

**The Mortuary Constructions of William Rufus Jackson:
A Demographic and Spatial Analysis of Folk Art Tombstones in the
East Alabama Area**

by

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Abstract

Mortuary analysis in historical archaeology is a field promising a wealth of information concerning past attitudes towards death. Previous studies have concentrated on large-scale studies over large geographical areas to ascertain relationships between manifestations of mortuary ritual (primarily the headstone and the cemetery) with community demographics and ideology. This paper will be a preliminary inspection at a smaller-scale limited to a single stone carver during the 19th century in the east Alabama/west Georgia area: William “Rock” Jackson. The artist, his template and the possible relationship of the mortuary constructions to the demographics of the community are of primary interest in this study.

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Table of Contents

Abstract.....	ii
Acknowledgements.....	iii
List of Tables.....	vi
List of Figures.....	vii
Abbreviations.....	x
Chapter One: Introduction.....	1
Background.....	2
Temporal Factors.....	5
Death in the South.....	8
Inflation in the South.....	11
Chapter Two: Theoretical Perspectives.....	12
Anthropological Approach.....	12
Geographical Approach.....	15
Opposing Points of View.....	17
Chapter Three: The Research Plan.....	19
Ethical Considerations.....	20
Methods.....	20
Limitations of the Study.....	25
Chapter Four: Description of the Data.....	26

Terminology.....	26
Variables.....	26
Hypotheses.....	45
Chapter Five: Testing and Analysis.....	46
Hypothesis One.....	46
Hypothesis Two.....	57
Hypothesis Three.....	60
Hypothesis Four.....	61
Hypothesis Five.....	64
Hypothesis Six.....	68
Hypothesis Seven.....	71
Hypothesis Eight.....	73
Summary.....	74
Chapter Six: Conclusions.....	78
References.....	82
Appendix 1.1: Analysis Sheet.....	86
Appendix 1.2: Cemeteries with Rock Jackson.....	87
Appendix 1.3: Data Sheet.....	88
Appendix 1.4: Pictures.....	110

List of Tables

Table 1. Correlation between gender and mortuary design elements	47
Table 2. Correlation of gender to presence of fern branches.....	49
Table 3. Correlation of presence of gender to fern branched: individuals 16+.....	50
Table 4. Correlation of gender with presence of half circles.....	50
Table 5. Correlation of gender with presence of hearts.....	51
Table 6. Correlation of gender with presence of hooked bars.....	52
Table 7. Correlation of gender with plain mortuary stones.....	53
Table 8. Correlation of gender with presence of willow tree design.....	54
Table 9. Correlation of gender with mortuary stone form.....	56
Table 10. Correlation of gender to border design.....	57
Table 11. Spatial Decay Model Test.....	63
Table 12. Results of statistical tests.....	76
Table 13. Results of addendum tests.....	77

List of Figures

Figure 1. William “Rock” Jackson.....	2
Figure 2. Map of Cemeteries Studied.....	22
Figure 3. Double Half Circles.....	27
Figure 4. Triple Half Circles.....	28
Figure 5. Heart.....	28
Figure 6. Criss-crossed table slab	29
Figure 7. Single Hand.....	29
Figure 8. Omega Sign.....	30
Figure 9. Drooping Ferns.....	30
Figure 10. Leafy Foliage.....	31
Figure 11. Double Hands.....	31
Figure 12. Willow Tree.....	32
Figure 13. Ladder.....	32
Figure 14. Sunburst.....	33
Figure 15. Tapered Quadrangle.....	33
Figure 16. Clock.....	34
Figure 17. Triangle.....	34
Figure 18. Encircled Hooked Bars.....	35
Figure 19. Plus signs.....	35

Figure 20. Masonic.....	36
Figure 21. Flowers.....	36
Figure 22. Star.....	37
Figure 23. Wavy Line.....	37
Figure 24. Wheel.....	38
Figure 25. All-seeing eye.....	38
Figure 26. Double banded edging.....	39
Figure 27. Single banded edging.....	39
Figure 28. Quartered Circles.....	40
Figure 29. Tablet.....	40
Figure 30. Lawn.....	41
Figure 31. Obelisk.....	41
Figure 32. Tapered Tablet.....	42
Figure 33. Raised-top inscription.....	42
Figure 34. Grave box.....	43
Figure 35. Relationship of gender to mortuary design.....	48
Figure 36. Relationship of gender to mortuary design: fern branches.....	49
Figure 37. Relationship of gender to presence of fern branches, individuals 16+.....	50
Figure 38. Relationship of gender with presence of half circles.....	51
Figure 39. Relationship of gender with presence of hearts.....	52
Figure 40. Relationship of gender with presence of hooked bars.....	53
Figure 41. Relationship of gender with plain mortuary stones.....	54
Figure 42. Relationship of gender to presence of willow tree design.....	55

Figure 43. Relationship of gender with mortuary stone form.....	56
Figure 44. Relationship of gender to border design.....	57
Figure 45. Relationship of age to presence of fern branch design.....	59
Figure 46. Relationship of age to mortuary stone size.....	61
Figure 47. Spatial Decay Model Test.....	63
Figure 48. Isobar Map.....	64
Figure 49. Relationship of mortuary stone size to personal property value.....	65
Figure 50. Relationship of personal property value to stone size, age adjusted.....	66
Figure 51. Relationship of real property value to headstone size.....	67
Figure 52. Relationship of real property value to headstone size, age adjusted.....	67
Figure 53. Design frequency by decade.....	69
Figure 54. Gravestone form through time.....	70
Figure 55. Border design through time.....	70
Figure 56. Relationship of personal property to total design count.....	71
Figure 57. Relationship of personal property to total design count, age adjusted.....	72
Figure 58. Relationship of real property to total design count.....	72
Figure 59. Relationship of real property to total design count, age adjusted.....	73
Figure 60. Relationship of time to number of design elements.....	74

List of Abbreviations

ASE	All-Seeing Eye
CP	Clock and Pendulum
CTS	Criss-crossed Table Slab
DBE	Double Banded Edging
DFB	Drooping Fern Branches
DHC	Double Half Circles
DHEO	Double Hands Pointing to Each Other
DHH	Double Hands Holding
EHB	Encircled Hooked Bars
F	Fern
FPL	Finger Pointing to Left
FPR	Finger Pointing to the Right
FPU	Finger Pointing Up
Fw	Flower
GB	Grave Box
H	Heart
HB	Hooked Bars
L	Ladder
M	Masonic

OS	Omega Sign
PS	Plus Signs
QC	Quartered Circles
RTI	Raised Top Inscription
S	Sunburst
SBE	Single Banded Edging
St	Star
TQ	Tapered Quadrangle
TT	Tapered Tablet
W	Wheel
WT	Willow Tree
5PS	Five-Pointed Star

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

Much information can be inferred by what a person leaves behind when they pass. As such, many archaeologists and anthropologists have made cemetery studies a highlight in their work. Dethlefsen and Deetz (1966) introduced the study of gravestones in order to test methods commonly used by archaeologists. Since that time, many other studies have been completed on historic cemeteries in an attempt to see exactly how gravestones (and thus, all artifacts) serve as an expression of society. Their function as an indicator of class, ideology, behavior, and so forth is something debated among archaeologists, anthropologists and even geographers.

To add to the wealth of information on historic mortuary analysis and include more insight for future academic discussion, I will undertake an examination of gravestones in the east Alabama area. My analysis will concentrate on the work of a single stone carver, William “Rock” Jackson. This study is significant for two reasons: first, there have been very few studies done on historic cemeteries in the South (Gorman and DiBlasi 1981 and Jacqueline Lott 2000 are two exceptions), and even less done in Alabama. Secondly, no study that I have found has concentrated on the work of a single stone-carver. In several cases, variability among different local artists may lead to invalid generalizations. What I am interested in examining in my study is whether or not socio-economic differences manifest in the work of a single stone-carver, the extent to which grave-marker form will vary over space, and how much variability we can expect within that stone-carver’s work template.

Background

In this chapter, I will discuss the history associated with this study, and provide examples and discussions of other studies similar to it. I will include an overview of the stone carver as well as discussion of how death was viewed at different points in time. A discussion of other studies will be included, along with an examination of the Southern mindset towards death.

Rock Jackson



Figure 1 William “Rock” Jackson

Before beginning a discussion of grave markers, one should consider the life of the stone carver in order to better understand his work. William Rufus “Rock” Jackson was born October 10, 1808 in Mecklenburg Co, Virginia, to Nathaniel and Millie Turner Holmes Jackson. His father was a miller with experience in building and operating water - powered mills, so the family often had to relocate as Nathaniel’s experience was needed. As his position necessitated proximity to a creek or stream, the Jackson family settled near the Little River in Morgan County, Georgia, when Jackson was 10 years old. Nathaniel bought 300 acres that contained a gin house, which later became known as Jackson Mill. Here, Rock learned skills from his father that he later employed as an adult (Anonymous 2006).

Jackson married Martha Foster in 1830 in Green County, Georgia. The Creek Indian Cession of 1832 and the creation of Chambers County, Alabama, provided Rock with the opportunity to buy land in this new county. He purchased 177 acres in 1836 but did not move there until 1841. By the time the family moved from Harris County, Georgia, to Chambers County, Alabama, the couple had seven children. Initially, the family settled about eight miles northwest of LaFayette in the Marcoot community. While there, Rock continued to buy and sell land. He eventually settled west of Penton on Sandy Creek (Anonymous 1999 and 2006).

Martha passed away in 1849, leaving eight children aged 3 months to 18 years old: Lucinda Rebecca Jackson (1831) m. Richard H. Jones; Burrell Nathaniel Jackson (1833) m. Winnifred Gammill; John Turner Jackson (1834) m. Rebecca Alsobrook; Cavel Jackson (1836) m. Mary Williams; Sarah A. L. Jackson (1837) m. B.W. Jones; William Truette Jackson (1839); Edwin Walker Jackson (1841); Amanda Jane Jackson (1843) m. James H. Ragland; Nancy Elizabeth Jackson (1845) m. Elias Harmon; Andrew Taylor Jackson (1846) m. Lucy Ida Cryer; and Larkin Benjamin Jackson (1849) (Anonymous 2006 and Davidson 1998: 124-125).

Following Martha's death, Jackson married Lucy Carter that same year. They had three children before Lucy passed away in 1883: Samantha Clara Jackson (1851); Talitha Cumi Jackson (1853); and James Moore Jackson (1858) m. Carrie Ophelia Moore. Following Lucy's death, Rock married Martha A. Davis. The Civil War took the lives of two of the Jackson sons and injured four others. After the war, Rock was forced to sign a loyalty oath required for those who had supported the Confederate forces (Anonymous 2006).

In 1847, William Rufus Jackson joined the Macedonia Primitive Baptist Church. However, in 1865, the church excluded him from fellowship for joining a Masonic Fraternity. He then became affiliated with the Missionary Baptist Church but was restored to fellowship in 1889

at Macedonia after claiming that he was no longer affiliated with the Masonic Order (Anonymous 2006).

There are many stories concerning the character of William Rufus Jackson. By most accounts he was an innovative man with ideas ahead of his time. It is believed that he was one of the first men to conceive of a “horseless carriage” and reportedly almost ruined a good buggy trying to find a way to make it run without a horse. He tried to operate his carriage by using two big wheels that could be sped up like old corn sheller wheels. Chains from these wheels to rear wheels of the buggy was his plan to make the buggy run when he got the wheels going with a crank that another person had to turn while sitting on the buggy. It took one to crank and one to guide the carriage. Additionally, when he built his house, his well, woodhouse, cellar, buggy shed and toilet were all under one roof. This made things more convenient for the family who did not have to go out in the rain for wood and water. He also built the first swing bridge anyone had seen in the area (Anonymous 2006).

As a man with many interests, Rock Jackson also owned and operated a gin, a grist mill, and a jug factory with a wool machine. Though he never made pottery headstones, it was the local schist or steatite that provided material for his monuments and gave him his nickname (Brackner 2006: 39). With the green stone taken from his quarry three miles south of Milltown and two miles west of Penton, he made many tombstones. He finished, lettered, and decorated the stones himself, many designed with what seems to be Masonic imagery. He designed the stones for many people of the community and in the surrounding areas including his own family members. He even finished his own obelisk before he passed away in 1892. After his death, his youngest child, James M. Jackson, took over the stone working business and eventually moved it to Roanoke where it became the Roanoke Marble Works (Anonymous 2006).

Temporal Factors

No study of mortuary trends would be complete without a discussion of the attitudes towards death manifesting themselves in the art and rituals associated with the institution. Indeed, most studies of headstones focus heavily, if not specifically, on this issue (Dethlefsen and Deetz 1966; Gorman and DiBlasi 1981; Rainville 1999). Of primary interest is the shift in design motif and tombstone size over time. It should be noted that although these studies are helpful as a basis for patterns in mortuary transitions, they should by no means be considered exact models as attitudes may also vary based on location and/or ethnic background. The following synopsis of attitudes is intended to be an initial guide. Every study, including this one, can produce its own conclusions concerning local attitudes of death.

During the early years of American settlement (late eighteenth to early nineteenth century), life was harsh, and for many, the future uncertain. Puritanical notions of death pervaded society in many places, which included uncertainty about the afterlife. The iconography of this time is said by some to represent a fear of death (Rainville 1999). Because this period demonstrates high death rates, sudden contact with death was a part of life (Dumont and Foss 1972). This period is characterized by terms such as “d’yd” and “death” in epitaphs and two-dimensional slate stones (Dethlefsen and Deetz 1966). Because of the high death rate, death was a prevalent part of daily life; however, popular religious beliefs at the time dictated the uncertainty of where the soul would spend eternity. Thus, mortuary imagery often glorified and terrorized death at the same time. Winged skulls and cherubs were popular representations of the belief that corporeal remains ascended into heaven (Dethlefsen and Deetz 1966).

The early to mid nineteenth century is characterized as the sentimentilization and domestication of death (Rainville 1999: 557-560). Evangelical revivals of the time emphasized

the importance of scriptures, a conversion experience and a sensationalized or emotional reaction to death. Uncertainty of the afterlife was replaced by promises of a posthumous reward for the righteous. A shift to a more peaceful view of death is materialized in the imagery and wording contained on headstones. “Sleep” and “rest” are popularly noted in epitaphs, and other symbols such as an index finger pointing to heaven or flowers portray death as an occasion for jubilation and resurrection (Rainville 1999). Rainville (1999: 557) states that while “death” appeared on 50 percent of stones in Hanover, New Hampshire from 1770 to 1809, the percentage fell to 26 percent between 1810 to 1859. Conversely, the word “sleep” increased from 20 percent to 48 percent during the same periods.

Popular urn and willow icons of this period are said to symbolize mourning and therefore act as a reflection of an increasing depersonalization of death and memorial (Dethlefsen and Deetz 1966). The shift from Puritanical beliefs to Unitarianism and Methodism (sparked by the First Great Awakening) marked attitudes during this time. Also taking place was the Romantic Movement among intellectuals which emphasized emotional experiences, peace and beauty.

Another important movement in the mid nineteenth century is the rise of the rural cemetery. Spurred by the expansion of cities and neglect of urban cemeteries of time, advocates for a formal town “memorial” ground pushed for secluded burial plots surrounded by iron fencing where the dead could rest peacefully. Appealing to people’s desire to be remembered in a dignified manner, cemetery reformers pointed out that family cemeteries could be forgotten or even destroyed over time as land was bought and sold, but a perpetual care cemetery offered the promise of eternal memory in landscape reflecting the refined, civilized nature of the “enlightened” society. These cemeteries can also be interpreted as a movement towards a more “civic-minded” community, or signify the beginning of isolation of mortuary practices in society.

Mark Schantz (2008) argues that these rural cemeteries promoted masculine accomplishment and civic achievement of the time. Those who died fighting in the Civil War could look forward to being buried with Greek revival architecture with the assurance of being remembered gloriously in our nation's history.

The mid to late nineteenth century is one of euphemized death. Industrialism and technology affected ideas about death during this time. Death was increasingly understood as caused by nature, not original sin. Architectural forms such as pillars and inanimate designs like crescent moons, flags, leaves and flowers, are popular during this period. Additionally, an increase in mortuary variability has been described as the "consumerism of death" (Clark 1987:383-395).

At the turn of the twentieth century, American society experienced a replacement of Victorian attitudes towards death with a more institutionalized, isolated stance. This time is characterized by some as psychological avoidance of death, and was explored heavily by Kubler-Ross (1969). People no longer expected to die at home, but in a hospital. Thus, death became something relegated to the margins of society, and no longer an unavoidable part of everyday life.

Advances in medicine during this time caused life expectancies to be relatively prolonged, again making death a less visible part of society. The sequestration of death resulted in the simplification of death rituals. Stones became smaller, iconography became simple or often plain (Rainville 1999). Making an appearance during this time are lawn markers and perpetual care cemeteries, which reduced the need for frequent cemetery visits.

Death in the South

The previous discussion focused on the shift in attitudes towards death over time. However, time is not the only variable to be taken under consideration, but space as well. The American South has been largely ignored in terms of its treatment of death within society. Although death is a commonality in every culture, the cultural manifestations it produces vary by region. The American South is no exception.

While many studies attribute the transformation of popular death ritual in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries to the Romantic Movement, Randy Sparks (2006) attributes attitudes towards death during this period in the South to the Evangelical movement. The movement began after the outbreak of the Great Revival in Kentucky in 1801 and it has been estimated that two-thirds of all southern whites had an evangelical affiliation on the eve of the Civil War (Sparks 2006). The success of this movement is often attributed to the evangelicals' ability to convert the terrors of death of the unrighteous life to a sense of rejoicing found when a virtuous, converted individual passes to the next life. A central theme in the evangelical movement was the afterlife, and the horrors that awaited the unconverted. Evangelical ministers would also often attribute the high rate of natural disasters and disease as retribution for immorality. As such, death and God's divine justice was at the center of many evangelical sermons.

Another central theme in Southern death culture is that of family. Dying was, ideally, a social event (Sparks 2006). The departing individual would ideally be surrounded by family and friends in what amounted to a deeply emotional religious service where the dying could seek comfort in prayer and worship with the community, and the survivors could reflect on the afterlife and their own relationship with God. To die suddenly or alone was not the desired way to transmigrate from the life to the next.

Infant death was another unfortunate fact of Southern life in the nineteenth century. It is estimated that children under five years of age accounted for over 40 percent of total death rate during this time (Sparks 2006). The common view of children during the time was that they were innocent. The high percentage of consolation literature in the evangelical press aimed at parents who had lost children suggests an attachment to deceased children (Sparks 2006). This stands in contrast to the puritanical detachment experienced during the Colonial period of New England due to high infant mortality rates.

Perhaps the overarching theme of evangelical belief is reunion with deceased family and friends in the afterlife. This theme was made even more potent when one considers the separation many families experienced in the highly mobile society of the times. Many people, separated over space, could seek solace in the fact that if they did not meet their families again on earth, they could see them in heaven by becoming a righteous, evangelical Christian. The afterlife was also depicted as a reward for pious living, or a reward for leading a life as set forth in evangelical tenants. As such, death for many people was considered to be joyful event, as followers were urged not to mourn for those who have gone to their reward.

Times of war often present dichotomy of good against evil, giving meaning to death. During times of peace, death is conceived as disruptive and confusing. However, Mark Schantz (2008) believes that the attitudes towards death established during the Antebellum Period prepared the South for the death toll the Civil War. Epidemics such as yellow fever, small pox, scarlet fever, and cholera also made death an extremely visible part in early nineteenth century life. Consumption was also reportedly responsible for one out of every five deaths during the first half of the nineteenth century (Rothman 1995:13). The data suggests that if an individual in Antebellum society survived infancy, he/she might have a life expectancy of around 40 (Wells

2000:39). The sad expectancy of many parents losing their children to death before they passed is evidenced in many sermons aimed at preparing parishioners for an untimely loss (Schantz 2008: 11). Popular children's books of time also instructed children on funeral rites and explained death in terms of a transformation to the afterlife. Schantz (2008) believes that this death-accepting mindset should not be underestimated when considering a nation on the eve of war.

With a death toll of 620,000 (Schantz 2008:1), the American Civil War undoubtedly effected the way society viewed death and the afterlife. Schantz argues that resignation of death as an inevitable part of life was already an integral part of death culture, and thus translated well into a period where death became an extremely visual part of life. Living a righteous life interpreted to doing one's duty by serving during the war. Armed with a stern acceptance of death and belief in an afterlife reunited with family and friends, soldiers gathered en masse for a hard, brutal struggle. Families freely gave up their sons for a belief in something greater than that held by their present reality.

A central belief in the South during the American Civil War was that God was on their side, and victory was certain (Stowell 1998). The death of Stonewall Jackson was a turning point and although the South still believed their cause was just and supported by God, many began to see the losses as punishment from God for their sins of idolatry (of Stonewall Jackson) and pride. The eventual defeat in the spring of 1865 was not interpreted as God's support for their adversary, but rather a punishment as any father would chastise his children (Stowell 1998). Southerners clung to the church for solace during the reconstruction years. With the North controlling so much of the economic and political life in the South, the church was one place that southerners could keep their identity, and evangelicals of the time encouraged homogeneity

within the community where religion was concerned and did not “forge bonds of gender, class, or denomination” (Stowell 1998:6).

Although the South suffered defeat in the American Civil War and the subsequent economic hardship and embarrassment, their strong religious ties did not seem to waiver. Death was often rationalized with sentiments such as “the Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away” and “whom God loveth he chastenth” (Stowell 1998:36). The feeling that God had an ultimate plan not to be questioned seemed to be the driving force in the faith of the time. Death was met as it had always been: with acceptance and a belief that all things work well together for those who love God.

Inflation in the South

Because one of the components in this study deals with property value, inflation during this time will be examined very briefly. Both the North and the South resorted to inflation to finance the Civil War. Eugene Lerner (1954a) conducted the quintessential study of money in the Confederacy. He examined the movement of money in the South and constructed an index of the total stock of money in the Confederacy as well as an index of wholesale prices based on studies of four major Southern cities. He discovered that in January of 1861, the total stock of money in the Confederacy was \$94.6 million (Thornton and Ekelund 2004: 72). The total amount of bank notes by January 1864 was \$1094 million. Lerner calculated that by the end of the American Civil War, prices increased in the South by 92 percent. He further calculated that at the end of the American Civil War \$100 had the same purchasing power as \$1 before the war. Inflation is an important consideration in this study when considering property value over time. Property value will be used as an indicator of economic status in this study.

CHAPTER TWO: THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES

This chapter will outline the basis of my research by examining studies and theories associated with interpreting the death ritual and its manifestations. I have included approaches from anthropology, archaeology, geography and included some contradictions to the theories.

