to remember the African-American contributions to Radford and the region.

As mentioned throughout this report, we have attempted to find ways to address the community's desire and need to revitalize and care for the landscape while carefully handling heritage preservation at this historic African-American cemetery. This requires careful actions – actions that beautify the location without harming the historic record contained in the graves and grave markers so distinctive of the African-American heritage.

Two themes especially flow through the recommendations: 1) the careful balance of both the heritage preservation and landscaping needs, and 2) the desire to propose feasible, sustainable step-by-step phasing possibilities.

We envision the cemetery restoration as being a multiple step process. Some early activities need to be undertaken *right away as Phase One*. These are things that could be undertaken using community and Radford University resources:

1. To preserve the cemetery's historical record at this point in time through archaeology and photo documentation before any additional damage might occur -- the archeological survey and historical documentation of the gravestones needs to be completed to preserve the cemetery's historical record, before additional clearing and landscaping takes place (or any things which might destroy the archaeological/historical integrity of the site);
2. To heighten the "presence" of the cemetery and its history through some simple activities -- a preliminary sign can be placed so everyone knows about the Mountain View Cemetery to promote awareness, and some preliminary signage could identify the cemetery's history and its security/contact information; also activities could begin to seek historic recognition and funding;
3. To begin some initial landscaping/maintenance activities -- debris can be raked off of the ground, rotten stumps can be knocked over and the path could be more clearly designated with markers so that graves are not disturbed; the gravestones can be gently cleaned and the site de-weeded;
4. And the Mountain View Cemetery Committee can organize these activities while beginning to apply for small grants, contacting people for donations and materials and organizing a neighborhood watch.

Phase Two is envisioned as things that the Mountain View Cemetery Committee might do as next, short-range steps to revitalize the cemetery, with availability of slightly more funds and labor. By applying for larger grants and generating help from a list of organizations and clubs, these activities could be accomplished. The community can begin constructing a permanent, more elaborate sign – we recommend the possibility of a community-built information kiosk for Phase Two (see Section 5). It would be possible to build a kiosk with community labor and resources, and the kiosk could hold information about the site and generate additional interest. Phase Two also might generate awareness-building by developing resources such as a website or pamphlets to educate the community. In addition, at this time the community can begin stump removal and filling in the larger depressions, repairing and resetting gravestone, and providing trashcans.

A third, middle-range phase or step might be carried out if the Mountain View Cemetery Committee is successful in obtaining more funds and labor. In order to increase recognition, historic celebrations at the cemetery could continue to take place to attract community members, and a Preliminary Information Form could be submitted to obtain historic designation for the site. Further development of the website can generate funds and the Committee can continue to apply for larger grants. For the entry area, the Committee can consider ways to enhance the signs. The Committee could deal with maintenance by acquiring mowing equipment and an appropriate-looking equipment

shed. Creating a schedule for Community Cleanup Days is essential in the organization of revitalizing the Mountain View Cemetery. Topsoil can be purchased to fill in holes and depressions also more expensive markers can be purchased, after which trees can be planted and the grass mowed.

The fourth phase could follow if a large grant or community donation is acquired for labor and equipment costs needed for larger-scale revitalization. With significant funding, professionally-built signs could be placed in the entry area. More topsoil can be purchased and gravel or crushed stone can be placed in the paths and entry area if desired. Also, the Committee can begin to contact landscapers and hire a professional firm to repair gravestones, hire a lawn maintenance company, after which the Committee can continue to collaborate with the community members to help with long-term maintenance, continue to search for grants, and develop ways to develop an on-going church fund.

These recommendations attempt to address the community's desire and need to revitalize and care for the landscape while carefully handling heritage preservation at this historic African-American cemetery. Further details are given in the next section.

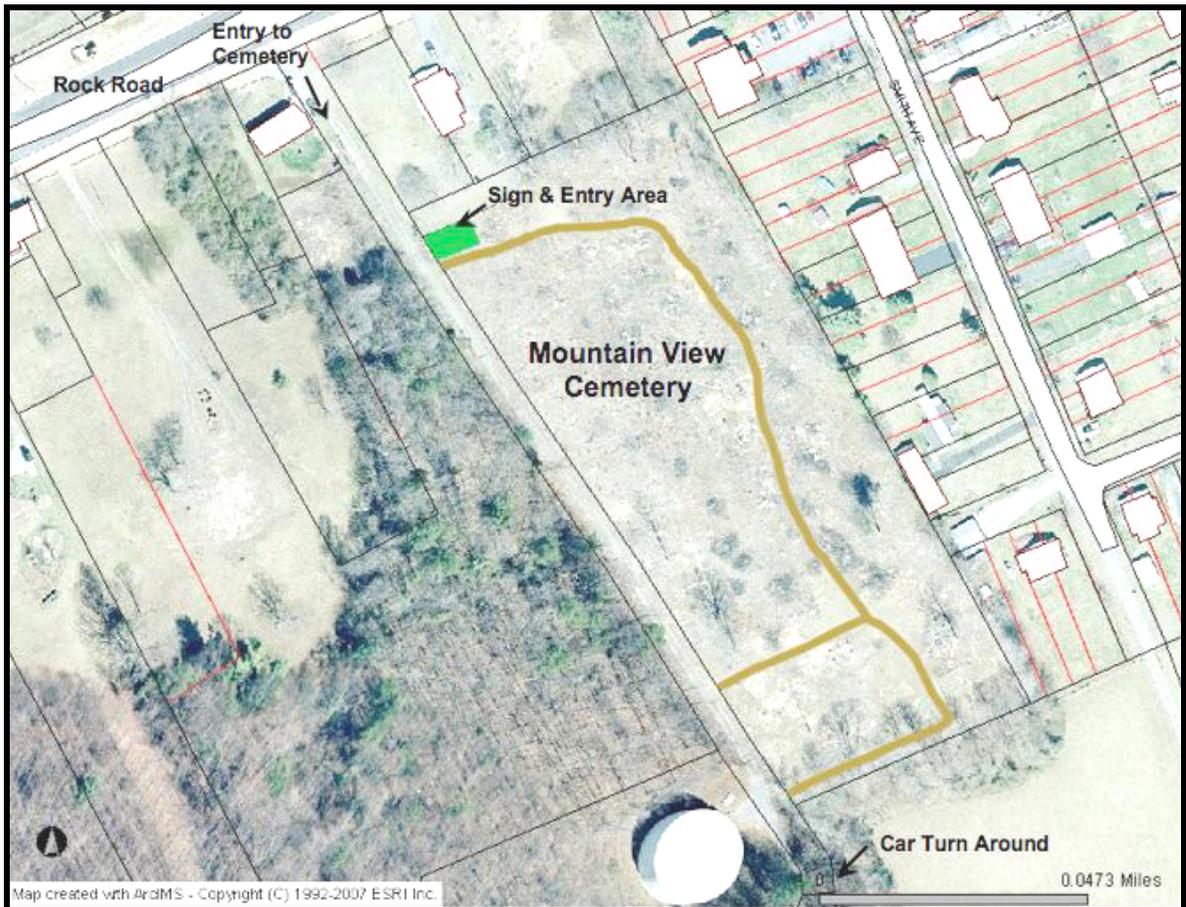


Figure 2.1
Overview Map of the Mountain View Cemetery,
generated from City of Radford Geographic Information System website (2007)
and overlaid with information showing the path and proposed Entry Area.

SUGGESTED PHASING

The Recommendation Summary above presents an overview of the team's recommendations for the revitalization of the Mountain View Cemetery on Rock Road in Radford, Virginia. Of course, the full plan cannot be put in place overnight. Instead, the cemetery will need to be developed in a series of stages. Some things can be put in place fairly easily to launch the cemetery, other features may follow as joint community-university-city efforts, and yet other features will require more extensive fund raising. To make the plan realistic, we have developed a set of recommendations for phasing revitalization efforts for the Mountain View Cemetery. The premise behind the phasing is to identify things that could be done early with limited resources to preserve the cemetery's historical and archaeological record and establish a community base of support, then to follow with successive stages requiring greater commitments of resources from the community and possible sources of funds and labor.

Phase One: Phase One contains recommendations for activities that could take place *early* in the cemetery revitalization: 1) complete the archaeological survey and historical documentation of graves/gravestones at the cemetery so that the information will be preserved for future generations; and 2) some things that might be done soon to launch the revitalization effort and increase the community's awareness of the cemetery's presence and history.

- Phase One Recommendations for Heritage Preservation (Section 3 provides details)
 - Continue the archaeological survey
 - Start historical preservation activities
 - Do photographic documentation of the cemetery burials to preserve a lasting record of the burials
 - Create a website for heritage preservation and support
- Phase One Recommendations for Historic Recognition (Section 4 provides details)
 - Get community involvement in the heritage preservation activities listed above to increase public recognition of the cemetery's historical value
 - Brainstorm and organize historical facts pertaining to the Mountain View Cemetery and its place in the context of the region's heritage Hold a community celebration commemorating Mountain View Cemetery's history
 - Work towards settling deed arrangements
- Phase One Recommendations for Signs and Entry Area (Section 5 provides details)
 - Create an entry area near the fence (see Figure 1.1) and place a preliminary sign(s) as a quick, initial measure to promote public awareness:
 - Identifying the "Mountain View Cemetery" to the public
 - Containing a "No Trespassing" security statement, plus
 - Contact information (for volunteering, future burials, etc.)

- Perhaps including a brief statement indicating the site's heritage significance as an historic African-American cemetery.
 - Maybe a brief statement saying that a vehicle turn around spot is located near the water tower (since visitors may not be aware; to prevent damage to the cemetery)
 - Sign construction might be done by the community and most likely be of wood
- Phase One Recommendations for Landscaping (Section 6 provides details)
 - Use a chainsaw or regular saw to cut down some of the stumps
 - Knock over some of the rotten stumps with a shovel or other tool
 - Rake the debris off the ground (sticks, brush, trash, etc.) so the cemetery will look nicer and to make the landscaping process easier
 - Designate the path with markers such as stones (paint the stones white to differentiate them from other grave markers) or logs so people will know where to walk without disturbing graves
- Phase One Recommendations for Maintenance and Caretaking (Section 7 provides details)
 - Clean gravestones gently with soft brushes and water
 - Reposition broken gravestones to minimize water damage to inscriptions
 - De-weed the site
- Phase One Recommendations for Security and Trash Removal (Section 8 provides details)
 - Create a Neighborhood Watch program; include the Mountain View Cemetery Committee, church groups, and neighbors that are located near the cemetery
 - Promote individual clean up as an initial measure — promoting the idea that visitors be respectful and responsible and clean up if they see trash on the ground
- Phase One Recommendations for Funding (Section 9 provides details)
 - Begin contacting community members such as church members, Radford University organizations and faculty, friends and family, to help with initial funding and manual labor
 - Begin contacting people who might be interested in making donations to the Mountain View Committee (for example, to acquire signs, maintenance equipment, and other needs as discussed in later sections)
 - Begin applying for small grants to generate funds for the Committee
- Phase One Recommendations for Community Organization and Sustainability (Section 10 provides details)
 - Meet to discuss who the Mountain View Cemetery Committee would like to see maintain the cemetery and how it might be carried out
 - Begin looking towards groups and organizations for help with the maintenance, such as clubs and organizations at Radford University or volunteer groups in the surrounding area

- Begin brainstorming on how the churches could possibly organize clean-up days and other support-raising events
- Begin building relationships with local businesses that might donate needed materials for the cemetery (for signs, maintenance, etc.)

Phase Two: Phase Two contains recommendations for things that the Mountain View Cemetery Committee might do as *next, short-range steps* to revitalize the cemetery, with availability of slightly more funds and labor.

- Phase Two Recommendations for Historic Recognition
 - Hold a community awareness-building event to celebrate the placement of permanent, more elaborate signs in the cemetery entry area (our recommendation is to build kiosk-type signage; see below and Section 5 for details)
 - Format historical information pertaining to Mountain View for possible use in a website, handouts, or bulletin board to educate community
 - Continue community celebrations commemorating Mountain View’s history
 - Prepare to fill out the “Preliminary Information Form” for the Virginia Landmarks Register and National Register of Historic Places
- Phase Two Recommendations for Signs and Entry Area
 - Construction and placement of more permanent signage for the entry area – we recommend that a kiosk-style sign might be an appropriate choice for a variety of reasons (see Section 5 for a discussion of reasons and potential design ideas)
 - A kiosk-style sign could display a large “Mountain View Cemetery” sign facing Rock Road and vehicle turn around information, and on the side facing the cemetery it could provide room for security information, contact information, information on the historical significance of the site, and anything else the Committee might desire
 - Construction of the kiosk using a bus-stop style, and/or the addition of a bench, could provide some seating/shade for visitors (see Section 5)
- Phase Two Recommendations for Landscaping
 - Rent a stump grinder to remove stumps if necessary
 - Fill in some of the biggest depressions with the dirt from the dirt pile that’s already on site so the ground will be level
 - Plant a couple trees or shrubs (if the community desires) around the entry area for shade or decoration
- Phase Two Recommendations for Maintenance and Caretaking (see Section 7 for details)
 - Clean gravestones with suggested soaps
 - Repair gravestones using suggested glues and epoxies
 - Reset fallen gravestones in their bases with a cement mixture

- Phase Two Recommendations for Security and Trash Removal Provide a trashcan(s) at the cemetery
 - Arrange for periodic visits by a designated Committee member(s) to empty trashcan(s)
- Phase Two Recommendations for Funding
 - Continue working on creating a website in order to generate publicity and funding, as well as to help with the historical preservation
 - Apply for larger grants to garner more funds for the Mountain View Cemetery Committee
- Phase Two Recommendations for Community Organization and Sustainability
 - Search for clubs and organizations in the surrounding area that meet throughout the year, also summer programs/camps, that might help with cemetery activities
 - Compile a list of clubs and organizations that could help with the maintenance and begin to contact them

Phase Three: Phase Three contains recommendations for things that the Mountain View Cemetery Committee might do as a *middle-range step* to revitalize the cemetery if it were successful in obtaining more funds and labor.