Anthropological Approach

Decades of research on mortuary analysis and material culture on the part of earlier researchers have informed my discussion of the relationships between headstones and their cultural context. The most useful perspective is that material culture represents a reflection of the socio-economic order within a society. With this perspective, the expectation is that funerary investment will directly relate to the individual's age, sex, ethnicity, class, and so forth. Several archaeological studies have examined this assumption with three of the most prominent studies being those by Lewis Binford (1971), Brad Bartel (1982) and John O'Shea (1984).

Perhaps the most widely cited is an article by Lewis Binford. In this article, "Mortuary Practices: Their Study and Their Potential" in *A Memoir of the Society for American Archaeology* (1971), he makes two contentions. First, he contends that as social complexity increases, so does the mortuary ritual employed by a given society. As such, we may expect to find a high degree of variability based on social status within a given community in the United States. Variation comes in several forms in mortuary analysis; Binford considers three variables in his study. They include the treatment of the body, the differential facility in which the body was placed, and grave furniture (Binford 1971:21). Other studies have expanded on this view to include ritual as a variable (Metcalf and Huntington 1991). Grave furniture will be the focus of

most interest in this present study, but the theory applies to other aspects of mortuary analysis as well.

Lewis Binford's second assertion in his article (1971) is that that dimensions of the social persona are directly reflected in the mortuary practices of a given community, or that social dimensions are directly related to funerary investment. The social persona is an extension of Ward Goodenough's (1965) term "social identity." Binford (1971:17) defines the social persona as the composite of all the individual's identities maintained in life. The main dimensions of the social persona recognized in mortuary practices are age, sex, social position, and social affiliations (Binford 1971:14). Most, if not all, of these dimensions can be inferred from historic gravestones paired with archival research. As such, the historic cemetery is an excellent place to test Binford's assertions.

Brad Bartel (1982) made similar assumptions in studies on death rituals in Europe. In his article "A Historical Review of Ethnological and Archaeological Analyses of Mortuary Practice," he reviews the development of mortuary analytic theory. He suggests the field has been limited by the functionalist perspective and could stand to incorporate structuralism in order to advance such study. While past studies have focused on mortuary practices' role in the promotion of social solidarity, economic reciprocity and the transmission of inheritance, he believes that focusing on the religious and ideological aspect will add to the development of the field. He further believes that a structural analysis of mortuary practice would entail a small-scale comparative analysis in order to determine how death-related behaviors fulfill a function in social life (1982:45). Such an analysis would include observations made from myth, kinship and other societal relationships and look for their possible manifestations in mortuary ritual. Of special interest in this category would be aspects that reinforce the contrast between life and

death, creating dualisms often manifested in mortuary practice. Bartel (1982:45) mentions one dualism, the cemetery – village, that is of special interest to studies in historic mortuary remains, particularly tombstone analysis.

Bartel joins Binford in claiming that mortuary ritual is directly related to an individual's socio-economic status. He claims that when a mortuary sequence is divided into its component parts, the component dealing with the disposal of the dead shifted in importance directly with other variables (age, sex, status, and social affiliation). He cites the use of wailing among the Spanish Basques, Polish Catholics and Irish Catholics as being directly proportional to the status of the deceased. He then goes on to say that “monumentality of burial is also proportional to status” (Bartel 1982:55).

John O'Shea (1984) seems to have a similar theoretical position concerning the role of mortuary ritual in society. In his investigation of mortuary practices of the Omaha, Pawnee and Arikara Indian groups, he concludes by stating that certain mortuary symbols mark relative positions within a group (O'Shea 1984:284). Such symbols represented in his studies include stone pipes, expensive trade items, and beads, both native made and of glass. Because of the changes in material cultural inventory from site to site, such symbols were not cross-culturally consistent with relation to socio-economic position. However, he was able to construct a relative hierarchy of individuals at a given site based on the material culture available at that locale.

A summary of O'Shea's work provides three statements important to the demonstration of linking aspects of the living society with the disposal of the dead (O'Shea 1984:21). These include:

1. Mortuary differentiation is patterned, and its elements are integrated with other aspects of the socio-cultural system.

2. The mortuary differentiation accorded to an individual, although not necessarily isomorphic, is consistent with his social position in the living society.
3. The complexity of the system of mortuary differentiation will increase with the complexity of the society at large.

Because the present research is at an individual and not a cross-cultural level, the first two statements will be of most use in the analysis of historic headstones. In undertaking such a project, of primary interest will be what aspects of society the cemetery and gravestones primarily reflect. According to Binford, Bartel and O'Shea, they will most likely reflect aspects of the social and economic stratification in society. This approach will be taken for my study concerning the work of Rock Jackson. However, another approach previously mentioned should be touched on as it will also be briefly used in my research – that of the spatial analysis of cemeteries.

Geographical Approach

Necrogeography, the study of the spatial distribution of cemeteries, is a controversial field in geography. Among its proponents are Richard Francaviglia (1971) and Donald Jeane (1972) who both suggest that “cemeteries, as the visual and spatial expression of death, may tell us a great deal about the living people who created them” (Francaviglia 1971:509; Jeane 1972:146). Echoing the aforementioned perspectives of Binford, Bartel and O'Shea, Francaviglia (1971:501) further suggests that the “cemetery in the United States is a microcosm of the real world [which] binds a particular generation of men to the architectural and perhaps even spatial prejudices that accompanied them in life.”

Although spatial analysis within cemeteries promises a wealth of information concerning its relative community, it is not within the scope of this project as cemeteries used in these

studies are mainly community cemeteries whereas the ones covered in this study will be primarily church and family cemeteries. What is of interest spatially is how grave marker design types and forms move across the landscape away from the perceived source.

Colin Renfrew (1977) comments on the movement of goods across space. He states that when a commodity is available only at a highly localized source, finds will be more abundant near the source and fall off the farther the distance from the source (1977:72). His Law of Monotonic Decrement is as follows:

In circumstances of uniform loss or deposition, and in the absence of a highly organized directional (i.e., preferential, nonhomogeneous) exchange, the curve of frequency or abundance of occurrence of an exchanged commodity against effective distance from a localized source will be a monotonic decreasing one (Renfrew 1977:72).

One can apply Renfrew's law to any spatial study of a commodity, or in archaeology, an artifact type. Jackson's headstones fit the description of a commodity only available "at a localized source." As such, we can apply the distance-decay model to his headstones. The source, or the materialistic center of Rock Jackson's stone carving work, can easily be identified as the Macedonia Primitive Baptist Cemetery located just north of LaFayette in Chambers County, Alabama. I have termed this cemetery the epicenter of Jackson's work due to the quantity of his stones found in the cemetery, which is much more than found in other cemeteries, as well as the presence of his own headstone and those of his immediate relatives. Additionally, one can assume that there are no major topographic features that would have impeded the flow of headstones in the late nineteenth century and as such the quantitative distance from the source will be a good indicator of the actual distance between the source and its distribution.

Opposing Points of View

Material culture as a reflection of social structure and identity is an often-debated area of research among scholars. In order to present an informed discussion of mortuary analysis, a few other perspectives will be briefly mentioned. Ian Hodder (1989:257) warned that material culture should be interpreted as complex and often ambiguous when reflecting society and individuals therein. Instead of being a direct reflection of social identity, he believes material culture should be viewed as a text. He defines a text as a specific and concrete product, intended to have a specific effect in the world (1989:251). As such, the cemetery would be a place constructed specifically to reinforce ideologies within the community. In order to understand the cemetery then, one must understand the culture which created it. Furthermore, while it is understood that material culture is used to pass along information in society, it has also been conjectured that material culture is used to control ideas and to teach correct behavior (Miller and Tilley: 1984).

Hodder, Miller and Tilley all view the mortuary ritual as a specific case in the broader study of how ideology legitimates the social order. They emphasize power and the conflict between the powerful and the powerless in societies as an internal dynamic for cultural change. As an ideology, the burial does not always refer to the actual relationship between the haves and have-nots in a society, but an idealized expression of these relationships. The ritual acts to maintain the order ideologically by misrepresenting the true nature of social relations. Mortuary ritual may therefore be part of the negotiation and struggle between the powerful and powerless.

Randall McGuire (1988) adds credence to this perspective. In a study conducted in Pennsylvania in conjunction with the Binghamton Gravestone project, McGuire discovered that it is only during certain periods that social stratification and mortuary remains were directly related to each other. Instead, McGuire believes that cemeteries reflected the prominent

ideologies of their relevant time periods. In the early nineteenth century, the cemetery denied the existence of inequalities in the community; in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century it naturalized existing inequalities in a glorification of individual success, and in the mid to late twentieth century it denied the existence of qualitative differences between individuals (1988:454). The time period represented the present study is the mid to late nineteenth century, a time when McGuire believes inequalities in the community are represented in the cemeteries.

CHAPTER THREE: THE RESEARCH PLAN

Mortuary analysis is a popular study undertaken in modern archaeology. The pioneering study done by Dethlefsen and Deetz (1966) was an attempt to test archaeological methods against popularly held conceptions of culture change. Since that time, many other projects have examined the socio-economic, ideological, and geographical implications of cemeteries and headstones. Most of these projects have dealt with relatively large data sets within relatively large time frames (100 or more years) (Rainville 1999, Gorman and DiBlasis 1981, Dethlefsen 1981, and others). However, none of these studies have concentrated on the work of a single stone-carver and examined the stylistic and socio-economic variability within the work of that stone-carver. It is my belief that in rural areas where the influence of stylized mortuary art of more urbanized areas is limited, there will be a wide range of variability within a given stone-carver's template. I am primarily interested in seeing if rural communities attached significance to certain artwork and elements as demonstrated in other mortuary studies. In eastern Alabama, William "Rock" Jackson makes an excellent case for such a study. Serving predominantly in his immediate surroundings, Rock Jackson was a nineteenth century renaissance man, gravestone-making being just one of several occupations. As such, Jackson served mostly only the surrounding areas in the capacity of headstone maker.

Three central research questions will be the foundation of my research: (1) to what extent will social stratification be represented in Jackson's grave-markers; (2) to what extent will demographics such as age and gender affect headstone style; and (3) how will time affect Jackson's style? Based on the previous discussion of theoretical perspectives in mortuary

analysis, I will conjecture that analysis of headstones done by Rock Jackson will demonstrate a direct relationship with the demographics of the community; that distance from the stylistic epicenter will show a direct relationship with the concentration of Jackson's work over space; and that certain design types will show a relationship to specific to time periods.

Ethical Considerations

Because the subject matter in the study is inanimate, no risk of harm to human individuals is anticipated. As such, privacy and confidentiality considerations need not be regarded since all information used will be of public record. However, care was taken to be respectful of the cemeteries and sensitive to any potential survivors visiting the grounds.

Methods

In order to test my statements, data was collected from headstones known to be Rock Jackson's. In determining where his work has been located, archivists and Jackson enthusiasts have been most helpful in locating cemeteries where his work is found. With the help of people like Joey Brackner, Don Clark, Mary Hamilton and others, I have been able to compile a list of cemeteries (see Appendix 1.2). The list mainly consists of cemeteries within Chambers County, Alabama with cemeteries also in Randolph and Tallapoosa Counties as well as in Troup County, Georgia. Although the present study does not contain the entirety of Jackson's work, it was my goal not to intentionally exclude any the known monuments, thereby creating a population as representative of the whole as possible.

Rock Jackson's work is easily distinguishable from other markers of the period. First, he worked solely on "blue marble" found in his quarry. The stone is green-gray in color and it shimmers due to the glittery inclusions in the stone. Blue marble is definitely a misnomer for this stone, and can be more accurately identified as green schist. Secondly, his stones date only from

the mid nineteenth century to no later than 1892, the year of his death. Although I have found other gravestones made with the same material, the date of death on the stone and its inclusion of stylized iconography rule out Rock Jackson as the artist. Lastly, the folk art elements of his work are unique and distinguish him from all other stone-carvers of the period.

In recording the data, an analysis sheet was prepared (see Appendix 1.1) and used to record pertinent elements of each stone. Each analysis sheet was assigned a category number (1 through 327) which is listed by each unit on the data spreadsheet (see Appendix 1.3). It should be noted here that although the category number range is 1 to 327, the total sample size for this study is 326. This is because I erroneously omitted category # 260 when recording the data.

A record stating how many pictures were taken for each stone accompanies each analysis sheet. The pictures were then copied to a disc, with each picture assigned a number which is also recorded on the data sheet (Appendix 1.3) as well as on the analysis sheets, so that all can be cross referenced. A meter stick is used for size comparison in each picture. The pictures are included in Appendix 1.4.

The data set for this project includes a collection of information for all standing, legible stones known to be Rock Jackson's. This was done through the use of analysis sheets and photography. All photographs are stored on a CD and analysis sheets are kept in a binder along with corresponding information on their relative cemeteries. Finding a detailed and comprehensive list of all Rock Jackson's headstones proved to be one of the most challenging aspects of this project, but with the help of local historians and archivists, I was able to compile a comprehensive sample of his work.

In order to get the most complete picture of Jackson's work possible, I did not sample his work within the known cemeteries, but gathered as much information as possible from each standing, legible stone I found in each cemetery. In order to make sure I gathered all the

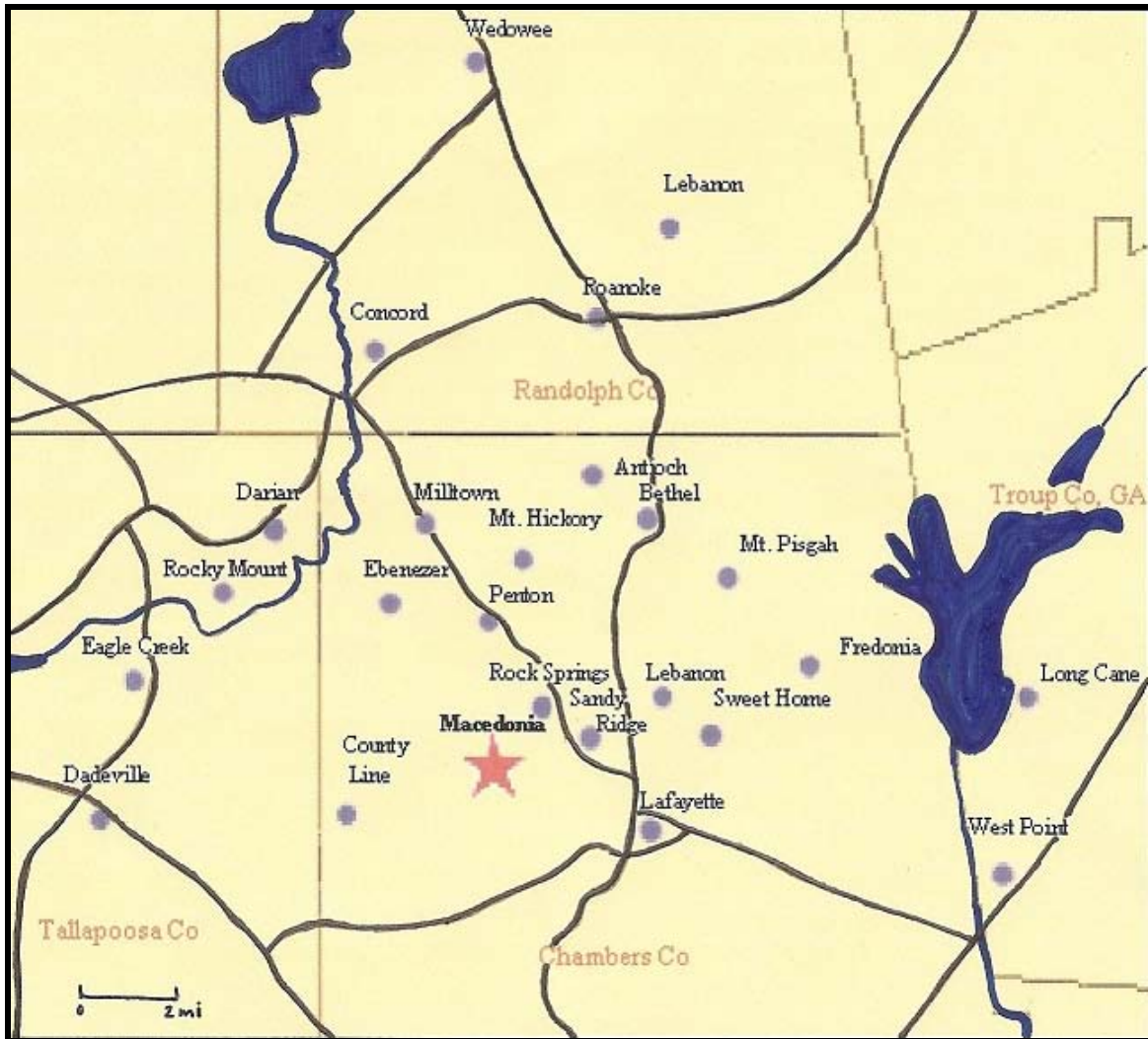


Figure 2 Map of Cemeteries Studied.

available information within the cemetery, I walked each row of the cemetery observing every stone I came to. Stones with twentieth and twenty-first century death dates were quickly dismissed as un-possible candidates. Stones containing dates falling into the time period under consideration were studied to see if they met all the criteria stated previously. If it did, I recorded the name on the stone, dates contained on the stone, and all artistic representations which I

described on the analysis sheet. If available, other pertinent information such as places of birth and occupation were recorded. I then assessed the form and size of each stone. By measuring the length, width and height of each stone I was able to calculate its volume by multiplying the three measurements together. Sometimes more than one form was used for single individual. For example, a tablet might be paired with a grave box (a detailed description of forms and elements will follow in the next section). When two elements are paired together, the volume of each separate form was added to all other forms for that one individual to come up with a total volume. On the data table (Appendix 1.3), a secondary form is listed under L2, W2, and H2 (secondary length, width and height). The total volume for each individual case is listed under “Cubic Cm” on the data set (see Appendix 1.3).

Upon the collection of cemetery data, U.S. census data was gathered to give insight into an individual’s social status. The census was used because it is the only single source of information with uniform data concerning a person’s personal property and occupation. Newspapers and archives of the time period are sketchy, being that most people did not publish obituaries upon an individual’s death due to the high price and unavailability of the paper itself to many people in the rural south. The census is the only comprehensive source giving information about the greatest number of individuals during the mid and late nineteenth century. From the census, I was able gather information about the individual’s occupation, real and personal property. Real property gives the value of a person’s property, personal gives the value of an individual’s personal assets, which prior to 1865 often included slaves. All values were adjusted for inflation using a formula based on Eugene Lerner’s research (1954a). Both the recorded value and the value adjusted for inflation are indicated on the data spreadsheet (see Appendix 1.3). Because women and children were normally not listed independently in the

census, the head of household's property is used as the value for all members of the household unit. The relationship between the individual and the head of household is found under "Class Relationship" in the data set. Furthermore, because personal property is not listed in all of the censuses, real property is the focus of most of the tests. Of primary interest is whether or not there is a relationship between the volume of the gravestones and the individual's real property value. Also tested was any demographic relationship with the elaborate nature of the stone (or the number of artistic elements contained on the stone). Because a person's property value may fluctuate through time, data was gathered from the closest census available to the person's date of death.

Once gathered, data was coded and analyzed to ascertain possible relationships between specific variables. The general relationship, or causal model, is that the independent variables will directly affect the dependent variable (the grave marker). A test of significance was performed for each hypothesis, and a test for strength of association was done in most cases. Chi-square was used to test for significance in nominal level data, and Phi and Cranmer's V were used to test for association. For tests where the data levels were not entirely nominal, a t-test was used to test for significance and Pearson's r was used to test for association. *Microsoft Excel* was used to calculate the values. Upon setting up each of the tables for the test, I ran a "control" by inputting data from statistical problems examined by Healy (2005). As the tables produced the same result given by the Healy, I assumed the tables were accurate and proceeded with my analysis. The specific variables and hypotheses to be examined in this study are listed in a subsequent section. Testing methods specific to each hypothesis are also outlined in a subsequent section.

Limitations of the Study

As with all studies, there are limitations and considerations that should be made before analyzing the data. The first, and most potentially detrimental, is that there is no information available to accurately date each of the stones. Although the date of death is used as an indicator of when the stone was erected, it must be considered that a headstone may not have been put up until years later, or may have replaced an original stone. In some circumstances, a stone may have even been put up before an individual's death.

In terms of studying mortuary variability as an indicator of socio-economic status, this study will be limited to strictly the above ground, physical manifestations of mortuary ritual; namely, headstones. It should be noted that the importance of ritual should not be minimized when attempting to determine a relationship, but the data in many cases is simply lacking.

Determining the social status of an individual also proved to be quite complicated. As status can be extremely subjective, I decided to use tax records as my indicator of status. It should be considered that although an individual may have little monetary wealth or property, he/she may still be considered a highly respected individual within a community. Such is the case with many rural pastors and other church officials.

CHAPTER FOUR: DESCRIPTION OF THE DATA

This section outlines the parameters of the study and includes a discussion of terms and variables used in the study. It will provide a detailed description of each of the elements as well as provide an outline as to how the data is organized.

Terminology

At this point, brief attention will be given to word usage in this study, so as the meaning will not be confused with other popular usage. *Traits* and *dimensions* are commonly used in archaeology to define an artifact's characteristics. A *dimension* is a set of characteristics describing a particular quality of the object, all dimensions being mutually exclusive of the others. A *trait* or *attribute* is the characteristics under the dimension (Barber 1994:134). In this study *form* and *artistic elements* will be the dimensions studied, the traits being the individual characteristics within each dimension. *Form* will be commonly used in this study to refer to the structural elements associated with the individual markers. Common forms identified include tablets, graves boxes, obelisks, and so forth. *Artistic* or *iconographic elements* refer to the artwork design patterning associated with the headstone. This includes all images, symbols, and border elements engraved in the stones. *Style* will be used to refer to the overall combination of form and artwork found on any given headstone.

Variables

Dependant Variable

The dependent variable for most of the hypotheses tested is grave marker style. The variation and frequency of different designs, form, and size found in cemeteries was examined in

order to assess correlations between age, sex, social status, time, and geographical distribution over the landscape. Certain traits I have found to be very common in his work are described here for the purpose of clarifying my analysis sheet (Appendix 1.1).

Iconography

Double half circles. This element is found often at the top of the stone. It is comprised of two half circles beside each other. These half circles are made up of equilateral triangles around the edge with the pointed edge pointing out. In some cases, the half circles are not made of

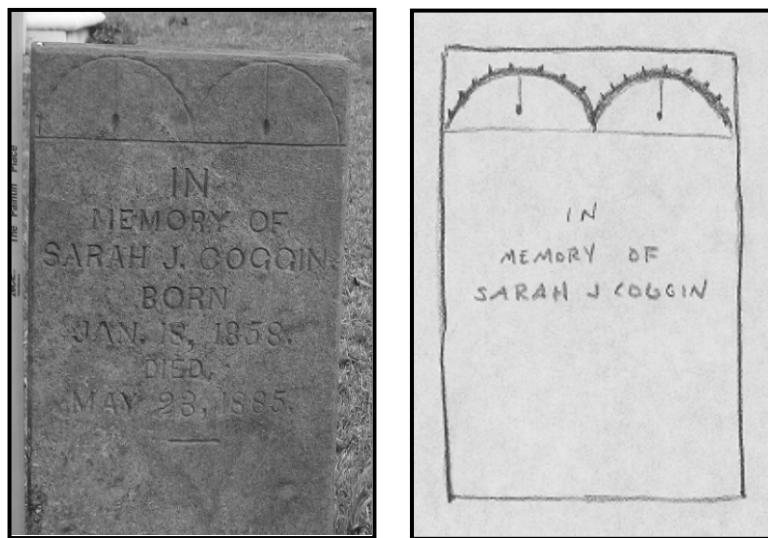


Figure 3 Double Half Circles

triangles but a double band with perpendicular lines enclosed inside. The half circles contain a straight line seeming to hang down from the center of the arch.