- Phase Three Recommendations for Historic Recognition
 - Submit “Preliminary Information Form” with necessary material
 - Continue historic celebration, but elaborate on event to attract community members
 - Use historic information gathered in earlier phases for the website
- Phase Three Recommendations for Signs and Entry Area
 - Consider ways to enhance the entry area – such as placing additional historical information on the signs, adding additional benches (perhaps family donated), perhaps flowers
 - Place a small, appropriate-looking maintenance shed to the right of the entry area, along the fence to the right of signs (see Figure 5.5, and below); the side of the shed may provide additional sign space
- Phase Three Recommendations for Landscaping
 - Buy some topsoil and fill in holes and depressions (don’t have to purchase enough for the whole cemetery, just a section at a time)
 - Look into slightly more expensive markers to put along path if desired (such as landscaping timbers, railroad ties, brick pathway markers)
- Phase Three Recommendations for Maintenance and Caretaking
 - Plant grass or other groundcover on the site
 - Plant trees and other vegetation
 - Purchase a small shed for on-site storage of lawn equipment (shed could also be hand-built, but would cost more)
 - Buy a mower and trimmer for cemetery maintenance (used items might be more affordable)
 - Begin mowing and trimming every other week (see Sections 7 and 10)

- Phase Three Recommendations for Security and Trash Removal
 - Hold Community Cleanup Days for trash removal and maintenance at the site, once a month or whenever they can be conveniently scheduled (see Sections 8 and 10)
 - Additional fencing might be added to provide privacy and security to the cemetery
- Phase Three Recommendations for Funding
 - Further develop the Mountain View Cemetery website in order to generate funding and public awareness by setting up a Pay Pal account
 - Continue to apply for large grants by focusing on large government grants or grants through large corporations
- Phase Three Recommendations for Community Organization and Sustainability
 - Create a schedule of days and times in which Committee members and/or designated groups could do cemetery mowing and trimming
 - Create a schedule of days and times in which the different groups could meet for Community Cleanup Days
 - Contacting Wal-Mart, Lowes, Home Depot, and other stores to see if they would donate the shed and mowing/trimming equipment mentioned above for cemetery maintenance

Phase Four: Phase Four contains longer-range recommendations for things that the Mountain View Cemetery Committee might do on as *longer-range activities* if it successfully obtains grants for the labor and costs of significant cemetery revitalization work.

- Phase Four Recommendations for Signs and Entry Area
 - With significant funding, professionally-produced signs might replace some or all of the signs in the entry area
- Phase Four Recommendations for Landscaping
 - Buy more topsoil to fill in holes and depressions if necessary
 - Put down gravel or some other crushed stone ground cover if desired
 - Contact landscapers to do paved/stone/brick pathway through the cemetery and in the entry area around the kiosk/signs, plus other landscaping work to make the cemetery landscape more beautiful
- Phase Four Recommendations for Maintenance and Caretaking
 - Hire a professional firm to repair the gravestones
 - Buy additional/better mowing and trimming equipment, or
 - Hire a lawn maintenance company to mow, trim, and remove trash on a regular schedule
- Phase Four Recommendations for Funding
 - Continue to collaborate with community members to help with the long-term maintenance of the cemetery and continue to ask for support through donations of money or physical labor to revitalize the cemetery
 - Continue to search for new grants to apply for each year to help maintain the cemetery

- Phase Four Recommendations for Community Organization and Sustainability
 - Discuss ways the Committee might develop an on-going community and/or church fund to hire a lawn maintenance company on a regular basis (see the Phase 4 recommendation for maintenance above)

In summary, this section has presented recommendations for a step-by-step “phasing-in” of revitalization activities for historical preservation and recognition, signs and an entry area, landscaping, maintenance and caretaking, security and trash removal, funding, and community organization activities for sustainability.

Section 3

HISTORICAL PRESERVATION

By Ashley N. Herwald, Phelan W. Kelly, Lydia Rathbun

Mountain View Cemetery is a valuable piece of history, not only in the area of Radford, Virginia, but in the Nation's history as well. However, not only is it a valuable piece of history, it is also a sacred space; a space for the memorial of loved ones. As such, it is vital that as much information as possible should be gathered from the cemetery -- information ranging from the names of the deceased, the number of burials, and the historic significance of the cemetery. In order to do this, it is important to continue the archaeological survey of the cemetery, as well as to provide photographic documentation of the cemetery burials. As a way to organize and store all of this information, it is recommended that the Committee consider the value of creating a website. In the following paragraphs, we have provided some recommendations on how to do this and why it is so important.

THE IMPORTANCE OF CONTINUING THE ARCHAEOLOGY

Continuing the archaeology at Mountain View Cemetery is a very important step to be considered before any landscaping or stump removal is started. One reason it is important to allow the archaeology to be completed before the landscaping begins, is to make sure no unknown burials are disturbed. Mountain View cemetery appears to be densely packed with gravesites, and there is more archaeological information that still needs to be recovered. If landscaping is started before the archaeology is complete, these possible gravesites may never be found and the history of them could be lost. Stump removal could also compromise the archaeological survey because of the tree root system and the impact uprooting a stump might have on an undiscovered burial site. Not only could stump removal uproot an unwanted tree stump, it could unfortunately uproot a possible grave.

Documenting the actual location of burials is vital for preserving the family and community heritage of the cemetery. Dr. Cliff Boyd's Radford University classes started archaeological survey of the cemetery during the 2006-07 school year, and have done a great deal at Mountain View Cemetery already. However, there is still more to be done at the five-acre site before any landscaping is done that might disrupt the graves and destroy the archaeological record. There are many spots to investigate that could have unmarked graves. Additionally, people doing cleanup activities might accidentally destroy graves by moving earth or natural looking "stones" that are actually people's headstones. A record of the gravesite locations needs to be documented before anything more might disrupt the landscape around the graves -- so it is vital that the archaeological survey be completed prior to landscaping activities.

There is a lot of good information available to guide community groups and archaeologists in the steps to take to preserve African-American cemeteries. Some of the

best guidelines available are by the Chicora Foundation, Inc. (included in Appendix A); Dr. Lynn Rainville (included in Appendix B); Saving Graves (2007); and by Lynette Strangstad (1986, 1988) including a wonderful book and a shorter set of guidelines (included in Appendix D).

Alongside the continuation of the archaeology, photographic documentation of the gravestones should be done as a part of the preservation of the history of Mountain View Cemetery.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION OF THE CEMETERY BURIALS

Documentation of the gravestones is very important and is highly recommended as an initial step to complete before landscaping is planned. Documentation is a part of the archaeology process because it shares the focus of reconstructing and preserving the past cultures. It is important to document the information on the gravestones before landscaping because the gravestones could be destroyed during the rigorous landscaping process and the information needed on the gravestones could be lost forever. One problem facing traditional African-American cemeteries and the documentation process is that because it was not legal to teach slaves how to read or write, many gravestones cannot be properly recorded because of the lacking information.

Documentation of the Mountain View Cemetery can begin by taking photos of each gravestone individually with a digital camera. It is also helpful to have a map of the area the gravesite was located so that the gravestones and the information collected from these gravestones are not mixed up. Photo documentation is extremely useful as a way to preserve the history because the information on these gravestones can be archived and eventually accessed through a public website. A public website can be viewed and revised continually which would be ideal if new information needs to be added as the history is being uncovered (see the website discussion below). As archaeology continues at the cemetery, anthropology and archaeology students could be involved in helping with the photo documentation of the gravestones.

In conclusion, it is a vital part of the revitalization process to preserve the history alongside the archaeology of the Mountain View Cemetery. The Applied Anthropology team recommends that photo documentation is a very effective method of historical preservation. Photos allow for a permanent record of the gravestones as they are right now. Although erosion of some of the gravestones has already taken place, photo documentation protects the information still on the gravestones from being destroyed even more. With the information collected from photo documentation, a public website could be created to archive and make virtual records of all the findings and in result can be accessed by anyone.

CREATING A WEBSITE FOR HISTORICAL PRESERVATION

The creation of a website is one recommendation that we strongly urge. There are numerous benefits, including the ability to organize historical information and photos, creating public access to historical information about Mountain View Cemetery and public awareness, and it is also a great way to generate funding. For example, once the group is established as a non-profit organization, Pay pal has a service for non-profit

groups that allows them to put a link on the organization's website for people to donate money to that organization. In order to create public awareness and to educate the people about the historical significance of Mountain View Cemetery, the website should have information on the group's goals for the cemetery, information about its historical significance, photos of the cemetery, contact information, and any other relevant information

For tips on how to create a website, sites such as www.web.com, <http://www.createawebsite.net>, <http://www.networksolutions.com/build-it/index.jsp>, and others like this can be useful if you are unfamiliar with how to create one. Ancestry.com, <http://www.ancestry.com/community>, also has a useful link that allows someone to create a free community profile where you can put your research and ideas to share them with other members. This might be an easy alternative to creating your own website, and would be an easy beginning step to creating public awareness.

Another consideration to make is the educational value of creating a website that anyone can have access to. Dr. Lynn Rainville spoke about creating a website about the cemetery to provide educational information to young adults and children. She noted that the Standards of Learning (SOL) tests that 3rd graders are required to take specifically focus on history, so the website could also be geared toward meeting some of their goals for education. In addition to this community benefit, many grants stipulate that in order to receive funds, it is necessary to ensure that some of the money goes to creating an educational program for students. There are many benefits to this, including the educational and historical significance, and it can allow the community to get more funds.

CONCLUSION

Although it might seem like a lot of work, the continuation of the archaeological surveys, photographic documentation, and the creation of a website are all extremely important steps towards the revitalization of the Mountain View Cemetery. It would be a horrible shame to see such a valuable piece of history and such a unique and beloved cemetery not receive the attention that it deserves. Once these things are completed, not only will the Mountain View Committee feel pride in the cemetery, but the community as a whole will benefit as well.

Section 4

HISTORIC RECOGNITION

By Morgan L. Hawkins

Achieving community awareness is an important step in preserving and restoring the Mountain View Cemetery. Recognizing the cemetery's historic value in context to the local African-American community and Radford's rich heritage can generate community interest, inspiring community members and organizations to help with the project in various ways. By educating the community about the cemetery's history, the Mountain View Cemetery Committee can establish a sense of pride that embodies the historic richness and interconnectedness of the Mountain View Cemetery to historically significant events and eras in the community, region and nation's past. The sense of pride that can be generated through historic recognition will motivate the Radford community to provide aid such as funding, labor and resources, which will further help with the cemetery's restoration and maintenance. This will ensure the sustainability of the project. Through awareness, community members will develop a stronger attachment to the cemetery and will be more likely to help with the maintenance and preservation of the site in the future.

Not only is it beneficial for the Mountain View Cemetery Committee to establish historic recognition within the local community, but it is also advantageous to broaden the awareness throughout the region, state and nation. There are ways to obtain broader recognition by registering with Virginia's Department of Historic Resources and the National State Park's National Register.

This portion of this report contains suggestions about how to achieve historic recognition, locally and beyond. The following sections will be organized into phases that are separated by the levels of labor and funding involved. These phases will contain recommendations for initiating community awareness through annual events, community involvement in cemetery preservation, ways to educate the community of Mountain View's history and suggestions about how to register for Virginia's Department of Historic Resources and the National Register. Before addressing the phasing, a summary will be provided of what Virginia's Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) and the National Register has to offer.

A SUMMARY OF THE VIRGINIA LANDMARKS REGISTER AND THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES—REGISTERING THROUGH THE VDHR

When the Committee has an opportunity to visit VDHR's website, they will find that the Department of Historic Resources offers two programs that are designed to recognize historic resources within Virginia and nationally. One program focuses on registering for the Virginia Landmarks Register while the other provides information

about applying for the National Register of Historic Places. These two programs use the same criteria to evaluate landmarks and historic sites to determine their eligibility.

The Virginia Landmarks Register is managed by the Department of Historic Resources. It contains the official list of properties that are considered to be valuable to Virginia's history. The National Register of Historic Places is the Nation's official list of resources that are considered to be worthy of preservation. Sites registered with the National Register have to be considered significant "in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture (VDHR 2007: 1)".

In order to assess the cemetery's eligibility for these registers, visit VDHR's website and click on the link, "Preliminary Evaluation and Nomination Process." This link will provide the criteria used to evaluate historical sites. The Committee can also find this information by visiting the National Register of Historic Place's website by selecting the link, "Listing a Property." Both links will also provide the steps to follow in order to register with these programs.

Even without official historic designation from these programs, the Mountain View Cemetery is guarded by Virginia statutes, which are laws concerning cemetery protection. Found in Appendix 3 is a compilation of statutes entitled, "VA Cemetery Protection Statutes," which will provide the Committee with an understanding of the community's rights in context to the Mountain View Cemetery.

Website Addresses for Virginia's Department of Historic Resources and the National Register of Historic Places

- Virginia's Department of Historic Resources' website (Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places):
<http://www.dhr.virginia.gov/registers/register.htm>
- The National Park Service National Register of Historic Places' website:
<http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/>

PHASE ONE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR HISTORIC RECOGNITION

One of the most crucial steps in recognizing the historical significance of the Mountain View Cemetery is letting the community know that it exists. Already, Radford University staff and students have been introduced to the cemetery through RU's service learning programs. If the Committee would like to broaden the cemetery's recognition and bring awareness to those living in the Radford community, it is important to place a sign on site that is visible to those passing the cemetery. The cemetery could be marked as "The Mountain View Cemetery, A Historic African-American Cemetery." By announcing the cemetery's presence and stating that it's historical, the community members in the area will notice that they have a historical site in their community and that there are positive changes being made to improve it. By placing a sign, some community members may start contributing to the restoration and maintenance of the cemetery. For more information about constructing or installing a sign, see recommendations made in Section 5, "Signs and Entry Area." Also, in Section 8,

“Security and Trash Pick up,” see how a sign could be used to protect the Mountain View Cemetery from vandalism.

Another crucial step in Phase One, is to take further measures in preserving the unique qualities of the site. If the cemetery is going to be marked as a historical site, the restoration, maintenance and preservation needs to be dealt with in a delicate manner. Before any maintenance and/or restoration begin(s), the archaeology performed by Dr. Cliff Boyd and his classes needs to be completed. Otherwise, the preservation of the site could be hindered (see “Heritage Preservation” in Section 3 for more information).

While the gravesites are being located and mapped by RU’s archaeology classes, the Mountain View Cemetery Committee and community members could take their own steps towards preservation. Dr. Lynn Rainville, who works to preserve African-American cemeteries in Amherst and Albemarle counties, documents cemeteries by posting photographs of gravestones on her website. The cemeteries’ layouts and appearances are captured before continuous weathering completely transforms them. The Committee can follow these same steps to ensure the preservation of the cemetery’s historic characteristics, as well as the personal information engraved on the gravestones. These photographs can also be used to educate the community about the cemetery’s history. They can later be used in scrapbooks, bulletin boards placed in public areas, an educational website and used when applying for historical designation through Virginia’s DHR and the National Register. For a look at how Dr. Lynn Rainville preserves cemeteries with photography and other methods, visit her website at <http://www.virginia.edu/woodson/projects/aacaac/>.

If the Committee would like to bring about awareness and create an interest in the cemetery, documenting the cemetery with photography would be an exciting way to get community members involved. The photography project can be tackled in several ways. Photography can be a fun and exciting way for younger members of the community to contribute to the preservation of the cemetery. Church youth groups, girls and/or boy scouts, 4-H camp attendees, and/or Sunday School classes can begin photographing gravesites. Since the task of photographing gravesites on a five-acre plot is daunting, the Mountain View Cemetery Committee could contact Teresa Dickens and/or Dr. Clifford Boyd to get Radford University classes involved. The Committee could invite Dr. Boyd’s archaeology classes to work alongside community members in photographing the cemetery. To see if local libraries would be willing to provide the digital cameras, contact the Radford Public Library or Radford University’s McConnell library. The McConnell Library may not be willing to check out equipment to non-students, but due to the Committee’s involvement with RU’s service learning programs, they may reconsider. (See Section 10, “Community Organization and Sustainability,” to see how to get community members involved)

The easiest way to document the cemetery through photography may be with digital cameras. With digital cameras, photographs can be saved onto disks that can later be used in uploading pictures to a computer or website. Though, this will likely be the easiest way to store and preserve photographs, some pictures will need to be taken of the cemetery with a regular film camera. If the Mountain View Cemetery Committee plans to apply for historic designation through Virginia’s Department of Historic Resources, eight black and white pictures will need to be taken of the cemetery with a regular film camera. Four pictures will need to be taken of the cemetery’s interior and four taken of

the exterior. Virginia's DHR website will provide more information (see the summary provided before the phasing sections for the web address).

Following the photography project, Phase One is a great stage to begin brainstorming and pulling together information about the history of the Mountain View Cemetery and the surrounding community. Outlining the history of the cemetery and Radford's heritage can provide information that can easily be accessed for educating the community in later phases. This information can later be used, alongside the photographs taken of the cemetery, in an educational website, bulletin board, paper or presentation. Information pertaining to Radford University's service learning projects can also be gathered and outlined for educational purposes. By providing information about the Committee's involvement with Radford University's service learning groups in the preservation, restoration and maintenance efforts, RU may be willing to help construct a website for the Mountain View Cemetery or may be willing to post information about the cemetery on their existing website. Radford University's Department of Experiential Learning will be able to provide information about RU's contributions to the project. They may also be able to help establish connections with RU faculty involved with RU's website.

Another way to bring about community awareness and recognition during Phase One is to hold a church or community gathering celebrating the cemetery's rich history. A great and inexpensive way to bring people together for a time of celebration is a potluck. This event could be held at one of the churches (since the site is still under construction). Other church groups and community members could be invited to participate in the event. The Committee could also contact Teresa Dickens, Dr. Mary La Lone or Dr. Clifford Boyd to see if any RU students wanted to participate in the celebration. Following the potluck, the congregation could visit the site to commemorate the cemetery's history. This event could be held on Memorial Day and/or during February's Black History Month. This celebration could involve educating the community about the cemetery's history, while also honoring those buried in the cemetery by asking individuals to bring flowers to place at the gravesites. To appeal to the younger crowds, an activity could be scheduled along with the historical presentation, such as, asking children to find the oldest, dated gravestone. "The Roanoke Times" and/or other local newspapers (RU's "Tartan") could be invited to document the event to further publicize the historical significance of the cemetery.

Another important step when working to achieve historical designation is to work toward settling the deed arrangements. If the Committee would like to apply for historic designation with Virginia's DHR and the National Register, the deed must be transferred over to living trustees who would be willing to allow the site to be registered. The Committee could continue to work with Jim Hurt, Radford City's Engineer in settling the deed arrangements.

PHASE TWO RECOMMENDATIONS FOR HISTORIC RECOGNITION

During Phase Two, the community should be able to note progress in the physical appearance of the Mountain View Cemetery as well as in the number of community members involved with the project. Now that the community is aware of the cemetery's existence, they should be included in special events that mark the progress in the restoration process.

During Phase Two, more elaborate signs will likely be constructed on cemetery grounds. Our team recommends the construction of a kiosk to serve as a resting area, information area and greeting area. If a kiosk is constructed at the entrance of the cemetery, historic information could be posted to provide community members a thorough description of the cemetery's history (see Section 5, "Signs and Entry Area," about how to construct and post information on the kiosk). By posting this information, community members who visit the site would be able to educate themselves about the cemetery. To mark the construction of a kiosk, the Committee could hold a special event, inviting church and community members to the site to recognize the strides made in preserving the historical value of the Mountain View Cemetery. "The Roanoke Times" and "The Tartan" could also be invited to spread awareness to other areas within the New River Valley. Following the celebration, the Committee could use excerpts from the newspaper reports and pictures to document the celebration. These could be used to post on a website, an educational bulletin board or used in a presentation or paper.

As previously stated, the historical information collected and outlined during Phase One could be organized for use in a website, handouts or a bulletin board to be presented to the community for educational purposes. During Phase Two, these can be displayed at Radford Public Library and possibly on RU's campus during special events, such as during Black History Month. If the Committee is interested in constructing a website, the Radford Public Library would be willing to provide a link to the cemetery's website. The Committee could also contact Radford University's Black Awareness Program to see if they would be willing to help spread awareness about the Mountain View Cemetery. The Black Awareness Program's offices are located on the second level of the Bonnie on RU's campus.

With the historical information gathered, the Committee could contact public schools in Radford and the New River Valley to see if they could present or send information about the Mountain View Cemetery to students during Black History Month, Memorial Day or other significant holidays. The Mountain View Cemetery Committee could see if Radford University's educational departments would be willing to help design an educational program for the Committee to use or would be willing to take on the task of educating, themselves.

During Phase Two, it is recommended that the Committee continue to hold the community potluck and gathering to commemorate the cemetery's history during special occasions or holidays. This will help ensure the continuation of community involvement with and awareness of the cemetery's revitalization efforts. During the celebration(s), the Committee could include a presentation about the progress made during the restoration process. They could also invite "The Roanoke Times" to write about the Mountain View Cemetery Committee's efforts to share local history with the community.

If the Mountain View Cemetery Committee would like to continue their work in obtaining historical recognition through the VDHR and National Register, they should continue to work towards settling the deed arrangements. If the new trustees have been assigned, the Committee members are recommended to visit Virginia's DHR website to prepare to fill out the "Preliminary Information Form" (PIF). This form will be used to assess the Mountain View Cemetery's eligibility in applying for historic designation. Prior to filling out this form, it is recommended that the Committee contact the Virginia Department of Historic Resources' Archivist to determine whether or not anyone has

previously provided information about the cemetery to the VDHR. This could save the Committee time if they find out that the VDHR has information about the cemetery, already. The archivist may be reached by phone at (804) 367-2323, ext. 124 or by email at <Quatro.Hubbard@dhr.virginia.gov>. The archivist will provide the address for the regional office to which the PIF materials should be sent. Listed on the PIF form will be all of the materials that should be included for the board to continue assessing the cemetery's eligibility.

Prior to filling out the PIF form, it is recommended that the Committee go to VDHR website to find a detailed explanation of what to expect during the registration process. At the website, select the "Historic Registers" tab, scroll down the page and select "Preliminary Evaluation and Nomination Process." When the next page appears, the Committee can select "guide to the evaluation process." To find the PIF form, select the "Forms and Publications" tab on the left side of the website. When the next page appears, scroll down to "Downloading Preliminary Evaluation and Nomination Forms." This will be under the heading, "National Register of Historic Places and Virginia Landmarks Register Programs." Once the Committee members have selected the "Downloading Preliminary Evaluation and Nomination Forms" link, they should find the PIF form for an individual property.

PHASE THREE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR HISTORIC RECOGNITION

During Phase Three, the Committee should be making headway with the registration process for the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register. During this phase, it is recommended that the Committee submit the PIF form with the necessary materials to the Department of Historic Resources' regional office. After submitting the PIF form, the Committee will have to wait while the cemetery's eligibility is being evaluated.

If the Mountain View Cemetery meets the criteria for eligibility, the Committee should receive notification from the State Review Board that they are qualified for nomination. If eligible, the Committee could review the link, "guide to the nomination process," found on the Virginia's DHR website. The Mountain View Cemetery Committee can find this link by going to the "Historic Registers" tab, located to the left of the website. After selecting this tab, select "Preliminary and Evaluation Process." This will lead to the page where the "guide to the nomination" link is located. The website should provide the Committee with ample information about how to proceed with the registration process.

During Phase Three, the Mountain View Cemetery Committee could continue to hold the historic celebration commemorating the Mountain View Cemetery. By Phase Three, the Committee could be able to hold the celebration at the entrance of the cemetery, surrounding the kiosk. This, of course, depends on whether or not the archaeology classes find an area that is free of gravesites in that location. If funding is available, the Committee could advertise the celebration to the community and RU students by providing food for those who participate in the commemoration. Also, if funds are available, the Committee could provide flowers to be placed on the gravesites to honor those buried in the cemetery.

It is recommended that the Committee also continue collecting information about events, celebrations, and progress noted at the Mountain View Cemetery. This information could be posted on a website designed to educate the community and surrounding areas about Mountain View's history and the nature of the restoration projects. Information about constructing a website is found in Section 3, "Heritage Preservation." In order to design a website focused on educating the general public, the Committee could consult with faculty or students working within RU's College of Education and Human Development or the College of Information Science and Technology. The Committee can contact RU's Department of Experiential Learning to see if there are any RU classes within these colleges who would be willing to design and organize an educational program on the website with history about the Mountain View Cemetery and Radford's heritage.