Triple half circles. These are essentially the same as the double half circles, but instead of two half circles, there are three (see Figure 4).

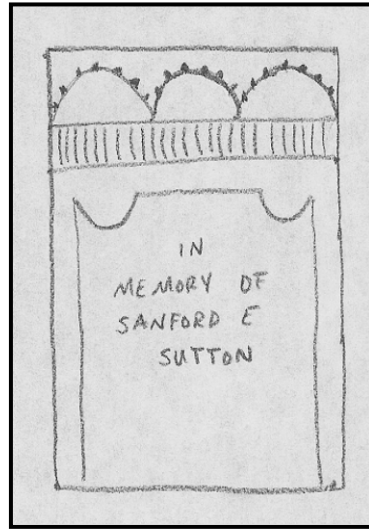
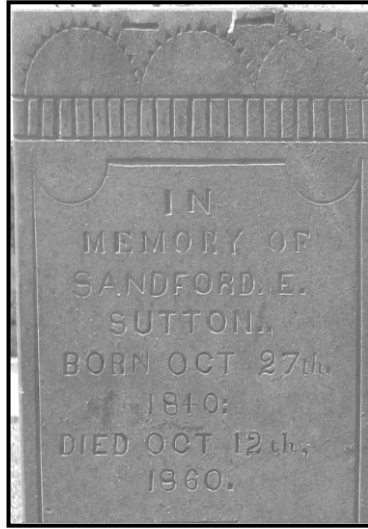


Figure 4 Triple Half Circles.

Heart. This element is simply a heart, and is usually found at the top of the stone.

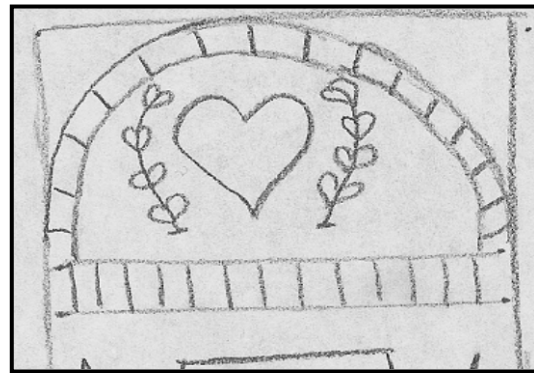


Figure 5 Heart.

Criss-crossed table slab. This element is commonly found in conjunction with other elements. It seems to be a representation of the side of a table with two legs in view. However, sometimes only the table slab is represented without the legs. The top of the table is thick and contains a criss-crossed pattern in the slab. Upon examination of Masonic imagery, I found a similar element. In what is termed the rough ashlar, a criss-crossed pattern appears on the stone to represent an unfinished block (Anonymous 1976: Figure 111). This is supposed to represent an unfinished, imperfect human. In contrast, the perfect ashlar not showing a criss-crossed pattern represents a virtuous human, a state achieved through education (Anonymous 1976:47).

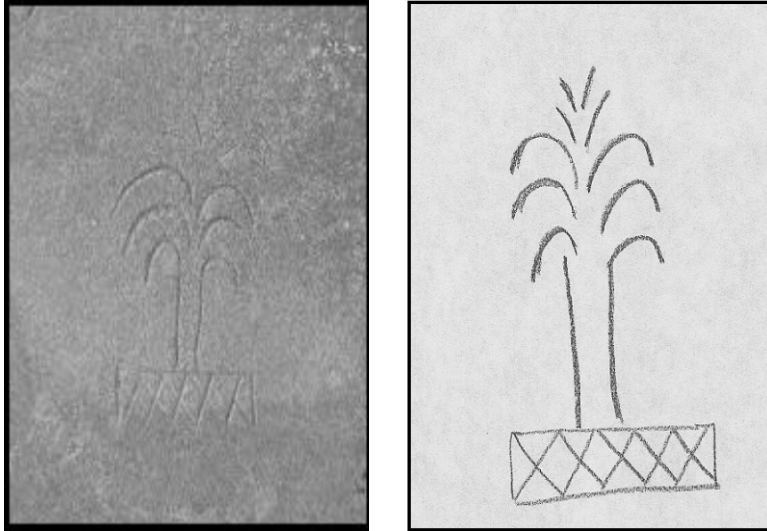


Figure 6 Criss-crossed table.

Single Hand. This image is of a hand with the index finger pointing up, or to the left or right. The image often contains dots inside it.

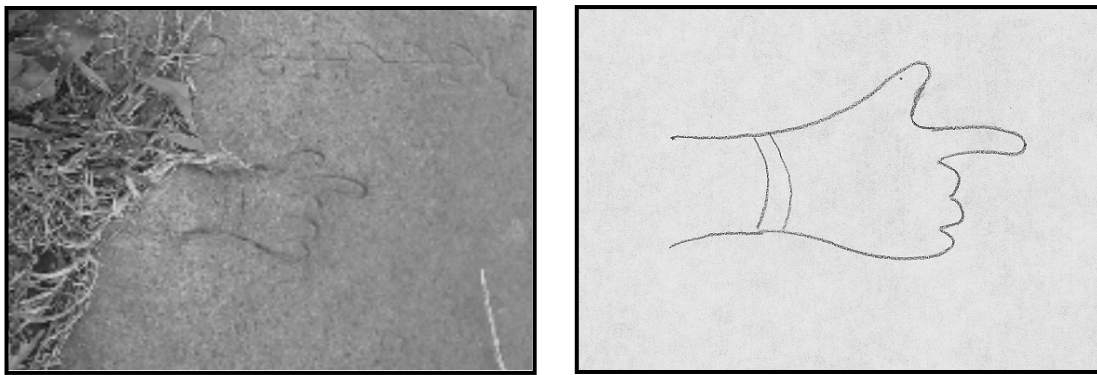


Figure 7 Single Hand.

Omega sign. This element is similar to the Greek omega character. It does seem to be rather elongated in height when compared to the omega symbol commonly used today. The icon is not as common as others and is usually found in conjunction with other elements (see Figure 8).

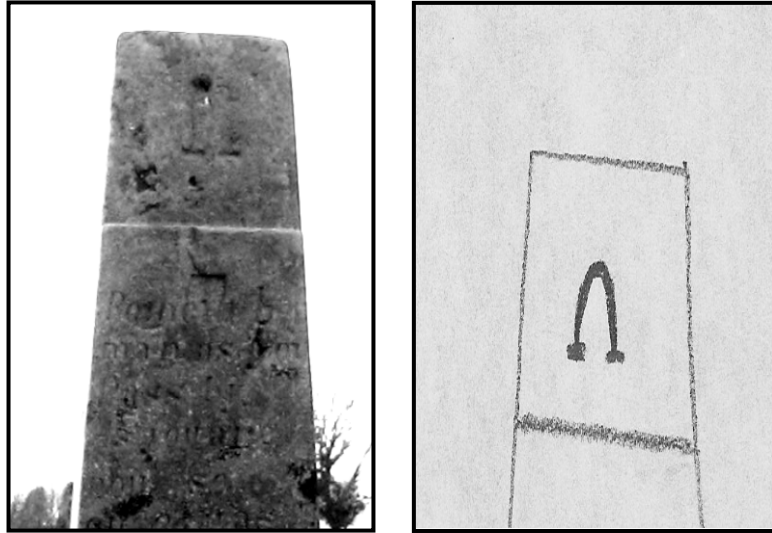


Figure 8 Omega Sign.

Drooping fern branches. This element is a variation of the below mentioned fern, but contains two that droop towards each other. This is often found at the top of the stone and encompassing another element.

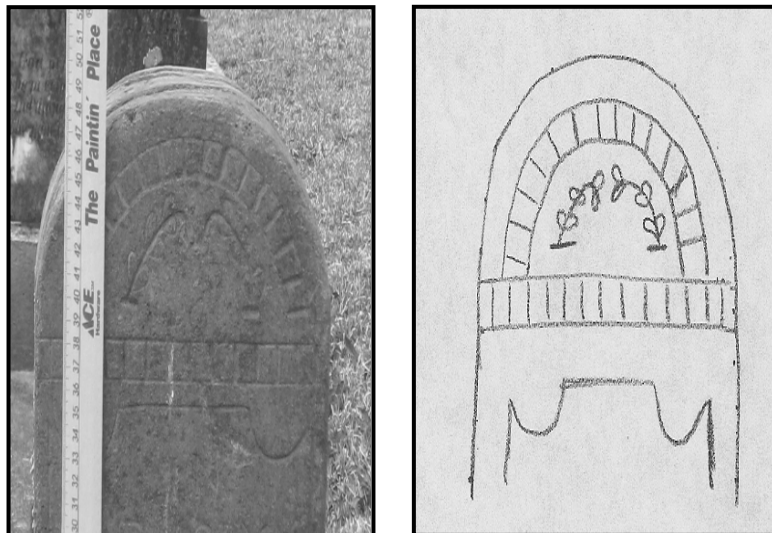


Figure 9 Drooping Ferns.

Leafy foliage. Initially I thought this image might be a fern. While this element may not necessarily represent a fern, it is almost certainly some sort of floral depiction. The element contains a single line with several smaller lines branching out from the main stem which is

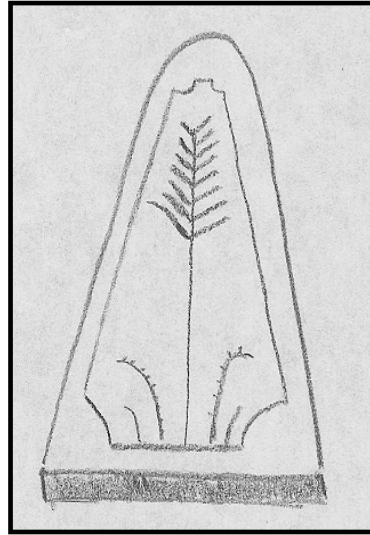


Figure 10 Leafy Foliage.

pointing upward. There is no way to be sure exactly what type of foliage is represented, but use of acacia is common in many Masonic artistic representations, and since Rock Jackson had Masonic ties, it's not unrealistic to think that this might be what is represented. This form could also be the "tree of life", a popular symbol still in use today.

Double hands. This is an image of two hands with index fingers pointing to each other, or clasped. This image also may contain dots inside the hand.

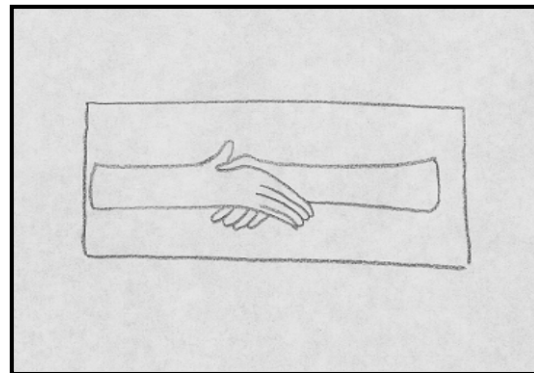


Figure 11 Double Hands.

"Willow" tree. This element is definitely a representation of a tree, possibly a willow. However, the representation could be any number of trees, and is actually reminiscent of a palm

tree. Since palm trees in east Alabama are scarce and willow is a common element on headstones, I named the element accordingly.

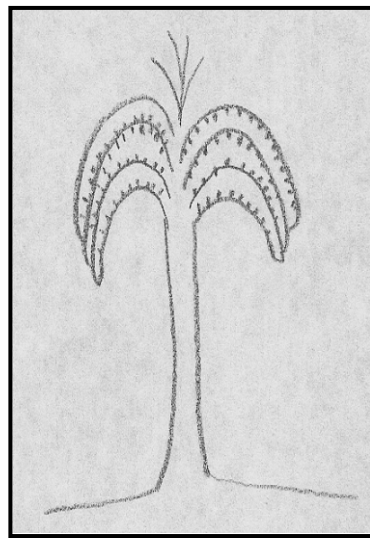


Figure 12 Willow Tree.

Ladder. This image is of a ladder pointing upward as if to heaven.

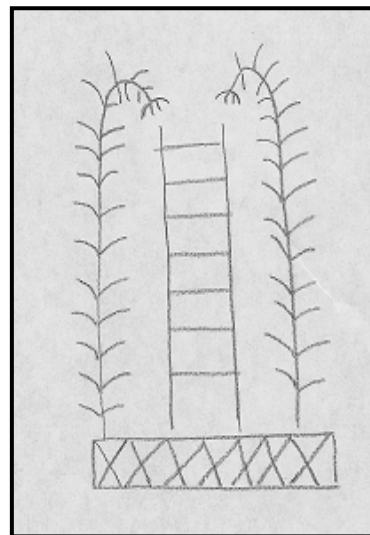


Figure 13 Ladder.

Sunburst. This image has several variations. Sometimes it is a circle with protruding rays encompassed by another circle; sometimes the rays that are on the outside are not encircled (see Figure 14).

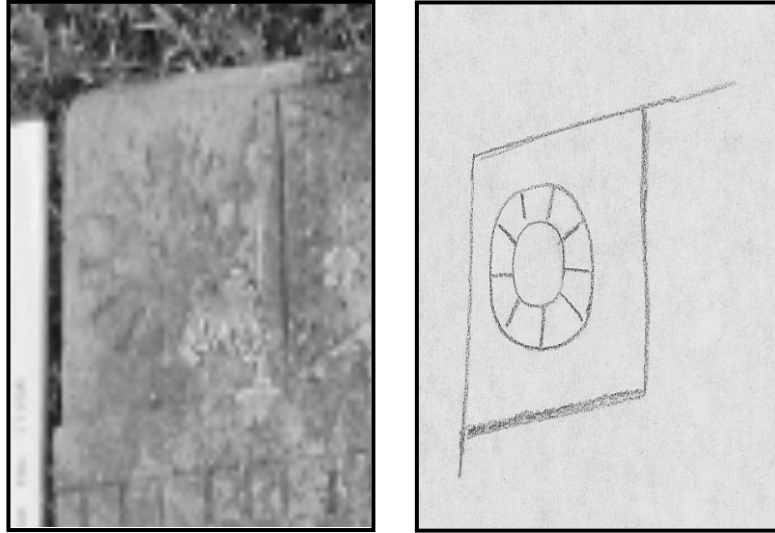


Figure 14 Sunburst.

Tapered quadrangle. This is an odd geometric element. It is essentially a four-sided figure with a base and top of differing lengths. The image often has feathering on both the left and right sides and contains dots in the center of the image.

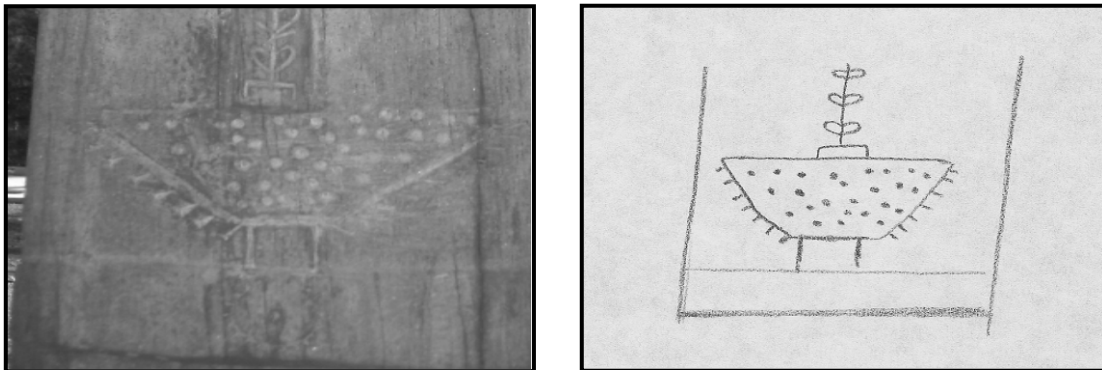


Figure 15 Tapered Quadrangle.

Clock. This image usually is accompanied by the inscription “Time will stop here.” The dial is most commonly believed to read the time of the individual’s death, although I have located two so far and both read “11:45.” Often, this image is accompanied by a pendulum on the obelisk marker form (see Figure 16).

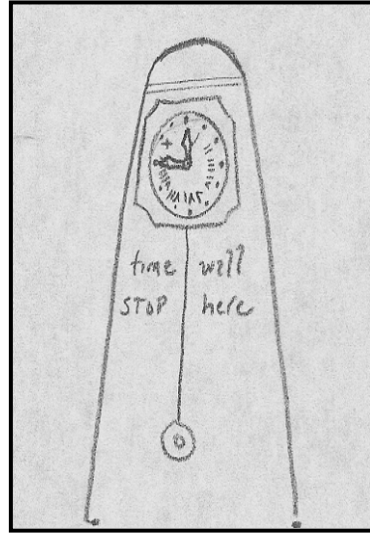


Figure 16 Clock.

Geometric shapes. Various geometric shapes are found on the stones in conjunction with other elements. These include diamonds, triangles and circles. While circles often represent eternity, in freemasonry they also represent universality, especially that of Freemasonry (Anonymous 1976:52). One image I initially thought was two triangles joined together. The possibility of its being an hourglass should also be considered, especially since its use in Masonic imagery often symbolizes man's mortality.

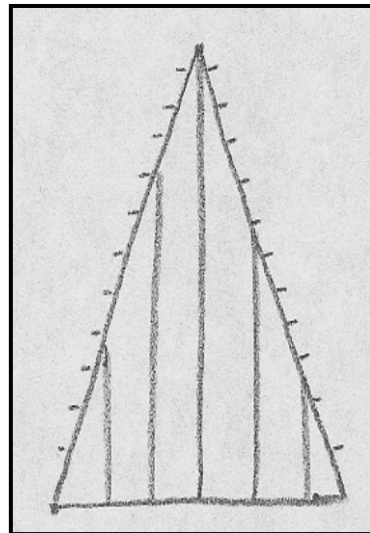
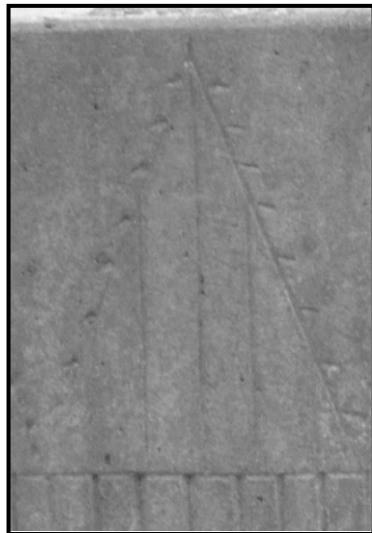


Figure 17 Triangle.

Hooked bars/encircled hooked bars. This element is very common in Jackson's work. It consists of two, side-by-side horizontal lines that have appear to have hooks at each end. Many times the inner portion of the lines is encircled. The absence of this icon in any literature I found led to me naming the image myself. I can offer no explanations at this time about what the image represents.

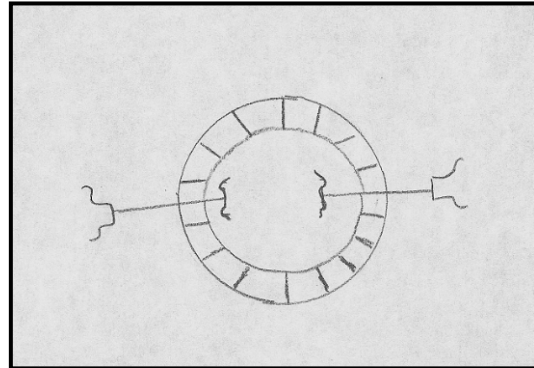


Figure 18 Encircled Hooked Bars.

Plus sign. This image is exactly what the name indicates. It does not occur that often in Jackson's work, and is often used as a "filler" around other designs.

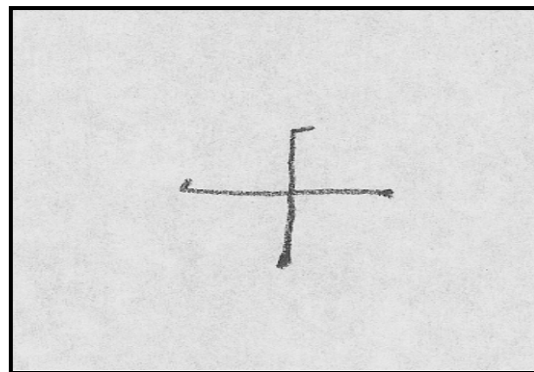


Figure 19 Plus signs.

Masonic. This element clearly identifies an association with the Masonic organization and is easily recognizable. It consists of a compass and square within a circle. Both the square and compass are tools of an architect, and it is said that these symbols are used as lessons of

conduct. For example, that Mason's should square their actions and learn to circumscribe their passions within due bounds of mankind.

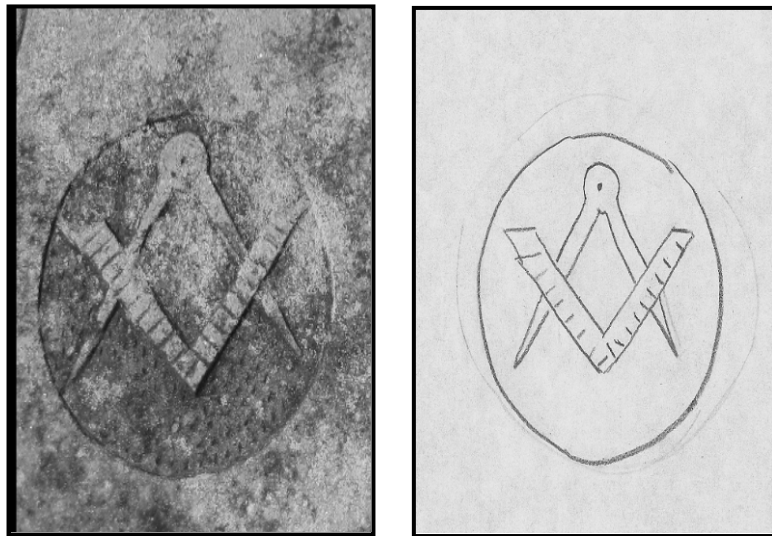


Figure 20 Masonic.

Flower. Due to the rarity of this design in Jackson's work, I chose to group all flowers into one category. I initially thought that many elements later termed as leafy foliage were flowers. Upon post-analysis, I decided that all elements without a clear flowering bud shouldn't be included under flowers, but rather defined into other appropriate groups.

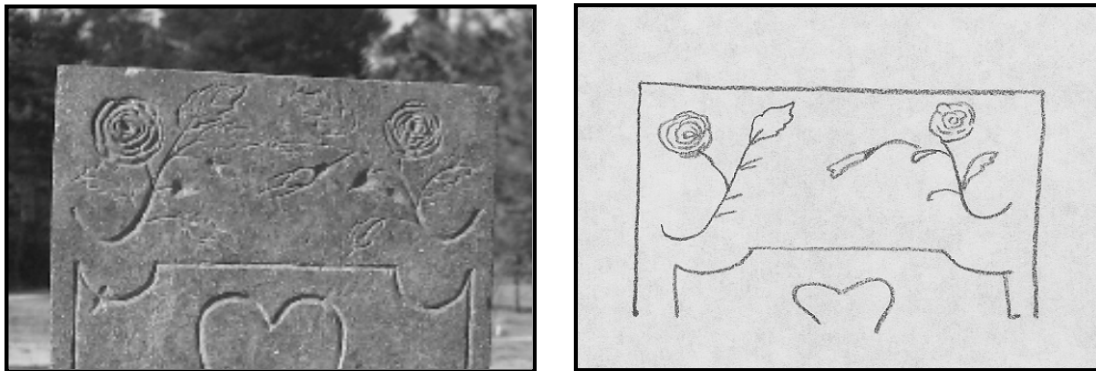


Figure 21 Flowers.

Star. This element is either found in the asterisk style, or the classic five-pointed star.

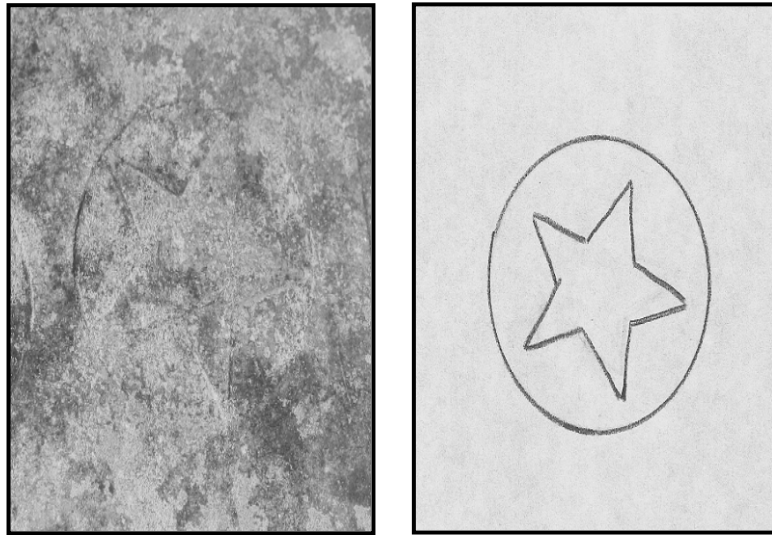


Figure 22 Star.

Wavy Line. An element that is normally used at the terminus of an inscription; the name serves as literal representation of what it looks like.

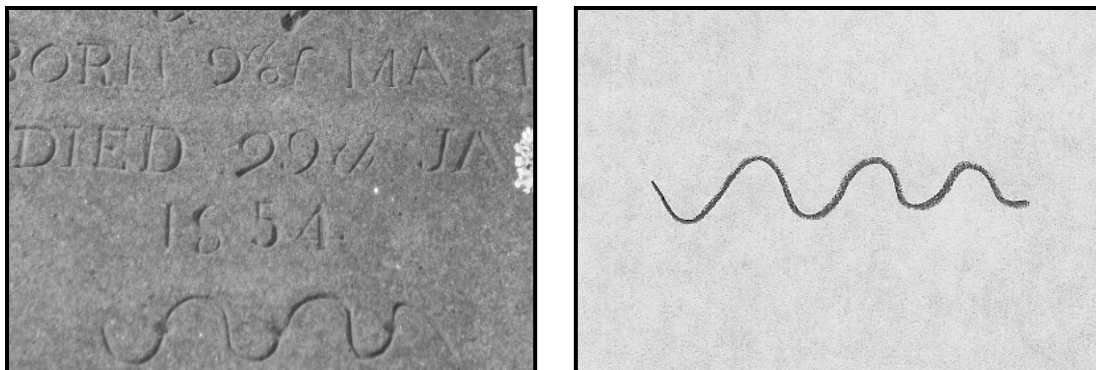


Figure 23 Wavy Line.

Wheel. Although this element is probably not a wheel, I termed it as such because it is a large circle with a smaller circle centered inside the larger circle. It often contains some type of filler in the area between the circles (see Figure 24).

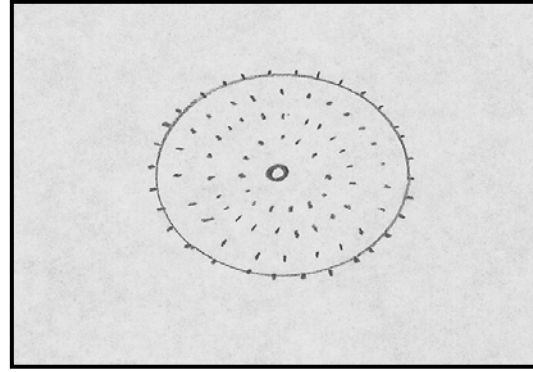
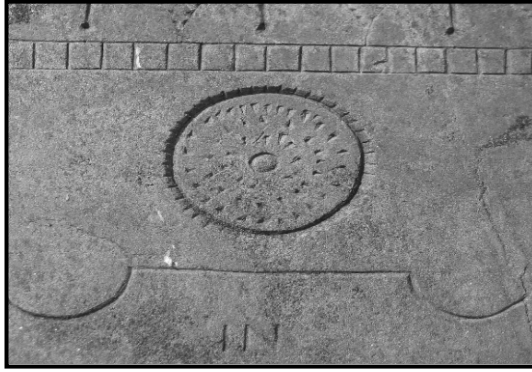


Figure 24 Wheel.

All Seeing Eye. A popular visual icon of the time, the all-seeing eye is said to represent spiritual insight, inner vision and enlightenment.

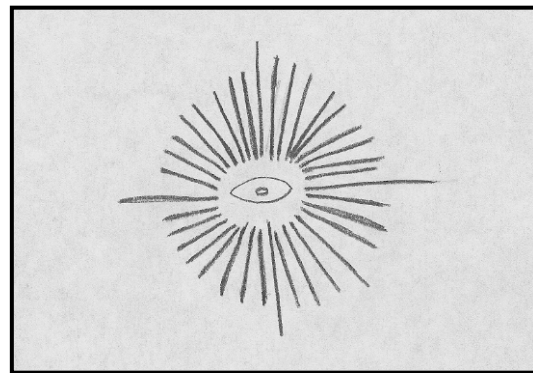


Figure 25 All Seeing Eye.

Bordering

Double banded edging. This edging is a double-band with perpendicular lines inside, reminiscent of a line of bricks. It can be arched or straight and usually borders iconographic elements, although can be an element by itself (see Figure 26).

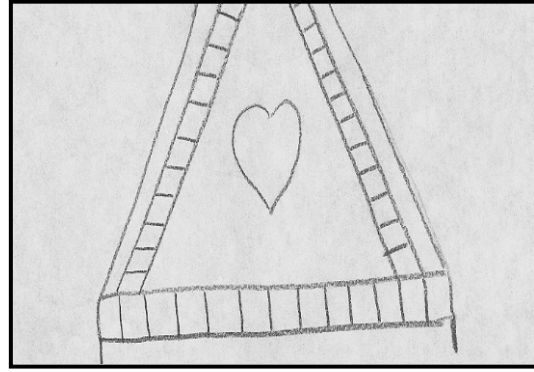


Figure 26 Double banded edging.

Single banded edging. This element looks like a quadrangle with circles cut out of the corners. This is usually found as an overall border on the stone, but also borders individual pictures in some of his more complex work.

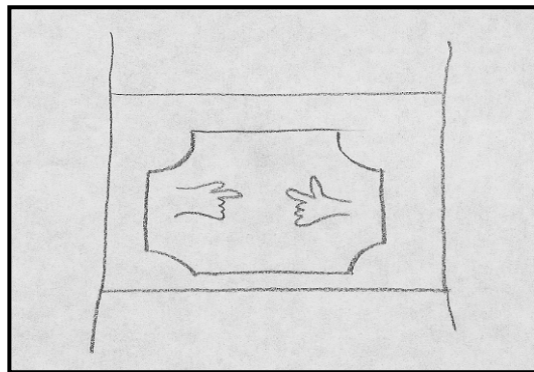


Figure 27 Single banded edging.

Quartered Circles. These are found at the corners of the tombstone. They are quarters of circles on the stone corners and often contain straight lines fanning out from the corner of the stone (see Figure 28).

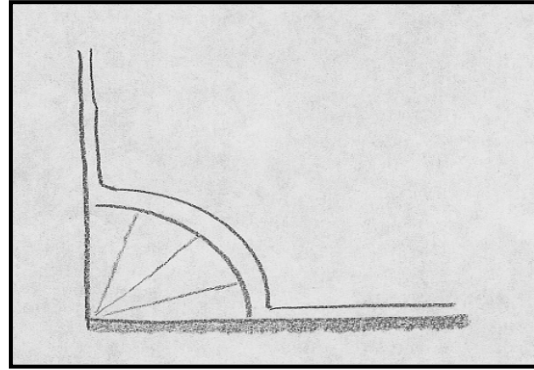
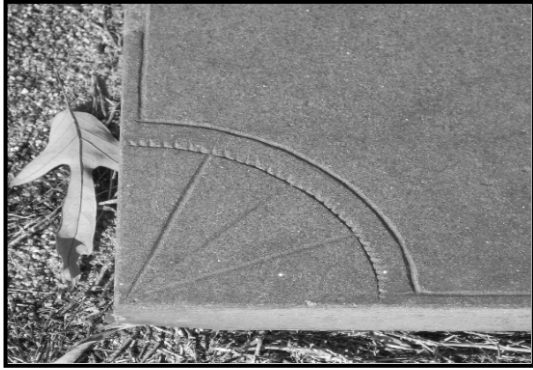


Figure 28 Quartered Circles.

Form¹

Tablet. This is the archetypal marker form. It sticks up from the ground and usually has a very thin depth in comparison to its length and width. It is usually a simple rectangle, although some may terminate in a rounded, Romanesque arch.

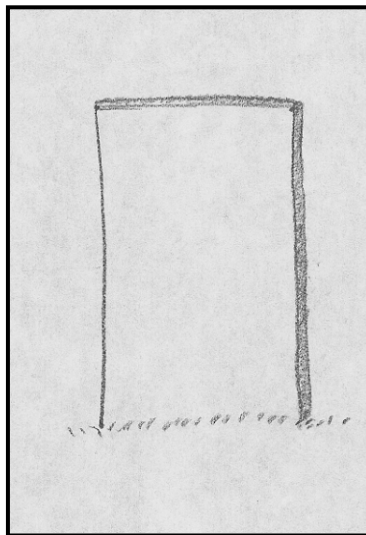
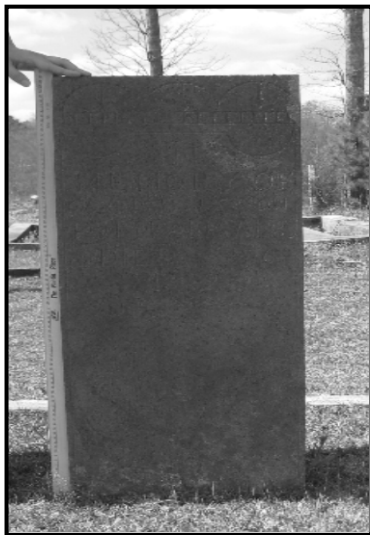


Figure 29 Tablet.

Lawn. These markers are flush with the ground, or no more than 2 ½ inches above it at most. During this period, the markers are almost always rectangular with a longer length than width (see Figure 30).

¹ The description of forms follow parameters set forth by Richard Francaviglia (1971).

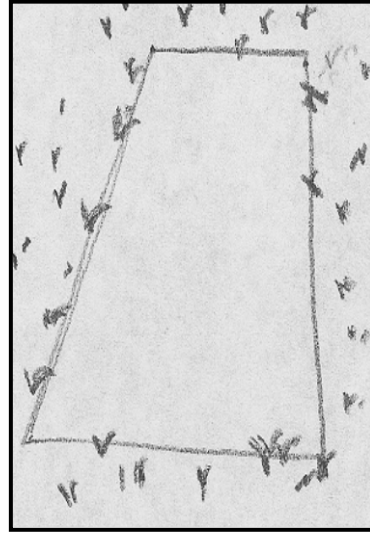


Figure 30 Lawn.

Obelisk. This marker looks like the Washington monument but on a much smaller scale. It is an elongated square column with a pyramid on top, but some forms may have a ball or other ornaments on top.

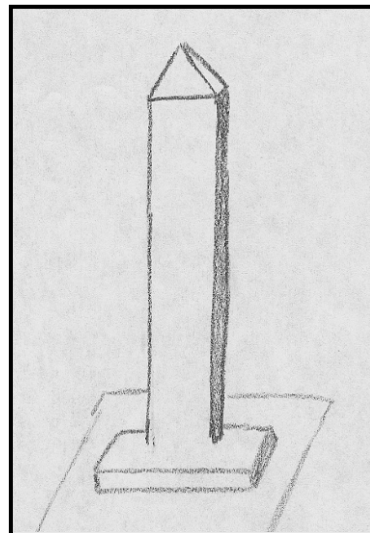


Figure 31 Obelisk.

Tapered tablet. This tablet is usually found in conjunction with a slab. The form is wider at the bottom than the top, is tall in height, and is approximately as deep as it is wide (see Figure 32).

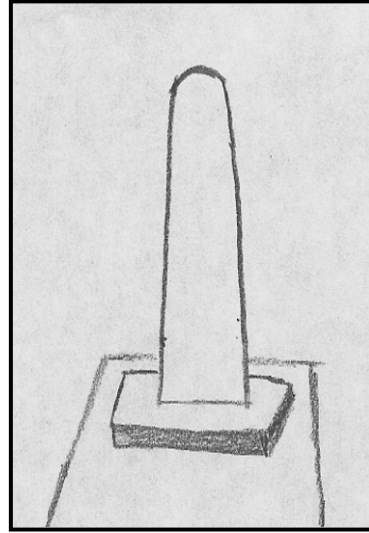


Figure 32 Tapered Tablet.

Raise-top inscription. This form is similar to the lawn in that it lies parallel with the ground, but it is slightly raised. Again, the length is greater than the width, and is reminiscent of a twin-sized bed mattress.

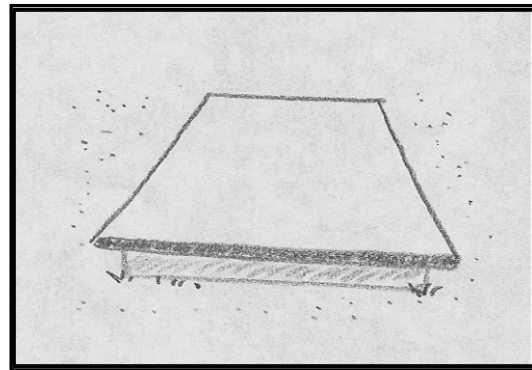


Figure 33 Raised-top inscription.

Grave box. This form is imitative of an above-ground tomb, although the body is actually below the ground. Slabs are placed perpendicular to the ground in a shape reminiscent of a bed, and a slab is placed on top. Many of these forms have fallen apart over time (see Figure 34).

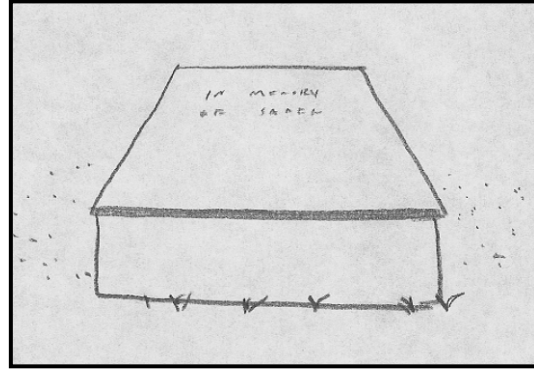


Figure 34 Grave box.

Independent Variables

Sex. The sex of the buried individual was assessed in order to determine grave marker style frequency variation between males and females. Gender was determined by the name on the grave marker, with androgynous names being left out of test. The frequency of each design type category was noted according to gender. Males are coded as (0) and females are coded as (1) for analysis.

Age. The age of the individual was assessed in order to determine headstone variation between different age groups. Age was collapsed into an ordinal variable and numbers were assigned to age categories. Groups are labeled as (0) Infants: age 0-1; (1) ages 2 to 8; (2) ages 9-15; (3) Ages 16 to 21; (4) ages 22-30; (5) ages 31-55; (6) ages 56 to 75, and (7) 76+. The frequency of certain design patterns was categorized according to the age group of their relative burial.

Time. Time as a variable may not be of much consequence in this study since it is dealing with a relatively limited time frame (roughly 1850-1890). However, it is interesting to note whether variation in marker form increases or decreases through time, and what attributes become predominant or disappear as time passes. Time was divided into ten-year increments beginning with the earliest date and ending with the latest (1892).

Space. Geographical distribution is used in terms of the spatial decay model in order to assess what happens to the frequency of Jackson's monuments the farther away from the stylistic epicenter they become. Based on preliminary work, the stylistic epicenter of Rock Jackson's work can be determined as the Macedonia Cemetery located a few miles northwest of LaFayette in Chambers County. One can determine its status as the center of his work because of the sheer quantity of his stones in this cemetery as well as the inclusion of his own grave and marker.

Economic status. Economic status of the individual is a consideration in the study, but was more difficult to assess than other variables. The use of probate and tax records aided this process with two Marxist-inspired categories being distinguished: the "wealthy" and the "poor," or the haves and have-nots. I use these two terms cautiously as modern perceptions of rich and poor do not necessarily apply to this time period. The best way to determine status is a consideration of land ownership. Knowledge of prominent positions within the community would be of use as well when assessing an individual's status, but the information was simply not available in most cases.

Having defined the variables and parameters of the study, hypotheses are now presented in the interest of outlining a research plan.

Hypotheses

1. Grave marker style will vary directly with gender/sex. In other words, certain elements will be more common on women's headstones than men's, and vice versa.
2. Grave marker style will vary directly with individual's age. I would suspect that size will increase with age and certain iconographic elements will be found only on children's headstones.
3. Age will show a direct relationship with gravemarker size. I would expect that as age increases, the size (total volume) of all mortuary stones related to an individual will increase.
4. The quantity of Jackson's grave markers will lessen the farther their relative cemeteries are away from the source (Macedonia Cemetery.)
5. Grave marker size will vary directly with socio-economic status. Socio-economic status will be measured through property tax records taken from the US census. As the status of the individual increases, so will the size of the stone.
6. Grave marker style will vary directly with the passage of time. As time passes, certain elements will take predominance over others. One might also expect that Jackson's work might become more stylized and therefore contain less variation.
7. As the status of the individual increases, so will the number of stylistic elements present.
8. The number of design elements will decrease with the passage of time.

CHAPTER FIVE: TESTING AND ANALYSIS

Hypothesis One

Grave marker style will show a direct relationship with gender. In other words, certain elements will be more common on women's headstones than men's, and vice versa.

Methods

The unit of analysis for this test, and all subsequent tests in the present study (unless otherwise noted) is the gravestone. The total sample size is 326, although the sample size will fluctuate from test to test as not all stones recorded contained information for each variable. In the present test, gender was only discernable from 273 of the 326 recorded.

I grouped elements that I gathered from the mortuary stones into three (3) groups: design which includes pictures engraved on the mortuary stone(s); form, which includes the general shape of the mortuary stone(s) and border design, which includes designs used to decorate around the perimeter of the mortuary stones. I began by running Chi-square tests for significance between gender and each of the three groups.

Gender was determined by familial terms recorded on the stones (i.e. son, mother, etc.) and by making assumptions about names recorded on the stones. Stones without legible names or familial terms, or stones containing androgynous names without other gender indicators were excluded from the test.

The Results

The first group I tested was design. As the data collection revealed an extensive list of designs, I limited the separate tests to only the designs with a total frequency of >15, and grouped the rest under the category of “other.” The designs were counted as number of stones with occurrence, not the total number of occurrences. This is because some designs appear more than once on a single mortuary headstone, but should only be associated with the individual represented by the headstone once. It should also be noted that as many mortuary stones contain more than one iconographic design, the frequencies may exceed the number of individuals.

Group 1: Design

Chi-square (Healey 2005: 281-287) was chosen to test for independence of the variables. If the test shows significance, then it can be concluded a relationship (or dependence) exists between the variables. The null hypothesis in this test states that gender and headstone designs exist independently of each other.

Table 1 Correlation between gender and mortuary design elements (percentages by gender within each category).

Design	Male		Female	
Fern Branches	17	7.62%	16	8.99%
Half Circles	14	6.28%	15	8.43%
Heart	35	15.70%	33	18.54%
Hooked Bars	19	8.52%	13	7.30%
Willow Tree	8	3.59%	7	3.93%
Plain	68	30.49%	48	26.97%
Other	62	27.80%	46	25.84%
TOTAL	223	100%	178	100%

At $\alpha=0.05$, the null hypothesis cannot be rejected at a Chi-square value of 2.05. As this test did not return a significant result, no test for strength of association was done. One can conclude mortuary design and gender generally exist independently of each other.

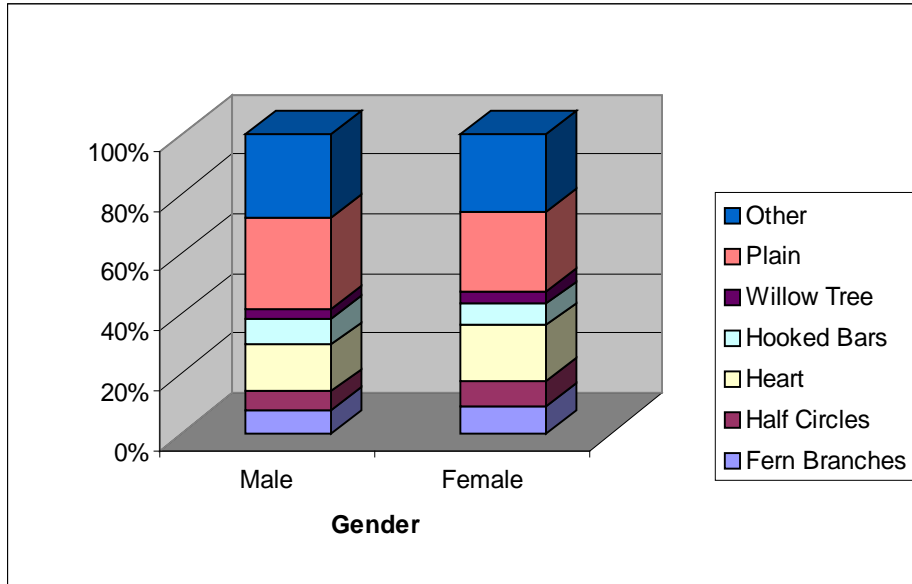


Figure 35 Relationship of gender to mortuary design².