It is recommended that the website contain a historical summary of the cemetery in context to Radford's heritage and the African-American community. It could also contain descriptions and pictures of each stage or phase of restoration. With this information, the Committee could include detailed pictures taken of the cemetery, particularly the gravesites. This would give community members an opportunity to take a virtual tour of the cemetery. By providing educational resources, the Committee would be able to further extend community awareness about the site, while also obtaining funding through grants (see Section 9, "Funding," for more information).

This portion of the report has focused on how the Mountain View Cemetery Committee can spread historical recognition about the Mountain View Cemetery to the Radford community and beyond. These phases contained recommendations for initiating community awareness through annual events, community involvement in cemetery preservation, ways to educate the community of Mountain View's history and suggestions about how to register for Virginia's Department of Historic Resources and the National Register. Each of these recommendations was organized according to the level of labor and funding needed to carry out each task. This section was designed to help the Committee brainstorm ideas for acquiring historic designation. These recommendations presented to the Committee do not necessarily need to be carried out in the format suggested. If the Committee would like to implement their own ideas or have a better solution in spreading community awareness, our team encourages them to use the resources and knowledge available to them.

Section 5

SIGNS AND ENTRY AREA

By Lydia Rathbun

What Mountain View Cemetery currently lacks is a nice entry area that greets the visitor and provides a convenient location for meeting family members – a place that also identifies the cemetery and tells the visitor a little about the cemetery’s historical significance. A greeting area could include a descriptive sign with all of the history the community decides to include, and a nice place to meet family, or have a community gathering.

An ideal location for an entry and greeting area is next to the wooden fence (on the cemetery side) in the northwest corner (see Figure 5.1 below). This is an ideal location for a sign because of the amount of space provided, and also because it will probably be the first place people see when entering the cemetery grounds. In addition, Dr. Cliff Boyd conducted an archaeological survey of this location and it appears to be free of burials (Boyd 2007). So this location has many advantages as a nice greeting and sign area: it is right next to the road, the first place that a visitor would logically enter the site, and may be about the only location with signs could be put without disturbing graves at the site.

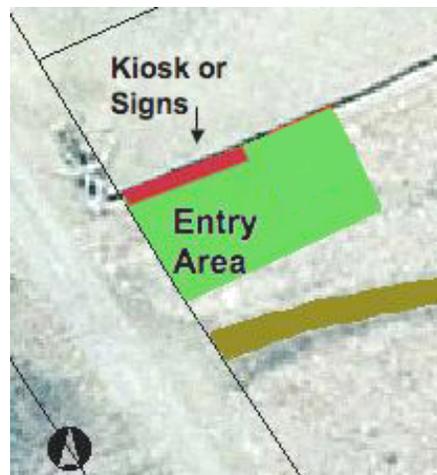


Figure 5.1 Recommended location for an entry and sign area at Mountain View Cemetery.

WHY ARE SIGNS IMPORTANT?

Adding signs at the Mountain View Cemetery is very important. Currently no sign identifies the name and the location of the cemetery on Rock Road. The addition of a name sign would help the public find the cemetery site and “announce” its presence more to the Radford public. Also, signs are a way to demonstrate Mountain View Cemetery as

a place that is being cared for. People are less likely to vandalize the cemetery when it does not look abandoned, and a sign in front tells people that the cemetery is not abandoned, but valued by the community. Signs can also be used as a means to spread historical information to the community and any visitors that come to Mountain View Cemetery. Letting the public know the special history of Mountain View Cemetery with a community constructed sign could generate much needed support from the community.

Support from the community could come in the form of local efforts towards the upkeep of the cemetery and funding which has been a major issue for the Mountain View Cemetery Committee. A sign is a great way of letting the public know that there is a project that they could be apart of, and that can open up many doors for the public to help, and for the community to be helped. Furthermore, a sign can attract volunteers that may want to participate in the revitalization process and bring in community service activities that would help take some of the labor off of the community members. Right now, the community members are the only one's who are handling the upkeep of the cemetery, and as these members age it has become a real challenge to maintain the site. An attractive sign can attract younger members to come and take over the demanding maintenance this cemetery poses for the Mountain View community members, and in addition, teach the younger members about the history and value of preserving the yesteryears.

SIGN RECOMMENDATIONS

The applied anthropology team suggests that perhaps the best type of greeting design is a kiosk. With a kiosk, information could be put on all sides. The side directly facing Rock Road could serve as signage stating the cemetery's name. Historical information could be placed inside the kiosk and a bench could also be placed inside for a nice shaded informational area. Having a typical commercially-built sign would also work but would cost much more because of the high cost of wording on a commercially-built sign. In the case of the Mountain View Cemetery, a kiosk would be more practical because a kiosk is less expensive and also can hold more information and provide an excellent greeting area.

Below are the suggest phasing techniques that we recommend for developing the greeting area and signs:

SUGGESTED PHASING

Phase One

During the beginning stages of the Mountain View revitalization process the archaeological survey of the greeting area will need to be finished before a permanent sign can be constructed. In the meantime, the team believes it is important to construct a preliminary sign as a temporary place-holder until archeology is finish, and more funding arrives. It is very critical that the archaeology is finished, and a preliminary sign would hold basic information asking the public not to disturb the archaeology. The preliminary sign would also include contact information for the public to use in the case of future burials, or those seeking volunteering opportunities at the Mountain View Cemetery.

The overall appearance of the preliminary sign would not have to be fancy, but rather a general sign containing the name of the cemetery, contact information and a “No Trespassing” sign to deter any possible acts of vandalism. The “No Trespassing” logo and the name of the cemetery would probably be the most important information that will be needed on the preliminary sign to show the public the cemetery is under revitalization. Having a name and a “no trespassing” logo on a sign is also an effective way to deter any sort of vandalism and would inform the public what is taking place within the Mountain View Cemetery. In addition, some brief historical information may also help the public recognize that the Mountain View Cemetery is a historic African-American cemetery. In a later phase design for sign additional historical information can be added.

A preliminary sign would most likely be constructed out of wood and could be assembled by the community. The materials can easily be found at any home improvement store, and is estimated to cost around 50-100 dollars for the needed materials. Erosion or durability would not necessarily be an issue with the preliminary sign because it is only a temporary place holder until the funding and archaeology is fully taken care of. The preliminary sign should be placed in plain view where potential vandals can be deterred, or if possible volunteers wish to help they can clearly see the contact information provided. The ideal location for this sign would also be beside the wooden fence because it seems the available space provided there, and the openness of that area would be most effective to inform the public about the cemetery.

Phase Two

When additional funding is obtained, the preliminary sign can be replaced with a more elaborate sign containing additional historical information. In addition to a revised sign, a storage shed alongside the sign used to hold maintenance tools would create an optimal greeting area for the public and for the community. While many sign styles are possible for the Mountain View Cemetery, our team feels that a kiosk style informational greeting area has many advantages. One advantage to a kiosk style is that the outside could be used as a name sign and the inside or adjacent sides could provide information about the cemetery. A kiosk is relatively inexpensive to build, and the community could assemble it themselves using community labor. For one example of the possibilities, the Mountain View Cemetery Committee might want to look at the nice information kiosk built by the Coal Mining Heritage Association for the Coal Mining Heritage Park in Montgomery County (see Figure 5.2). That kiosk was entirely constructed using donated materials and the community group’s own labor and skills. One side of the kiosk has a large name sign clearly visible from the road, and the other side provides a space for historical, contact, and security information.



Figure 5.2 Kiosk constructed by the Coal Mining Heritage Association with community-donated labor and materials for the Coal Mining Heritage Park. A donated bench provides a resting spot nearby.

There are many different styles a kiosk could have. One style of a kiosk is a “bus stop” style, where the inside of the kiosk is open and able to hold a bench, which would be complemented with the roofed top to provide shade. At least one community member indicated that providing shade from the hot summer sun might be a welcome feature. A bus-stop style kiosk might have dual functions, both as a signage space and as a relaxing greeting/resting area.



Figure 5.3 Bus stop style kiosk with a roofed top and available inside space for a bench. Historical, security, and contact information could be placed on the many sides of the kiosk (instead of advertising).

Another advantage of a kiosk design is that it can provide quite a lot of space for as much historical, security, and contact information as the Committee might like without the high cost of commercially-built signs. A commercially-built sign could get rather expensive to hold information because of the usual pricing technique that is enforced (dollars for the number of letters.) A kiosk would be ideal in this particular situation based mainly on the fact that information may need to be added or altered and the community could remove or add information more easily on a kiosk. The flexibility a kiosk provides can be really beneficial for the Mountain View Cemetery because as possible funding arrives a kiosk allows for alterations and revisions without heavy costs.

Phase Three

The Mountain View Cemetery greeting area could be expanded with additional funds in the later stages of the revitalization process to include some shrubs or flowers around the kiosk. The appearance of a greeting area could influence public attention and attract additional volunteer help for the upkeep. Not only would a beautiful greeting area attract public attention, but it could also attract community attention and support. Young people who are not familiar with the history of Rock Road and the Mountain View Cemetery, might stop to learn about the cemetery's heritage provided on the information kiosk. Understanding the history and keeping it alive is a major strategy to sustainability of this site. Sustainability is an important concern of the older members of the Mountain View Cemetery Committee because they wish to see the cemetery being taken care of in the years to come, and getting young people involved is an important step.

In addition, we recommend that a much-needed maintenance shed be added during Phase 3. Section 7 will talk about the value of adding a small maintenance shed to store mowing equipment and tools. A small, appropriate-looking maintenance shed might be located to the right of the entry area, along the fence (see Figure 5.4), and the side of the shed might possibly provide addition sign space.

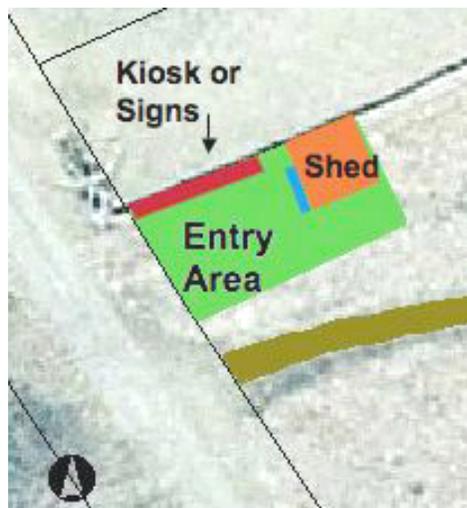


Figure 5.4 Phase 3 Entry Area with possible maintenance shed added.

Phase Four

With significant funding, professionally-produced signs might replace some or all of the signs in the entry area and pavers might be laid around the signs.



Figure 5.5 Some more expensive sign and paving options for the entry area. These are from the East Hill Cemetery North, an African-American cemetery in Salem, Virginia.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we recommended that a sign for the Mountain View Cemetery be added to serve the needs of the community as soon as possible with consideration to available and future funding resources. The ideas for a sign in the revitalization process for the Mountain View Cemetery have been divided into three phases. The first phase would consist of a preliminary sign containing the most basic information including the name, a “No Trespassing” logo, and contact information. The second phase, after the archaeology has been completed and funding arrives, would be to add a kiosk style greeting area to be used for exhibiting historical information collected about the cemetery. The kiosk design might also hold seating and provide shade. Adding a sign to the Mountain View Cemetery provides a permanent marker and public recognition for all of the hard work the community has done.

Section 6

LANDSCAPING

By Laura L. Hale

During the landscaping process of the Mountain View Cemetery, keeping the archaeological integrity of the site will be very important. The cemetery is a very sacred place entitled to reverence and respect so the recommendations given in this report try to make every effort to provide the burial ground the kind of tribute it deserves. Preserving the distinguishing original features and qualities of the cemetery that reflect its long history and protecting the graves and other archeological resources are main themes in our recommendations for the graveyard. Avoiding removing or altering any historic materials or distinctive features of the landscape and planning new construction so as not to take away from the historic character of the site are also significant factors to maintaining the integrity of the cemetery. Once a piece of the cemetery's historic legacy is destroyed there is no way to get it back. We want to recommend ways to not only make the graveyard beautiful, but also to preserve its history. Future generations will hopefully see Mountain View Cemetery as not only an attractive, consecrated place, but also one that is infused with the impressive history of the Radford area (Texas Historical Commission 2007).

DETAILS FOR PHASE ONE

At this point in the process of renovating Mountain View Cemetery the archeology will still be underway so being careful not to get in the way of Dr. Boyd's work will be important. There are still things that can be done at this point though. Removing the stumps in the cemetery is a top priority for the community. The rotten or smaller stumps can be knocked down by using a shovel or other tool and the larger ones can be cut down with a chainsaw or regular saw. All the stumps do not have to be removed at one time. Getting rid of just the most prominent ones can be enough at this stage. Small steps will lead to bigger steps eventually. It is a good idea to start removing stumps and debris in the areas of the cemetery that have already been mapped so that the archeological process is not hindered (Texas Historical Commission 2007).