In an effort to “double check” myself, I ran tests on the individual design elements against gender. Chi-square was again used to test for significance, and Phi (Healey 2005: 341-342) was used to test for strength association, when applicable.

The first design individually tested against was “fern branches.” With a Chi-square (obtained) value of 0.26 at the $\alpha=0.05$ level, the null cannot be rejected. Therefore, one can conclude that gender and the presence of fern branches are unrelated and exist independently of each other.

² Bar graphs were used in this analysis for nominal and ordinal level data; scattergrams were used for interval ratio.

Table 2 Correlation of gender to presence of fern branches (percentages by gender within each category).

Presence of fern branches	Male		Female	
Yes	17	11.18%	16	13.22%
No	135	88.82%	105	86.78%
TOTAL	152	100%	121	100%

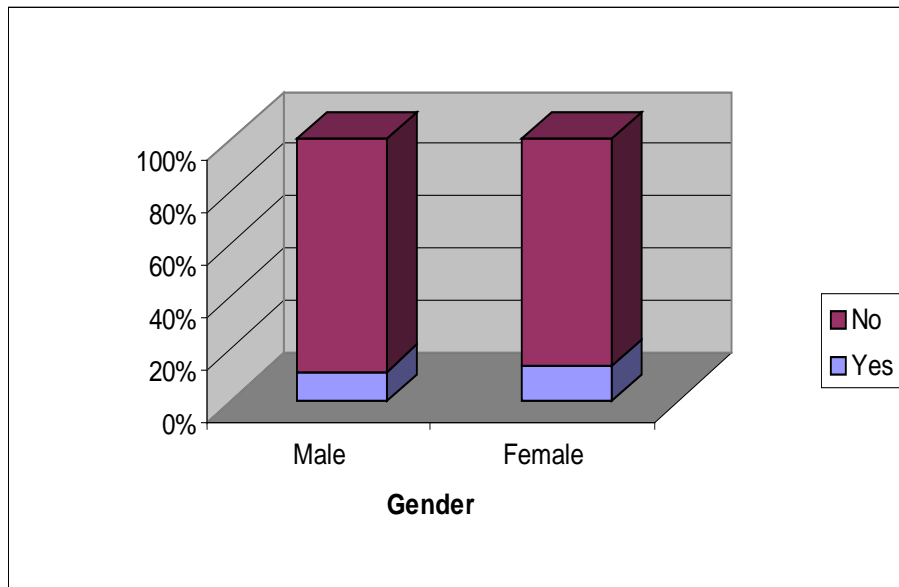


Figure 36 Relationship of gender to mortuary design: fern branches.

I ran the same test again to control for age. By assuming that the more “effeminate” designs might be associated with children as well as women, I restricted the data set within the test to individuals aged 16 and over. The results were not much different in that the Chi-square (obtained) value of 0.19 did not reject the null hypothesis at $\alpha=0.05$. I have included the results of this test alone as controlling for age when testing for the relationship of gender to specific mortuary designs never produced any contradictory results to the original test (see Table 12 for a comprehensive list of results).

Table 3 Correlation of presence of gender to fern branches: individuals 16+ (percentages by gender within each category).

Presence of fern branches	Male		Female	
Yes	11	12.50%	10	14.93%
No	77	87.50%	57	85.07%
TOTAL	88	100%	67	100%

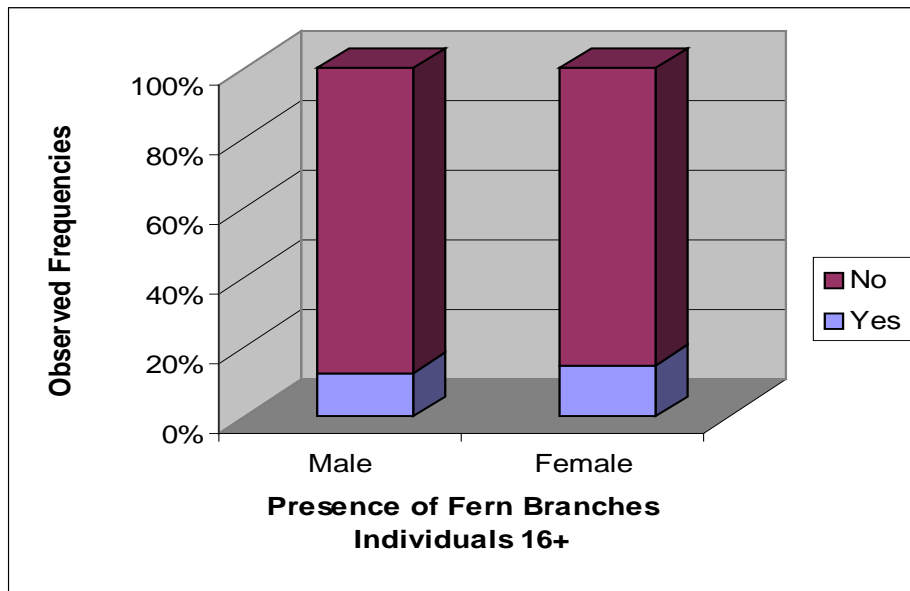


Figure 37 Relationship of gender to presence of fern branches, individuals 16+.

The second design tested was the half circle, frequently found in groups of two or three. This test produced a Chi-square (obtained) value of 0.34. Again, the null cannot be rejected as the result does not exceed the critical area at $\alpha=0.05$. The conclusion again is that gender and the presence of half circles are unrelated and exist independently of each other.

Table 4 Correlation of gender with presence of half circles (percentages by gender within each category).

Presence of half circles	Male		Female	
Yes	14	9.33%	15	11.45%
No	136	90.67%	116	88.55%
TOTAL	150	100%	131	100%

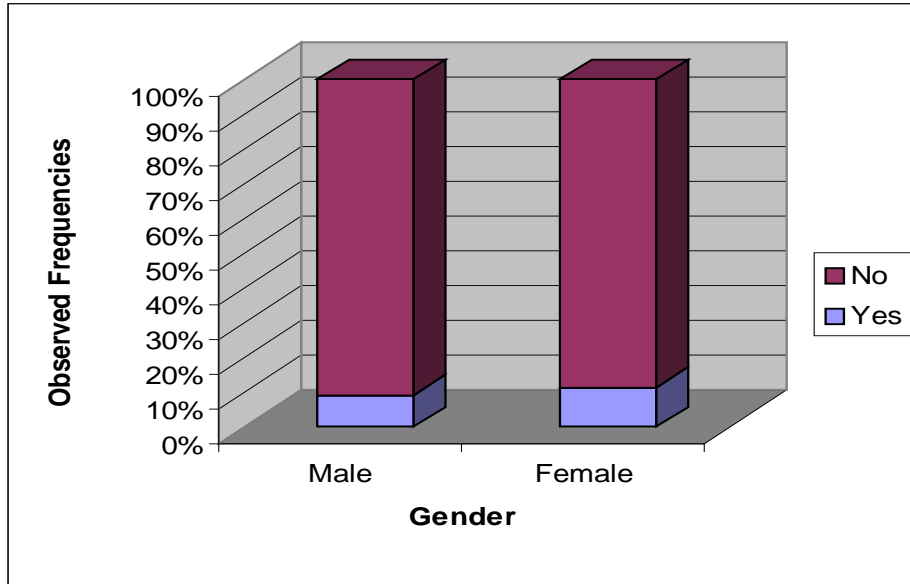


Figure 38 Relationship of gender with presence of half circles.

The third design tested was an element found with relatively high frequency, the heart. This test produced a Chi-square (obtained) value of 0.72. Again, the null cannot be rejected at $\alpha=0.05$. The conclusion again is that gender and the presence of hearts are unrelated and exist independently of each other.

Table 5 Correlation of gender with presence of hearts (percentages by gender within each category).

Presence of hearts	Male		Female	
Yes	35	23.03%	33	27.50%
No	117	76.97%	87	72.50%
TOTAL	152	100%	120	100%

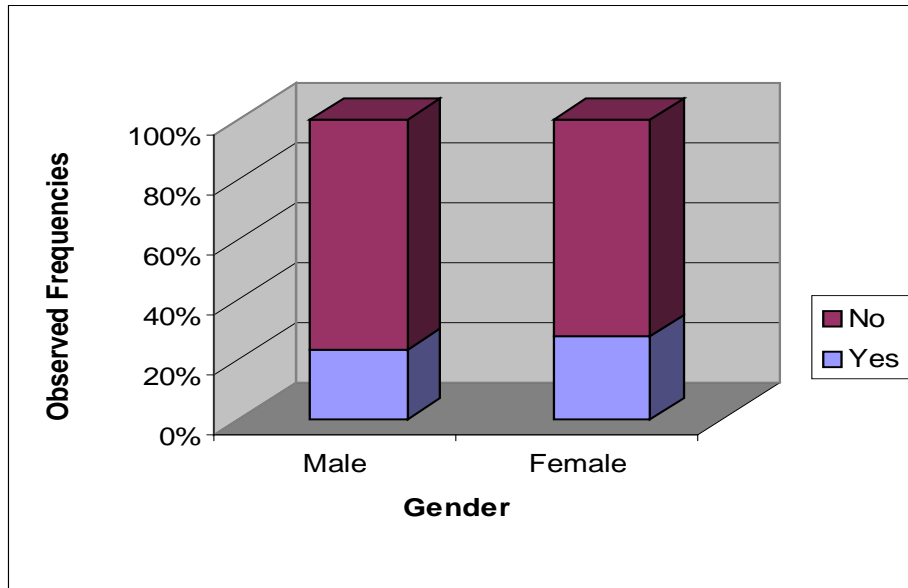


Figure 39 Relationship of gender with presence of hearts.

The fourth design tested was the hooked bars, sometimes found encircled by a single line. This test produced a Chi-square (obtained) value of 0.20 at the $\alpha=0.05$ value. Again, the null cannot be rejected as the result does not exceed the critical area. The conclusion again is that gender and the presence of hooked bars are unrelated and exist independently of each other.

Table 6 Correlation of gender with presence of hooked bars (percentages by gender within each category).

Presence of hooked bars	Male		Female	
Yes	19	12.50%	13	10.74%
No	133	87.50%	108	89.26%
TOTAL	152	100%	121	100%

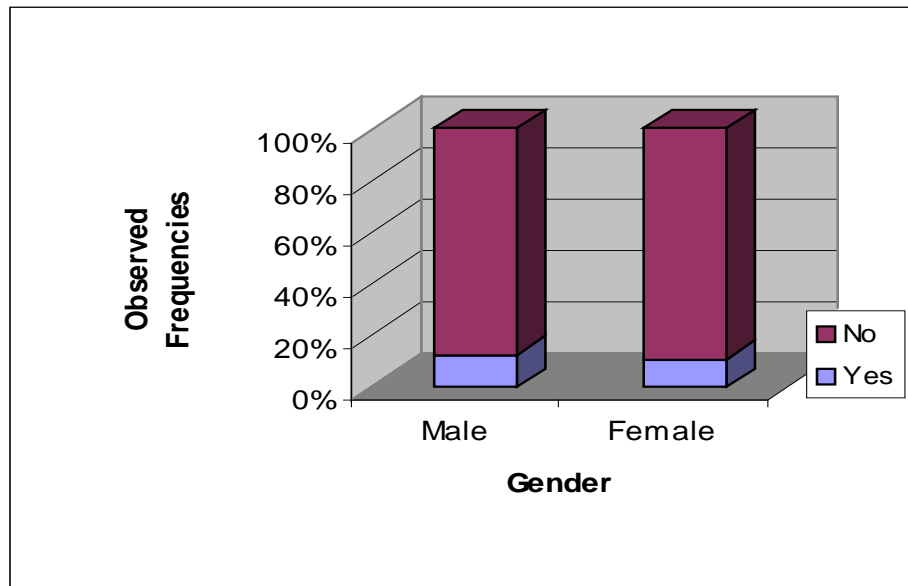


Figure 40 Relationship of gender with presence of hooked bars.

The fifth element tested is not a design, but the lack of design, or the plain mortuary stone. This test produced a Chi-square obtained value of 0.71 at the $\alpha=0.05$ value. Following suit, the null cannot be rejected for the plain stone either. The conclusion again is that gender and the presence of plain stones are unrelated and exist independently of each other.

Table 7 Correlation of gender with plain mortuary stones (percentages by gender within each category).

Presence of plain stone	Male		Female	
Yes	68	44.74%	84	39.67%
No	48	55.26%	73	60.33%
TOTAL	116	100%	157	100%

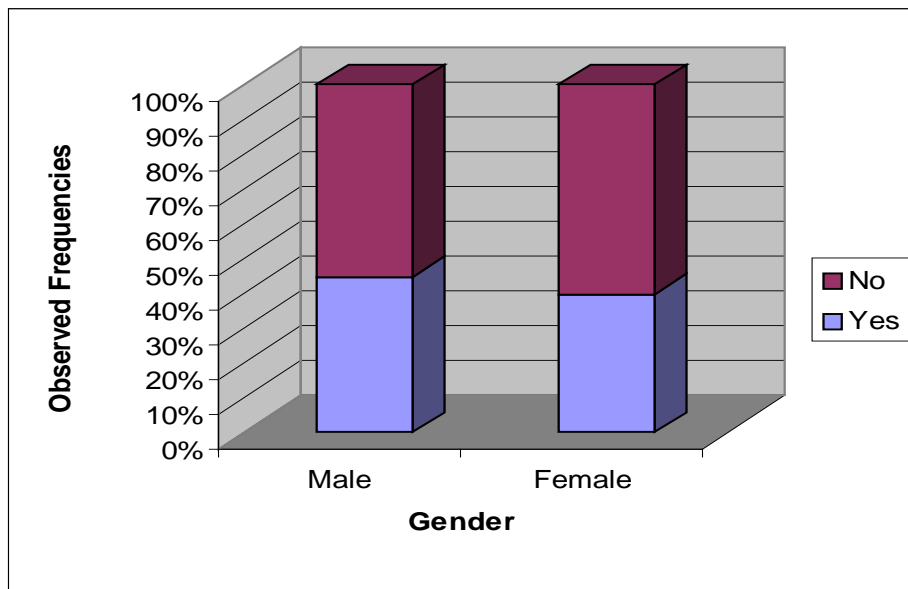


Figure 41 Relationship of gender with plain mortuary stones.

The final design element tested was the willow tree. This test produced a Chi-square (obtained) value of 0.71 at the $\alpha=0.05$ value. Following suit, the null cannot be rejected for the willow tree either. The conclusion again is that gender and the presence of the willow tree are unrelated and exist independently of each other.

Table 8 Correlation of gender with presence of willow tree design (percentages by gender within each category).

Presence of willow tree	Male		Female	
Yes	8	5.23%	7	5.83%
No	145	94.77%	113	94.17%
TOTAL	153	100%	120	100%

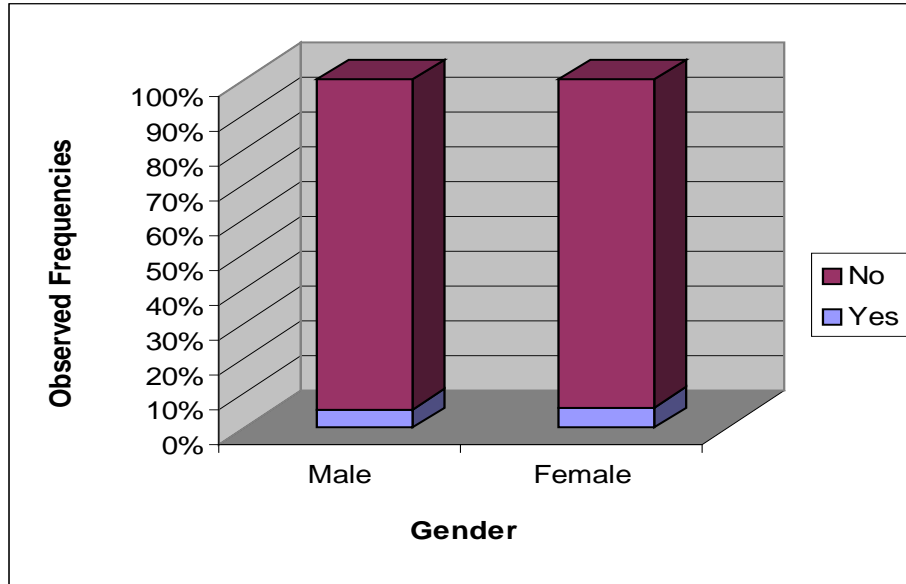


Figure 42 Relationship of gender to presence of willow tree design.

By isolating all the major designs into separate tests, one can conclude that the initial conclusion of “no relationship” between mortuary headstone design and gender is valid.

Group 2: Form

The second group tested was mortuary stone form to gender. Chi-square was chosen to test for independence of the variables. The null hypothesis states that gender and gravestone form exist independently of each other.

At $\alpha=0.05$, the null hypothesis cannot be rejected at a Chi-square (obtained) value of 6.05. As this test did not return a significant result, no test for strength of association was done. One can conclude that mortuary form and gender exist independently of each other. As the tests run previously on the relationship of design to gender showed no contradictory results when isolating each of the individual elements, I will accept the Chi-square value of no significance as a valid reflection of the relationship that exists within the data.

Table 9 Correlation of gender with mortuary stone form (percentages by gender within each category).

Mortuary form	Male		Female	
Tapered Tablet	27	14.67%	15	10.64%
Raised top inscription	16	8.70%	24	17.02%
Tablet	61	33.15%	47	33.33%
Grave Box	51	27.72%	34	24.11%
Lawn	18	9.78%	7	9.93%
Obelisk	11	5.98%	7	4.96%
TOTAL	184	100%	141	100%

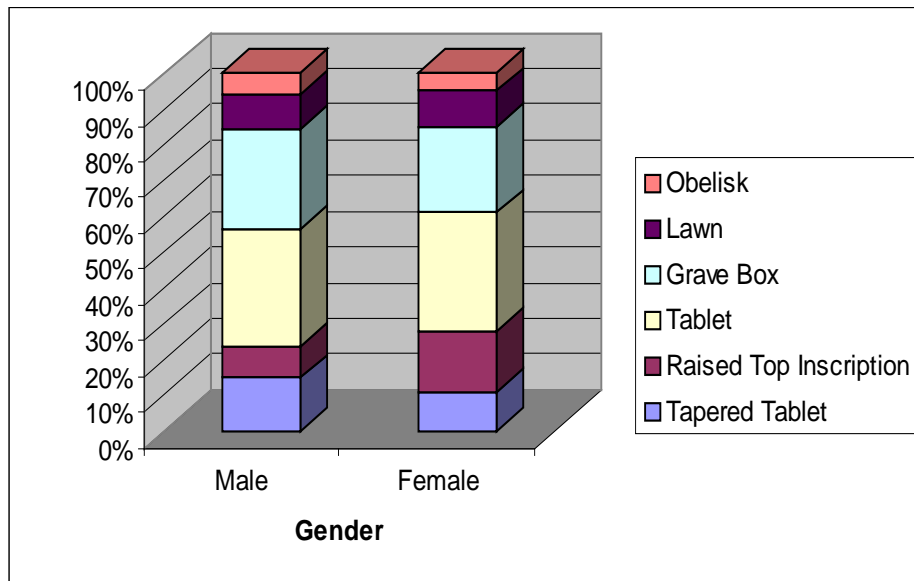


Figure 43 Relationship of gender with mortuary stone form.

Group 3: Border Design

The third group tested was border design to gender. Chi-square was chosen to test for independence of the variables. The null hypothesis states that gender and border design exist independently of each other.

At $\alpha=0.05$, the null hypothesis cannot be rejected at a Chi-square (obtained) value of 0.38. As this test did not return a significant result, no test for strength of association was done. One can conclude that border design and gender exist independently of each other. As the tests run previously on the relationship of design to gender showed no contradictory results when

isolating each of the individual elements, I will accept the Chi-square value of no significance as a valid reflection of the relationship that exists within the data.

Table 10 Correlation of gender to border design (percentages by gender within each category).

Bordered Design	Male		Female	
Double-Banded Edging	56	37.33%	40	33.90%
Single-Banded Edging	70	46.67%	57	48.31%
Quartered Circles	24	16.00%	21	17.80%
TOTAL	150	100%	118	100%

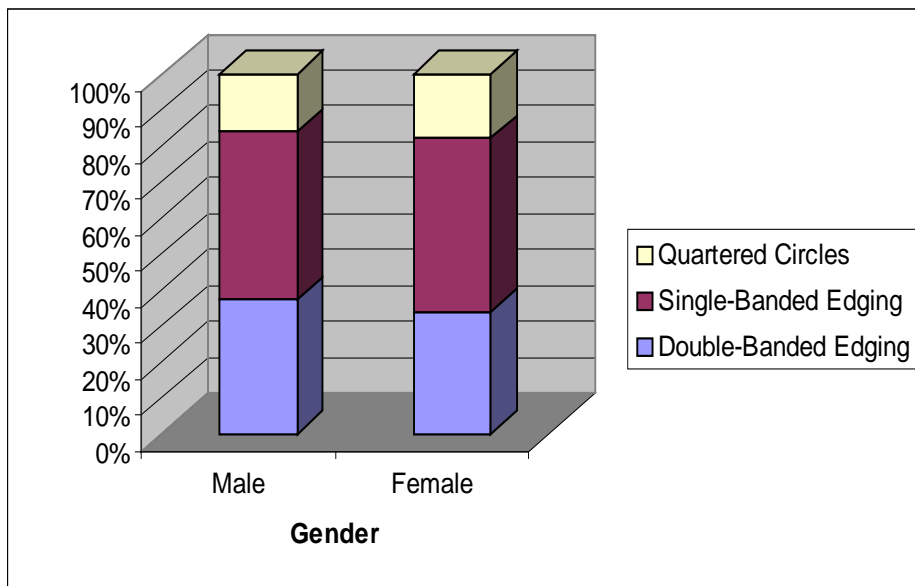


Figure 44 Relationship of gender to border design.

Hypothesis Two

Grave marker design will show a direct relationship with an individual's age.

Methods

Just as in the previous test, design is identified as pictures, symbols, and iconography found on an individual's gravestone(s). Frequency of design is defined as the number of stones with occurrence, not number of occurrences. Age was determined by finding the difference between dates of birth and dates of death. Stones where this information was illegible or not

included were excluded from this test. I was able to ascertain the age of the individual from 298 of the 326 stones recorded.

As my primary interest was with the individual element and its relationship to age, individual tests were run with each element isolating the most frequently found designs, as outlined above. Age was inputted initially as interval ratio level data represented in years of life. Infants who died before their first birthday are given an age value of “0.” As each design was tested independently of each other, the presence of the element was noted with a value of “1,” the absence noted with a “0.”

Pearson’s r (Healey 2005: 403-405) was used to test for strength of association between the variables. The test statistic was chosen because of its use with interval ratio level data with a high number of cases. The t-test (Healey 2005: 412) was used to test for significance for the same reasons.

The Results

The first design tested was “fern branches.” At $\alpha=0.05$, the t (obtained) value of -0.29 did not exceed the t (critical) value of +/-1.96. As such, the null hypothesis of no relationship cannot be rejected.

I considered the fact the interval ratio data may distort the results when paired with the nominal data. As such, I collapsed the age groups into ordinal levels and ran the same tests. Both the t (obtained) value (-0.29) and Chi-square value (4.43), failed to exceed their respective critical areas. As the secondary test collapsing the age groups always supported the initial test, this test is the only one included in my analysis. For a comprehensive list of all values, including the Pearson’s r value indicating strength of relationship, see Table 12.

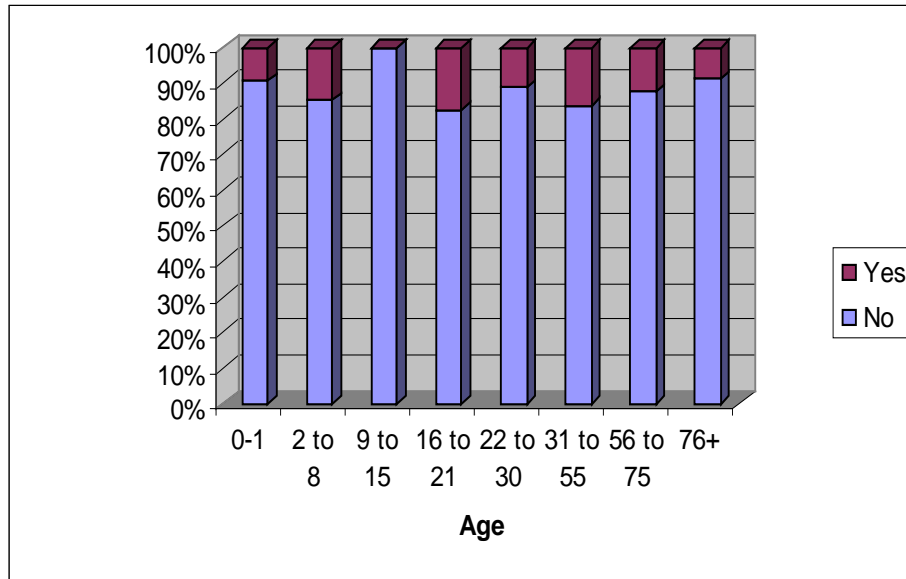


Figure 45 Relationship of age to design: fern branches.

The second design tested was the half circle. At $\alpha=0.05$, the t (obtained) value of 2.70 exceeds the critical value of ± 1.96 . The null hypothesis of no relationship can be rejected. The Pearson's r value (0.15) indicates that the relationship is weak, but positive. It can be concluded that as age increases, the presence of half circles also increases.

The next design tested was the heart. At $\alpha=0.05$, the t (obtained) value of 0.79 does not exceed the critical area. The null hypothesis of no relationship cannot be rejected.

The fourth design tested was the hooked bars. At $\alpha=0.05$, the t (obtained) value of (-0.10) does not exceed the critical area, and therefore the null hypothesis cannot be rejected.

The fifth test evaluated the relationship between age and plain mortuary stones. At $\alpha=0.05$, the t (obtained) value of (-3.74) does exceed the critical area of ± 1.96 . Therefore, the null hypothesis can be rejected. The Pearson's r value of (-0.21) indicates a weak to moderate relationship. One can conclude that as age increases, the presence of plain mortuary stone decreases. Therefore, one can conclude the older the individual, the more likely one will find a decorated stone containing design elements.

The final design tested was the willow tree. At $\alpha=0.05$, the t (obtained) value 1.18 does not exceed the critical area, and again the null hypothesis of no relationship cannot be rejected.

In conclusion, only two of the elements tested showed a relationship to age. One element tested, the plain stone, showed a negative relationship with age. As age increased, the presence of the plain stone decreased. Although many of the individual elements did not show a relationship, the significant value produced by the plain design test would indicate that, in general, the presence of design increased with age.

The second test producing significance, the half circles, showed a positive relationship between age and presence of design. As age increased, so did the presence of the half circles.

Hypothesis Three

Age will show a direct relationship with grave marker size. I would expect that as age increases, the size (total volume) of all mortuary stones related to an individual will increase.

Methods

Age again was tested at the interval ratio level, as was the size of the mortuary stone. Size can be defined as the total volume of all mortuary stones associated with an individual. For each unit of analysis, I recorded the length, width, and height of each gravestone. The measurements were then multiplied to calculate volume (cubic cm). As some units had several stones associated with the individual (i.e. combination of a tablet and a grave box), the totals were combined to produce a sum total of all stones associated with an individual. Age was discernable from 298 of the 326 stones recorded.

The Results

As both variables were measured at the interval ratio level, the t-test was again used to test for a significant relationship between age and stone volume. At $\alpha=0.05$, the t (obtained)

value of (-0.73) does exceed the critical area of ± 1.96 . Therefore the null of no relationship cannot be rejected.

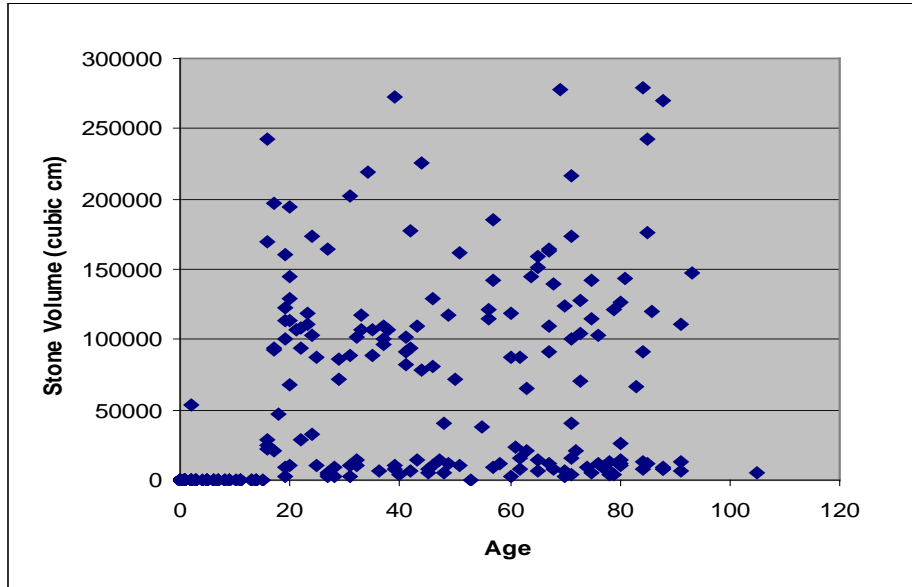


Figure 46 Relationship of age to mortuary stone size.

Hypothesis Four

The frequency of Rock Jackson's grave markers will decrease the farther their relative cemeteries are away from the source (Macedonia Cemetery.)

Methods

This hypothesis tests the spatial decay model. The model basically states that the farther a product moves away from its source, the less one will find it. I chose the Macedonia Cemetery near Milltown as the source for three reasons. First, Milltown was Jackson's home as well the location of the quarry where he obtained the material for his stones. Second, Jackson was a member of the Macedonia Primitive Baptist Church and is buried in the cemetery. Lastly this cemetery contains the highest frequency of Jackson's stones (82%).

To test the hypothesis, I obtained the distance of each cemetery from Macedonia (in miles). I then obtained a total count of stones contemporaneous with Jackson's work (1830-

1892) from each cemetery and calculated a percentage based on the number of Jackson's stones per cemetery to the total number of contemporaneous stones within the respective cemeteries. The unit of analysis for the test was the cemetery, not individual stones. As such, the sample size for this test is different than the previous. A total of 23 of the 25 cemeteries were used in this test. The Masonic and the Long Cane cemeteries were excluded as I could not obtain a full survey of all stones within the cemeteries, or make a reasonable estimation of the stones included within the set time period. Space was calculated as the shortest distance between the cemetery and Macedonia. As both variables were measured at the interval ratio level, a t-test was used to test for significance, and Pearson's r was used to calculate the strength of association.

The Results

At $\alpha=0.05$, the t (obtained) value of (-4.83) exceeds the critical area of +/-2.08 and therefore the null hypothesis of no relationship between the space from the Macedonia Cemetery to frequency of Rock Jackson's stones can be rejected. Pearson's r (-0.73) indicates a strong, negative relationship. Simply stated, as the distance from the Macedonia Cemetery increases, the frequency of identified Rock Jackson stones decreases.

Table 11 Spatial Decay Model Test.

Cemetery	# of Rock Jackson Stones	Total # of Stones 1830-1892	% of Rock Jackson Stones	Distance (mi)
Lafayette City	11	134	8.21%	6.55
Lebanon Pres.	9	27	33.33%	5.69
Sweet Home	14	28	50%	7.41
Mt. Pisgah	7	33	21.21%	11.21
Bethel	21	61	34.43%	11.55
Fredonia	4	71	5.63%	11.21
County Line	13	71	18.31%	6.38
Ebenezer	14	18	55.55%	5.52
Milltown	18	48	37.50%	6.9
Mt. Hickory	25	35	71.43%	5.17
Penton	4	6	66.66%	3.79
Rock Springs	13	22	59.09%	1.38
Sandy Ridge	4	12	33.33%	2.93
Antioch	2	20	10%	10.86
Dadeville	3	>100	<1%	17.3
Eagle Creek	3	50	6%	15.55
Rocky Mount	14	57	24.56%	11.79
Macedonia	92	115	82.60%	-----
Lebanon-Randolph	1	25	4%	17.64
Darian	22	75	29.33%	10.08
Concord	13	84	15.48%	11.83
Roanoke	8	38	21.05%	14.94
Westpoint	1	>1000	<.01%	13.60
TOTAL	316			

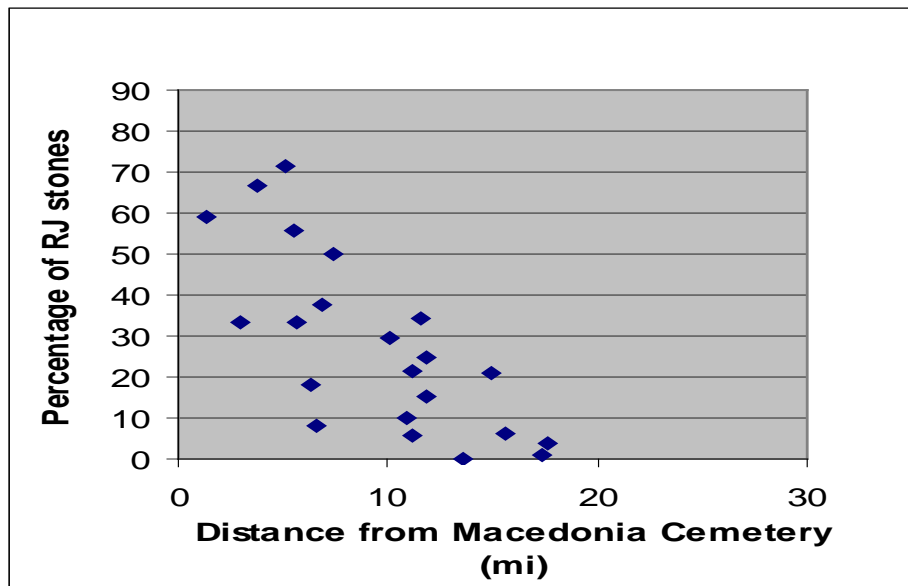


Figure 47 Spatial Decay Model Test.

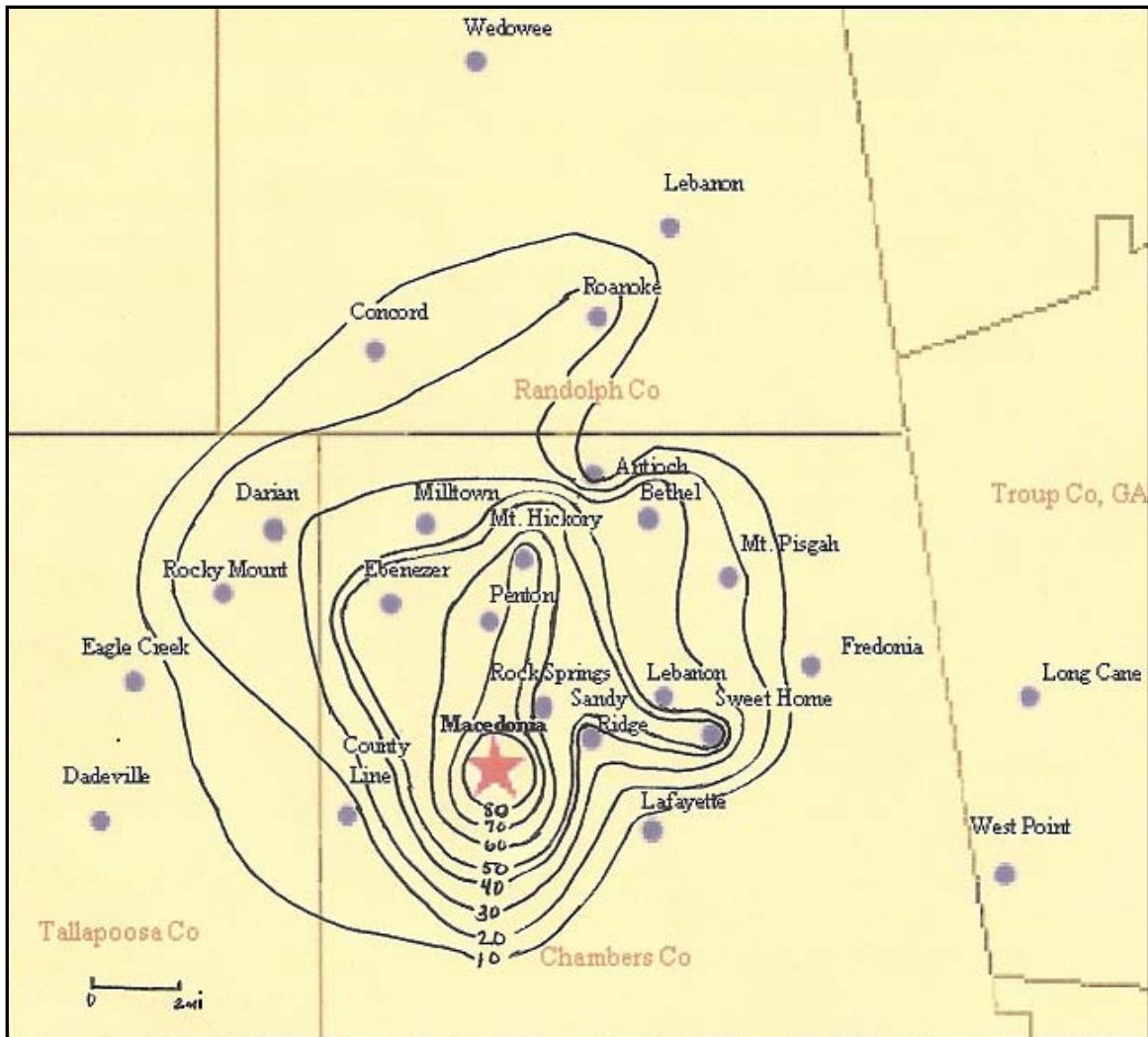


Figure 48 Isobar Map: Percent of Rock Jackson Stones by Total Number of Stones Dated 1830 to 1892.

Hypothesis Five

Grave marker size will vary directly with socio-economic status.

Methods

Socio-economic status was measured through property tax records taken from the United States census. My initial hope was to gather information concerning individuals through obituaries, newspapers, and so forth. However, I was informed by the Chambers County archivist that there are very few period newspapers were on file, and obituaries were rarely published during the period of study. Therefore, I used tax information from census records as

the closest measure of socio-economic status that I could obtain for the largest number of people. As taxes were recorded under the head of household, the tax information given was extended to the rest of the family. The census taken closest to the individual's death was used, when information for the individual was available. In order to adjust for inflation, I used a formula based on Eugene Lerner's (1954b) research on inflation in the South.

As taxes were recorded under personal property and real property, I conducted separate tests for each. Information concerning real property was obtained for 178 of the 326 stones, and information on personal property was obtained for 174 of the 326 stones. Stone size was calculated as before, in cubic cm. The t-test was used to test for significance and Pearson's r was used to evaluate strength of association.

The Results

Personal property value was the first variable tested. At $\alpha=0.05$, the t (obtained) value of 0.68 failed to exceed the critical area of ± 1.96 . With this value, the null hypothesis of no relationship between personal property value and stone size cannot be rejected.

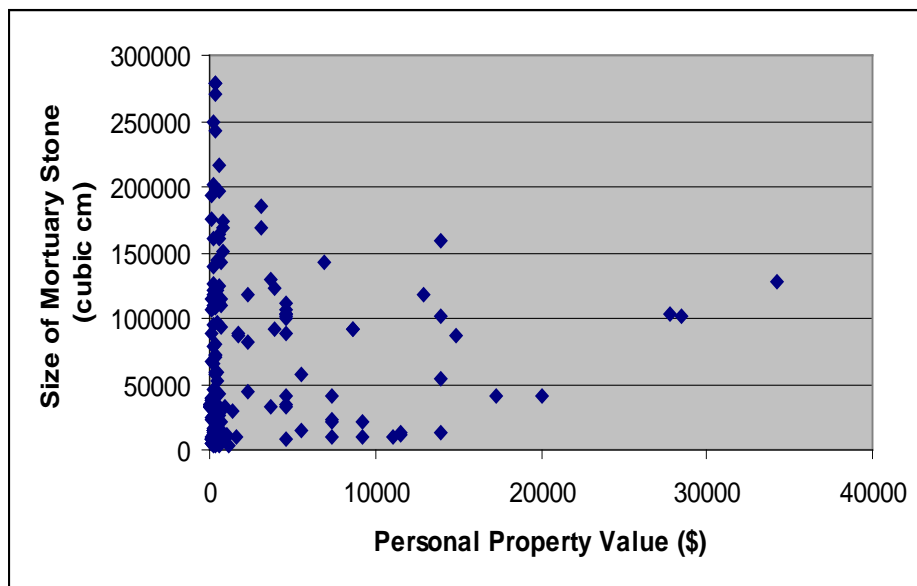


Figure 49 Relationship of mortuary stone size to personal property value.

I took into consideration that children may be skewing the results of the test, and ran a test including only individuals aged 16 and over. At $\alpha=0.05$, the t (obtained) value was <0.01 . The null hypothesis was again rejected.

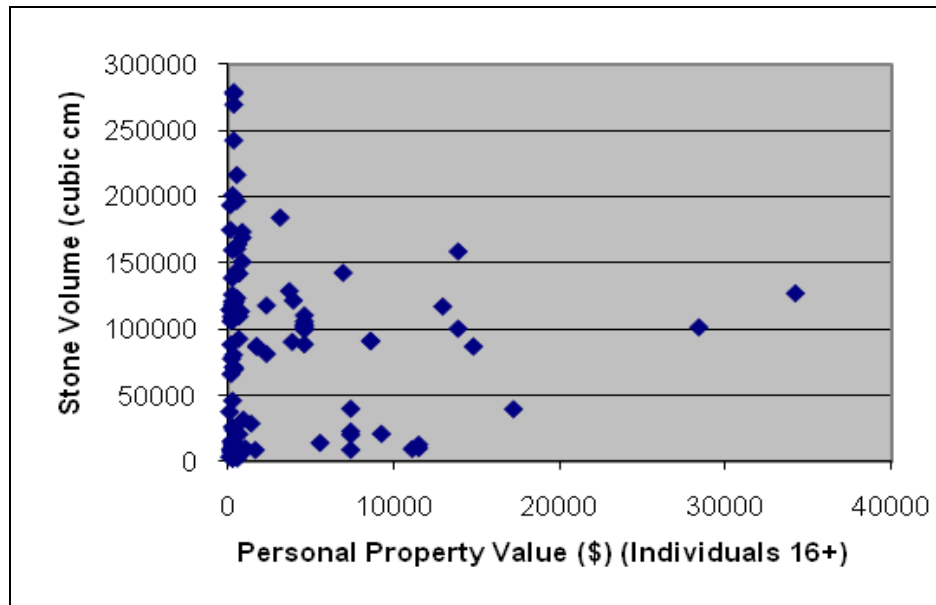


Figure 50 Relationship of personal property value to stone size, age adjusted.

I then ran the same test using real property values (adjusted for inflation). At $\alpha=0.05$, the t (obtained) value of 4.15 exceeds the critical area of ± 1.96 . Therefore, the null hypothesis can be rejected and a relationship of significance can be assumed between real property value and gravestone volume. Pearson's r (0.30) tells us that the relationship is moderate and positive meaning as the real property value increases, so does the mortuary stone size.

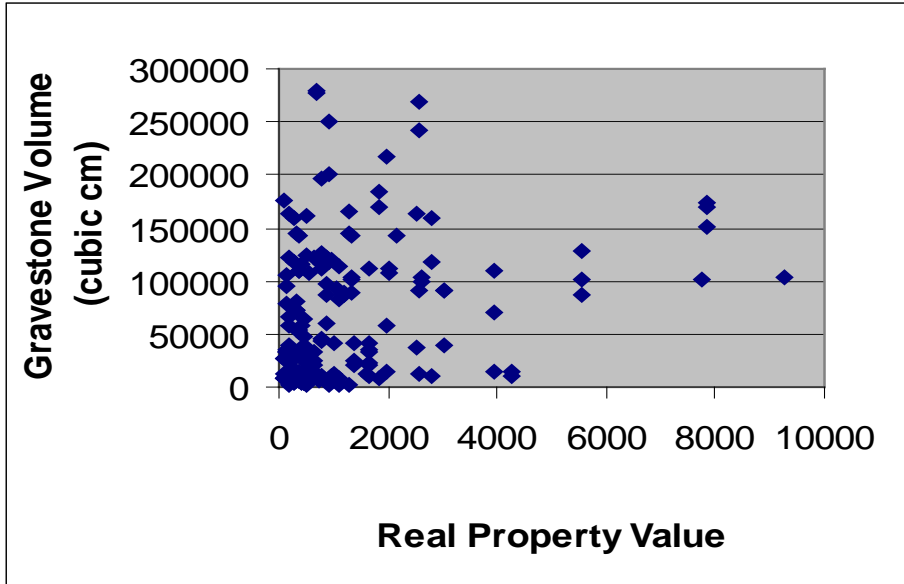


Figure 51 Relationship of real property value to headstone size.