When removing the stumps, no heavy equipment should be used because that kind of equipment could easily run or knock over gravestones and will do further damage to the ground. Heavy equipment is also very hard to maneuver through rows of gravestones. Also it is a good idea not to pull up the roots of the stumps! Many stumps are very close to gravestones/markers and pulling up the root system could disturb the burial sites. Cutting the stumps to ground level and then eventually covering over them with dirt and ground cover at a later stage is the safest way to insure that burials are not destroyed. Make sure to not move or damage any gravestones in the cemetery when removing the stumps (R. Hale 2/21/07).

Raking debris off the ground is a simple activity that will make a big difference in the way the cemetery looks at this point. Getting up sticks, brush, trash, etc. from the site will make the ground look better. Though remember not to remove any stones that look like they could be grave markers. Cleaning up debris will make the work in later stages, such as filling in depressions and planting ground cover easier (Chicora Foundation's Best Practices for Cemetery Lawn Care; see Appendix 1).

Another step that can be taken at this stage in landscaping is designating a path. Showing exactly where the path is located is important because damage can be done to the landscape and gravestones of the cemetery if people and cars just roam freely. Designating the pathway with stones that are painted white to differentiate them from other grave markers is an easy, inexpensive way to display the path. Other materials can be used as well, such as logs or little flags. The path can be lined with inexpensive materials at first and, at a later date, if the money is available, the committee can decide to add or change the material to something else if desired. It would also be a good idea not to try and widen the path (at least not a significant amount) because there are burials close to the sides of the pathway in some areas and they shouldn't be disturbed (R. Hale 2/21/07).

At this point the Committee can also begin thinking about ways to collect money to pay for equipment and resources that will be needed in later phases. The website will be a good way to let people know about the project to revitalize Mountain View Cemetery, broadcast the need for help, and collect donations. For more information on funding see the Funding Section 9. For ideas on ways the community can do these things see Section 10 on Community Organization and Sustainability.

DETAILS FOR PHASE TWO

During phase two, more stumps can be removed if necessary. For some of the larger stumps it might be a good idea to remove them with a stump grinder. Stump grinders can be rented for the day, though they can be relatively expensive. They can quickly grind stumps into mulch, but can harm the ground and gravestones if used improperly. If a stump is really close to a gravestone it would be best to either have someone carefully cut it to ground level with a saw, which is easier to control than a stump grinder, or to just leave the stump (R. Hale 2/21/07). Stumps are a distinguishing quality of the cemetery and keeping distinctive features of the landscape make the site unique and beautiful. All the same recommendations and warnings from phase one about the removal of stumps still apply (Texas Historical Commission 2007).

Some of the biggest depressions in the cemetery can be filled in with dirt from the dirt piles already on site. When filling in holes and depressions no heavy equipment should be used because it could easily run or knock over gravestones and will do further damage to the ground. Heavy equipment is also very hard to maneuver through rows of gravestones. Using wheelbarrows and shovels to transport dirt from one area to another and to fill in holes is the best way to ensure that no gravestones or archaeological features are bothered. The dirt can be leveled out to the natural terrain and then covered with clover (R. Hale 2/21/07). See Section 7 on Maintenance and Caretaking for more information about ground cover.

At this point, the committee could have a tree or shrubs planted if they desired as well. The trees or shrubs should be planted in an area of the graveyard that is completely free of burials. The front entry area is probably going to be the safest place for any big vegetation, but the archeology should be finished in the area before anything is planted (refer to Section 5 on the Entry Area for more details). Whatever tree or shrub the committee chooses to plant should have a small root system because wide, deep roots could grow into the areas with burials and harm them. Large roots can also be difficult to mow over and around if they ever grow out of the ground. The tree or shrubs should be able to grow without accumulating dead branches, needles, and/or leaves as well. That will make the tree or shrubs more easily manageable because it will not be necessary to trim branches or rake up leaves very often (African-American Cemeteries). For more information about trees and shrubs see Section 7 on Maintenance and Caretaking. For ideas on ways the community can accomplish these tasks see Section 10 on Community Organization and Sustainability.

DETAILS FOR PHASE THREE

During phase three the committee presumably has more money and labor at their disposal so the recommendations become more costly and may require more physical assistance.

The Committee can buy topsoil to continue filling in holes and depressions in the cemetery. They do not have to purchase enough for the whole cemetery, just a section at a time. Most likely a load of topsoil will have to be brought in by dump truck or some other type of vehicle with a large bed. The group would advise that the vehicle not drive very far onto the cemetery grounds and drop the load of topsoil in an area that the graves and ground do not get messed up by the large equipment. A bobcat might be used to move the topsoil (if absolutely necessary), but the driver should be experienced at maneuvering this type of equipment. Although it's possible to rent bobcats or other similar equipment, it would be better if the Committee hired a professional who knows exactly how to operate the machinery. Many mistakes can be unintentionally made by amateurs because they are not familiar with how a piece of equipment works or should be properly used. The equipment should only be driven on the pathway or road where no burials or gravestones can be damaged. It might be a good idea to have piles of topsoil set at different areas around the cemetery. A pile at the bottom, middle, and top of the graveyard would make it easier to transport dirt and fill in depressions. People will not have to walk as far with their wheelbarrows and shovels to transport dirt if there are separate topsoil piles strategically placed around the site (R. Hale 2/21/07).

The committee can start looking into slightly more expensive markers to put along the pathway if desired. Landscaping timbers, railway ties, brick pathway markers, etc. are all options for making the path easily distinguishable. For ideas on ways to fund these steps see Section 9 on Funding. For ideas on how the committee can achieve these goals refer to Section 10 on Community Organization and Sustainability.

DETAILS FOR PHASE FOUR

If not all of the depressions have been filled in by this time then the committee can buy more topsoil and complete that step (see phase three for recommendations on how).

At this stage, the committee might think about putting down gravel or other stone groundcover on the pathway if desired. If the money is available, landscapers or contractors could be contacted to do a paved, flagstone or brick pathway through the cemetery and/or around a kiosk in the orientation area.



Figure 6.1 Example of what the Mountain View Cemetery could look like with a finished pathway. This photo is from the East Hill Cemetery North, an African-American cemetery in Salem, Virginia.

Landscapers might be hired to do other landscaping work around the cemetery as well (such as masonry work or other things the Committee wants to make the cemetery more aesthetically pleasing). It really just depends on the way the Committee wants the cemetery to look. If the Committee leaves the pathway as grass they will have to mow regularly and if a contractor is hired to do paving (or other options) on the path then it will cost money and there is always the risk of damaging the gravestones when doing landscaping work. Remember that one of the goals in fixing up the cemetery is not to destroy any of its historic character. Keep the history and integrity of the site in mind when making decisions about new construction. Also make sure that the graves and other archeological resources are protected. It should be made clear to the hired landscapers that the gravestones are not to be touched and that they should try to do as little damage as possible to the area. Tell the landscapers to consult the Committee before they make any changes to the land. Hired outside helpers are not going to be as invested in the cemetery as members of the community or understand the cemetery's significance so it is important to explain to them beforehand the necessity of protecting the land to the highest possible degree (Texas Historical Commission 2007). For ideas on funding see Section 9 on Funding.

At the end of the four landscaping phases, the cemetery should have an even, level surface with all depressions filled, the majority of tree stumps removed, and an

evident pathway for people to walk on. The unique characteristics and charm of the Mountain View Cemetery should be intact and the gravestones and other features of the graveyard should be protected and preserved. The recommendations given within this report try to restore both beauty and historical integrity to the cemetery (Texas Historical Commission 2007).

Section 7

MAINTENANCE AND CARETAKING

By Louis A. Campbell

An important aspect to the revitalization of the Mountain View Cemetery is to make sure the Mountain View Cemetery Committee can maintain a nice groundcover and halt the deterioration of gravestones. This section will discuss different options and techniques related to lawn maintenance and gravestone repair.

MAINTENANCE AND CARETAKING

The ultimate goal of this project is to grade and landscape the Mountain View Cemetery to make it possible for the lawn to be cut with a mower. Before this can take place however, the archaeological survey by Dr. Cliff Boyd must be completed. It is important to know where any unmarked graves are located so they can be properly marked and respected.

When it comes to gravestones, repair and restoration are very different. Restoration refers to *completely* refurbishing the stone, repair deals only with making the stone into one solid piece again and light cleaning. The best path to take initially would be to clean the stones as carefully as possible. Photographic records would be very helpful at this time to document the progress of the revitalization of the cemetery.

DETAILS FOR PHASE ONE

Dirty or stained gravestones can be given a cleaning very easily with plain water and scrub brushes with soft bristles. Use the softest effective plastic, nylon, or natural bristled brushes to clean the stone to avoid causing further damage. (See Figure 7.1.)

Stones that have fallen over with the inscription facing up are susceptible to continuing damage from rainwater, which gathers in the inscriptions and erodes the stone. A good short-term method of preservation is to merely flip the stones over or position them in a way as to prevent water from settling in the inscription that way rainwater simply runs off the sides.

An important part to making the cemetery aesthetically pleasing is to weed the site. The most cost effective method is also the most labor intensive. Hand weeding could be undertaken as a day project for Committee members and volunteers from the local churches.

The best defense against weeds is to hand weed the area initially, then keep a full groundcover on the area and aerate the soil from time to time. Thick groundcover makes it more difficult for weeds to establish themselves. The Chicora Foundation, Inc. is the best source for this type of information, sections on lawn maintenance, and weeding. See Appendix 1 for more information on weed and brush control.



Figure 7.1 Gravestone cleaning
(source: <http://www.chicora.org/cleaning.htm> accessed April, 2007)

DETAILS FOR PHASE TWO

When more money and labor is available the stones can be cleaned with a variety of different soaps and repaired with masonry epoxy. There are many different types of soap on the market for this purpose. The best products are those that are very gentle, and will not damage the stone itself or chip or flake off the engraving.

Always keep a good deal of water nearby, starting and ending the cleaning with a complete rinse, this prevents the soap from soaking into the cracks of the stone and causing more damage. Use the softest effective plastic, nylon, or natural bristled brushes to clean the stone. Rootsweb (2007), a good source of information on gravestone restoration, suggests these types of soap for cleaning stones (see <http://www.rootsweb.com/~inpcrp/repairtoolbox.html>):

- Orvus soap by Proctor & Gamble (*available at farm and animal supply stores; 1/4 cup to 1 gallon water for cleaning*) Wash stone with Orvus and water, using a soft-bristled brush; rinse thoroughly
- Kodak Photo-Flo (*1/4 oz. to 5 quarts of water; used for initial cleaning*) [wash stone with Photo-Flo and water, using a soft-bristled brush; rinse thoroughly]
- Also you might try 1 part Ammonia and 4 parts water. Be sure to rinse the stones well with clean water in the beginning and at the end. Start at the bottom and work upwards.

When a stone is broken into two or more pieces it is necessary to use epoxy to return it to one piece. There are a number of products on the market specifically designed to reconstitute broken gravestones and monuments:

Mastico. Available from Hilgartner Natural Stone Company, 101 W Cross Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21230; 410-752-4832

Akepox 2010 Epoxy Transp L-Spec (Honey) - 2.25 Kg. Most economical option. Available from your local monument dealer or from GranQuartz, PO Box 33569, Decatur, Georgia 30033; 800-458-6222. You can download their catalog.

Last Patch, from Bonstone. Good for areas where you need to secure the edges together, or build a corner with something more durable.

Barre Pak Epoxy - 70 gram Kit (in Gray). More expensive, but handy for smaller repairs; dual barrels of epoxy and hardener. Available from Miles Supply Company Inc., PO Box 237, Barre, VT 05641-0237; 802-476-3963

“Bonding of stones back together has a lot to do with the condition of the break. A stone broken many years ago weathers, leaving you with very little contact points. This may require a knife-grade epoxy.

Where as an Epoxy such as Mastico, is thin flowing and best used when plenty of stone to stone contact is there. I use several types epoxy, depending on the stones need.

The Barre Pak bonds well, yet it is gray in color and thick in content. Better used when the break would be below ground.

GranQuartz has some excellent epoxies. Order catalogs from BICKNELL, Miles Supply or any other company that deals with stone products. (11-14-2005)”

(<http://www.rootsweb.com/~inpcrp/repairtoolbox.html>, accessed March 2007)

If there are any questions regarding the appropriate use of any of these epoxies the companies can be contacted by telephone or e-mail.

If the stone has become detached from its original base it obviously must be reattached. To do so, a relatively dry mix of concrete must be applied to the base. This requires:

1 part Portland cement

4 parts hydrated lime

8 parts clean sand

Water (used sparingly; mixture should be very stiff and almost "dry")

Hammer and chisels (to remove old mortar from the slot in the old base)
<http://www.rootsweb.com/~inpcrp/repairtoolbox.html>

DETAILS FOR PHASE THREE

Grass, trees, and other vegetation

The name of the game is low maintenance. If trees are to be planted, make sure it is a species with roots that grow down not out (such as oak). Yucca is a traditional plant in black cemeteries and some are already present at the cemetery. Yucca can be planted in areas in which it would be particularly difficult to mow. Mowing will also not be easy if there are tree roots jutting out of the ground every few feet. Because of the numerous obstacles, a push mower may also be considered. Push mowers can be maneuvered much more easily in tight places.