When the same test was run adjusting for age as in the previous test, the t (obtained) value dropped to 2.72, but still exceeded the critical area of ± 1.96 . Again, the null can be rejected and we can still assume significance between real property value and stone size.

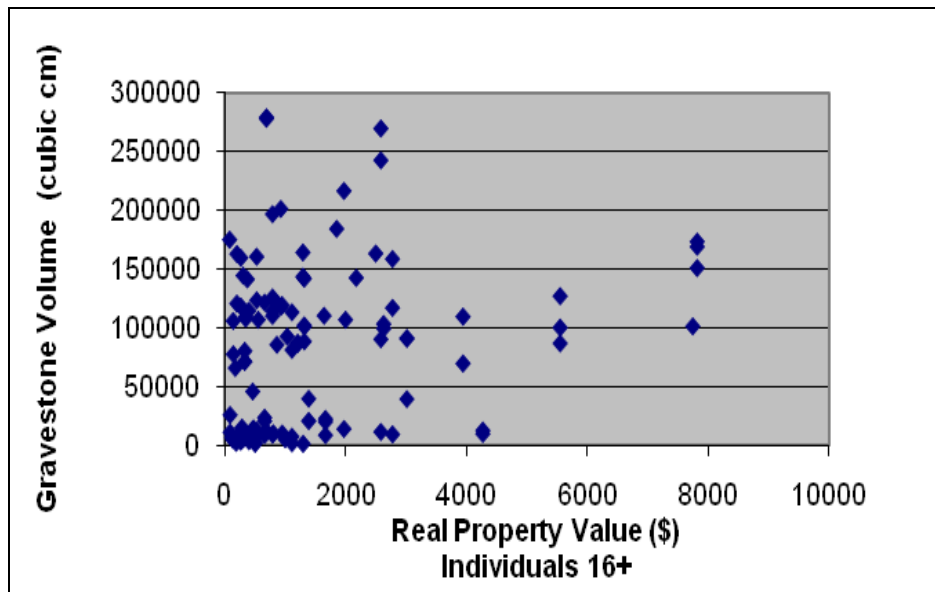


Figure 52 Relationship of real property value to headstone size, age adjusted.

Hypothesis Six

Grave marker style will vary directly with the passage of time. As time passes, certain elements will take predominance over others.

Methods

To test the relationship of time and style, I divided the elements into three groups again: design which includes pictures engraved on the mortuary stone(s); form which includes the general shape of the mortuary stone(s); and border design which includes designs used to decorate around the perimeter of the mortuary stone. Time was divided into decades ranging from the 1840s to the 1890s (the 1830s were excluded so as not to skew the data as there were only three occurrences in the data gathered). A Chi-square test was then run to test for significance, and Cranmer's V was run to calculate strength of association.

The Results

At $\alpha=0.05$, the Chi-square value of 214.41 exceeds the critical area of 174.10. The null hypothesis of no relationship can be dismissed and we can conclude that there is a moderate correlation between designs used and time period (Cranmer's V = 0.31).

By studying the Figure 53, one can see that certain elements increase or decrease with time, or may only appear within one decade. The heart seems to peak in the 1860s, and then decline. The double half circles appear in the 1850s and experience a general increase in frequency. Leafy foliage appears and peaks in the 1850s, then declines but remains present throughout. Generally speaking, it appears that there were a wider variety of images used in the 1850s, 1860s and 1870s.

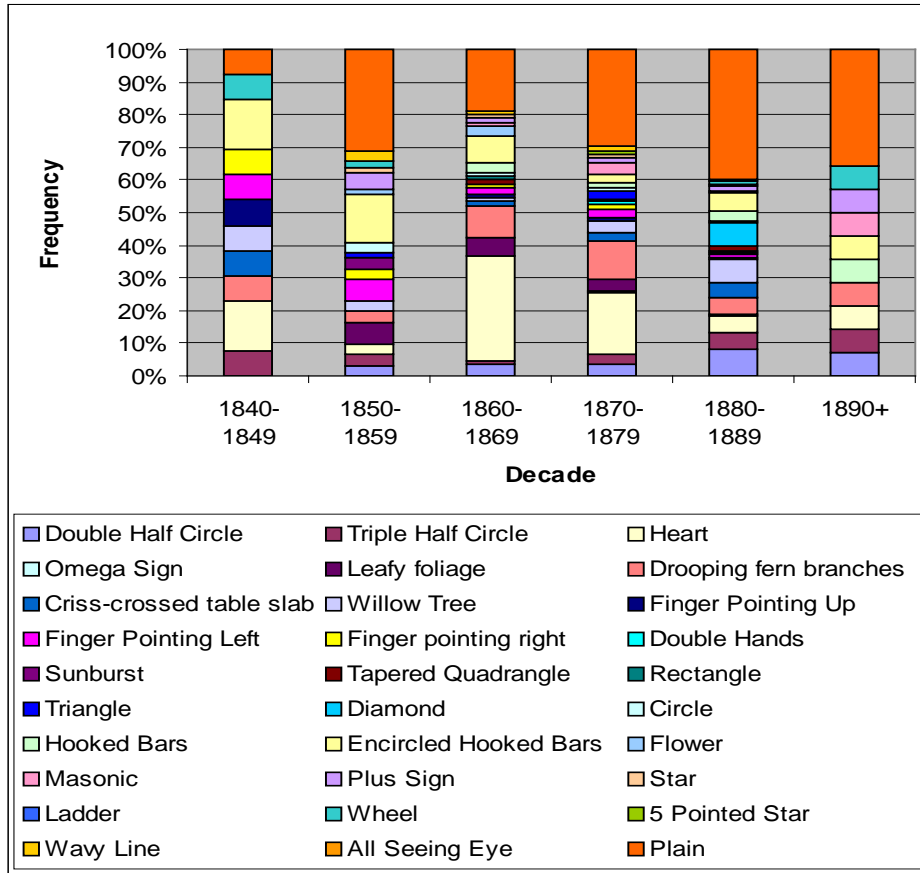


Figure 53 Design frequency by decade.

The second group tested was gravestone form. At $\alpha=0.05$, the Chi-square value of 33.11 does exceed the critical value of 37.65. The null hypothesis of no relationship cannot be rejected. Figure 54 suggests the occurrence of certain patterns overtime. The tapered tablet appears in the 1850s, peaks in the 1860s, and decreases in popularity. Use of the grave box appears to gradually increase through time. Use of the obelisk was highest in the 1840s, but then experienced a sharp decrease in frequency before gradually increasing again. Use of the tablet and lawn appears to have remained relatively constant over time.

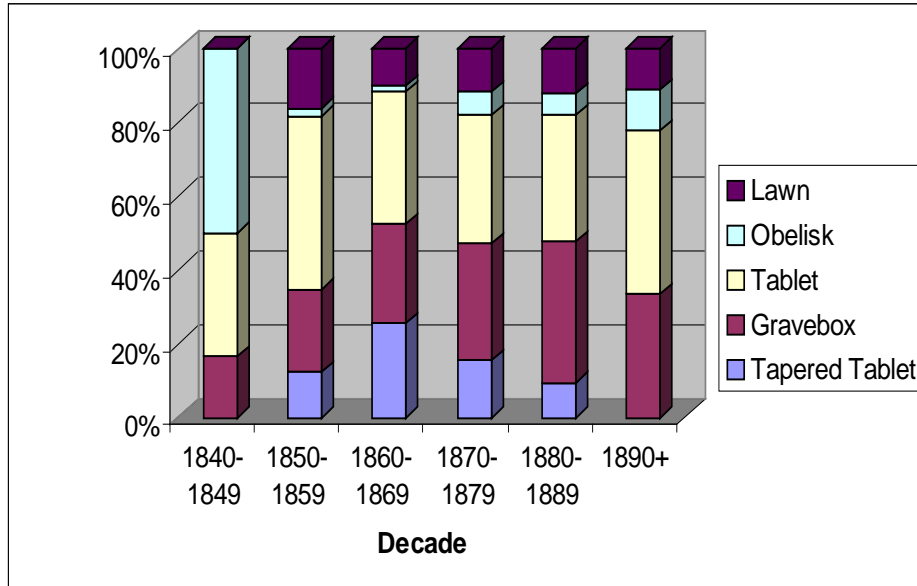


Figure 54 Gravestone form through time (percentages by year).

The last group tested was the use of border design through time (Figure 55). At $\alpha=0.05$, the Chi-square value of 16.04 fails to exceed the critical area of 18.31; the null hypothesis of no relationship cannot be rejected.

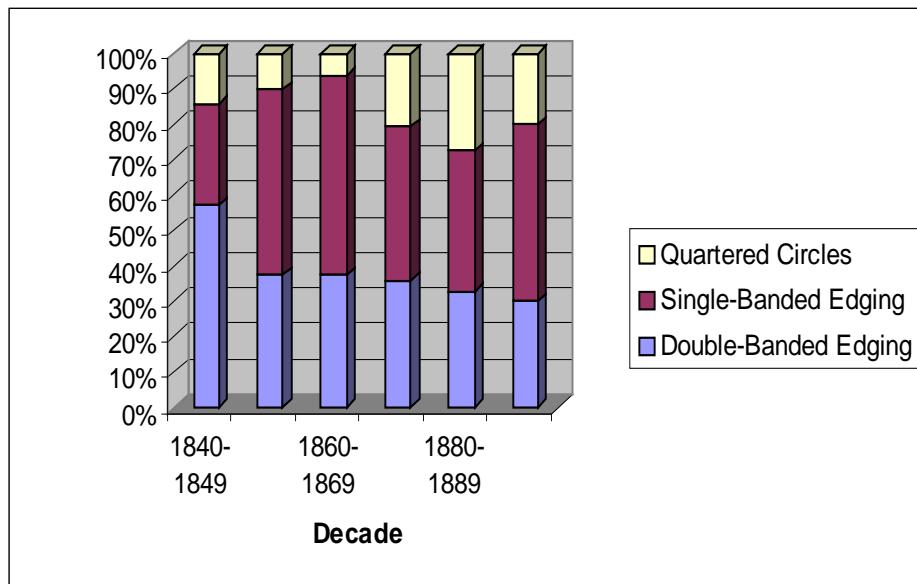


Figure 55 Border design through time.

Hypothesis Seven

As the status of the individual increases, so will the number of stylistic elements present.

Methods

I added this hypothesis as an addendum to my original proposal. I was interested in seeing if the total number of elements (designs plus border(s)) had any correlation with the status of an individual, as evaluated through property value. I counted the total number of elements associated with each individual and paired the total number with the property value. I ran a test against the personal property value and the real property value, and I used the t-test to evaluate significance for these tests.

The Results

I first tested the relationship between personal property value and design complexity. At $\alpha=0.05$, the t (obtained) value of 1.25 does not exceed the critical area of ± 1.96 . As such, the null hypothesis of no relationship cannot be rejected.

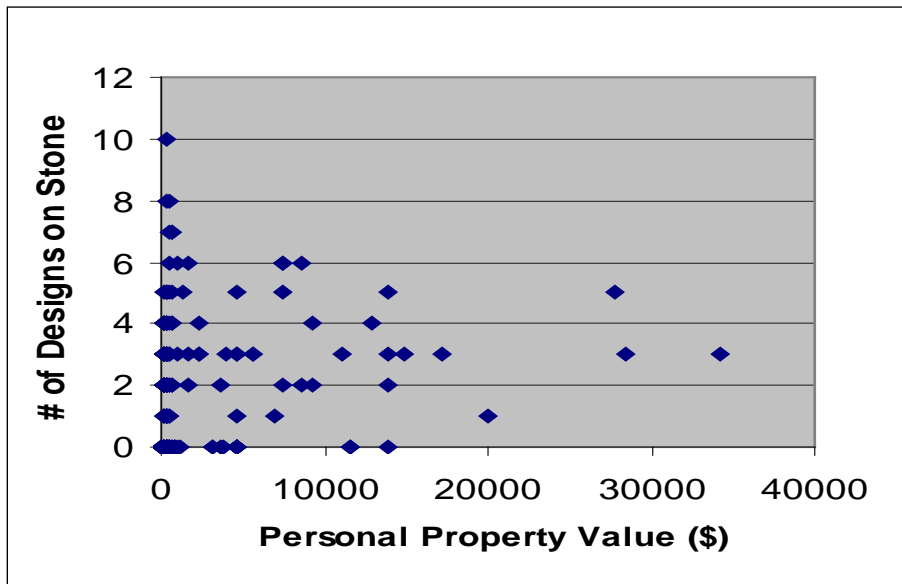


Figure 56 Relationship of personal property to total design count.

Like other tests, I wanted to check and make sure that age was not a spurious factor in this test. I ran the test again including only individuals aged 16 and over. At $\alpha=0.05$, the t (obtained) value of 0.62 does not exceed the critical area, and the null cannot be rejected.

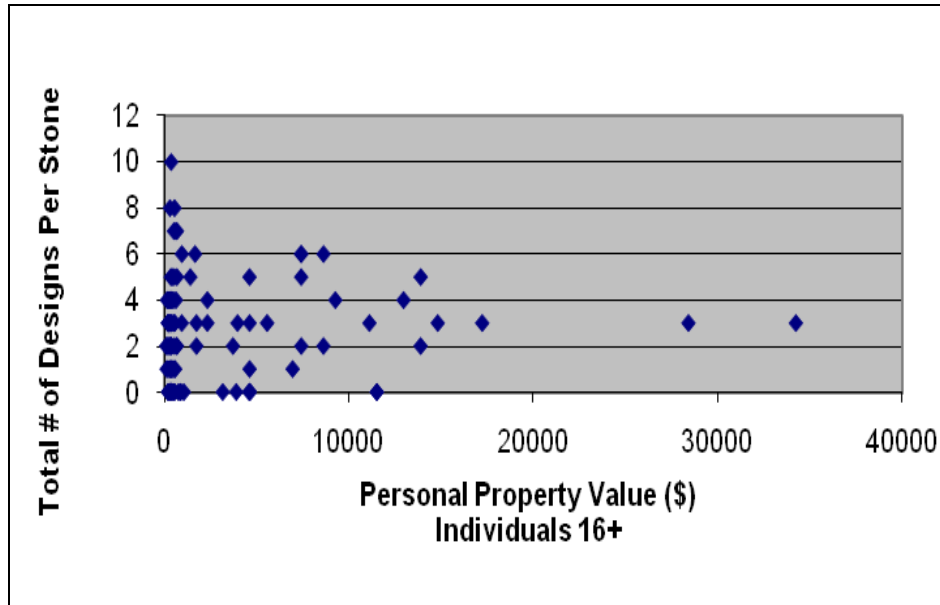


Figure 57 Relationship of personal property to total design count, age adjusted.

I ran the same test using real property value instead of personal property value. At $\alpha=0.05$, the t (obtained) value of 0.89 did not exceed the critical area.

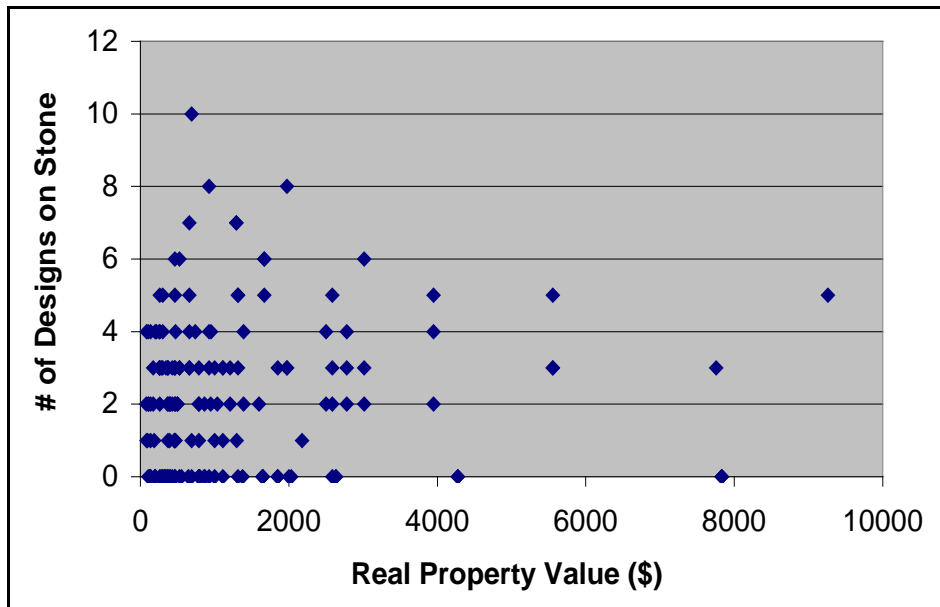


Figure 58 Relationship of real property to total design count.

I also ran the test again excluding all individuals under the age of 16, just as was done with personal property value. At $\alpha=0.05$, the t (obtained) value of (-0.68) does not

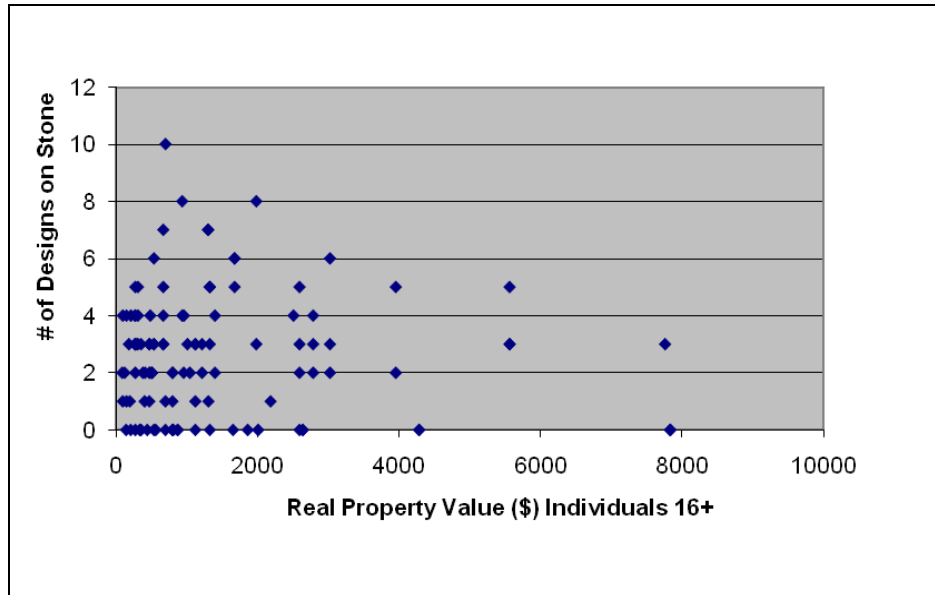


Figure 59 Relationship of real property to total design count, age adjusted.

exceed the critical area of ± 1.96 . As such, the null hypothesis of no relationship cannot be rejected when adjusting for age.

Hypothesis Eight

The number of design elements will decrease with the passage of time.

Methods

I added this hypothesis as an afterthought. I considered that if plain stones increased with the passage of time, the number of designs associated with Rock Jackson's work might decrease over time. I took the total number of design elements (iconography and bordering design(s)) and ran a t-test comparing the variable to time. Both variables were evaluated at the interval ratio level.

The Results

At $\alpha=0.05$, the t (obtained) value of (-3.51) exceeds the critical area of ± 1.96 . The null hypothesis of no relationship can be rejected. With a Pearson's r value of (-0.19) , one can conclude that there is a weak to moderate relationship between the passage of time and the number of design elements per unit. A negative value means that as the year increases, or time passes, the number of elements per unit decreases and more stones become "plain."

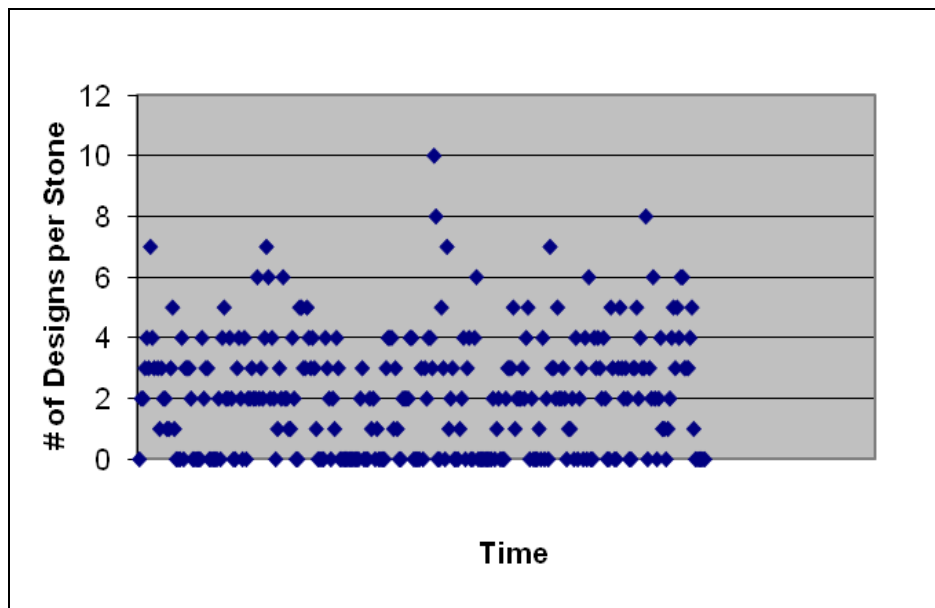


Figure 60 Relationship of time to number of design elements.

Summary

Overall, the statistical results were generally not significant. Patterns I expected to find within the demographics of the study were just not present in most cases. Gender demonstrated absolutely no relationship with the testing of any variable. Age did show a relationship with plain stones and with the presence of half circles. Both results for age suggest that as age increases, so does the presence of decoration. Age did not, however, show any relationship with volume of stone markers. This was quite unexpected as it was my initial observance that the largest stones

were associated with older individuals, while smaller stones tended to mark the graves of children.

The spatial decay model demonstrated the strongest results, stating that as the location of the cemetery (and consequently the stones located within that cemetery) moves farther away from the appointed product source, the lower the frequency of Rock Jackson stones.

When social status was evaluated against stone size (volume), the results were mixed. Personal property demonstrated a non-significant relationship with size of stone, but real property did have a significant relationship. As real property indicates the value of property, or land, it can be assumed that land as an indicator of social status is useful during this time period and is reflected in the mortuary remains.

Property value did not show a relationship with the number of designs found associated with a unit. However, the total number of design elements found did show a relationship with the passage of time. The relationship of time to design was further expressed through the significant test comparing particular decades with specific design patterns. Nonetheless, time did not prove to have an impact on gravestone form or border design. The results of all the tests are outlined in Table 12. I included the results of a few tests I ran because of my own interest in Table 13, none of which proved to have any significant affiliation.