Recommendations for ground cover

Grass the path running through the middle of the cemetery and mow it regularly, while the bulk of the cemetery is covered with something else. Dr. Lynne Rainville's (2007) suggestion was clover, which must still be mowed like grass, but has a low cost and is resilient to light traffic.

If the Committee decides to use grass as a groundcover, whether completely or partially, a good recommendation is Kentucky 31 Tall Fescue (Figure 7.2). A basic homeowner grass, this species can be mowed about once every two weeks, and is resistant to traffic.



Figure 7.2 Kentucky 31 Tall Fescue
(Source <http://www.fescue.com/images/s-tallfescue/ky-31-03.jpg>)

Mowing

The main focus of the Committee is to be able to mow the cemetery with a riding lawnmower. This will be possible for a large portion of the cemetery, but there will be many, many small spaces that will be impossible for a riding mower. A weed eater (string-line trimmer) seems inevitable, but it must be used extremely carefully. Touching a stone with the trimmer line will produce an unsightly scar on the stones surface, and help chip or flake the stone faster than ordinary. A possible solution to this problem is to

construct a simple guard made (cheaply) from a spare piece of plywood. A piece of wood about six inches high and two feet across can be situated between the stone itself and the grass to be trimmed. This will prevent any scarring or chipping of the stone.

Echo brand grass trimmers are excellent machines, combining durability, quality, and modest price. These can be purchased new at garden supply stores, or used on E ay. A perfectly functional trimmer can be purchased in good condition for about \$150.

Lawnmowers by nature are much more expensive. The most economical option would be a donated mower, barring that; used mowers in decent shape can be purchased for about \$500.

Equipment Shed

Lowe's and Home Depot carry a variety of sheds ranging in price from \$271 for an 8x10 building to \$3,400. Sheds sold at these types of stores often carry a warranty, come with the hardware included, and all parts are pre-drilled for quicker and easier installation. Materials to be kept in shed: Mower, Weed-eater, gas, gas/oil mixture, tools (wrenches etc.) replacement blade(s), trimmer line etc.



Figure 7.3 Equipment shed

(<http://www.scbarns.com/images/photogallery/8x10%20Shed.jpg>, accessed April, 2007)

A Do It Yourself project is a good alternative to buying a prefabricated shed from a hardware store, and would require treated lumber, shingles, concrete for flooring, and screws or nails. Blueprints for sheds can be purchased online though E Bay, or a great deal of private companies. An excellent resource for DIY shed plans can be found online at <http://www.geekbooks.com/walden/d-i-y-sheds-n-barns.html>. This site offers helpful tips about building equipment sheds, and answers frequently asked questions.

Whether hand built or pre-fabricated the shed can serve a dual purpose by storing equipment inside, and providing a good flat surface for signs relating to the cemetery (See Section 5, Signs and Entry Area).

DETAILS FOR PHASE FOUR

In the best case scenario the Committee will be given a grant with enough money to pay for professional upkeep of Mountain View Cemetery. A new mower and trimmer can be bought at this time, or professional landscaper can be hired. There are many landscapers in the New River Valley, and the Committee should shop around for the best deal. Preference should be given to companies with experience mowing in cemeteries, rather than the most cost effective. In addition to professional landscapers, there are also professional gravestone repairers. One possibility is a company from Northern Virginia;

J.Portillo Construction Inc.

22153, Springfield , VA

Specialized in masonry & concrete restoration, Caulking, Ceramic Tile (Repairs and installation)

Phone: (571) 722-9034

CONCLUSION

There are many possibilities to consider with respect to the maintenance and upkeep of the Mountain View Cemetery, and the Committee should choose the options they feel would be of most benefit to their project. All care must be taken to ensure that existing gravestones are not damaged by repair or lawn maintenance efforts.

Maintenance and caretaking of the Mountain View Cemetery are extremely important to the future of the cemetery. Making sure that it is well cared-for will ensure that it lasts well into the future, becoming an even more important aspect of the Radford community.

Section 8

SECURITY AND TRASH REMOVAL

By Phelan W. Kelly

This section covers security and trash removal needs for the Mountain View Cemetery.

SECURITY

Security needs to be considered when trying to preserve the cemetery because it's important to protect what the Mountain View Cemetery Committee has done as a community to the cemetery. Security may not seem like an issue, but it is definitely something to consider at this point and from now on because the Committee does not have individuals up at the cemetery every hour or everyday making sure that there is no one vandalizing or destroying the cemetery.

For the first phase, a neighborhood watch program would be very helpful to have because it is a way to better secure the site while allowing everyone to take part and to be aware of any issues that could happen at the Mountain View Cemetery. It allows the community to be involved with each other. This neighborhood watch program could include the Mountain View Cemetery Committee, church groups, and neighbors that are located near the cemetery and should include a contact sheet with phone numbers of everyone that would like to participate because this way if something unexpected happens, immediate contact between all the individuals can be made as well as to the county police. Figures 8.1 & 8.2 show some signs that could be posted around the area, if the Committee chooses to post a sign.

Also in the first phase, 'No Trespassing' signs would also be helpful to show other individuals that this area is off limits and to give warning to intruders for any reason. They should be posted at the entrance of the cemetery and another spot could be at the top by the water tower. (See Sign and Entry Area, Section 5.) Figure 8.3 & 8.4 illustrates some pictures that show different ideas of how the community and the Mountain View Cemetery Committee would like the sign to look.

For the second phase after a sign or kiosk is added to the cemetery, security information should be included to it to provide public awareness and to allow an easier way for visitors to get any questions they have to get answered. The information that could be include on the sign or kiosk could be opening and closing hours which would prevent any trespassing after the hours indicated and allows visitors to know the appropriate times to visit and how long they are able to stay without appearing unwelcome. Additional information could be warning of potential dangers to visitors as well as the grave markers. This is important because visitors should be aware of anything that could harm them and also to inform any visitors that the grave markers are not used for sitting, leaning or to pull oneself up from a seated position. Further information that could be included on the sign or kiosk is appropriate educational and interpretive

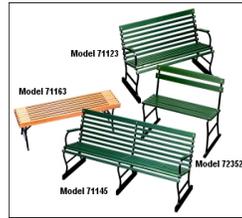
information, such as the brief history of the cemetery (see Sign and Entry Area, Section 5), and a name and/or number to call if any problems occur and for more details regarding the cemetery (Strangstad 1988:16 & 17).

For the final phase of security, adding benches and a fence could be helpful. Including benches can give elderly visitors a place to rest and a sitting area to read about the history behind the Mountain View Cemetery. One consideration that should be made is that the benches should be secured from vandalism since anything could happen, the Committee would want to be prepared just incase. The placement of the benches would be an issue depending on the archaeology team and if there is space for them without disturbing any grave sites. The number of benches that the Mountain View Cemetery Committee would like to see at the cemetery could differ and depends on the amount of funding that the Committee receives. Also, the Committee could receive donations of the benches from anyone willing to donate them, if that is an option (see Section 9 on funding). The design of the bench also depends on what the Committee would like to see. The benches could be secured anyway that is available and cost effective usually cement or nails are the best, since they aren't that expensive and will prevent from someone trying to steal them. In addition, the type of bench that could be used is preferably either metal or wood, since these types are durable and long lasting. Figures 8.5-8.7 gives an idea about different types of benches that could be considered for Mountain View Cemetery.

Furthermore, this phase of security could also include a fence that could be used around the cemetery from the entrance all the way to the top by the water tower to provide privacy and security of the cemetery. A fence would be very useful because it provides privacy which is needed for a cemetery since it is a place for respect and quite. Since there are neighbors and houses right along the fence line of the Mountain View Cemetery it would be very helpful to have a fence put it not only for the privacy of the Mountain View Cemetery, but for the neighbors as well. Fences also provide security because depending on the height of the fence it blocks the visibility of any intruder to see what is behind the other side. If the cemetery is somewhat hidden (mostly on the sides, since the front does need to be visible) it prevents a trespasser to see it. A wall is used to keep people out, but if it is too high and solid is also allows intruders to be unnoticed, so for the Mountain View Cemetery an ironwork or rail fence would probably be best to permit visibility as well as safety of authorized visitors (Strangstad 1988:18). Figures 8.8-8.10 show some ideas for fences.



Figure 8.1 and 8.2 are some neighborhood watch signs and Figure 8.3 and 8.4 are ideas for 'No Trespassing' signs.



Figures 8.5-8.7 show some ideas of benches to add



Figure 8.8-8.10 illustrate different types of fences

TRASH REMOVAL

Trash removal is very important when maintaining any cemetery because you want to keep it looking nice and clean. This also relates to security issues because if a cemetery is not well maintained it is more likely to be vandalized. Trash removal involves participation from the whole community and it needs to be sustained because the Mountain View Cemetery isn't just one individual's property, it is a community and everyone should be involved (that is able). Trash removal is a task that is significant and needs to be sustained because if not it will seem unpleasant, grungy and possibly abandoned looking which could lead to security issues.

The first phase should start out by promoting individual clean up when visiting the cemetery because this offers convenience for the individuals that don't go up to the cemetery that often and allows the community to be responsible and respectful. This phase doesn't involve a lot of maintenance or cost since all the Mountain View Cemetery Committee would need is an empty bag incase someone comes across trash on the ground.

The second phase could include providing trashcan(s) at the cemetery which will allow the community to be mindful of trash that is found at the cemetery and provides somewhere to put the trash that is found. The use of a trashcan(s) at the cemetery allows individuals to be aware that if they have trash that needs to be thrown away there is somewhere to put it rather than the ground. These trashcan(s) can be purchased anywhere depending on which type the Committee chooses and the price will vary as well. The placement of the trashcan(s) also depends on where the Committee would like

to see a trashcan(s), most likely at the entrance of the cemetery for convenience of the visitors. Another important issue regarding trashcan(s) at the Mountain View Cemetery is the collection of the trash. This could be arranged by each member of the Committee to schedule periodic visits by a designated Committee member(s) to empty the trashcan(s).

The last phase could be a time to schedule a Community Cleanup Day for trash removal and maintenance at the site. This would be very helpful and it would allow the community to illustrate the need for everyone to be involved. Arranging a Community Cleanup Day would be an organized way of including the Mountain View Cemetery Committee and the community to participate in the maintenance and preservation of the cemetery. If a Community Cleanup Day is an idea that the Mountain View Cemetery Committee would like to see, there are many ways to set it up. A phone tree of all the community members could be made and handed out to everyone for an easier way of communication and can also be used as a reminder for everyone to help out with the clean-up. In addition a community calendar of different events that are scheduled could be made and passed out to the community as another reminder of the clean-up days. These clean-up days could be scheduled once a month or whenever they can be conveniently scheduled for the Committee and the rest of the Mountain View Cemetery Community.



Figures 8.11 & 8.12 illustrate some different types of trash cans that could be purchased for the Mountain View cemetery.

In conclusion, there are significant ways to secure the Mountain View Cemetery for instance through a neighborhood watch, ‘No Trespassing’ signs and security information on a sign or kiosk and adding benches and/or a fence around the Mountain View Cemetery. All of these ideas can help prevent any vandalism that could occur in the cemetery. Arranging a neighborhood watch involves the whole community to participate and gives a sense of involvement and care for the Mountain View Cemetery. Trash removal is another main concern for the Mountain View Cemetery and some suggestions included individual responsibility and respect to the cemetery to clean up if any trash is seen. Also providing trashcans allows visitors to have a place to put the trash if any is found and have members of the Committee come to take out the trash is important as well and having a Community Cleanup Day also allows feelings of involvement and responsibility towards the Mountain View Cemetery. This section demonstrates that security and trash removal are very important parts of the revitalization of Mountain View Cemetery and should be thought about with great consideration.

Section 9

FUNDING

By Ashley N. Herwald

This section addresses funding possibilities for the Mountain View Cemetery, dividing it into four phases.

DETAILS FOR PHASE ONE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUNDING

Community Participation

During the initial phases of a community project, one of the most valuable assets to the project are the community members themselves. Often, they can provide help when other resources are limited or unavailable. Community participation in a project invokes a sense of community pride, and the history surrounding the Mountain View Cemetery project is certainly something to be proud of. The help may come from unexpected places; individual church members may have ties to organizations within the community that would be willing to help. For example, the Lions Club, the Ruritan Club, and New River Community Action all support efforts to make our community a rich environment that supports diversity, history, learning, and community participation. Not only could these groups and community members help fund the cemetery project, some might even be willing to donate supplies such as a lawn mower and other maintenance equipment.

In addition to generating funding, some community members might also be willing to donate things like benches to the cemetery so that visitors can have a place to sit. One recommendation would be to contact individuals, families, or even Radford University, and ask them if they would be willing to donate a bench to the Mountain View Cemetery. As an incentive to urge them to help, they can have a plaque put on the bench with their name on it to thank them for their donation. In this way, even if someone doesn't want to donate a bench, they might be willing to give something else, like money or even word-of-mouth support that would generate awareness.

Community members can help in many other ways as well. Let's not discount the importance of manual labor! Radford University, also a part of the community, supports many youth groups which strive to make our community a better place to live. Through contacts at Radford University, it would be possible to organize community clean-up days to clear the debris from the cemetery, aid in removing the tree stumps, and even help with monthly or yearly maintenance of the cemetery. In addition to these benefits, the community can provide a source of aid and funding when grant money runs low; they can provide a source of long-term maintenance of the Mountain View Cemetery.

Outside Organizations as Additional Resources

There are many organizations and people scattered throughout the community that would be willing participants in the effort to restore the Mountain View Cemetery, it is just a matter of asking. Already, the Mountain View Cemetery group has made important contacts at Radford University, like Theresa Dickens, who are willing to help locate organizations that would be willing to help. The value of community participation should never be underestimated and can provide important sources of aid and funding to the Mountain View Cemetery group.

While the Mountain View Committee is directing its efforts to gaining community support, it would also be a good idea at this time to begin applying for some initial grants once the Committee's nonprofit status is in place. In addition to this, it would be a good idea to create a separate bank account for the Mountain View Cemetery, which anyone can deposit funds into, but all of the Committee members must sign to take funds out the account. To help with the grant writing process, the next section contains some tips on how to develop and write a grant proposal. At the very end of this section is a substantial but not exhaustive list of grants that the Mountain View Committee can review.

Developing and Writing Grant Proposals

While the community is indeed a valuable source of help, its resources only go so far. In addition to community based aid, grants are another valuable source of funding. However, it is important to keep in mind that the companies that provide the grants have specific goals they want to achieve by granting money to non-profit organizations. For example, an organization which was founded by a cancer survivor would want to fund other organizations that research cancer. The same thing will apply for the Mountain View Cemetery. It will be important to find grants that support community-based projects which will benefit the community at-large in some way. This being said, the way a grant proposal is crafted is extremely critical to whether or not the Committee will receive those funds. A successful grant proposal is well prepared, thoughtful, and concise. In order to do this, it is important to become familiar with all of the criteria for the grant the group is applying for. If the group does not meet those criteria, it would be a good idea to look for another grant that harmonizes with the group's agenda. Here is a five step plan, which has been summarized from the Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance, which can help in developing a successful grant proposal:

- ✓ **Step 1:** In the initial process of writing a grant, it is important to develop an idea for the proposal. In other words, how you are going to try to convince the company who holds the money that they should give that money to your group. This is where the wording of your proposal is important. You want to make your idea appealing; make it compelling and a worthy cause to fund.
- ✓ **Step 2:** Again, community support should never be underestimated. Once you have developed the proposal summary, it would be beneficial to look for key individuals or organizations representing academic, political, or professional interests that might be willing to support your proposal in the form of a letter of

support. Think of it as a recommendation; one that could potentially shift the balance in your favor.

- ✓ **Step 3:** Organization is also a key aspect of grant writing. The Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance recommends that you maintain an easily accessible file which contains documents like your article of incorporation, tax exemption certificates, and bylaws. It also recommends that you keep a file for ideas about your proposal that might come in handy.
- ✓ **Step 4:** One thing that never fails to make a proposal better is to seek constructive criticism once the first or second draft of your proposal is completed. A fresh pair of eyes may be able to spot any area that might need refining or more clarity. Other members of the community can act as your fresh pair of eyes, and they might even have some thoughtful insights that you didn't think about adding. Constructive criticism can lead to a successful proposal that can help gather much needed funding for your group.
- ✓ **Step 5:** When it comes to actually writing your grant proposal, there are several basic components of a proposal to keep in mind. The first is the proposal summary. This simply outlines the proposed project and should appear at the beginning of the proposal. This is where it is important to develop a concise and compelling idea of what your group is proposing and what you need the funding for. Often, this is where readers of the proposal will either stop reading because they don't like what they see, or they will continue and consider your proposal; your initial impression is critical to the success of the proposal. Second, you should introduce your organization. Tell the reader about your organization's goals, philosophy, and any success stories about your organization. This is also where you should establish your group's credibility, by giving brief accounts of the board members; the information you present should be relevant to the proposal. Third, you need to make a "needs statement;" this is your chance to show the problem at hand, who are the beneficiaries of this project (this would be the entire community), what are the estimated costs involved, how your organization became interested in solving this problem and what has been done so far, and finally what you plan to do in the future to solve this problem. This is where you should develop a plan of action. To do this, you can utilize the information presented in this proposal to help you develop a plan. You should also justify why this project is important; again, make your story compelling.

DETAILS FOR PHASE TWO RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUNDING

As was noted in the Historical Preservation section, it would be a great idea to create a website to help generate funding. For example, one of the grants listed at the end of this section, the History Channel's "Save Our History" grant, requires that a portion of the funds received from the grant will go to some kind of educational program to create awareness about local and national history. The Mountain View Cemetery has a rich historical tale to tell about a significant period in American history. What better way to

celebrate that history than to create a website that contains historical information that young children can have access to and learn about American history? The Mountain View Cemetery Committee can also involve elementary school children by going to their schools and showing them a presentation about the historical significance of Mountain View Cemetery. This serves the dual purpose of creating awareness by educating young minds and it also meets the requirements of the “Save our History” grant, which offers a large sum of money. For tips on how to begin to create this website, you can refer back to the “Historical Preservation” section. During this phase, it is also a good idea to continue to apply for larger grants and to keep searching for other grant opportunities.

DETAILS FOR PHASE THREE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUNDING

During this phase, the Mountain View Cemetery website can be further developed to generate public awareness and funding. One recommendation would be to create a link on the website that will allow people to make donations on-line. One way to do this is to set up a “Pay pal” account online. Pay pal allows non-profit groups to set up a link to a Pay pal account where people can click to donate money. The website www.paypal.com has detailed information on how to set up a link to a website.

In addition to this, it is still a good idea to continue searching and applying for grants. Different grants have different grant cycles, so while money from one grant is running low, the Committee can continue to apply for and receive grant money all year long. One reason it is always a good idea to continue searching for grant is because a lot of grants do not allow groups to receive funds from the same grant twice. Many others do allow this, but in order to cover all bases, it is a good idea to continue searching for grant opportunities.

DETAILS FOR PHASE FOUR RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUNDING

Since this will hopefully be an on-going project for years to come, there will not really be a final phase for funding; grants will have to be re-applied for every year, and the Committee members will have to search for new and innovative ways to generate not only funding for the Mountain View Cemetery, but public awareness as well. It should be a constant collaboration with community members and community organizations to help maintain the cemetery.

POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCES

There are many, many sources of funding for community based projects, and the following list is hardly exhaustive of all of the different kinds of resources that are available, but this is a good place to start.

The National Trust for Historic Preservation:

<http://www.nationaltrust.org/funding> - This trust offer several kinds of funding for nonprofit community groups, including the “Historic Preservation Fund,” which seems to be geared toward the goals of the Mountain View Cemetery group.

Grants for Nonprofits: Historic Preservation:

<http://www.lib.msu.edu/harris23/grants/2hispres.htm> - There are several grants on this website geared toward community work/historic preservation.

Grants.gov:

<http://www.grants.gov/search/search.do?oppId=12399&mode=VIEW> – This grant is titled “Saving America’s Treasures.” It seems to fit the goals of the Mountain View Cemetery group; however it will be important to pay close attention to the stipulations of the uses of this fund money.

The History Channel:

<http://www.saveourhistory.com> – The funds for this grant must also be used for educational purposes, like creating a short educational program for local school children about the history of the area and its significance to local and national history.

The Home Depot:

<http://corporate.homedepot.com> – This grant is titled “CommUnity Impact Grant,” and supports community efforts to revitalize the community.

The Community Foundation of the New River Valley:

http://www.cfnrv.org/grants/how_to_apply.html - The Community Foundation supports local community endeavors of many different kinds, and is a good beginning grant to apply for.

Virginia Foundation for the Humanities:

<http://www.virginiafoundation.org/grants/index.html> - This grant offers an “African American Mini Grant Program” – one of the goals of this grant is to increase public awareness, so again, the community might be interested in educating the public; more awareness equals more funding opportunities for the group.

National Park Service:

<http://www.cr.nps.gov/hps/treasures/index.htm> - This grant is titled “Save America’s Treasures,” and would be a good grant to apply for once Mountain View Cemetery attains historic recognition.

Wal-Mart:

<http://www.walmartstores.com> – Wal-Mart offers two different programs:
1) VAP – Volunteer always program, which encourages Wal-Mart employees to help out with local community projects by volunteering their time or money,
2) The Matching Grant Program – this allows local nonprofit organizations to hold fundraisers outside of their local Wal-Mart or

SAM'S CLUB, and they will match a portion of the funds raised by the group up to \$1,000. This is a good initial way to generate funding with community participation and extra money raised by Wal-Mart.

Lowes:

<http://www.lowes.com> – Lowes offers a community improvement grant that can be used for improvement of the cemetery, and is a good grant to apply for in the initial stages of the project.

Section 10

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION AND SUSTAINABILITY

By Iris Dickerson

ORGANIZATIONAL SUSTAINABILITY

Sustainability is the idea that the results or effects of projects intended to promote beneficial change should be carried forward after outside assistance has ended. Not only does it define the goal of a continuation of benefits in the absence of outside help but the continued involvement of the local community. Therefore, “to a great extent, acceptance of new methods by local people depends on the degree of their involvement in problem identification and solving” (Bragg and Schultz 1991:110). This means the Mountain View Cemetery Committee needs to organize a way to maintain the cemetery on a regular basis and continue to be involved. This may have an influence on the younger generation, so they too could participate in the revitalization of the Mountain View Cemetery for years to come.

PHASE ONE

Mountain View Cemetery Committee could have a meeting about whom they would like to see maintain the cemetery and how it should be carried out. Currently there are a number of issues they need to address. There appears to be minimal and uneven support from the five participant churches. Additionally, the younger generations are not as involved in the community or the church as the older members. According to the history of the area, a loss of Afro-Appalachian cultural heritage has taken place due to a decline in the region’s population numbers. People have said that the community is not as close as it used to be. Family members have moved not only out of the area but out of the state as well. Some have lost their jobs and have gone elsewhere to look for work. Although they moved, some still continue to be members of the church. Some church members take care of their own family plots and other plots as well -- cutting the grass, but that is not enough. As a result, there is not sufficient help to maintain the cemetery. Therefore the Mountain View Cemetery Committee needs to begin looking towards other groups and organizations for help. Although the Committee has access to some personal equipment, they could also begin contacting regional businesses like Wal-Mart, Lowes or Home Depot to see if these businesses would donate the equipment needed to maintain the cemetery or materials needed to build a kiosk or shed. The community could begin raising funds so they could purchase their own equipment. The Committee may want to organize community cook-outs or potlucks where they charge five dollars per dinner plate or they can organize car washes where donations are accepted. Also, the Committee may want to create a mission or fund where some of the tides and offering from the collection plates can contribute to the revitalization of the cemetery. This especially works during revivals in the summer. It allows them to collaborate with

members and visitors from other churches as well. The money raised can go towards purchasing the Committee's own equipment for mowing and trimming. For ideas on donations and raising funds refer to Section 9.

PHASE TWO

At this stage, the Committee should compile a list of organizations that could help with the maintenance of the cemetery. They might also enlist additional help from Teresa Dickens, Assistant Director for Service Learning at Radford University, in order to get in contact with organizations on Radford University's campus. One organization to contact is the "**Men of Standards**," who has already expressed interest in helping the cemetery revitalization. Other potential RU clubs and organizations include:

- **National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP);**
- **The Sociology/Anthropology Club;**
- **Greek organizations** which fall under the governance of four different coordinating councils: Interfraternity Council (IFC), National Association of Latino Fraternal Organizations Council (NALFO), National Pan-Hellenic Council (NPHC), and Panhellenic Council (PHC);
- **The Black Awareness Programming (BAP)** whose purpose is to stimulate interest and heighten awareness of the contributions of the African-American population. Radford University's Black Awareness Programming Board (BAP Board) sponsors cultural, educational, social and entertainment activities;
- **Campus Activities Board (CAB)** which serves as a general all-campus programming committee which sponsors social, recreational, cultural, and educational programs to meet the extra-curricular needs of the students of Radford University. It also sponsors activities that supplement and compliment programs sponsored by other organizations of the university;
- **Habitat for Humanity** (a group in Pennsylvania has done work in the Mountain View Cemetery in the past);
- Other churches from Radford County could bring youth groups to participate in the revitalization of the cemetery .

Also, the Committee could possibly search for clubs and organizations in the surrounding area such as Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Brownies and any other youth clubs in order to get them involved. One problem the Committee might run into is that these organizations might leave town in the summer, especially the organizations at Radford University. Most of the students go home for the summer and return in the fall, therefore they will need to find organizations and clubs that are available all year around as well, so they could help with the maintenance of the cemetery throughout the summer. Also, the Committee could look for teens that are involved in summer programs/camps to generate more help. Most of these organizations are looking for community service in which they receive points and awards, especially the organizations at Radford University and Girl Scouts and Boy Scouts. While they earn points they could learn more about the historical significance of the Mountain View Cemetery.

And, of course, Radford University Service Learning has done a wonderful job organizing student and faculty activities in support of the Mountain View Cemetery and

we expect that they will continue their efforts into the future under the coordination of Teresa Dickens. Here are some potential classes, activities, clubs and organizations that could coordinate:

- Continue having University 100 classes help with Cleanup Days;
- Continue having Dr. Cliff Boyd's Archaeology classes work at the cemetery;
- Art or Recreation classes might help with designing and building the kiosk (described in Section 5);
- Another Applied Anthropology class might continue the work on Mountain View Cemetery that we have started here with this set of recommendation;
- Additional Anthropology classes might continue the oral history work;
- History classes might collaborate with Anthropology classes on the oral history documentation; and
- Sociology classes might also get involved with community-based projects.

PHASE THREE

After the Committee has started contacting organizations that would like to help with the maintenance, they should begin creating a maintenance and work schedule. A schedule of the times and days in which the different groups could meet is a great way to organize needed activities at the cemetery. This way there will be no questions or problems as to who comes on what days, and each organization could take turns equally. This will also aid the Committee in keeping the organizational component sufficient. They can use an Excel spread sheet or Microsoft word to create a schedule, print them out and give them to the organizations and clubs. They might also pass the schedule out to the congregations during church services so everyone knows what's going on. Members of the congregations might also like to participate if they're free one of those days.

PHASE FOUR

We have also recommended that the Committee could use a website to attract community and regional recognition about the cemetery. Organizations and clubs could view the website to find out information about the cemetery and contact the Committee if they would like to donate funds, equipment and services. This is a great way for the Committee to gain recognition for the work that they are trying to do with the Mountain View Cemetery.

One thing to consider is to ask for help from an RU class(s) or Independent Studies and the Computer Science Club to help build a website to educate people about the Mountain View Cemetery and to receive donations. This needs to involve a collaborative effort between Computer Science students who could "build" the website, and Anthropology and Archaeology students who will have direct knowledge about the archaeological and photo documentation of the cemetery. The Mountain View Cemetery archaeological and photo documentation records could be "preserved" by placing them on the website (like Dr. Lynn Rainville is doing for African-American cemeteries in Albemarle and Amhearst Counties in central Virginia). The Computer Science Club could also help the Committee create schedules through other programs such as Excel,

which could be posted on the website. For ideas on how to create a website refer to Section 2.

CONCLUSION

This section has presented some ideas on ways that the Mountain View Cemetery Committee might organize the churches, and also stretch out a wider net to include Radford and Radford University organizations in fundraising, promotion, cleanup, and maintenance activities for the Mountain View Cemetery. After the Committee has contacted local organizations, they could make a schedule to organize and regularize maintenance activities for the cemetery. They might also start collections to raise church/community funds to get the equipment needed. One avenue to seriously consider is to contact local businesses in Radford, as well as larger home improvement businesses like Wal-Mart and Lowes for donations of mowing equipment, sign-building materials, benches, and even an equipment shed (as recommended in earlier sections of this report). In addition, once established, the web of community help and connections needs to be sustained. This especially means that the Committee needs to target and continue to seek and educate younger generations – in grade schools, high schools, university's, and youth organizations – about the history embodied in the Mountain View Cemetery and the value of preserving the Afro-Appalachian heritage for many generations to come.

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2/27/07 Site visit to Schaeffer Community Cemetery, Christiansburg, VA., for photographic documentation, by Mary LaLone.

Mountain View Cemetery Committee

11/13/06 Initial project discussion to establish the class-community collaboration, held at the Mountain View Cemetery Committee Meeting by Mary LaLone and Teresa Dickens. Mountain Olive United Methodist Church, Radford, VA.

1/23/07 Class visit by Lulabelle Lewis, Deacon George Turner and his wife Betty Turner, Carlton English, and Teresa Dickens. Applied Anthropology class, Radford University.

3/6/07 Focus group interview held at the Mountain View Cemetery Committee Meeting by the Radford University Applied Anthropology class research team. Mountain Olive United Methodist Church, Radford, VA.

Rainville, Lynn

3/5/07 Public presentation by Dr. Rainville and class-community discussion with Dr. Rainville about the Mountain View Cemetery. Involved the Applied Anthropology class, community members Lulabelle Lewis and Sarah Carter, and RU Dept. of Sociology and Anthropology faculty members.

Wagner, Melinda

2/15/07 Class visit by Dr. Melinda Wagner, Applied Anthropology class, Radford University.

APPENDIX 1

Chicora Foundation, Inc., Materials

- African-American Cemeteries
- Cemetery Preservation
- Grave Matters: The Preservation of African-American Cemeteries
- Cleaning (Gravestones)
- Best Practices for Cemetery Lawn Maintenance

APPENDIX 2

A Brief Guide to Protecting and Researching Historic African American Cemeteries in Albemarle County, by Dr. Lynn Rainville

APPENDIX 3

Legal Statutes

VIRGINIA STATUTES

- I. § 18.2-95, Grand Larceny
 - A. Person who commits larceny/person of another/money or thing/value \$5 or more,
or
 - B. Commits larceny/not from person of another/goods or chattels/value \$200 or more,
or
 - C. Commits larceny/not from person of another/of handgun, rifle, shotgun/regardless
of value
 - D. Imprisonment/fine not more than \$2500

- II. § 18.2-96, Petit Larceny
 - A. Any person who commits larceny/person of another/money or thing/value less than
\$5, or
 - B. Commits larceny/not from person of another/goods or chattels/value less than
\$200
 - C. Class 1 misdemeanor

- III. § 18.2-119, Trespass
 - A. Person without authority of law
 - B. Goes upon/remains upon lands/buildings/premises of another/any portion thereof
 - C. After having been forbidden to do so, either orally or in writing, by the
owner/custodian
 - D. Or by a posted sign
 - E. Guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor

- IV. § 18.2-120, Instigating Trespass by Others
 - A. Any person who solicits/encourages/exhorts/instigates others
 - B. To go upon/remain upon lands/buildings/premises of another/any portion thereof
 - C. Knowing such other persons to have been forbidden, either orally or in writing, by
the owner/custodian
 - D. Guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor

- V. § 18.2-121, Entering Property of Another for Purpose of Damaging It

- A. Unlawful for any person to enter land/dwelling/outhouse/other building
 - B. For the purpose of damaging property/any contents thereof
 - C. Or in any manner to interfere with the rights of owner/user
 - D. Guilty of Class 1 misdemeanor. (If person intentionally selects property entered because of race/conviction/color/national origin, penalty includes mandatory jail term.)
- VI. § 18.2-126, Violation of Sepulchre
- A. Person unlawfully disinters/displaces a dead human body/or part
 - B. Which has been deposited in vault/grave/other burial place
 - C. Guilty of a Class 4 felony
- VII. § 18.2-127, Injuries to Churches, Church Property, Cemeteries, Burial Grounds
- A. Person willfully/maliciously commits any of the following (#1-3 are Class 1 misdemeanors)
 - 1. Destroys, removes, cuts, breaks, removes or carries away flowers, wreaths, etc. on/within church property or within ceremony
 - 2. Destroys, mutilates, injures, removes, carries away flowers, wreaths, etc., or other ornaments placed within/on church property or upon any grave/tomb/monument/burial place
 - 3. Obstructs ingress/egress to/from church/cemetery/associated lot
 - 4. Destroys, mutilates, defaces, injures, removes object/structure permanently affixed within/on church property/tomb/monument/gravestone/other structure/place of burial (Class 6 felony).
- VIII. § 18.2-137, Injuring, etc., any Property, Monument
- A. Person unlawfully destroys/defaces/damages/removes
 - B. Without intent to steal
 - 1. Any property/real or personal/not his own
 - 2. Any war veterans memorial/Civil War monument or city/town/county boundary marker
 - 3. Class 3 misdemeanor
 - C. With intent to cause injury
 - 1. Guilty of Class 1 misdemeanor (damage/value less than \$1000 or Class 6 felony (if over \$1000)).

2. Cost established by fair market cost of repair/replacement

IX. § 18.2-140, Destruction of trees, shrubs, etc.

- A. Unlawful to pick, pull, pull up, tear, tear up, dig, dig up, cut, break, injure, burn, destroy
- B. Whole/in part any tree, shrub, vine, plant, flower, turf growing or being
- C. Upon land of another or land reserved/maintained by Commonwealth as public park, sanctuary or refuge of wildlife, or set aside/maintained as public park by a park authority created under 15.2-5702
- D. Without permission.
- E. Class 3 misdemeanor.

X. § 10.1-1003, Cave Protection Act

- A. Permit required from the Department of Conservation and Recreation before excavating/removing any archaeological, paleontological, prehistoric, historic feature of any cave (in addition to receiving written permission of property owner, per 10.1-1004)
- B. Statute outlines procedures/criteria for obtaining a permit.
- C. Violation is a Class 1 misdemeanor.

XI. § 10.1-1004, Vandalism

- A. Unlawful for any person without express/prior/written permission of owner
- B. To break/break off/crack/carve upon/write/burn or otherwise mark upon, remove or in any manner destroy/disturb/deface/harm surfaces of any cave or natural material found therein
- C. Break/force/tamper with any lock, gate, door, obstruction designed to control/prevent access to any cave
- D. Remove/deface/tamper with a sign
- E. Excavate/remove/destroy/injure/deface/or in any manner disturb any burial grounds, historic/prehistoric resources/archaeological site/part thereof including relics, inscriptions, fossils, bones, remains of historic human activity
- F. Class 1 misdemeanor

XII. § 10.1-2214, Underwater Historic Property

- A. Unlawful for person/firm/corporation to conduct any type of recovery operations
- B. Involving removal/destruction/disturbance of any underwater historic property (defined: any submerged shipwreck, vessel, cargo, tackle, including any underwater archaeological specimen that has remained unclaimed on state-owned river bottoms and has historic value)

- C. Without first receiving permit from the Virginia Marine Resources Commission
- D. Class 1 misdemeanor/forfeiture of objects recovered

Virginia Antiquities Act:

XIII. § 10.1-2302, Permit Required to Conduct Field Investigations

- A. Unlawful for any person to conduct **any type** of field investigation/exploration/recovery operation
- B. Involving the removal/destruction/disturbance or any object of antiquity on a state-controlled land/archeological sites without first receiving a permit from the Department of Historic Resources
- C. (Additional provisions detailing ownership of artifacts; conduct of excavation/exploration/restrictions). Class 1 misdemeanor.

XIV. § 10.1-2305, Permit Required for the Archaeological Excavation of Human Remains

- A. Unlawful for any person to conduct **any type** of archaeological field investigation
- B. Involving removal of human skeletal remains **or** any associated artifacts from any human burial
- C. Regardless of the age of the archaeological site/regardless of ownership
- D. Without first obtaining a permit from the Department of Historic Resources. (No criminal penalty specified.)

XV. § 10.1-2306, Violations (of the Virginia Antiquities Act)

- A. Unlawful to intentionally deface/damage/destroy/displace/disturb or remove
- B. Any object of antiquity on designated state archaeological site/state-controlled land
- C. Class 1 misdemeanor.

XVI. § 28.2-1203, Unlawful Use of Subaqueous Beds

- A. Unlawful to build/dump/trespass/encroach upon or over, or take/use any materials
- B. From beds of bays/ocean/rivers/streams/creeks which are properties of the Commonwealth
- C. Unless pursuant to a permit under listed conditions
- D. Class 1 misdemeanor.

XVII. § 32.1-303, Penalty for Trafficking in Bodies

- A. Except as provided in 32.1-299/-302, if any person buys/sells any dead human body

- B. Or traffics in same/procures for trafficking any dead human body
- C. To any place outside the Commonwealth
- D. Class 1 misdemeanor.

XVIII. § 32.1-289.1, Sale of Body Parts Prohibited

- A. With exception of hair, ova, blood, & other self-replicating body fluids
- B. Unlawful for any person to sell/offer to sell/buy/offer to buy
- C. Any natural body part **for any reason**
- D. Certain medical/scientific purposes excepted
- E. Class 6 felony.

Related noncriminal statutes:

XIX. § 28.2-1200, Ungranted beds of bays, rivers, creeks and shores of the sea to remain in common

- A. All the beds/of bays, rivers, creeks, shores of the sea within the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth
- B. Not conveyed by special grant or compact
- C. Remain the property of the Commonwealth and
- D. May be used by people of the Commonwealth for fishing/fowling/hunting/taking and catching oysters/other shellfish

XX. § 28.2-1202, Rights of owners to extend to mean low-water mark

- A. Subject to 28.2-1200, limits/bounds of tracts of land lying on bays, rivers, creeks, shores/within jurisdiction of Commonwealth
- B. And the rights/privileges of owners of such lands
- C. Extend to the mean low-water mark but no farther (see statute for exception)

APPENDIX 4

Guidelines for Historic Graveyard Preservation, by Lynette Strangstad