Table 12 Results of statistical tests

Test	Test of Association (Pearson's R unless specified)		Critical Value	Obtained Value (t-test unless specified) Reject H ₀ ?	
H1: Gender to Design	n/a		+/-12.59	2.05 (X ²)	No
H1: Gender to Form	0.14 (V)		+/-11.07	6.05 (X ²)	No
H1: Gender to Border	n/a		+/-5.99	0.38 (X ²)	No
H1: Gender to Fern Branches	0.03 (phi)		+/-3.84	0.26 (X ²)	No
Age adjusted	0.04 (phi)		+/-3.84	0.19 (X ²)	No
H1: Gender to Half Circles	0.04 (phi)		+/-3.84	0.34 (X ²)	No
Age adjusted	0.33 (phi)		+/-3.84	0.17 (X ²)	No
H1: Gender to Heart	0.05 (phi)		+/-3.84	0.72 (X ²)	No
Age adjusted	0.08 (phi)		+/-3.84	0.98 (X ²)	No
H1: Gender to Hooked Bars	0.27 (phi)		+/-3.84	0.20 (X ²)	No
Age adjusted	0.05 (phi)		+/-3.84	0.43 (X ²)	No
H1: Gender to Plain stones	0.05 (phi)		+/-3.84	0.71 (X ²)	No
Age adjusted	0.01 (phi)		+/-3.84	0.02 (X ²)	No
H1: Gender to Willow Tree	0.01 (phi)		+/-3.84	0.05 (X ²)	No
Age adjusted	0.02 (phi)		+/-3.84	0.04 (X ²)	No
H2: Age to Fern Branches	-0.02		+/-1.96	-0.29	No
Age collapsed	-0.03		+/-1.96	-0.05	No
H2: Age to Half Circles	0.15		+/-1.96	2.70	Yes
Age collapsed	0.15		+/-1.96	2.71	Yes
H2: Age to Heart	0.05		+/-1.96	0.79	No
Age collapsed	0.06		+/-1.96	1.00	No
H2: Age to Hooked Bars	-0.01		+/-1.96	-0.10	No
Age collapsed	0.03		+/-1.96	0.55	No
H2: Age to Plain Stones	-0.21		+/-1.96	-3.74	Yes
Age collapsed	-0.22		+/-1.96	-3.96	Yes
H2: Age to Willow Tree	0.07		+/-1.96	1.18	No
Age collapsed	0.05		+/-1.96	0.84	No
H3: Age to Stone Volume	-0.06		+/-1.96	-0.73	No
H4: Spatial Decay Model	-0.73		+/-2.08	-4.83	Yes
H5: Personal Property to Size	0.05		+/-1.96	0.68	No
Age adjusted	0.001		+/-1.96	<0.001	No
H5: Real Property to Size	0.30		+/-1.96	4.15	Yes
Age adjusted	0.25		+/-1.96	2.72	Yes
H6: Design through Time	0.31 (V)		+/-174.10	214.41 (X ²)	Yes
H6: Form through Time	0.15 (V)		+/-37.65	33.11 (X ²)	No
H6: Border through Time	n/a		+/-18.31	16.05 (X ²)	No
H7: Per. Prop. to Design #	0.10		+/-1.96	1.25	No
Age adjusted	0.06		+/-1.96	0.63	No
H7: Real Prop. to Design #	0.07		+/-1.96	0.89	No
Age adjusted	-0.06		+/-1.96	-0.68	No
H8: Design # through time	-0.20		+/-1.96	-3.52	Yes

Table 13 Results of addendum tests

Test	Test of Association (Pearson's R unless specified)	Critical Value	Obtained Value (t-test unless specified)	Reject H ₀ ?
Age to Design #	0.02	+/-1.96	0.21	No
Age Collapsed	-0.02	+/-1.96	-0.24	No
Design # Over Space	-0.01	+/-1.96	-0.25	No
Gender to Design #	0.03	+/-1.96	0.44	No
Age Collapsed	0.01	+/-1.96	0.12	No

CHAPTER SIX: CONCLUSIONS

The data gathered for this study had, in most cases, quite the opposite result I originally expected. Instead of supporting the assertions of Bartel (1982) and Binford (1971) that material structure is a direct reflection of the society which created it, it appears that the majority of the demographic data had little to no significant impact on choices of mortuary stones. If one considers Miller and Tilley (1984), the conclusion of a rural society trying to reinforce feelings of community where each member is dependent on the next for survival and success, it might be concluded that rural communities depended on a sense of homogeneity where each individual had a role, but no member was more important than the rest. As outlined by McGuire (1988), the rural east Alabama communities of the nineteenth century could have viewed themselves as homogeneous entities which was reflected in their choice of mortuary stone form and decoration. Whether or not this homogeneity was real or simply the society ideal is the question. When one takes into consideration the positive relationship between real property value and stone size, it might be considered that there was a definable dichotomy between the more affluent (land-owning) individuals of the period and those who owned less property.

Another possibility is that the demographics are simply not that varied in this region of Alabama. According to the data I gathered, very few individuals owned slaves prior to the Civil War. This could be indicative of rural community with a low to modest income level. This would be reflected in the lack of relationship found between design types and various demographics. Another consideration is that the presence of a single folk artist in a primarily rural area provided limited choices in size of stone and patterns. Without the modern advancements in memorial

decorative choices, it may be that an individual choosing a stone was limited to what the stone carver could manufacture locally. As a folk artist, Jackson undoubtedly borrowed motifs from everywhere. Suggestions for future research would include a study of all cemetery headstones from 1830-1900 concentrating on the stone's location and material type.

The strongest relationship tested in the present study is the distribution of Jackson's work over space. In reviewing Figure 2, it is interesting to note that although the Macedonia Primitive Baptist Cemetery could be considered the epicenter for Jackson's work, it is not the geographical center. In fact, the Macedonia Cemetery is located at nearly the most southern limit of the study. One explanation for this is that Jackson's work is found only within the rural communities of the east Alabama area, and that the closer one moves to commercial trade centers, such as Opelika, the less his work can be found. It is probable that people living near trade centers had more variety to choose from, making Jackson's folk art stones less desirable.

Age only proved to be significant when compared with the plain headstones, and half circle designs, the presence of the plain stone decreasing with the age of the individual, and the presence of the half-circle increasing with age. Why would it be that someone dying at an older age would be less likely to have a plain tombstone, or more likely to have a decorated headstone? Jacqueline Lott (2000) noted a contradictory development when studying tombstone epitaphs. She theorized that highly personalized headstones served as an expression of grief associated with an untimely death. I would suggest the results of this study could reflect an acceptance of a high child mortality rate in the area. The underlying assumption to this theory is that a decorated stone represents a greater emotional attachment to the individual. Another suggestion I would put forth is that the deceased individual had a role in deciding the design of the tombstone. This would be more common with aging individuals than with younger individuals who experienced a

premature death. The increasing presence of the half circles with age is a strange relationship. As I am unaware of the significance or meaning associated with the design, it would be futile to draw conclusions.

Gender was a variable that failed to have any significant relationship when tested. It appears that the roles of men and women in this society were considered equally important in death. In addition to farming and child rearing, women were considered very important in converting and were often the spiritual “backbone” of the family. Research of cemeteries in the Great Smokey Mountains National Park concurs with this conclusion (Lott 2000).

The passage of time proved only significant when tested against designs, not bordering elements or gravestone form. Several designs appear to be associated with particular periods of usage. Some designs were present through the entire duration of the study, but had a noticeable “peak” during a particular decade. Over the lifetime of Rock Jackson, his work also demonstrated a relationship with the decrease of designs per gravestone, or overall complexity. This lessening of personal information on gravestones over time has been suggested to represent “a clear retreat from individuality” (Dethlefsen 1981:154). If the early nineteenth century can be characterized by its “sentimentalization” of death (Rainville 1999), then the decrease in complexity over time can be viewed as a trend towards growing disregard, or isolation, of mortuary ritual as attributed to advancements in technology. Trends noted in other studies (Rainville 1999, Lott 2000, Gorman and DiBlasis 1981, Dethlefsen 1981) demonstrate a similar distribution over time to the present study.

By testing the assumption that material culture and thus grave markers is an indicator of the social persona, my effort has been to add to previous literature in its analysis of grave markers. In exploring the iconography, form and spatial distribution of mortuary headstones, one

can attempt to show correlations between demographic information and spatial distribution to very specific marker styles and quantity. The present study was limited in its scope due to time, money, and labor restraints. While a detailed survey of every marker in the east Alabama/west Georgia area would certainly offer more comparative insight into my research, such an analysis will have to be left until a large-scale, organized survey is executed in the area. However, by analyzing stones from a specific carver, one can draw conclusions about how society of the time viewed itself and wished to be viewed by others. Although many mortuary trends popular throughout the country made their way into the rural east Alabama area, this study indicates that this portion of Alabama also had its own distinct personality. As such, previous models regarding mortuary studies should be applied with caution and considerations of shifts in attitudes through time and space should always be thoroughly considered before making broad assumptions about a community based on its physical remains.

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APPENDIX 1.1 Analysis Sheet

Cemetery _____

Marker # _____

Name on Stone _____

Date of Birth _____

Date of Death _____ **Age Calculation** _____

Sex _____

Iconographic Elements: (1)___*Double half circles* (2)___*Triple half circles* (3)___*Heart*
(4)___*Omega sign* (5)___*Fern* (6)___*Drooping fern branches* (7)___*Criss-crossed table slab*
(8)___*“Willow” tree* (9)___*Finger pointing up* (10)___*Double hands* (11)___*Ladder*
(12)___*Sunburst* (13)___*Tapered quadrangle* (14)___*Geometric shapes* (15)___*Plain* (16)
Clock and pendulum (16)___*Other:*

Bordering Elements: (1)___*Double banded edging* (2)___*Single banded edging*
(3)___*Quartered Circles* (4)___*None* (5)___*Other:* _____

Marker Form: (1)___*Tablet* (2)___*Lawn* (3)___*Obelisk* (4)___*Pentagon* (5)___*Tapered tablet*
(6)___*Raised-top inscription* (7)___*Grave box*
(8)___*Other:* _____

Dimensions: _____

Presence of Relief: ___ Yes ___ No

More than one grave per stone? ___ Yes: How many ___
___ No

Material of Stone: (1)___*“Blue Marble”* (2)___*Other* _____

Epitaph _____

Name of Direct Adult Male Relative (father, husband), if Known _____

APPENDIX 1.2 Cemeteries with Rock Jackson Monuments

Chambers County:

Rock Springs Baptist Church
Sandy Ridge Methodist Church
Ebenezer Methodist Church
Lebanon Presbyterian Church
Sweet Home Methodist Church
Bethel Baptist Church
Mount Pisgah Primitive Baptist Church
Antioch Christian Church
Penton Church of God
Milltown Cemetery
Fredonia Methodist Church
County Line Baptist Church, Dudleyville (on Tallapoosa, Chambers line)
LaFayette City Cemetery
Macedonia Primitive Baptist
Mt Hickory Primitive Baptist

Randolph County:

Wedowee City Cemetery
Roanoke First Baptist
Concord Primitive Baptist Church Cemetery, between Roanoke and Wadley
Lebanon Congregational Christian Church Cemetery

Tallapoosa County:

Rocky Mount Primitive Baptist Church Cemetery
Dadeville City Cemetery in Camp Hill
Darian Primitive Baptist Church Cemetery
Eagle Creek Baptist Church, Dadeville

Others in Georgia:

West Point City Cemetery, Troup County
Long Cane Baptist Church, Troup County

Cat #	Name	Class Relationship	Occupation	Real Property	Personal Property	RP Inflation Adjustment	PP Inflation Adjustment	Picture #	Sex	DOB	DOD	Age	Cemetery	Distance from Macedonia (mi)
65	?							124					Fredonia	11.21
66	?							125					Fredonia	11.21
30	Abernathy	Child of JWT and FJ Abernathy	Farmer	700	600	648.38	555.75	329	Male	1852	1861	9	Macedonia	0
239	Abernathy, Jane	Wife of SJ Abernathy	Farmer	720	400	473.72	263.18	333	Female	1799	1870	71	Macedonia	0
232	Abernathy, John							326	Male	1766	1854	88	Macedonia	0
236	Abernathy, Joseph	Son of SJ Abernathy	Farmer	3000	6000	1973.83	5557.51	330	Male	1865	1866	1	Macedonia	0
230	Abernathy, Magarett	Dau. of SJ Abernathy	Farmer	1025		949.81		324	Female	1814	1853	39	Macedonia	0
238	Abernathy, Nancy	Dau. of SJ Abernathy	Farmer	3000	6000	1973.83	5557.51	332	Female	1831	1863	32	Macedonia	0
231	Abernathy, Rhoda							325	Female	1759	1843	84	Macedonia	0
240	Abernathy, Samuel J	Self	Farmer	720	400	473.72	263.18	334	Male	1798	1878	80	Macedonia	0
152	Adam, William	Self	Carpenter	1000		1000		237	Male	1813	1855	42	Rock Springs	1.38
26	Aiken, Elizabeth							057-058	Female	1793	1853	60	Sweet Home	7.41
10	Alford, Augusta	Wife of JR Alford	Farmer	720	400	473.72	263.18	022-023	Female	1836			Westview	6.55
9	Alford, John R	Self	Farmer	3500	20000	3016.13	17236	019-021	Male	1810	1881	71	Westview	6.55
8	Alford, William T	Son of JR and AS Alford	Farmer	1000	20000	1000	20000	017-018	Male	1851	1854	3	Westview	6.55
85	Alsobrook, JH	Son of JW Alsobrook	Farmer	2000	5000	1852.5	4631.25	148	Male	1862	1863	1	Ebenezer	5.52
64	Andrews, Infant	JL and MC Andrews	Farmer	800	600	526.36	394.77	123		1876	1876	0	Fredonia	11.21
285	Arm of WA Robertson							385-386					Darian	10.08
258	Bailey, Georgia Ann	Dau. Of Frank Bailey	Farmer					351	Female	1870	1883	13	Macedonia	0
7	Banks, John D	Self	Farmer	150	200	138.94	185.25	015-016	Male	1838	1860		Westview	6.55
33	Barber, James, N	Son of JA Barber	Farmer	1200	300	1111.5	277.88	072-073	Male	1842	1862	19	Sweet Home	7.41
25	Barber, Margaret	Dau. Of JA Barber	Farmer	1400		1296.75		055-056	Female	1785	1855	70	Sweet Home	7.41
27	Barber, Matilda Jane	Wife of JA Barber	Farmer	400	300	283.18	197.38	059-060	Female	1811	1873	62	Sweet Home	7.41
28	Barber, Rev. NC	Self	Minister	2000	1000	1315.89	657.94	061-063	Male	1800	1875	75	Sweet Home	7.41
24	Barber, William F	Self	Wagonmaker	200	600	185.25	555.75	053-054	Male	1833	1861	28	Sweet Home	7.41
12	Beaty, Margaret	Self	Farmer	800	550	526.36	361.87	030-031	Female	1785	1876	91	Lebanon Pres	5.69
291	Bishop, Ruth	Dau. Of William Bishop	Farmer					394	Female	1880	1881	1	Darian	10.08
292	Bishop, William	Self	Farmer					395	Male	1878	1879	1	Darian	10.08
79	Blackmon, John F.							141	Male	1814			County Line	6.38
217	Blackston, Mary							311	Female	1786	1891	105	Macedonia	0
304	Blake, Infant	Child of T and PC Blake	Farmer	150	4000	138.94	3705	410		1864	1864	0	Concord	11.83

Name	Gravestone Length	Width	Height	L2	W2	H2	Gravestone CUBIC CM	Iconography	Border	Total Elements (Iconography + Border)	Form	Relief	Other Material
?	14	18	52	83	46	3	24558	Plain	DBE,SBE	2	TT,RTI		
?	10	30	58	85	45	3	28875	Plain	DBE,SBE	2	TT,RTI		
Abernathy	13	20	47	91	46	5	33150	Plain		0	TT,RTI		
Abernathy, Jane	3	38	134				15276	H	DBE,SBE	2	Tablet		
Abernathy, John	3	31	80				7440	H,2Circles		2	Tablet		
Abernathy, Joseph	13	21	64	92	45	34	57840	H, Fw	SBE	3	TT,GB		
Abernathy, Magarett	3	32	114				10944	H,2PS	DBE,QC	4	Tablet		
Abernathy, Nancy	3	37	133				14763	H	DBE,SBE	3	Tablet		
Abernathy, Rhoda	3	31	88				8184	H,FPL,FPR,2W	DBE,SBE,QC	7	Tablet	Yes	
Abernathy, Samuel J	3	36	132				14256	THC, Circle in Triangle	DBE,SBE	4	Tablet		
Adam, William	71	29	3				6177	H	DBE,SBE	3	Lawn		
Aiken, Elizabeth	2.5	24	42				2520	Plain			Tablet		
Alford, Augusta	97	40	10				38800	Wavy Line		1	RTI		
Alford, John R	98	41	10				40180	M	SBE, DBE	3	RTI		
Alford, William T	92	44	10				40480	Wavy Line		1	RTI		
Alsobrook, JH	3	37	68				7548	H,DFB, Wavy Line		3	Tablet		
Andrews, Infant	91	35	10				31850	Plain			RTI		
Arm of WA Robertson	3	26	69				5382	Plain			Tablet		
Bailey, Georgia Ann	3	33	74				7326	Plain	DBE,SBE	2	Tablet		
Banks, John D	180	89	29.5				95673	EHB	SBE	2	GB		
Barber, James, N	3	24	36				2592	Plain	SBE	1	Tablet		Rock Bed
Barber, Margaret	2.5	21	42				2205	Plain	SBE	1	Tablet		
Barber, Matilda Jane	3	58	92				16008	H	DBE, SBE	3	Tablet		Rock Bed
Barber, Rev. NC	15	24	122	170	75	41	142440	5PS, Rose Window	DBE, SBE,QC	5	TT, GB	Yes	
Barber, William F	2.5	24	51				3060	Plain	SBE	1	Tablet		
Beaty, Margaret	3	40.5	111				13486.5	Plain		0	Tablet		
Bishop, Ruth	81	35	3				8505	Plain		0	Lawn		
Bishop, William	81	35	3				8505	Plain		0	Lawn		
Blackmon, John F.	3	26	49				3822	Plain	DBE, SBE	2	Tablet		
Blackston, Mary	3	30	61				5490	DHC,2PS	DBE,SBE	4	Tablet		
Blake, Infant	90	44	27				33588	Plain		0	GB		

Cat #	Name	Class Relationship	Occupation	Real Property	Personal Property	RP Inflation Adjustment	PP Inflation Adjustment	Picture #	Sex	DOB	DOD	Age	Cemetery	Distance from Macedonia (mi)
253	Bonds, Alcy (Algey)	Wife of Richard Bonds	Farmer	800	800	526.26	526.36	346	Female	1821	1872	51	Macedonia	0
34	Bonds, AP	Dau. Of Elizabeth	Farmer	1000	6000	657.94	3947.67	074-075	Female	1853	1872	19	Sweet Home	7.41
254	Bonds, Richard	Self	Farmer	800	800	526.26	526.26	347	Male	1810	1880	70	Macedonia	0
139	Bradford, Robert L							224	Male	1865	1882	17	Penton	3.79
158	Brown, Willie							246	Male	1877	1885	8	Antioch Christia	10.86
279	Buchanan, Alexander	Self	Farmer	500	500	328.97	328.97	378	Male	1826	1876	50	Darian	10.08
278	Buchanan, Everline	Wife of Alex Buchanan	Farmer	500	500	328.97	328.97	377	Female	1829	1875	46	Darian	10.08
280	Buchanan, RF	Son of Alex Buchanan	Farmer	500	500	328.97	328.97	379	Male	1852	1881	29	Darian	10.08
47	Burden, JE	Son of John M Burden	Farmer	1200	800	1111.5	741	096	Male	1846	1865	19	Bethel	11.55
46	Burkes, Frankie							095	Female	1859	1876	17	Bethel	11.55
171	Burto, SC							264		1838	1875	37	Rocky Mount	11.79
1	Carleton							001-003		1789			Westview	6.55
4	Carlisle, Kathryn	Dau. Of WJ and SC Carlisle	Merchant	8500	2500	787.31	2315.65	008-009	Female	1865	1866	1	Westview	6.55
119	Carlisle, WH	Son of MAJ Carlisle	Overseer	9000	33000	7756.28	28439.71	199	Male	1839	1880	41	Mt Hickory	5.17
93	Carrol, Montie B							159	Female	1883	1883	0	Ebenezer	5.52
188	Carter, John B	Kept by Elisha Ford	Farmer	2000		2000		283	Male	1837	1858	21	Macedonia	0
189	Carter, Mehaley D							284	Female	1833	1857	24	Macedonia	0
52	Causey, Infant	Child of NG and LA Causey	Farmer					102		1888	1888	42d	Bethel	11.55
51	Causey, Mattie Lou	Child of NG and LA Causey	Farmer					100-101	Female	1886	1887	1	Bethel	11.55
81	Champion, Infant	Child of WW Champion	Farmer	160	200	105.27	131.59	144	Female	1877	1877	0	Ebenezer	5.52
88	Champion, Infant	Child of WW and LE Champion	Farmer	160	200	105.27	131.59	152		1881	1881	0	Ebenezer	5.52
87	Champion, SF	Child of WW and LE Champion	Farmer	160	200	105.27	131.59	150-151		1876	1878	2	Ebenezer	5.52
100	Chewning, John J	Self	Farmer	6000	600	3947.67	394	171-172	Male	1804	1877	73	Milltown	6.9
160	Clark, Anna E	Dau. Of John Clark	Farmer	200	150	172.36	129.27	249	Female	1876	1882	6	Dadeville	17.3
59	Clark, Harriet	Dau. Of William and Judith Clark	Farmer	2500		2500		111	Female	1857	185?		Bethel	11.55
62	Clark, Judith	Wife of William Clark	Farmer	2500		2500		118-120	Female	1783	1850	67	Bethel	11.55
61	Clark, William	Self	Farmer	1440	550	947.44	361.87	115-117	Male	1787	1873	86	Bethel	11.55
276	Cliffon (Clifton), Mary	Dau. Of John Clifton	Farmer	400	300	344.72	258.54	375	Female	1862	1884	22	Darian	10.08
49	Coel, Leondias Eugene							098	Male	1871	1882	11	Bethel	11.55

Name	Gravestone Length	Width	Height	L2	W2	H2	Gravestone CUBIC CM	Iconography	Border	Total Elements (Iconography + Border)	Form	Relief	Other Material
Bonds, Alcy (Algey)	16	31	91	181	75	49	161125	Olive Branch	DBE,SBE	3	TT,GB		
Bonds, AP	14	18	51	180	75	45	122202	H	DBE,SBE	3	TT,GB		
Bonds, Richard	10	19	75	181	75	45	124095	Plain	DBE,SBE,QC	3	TT,GB		
Bradford, Robert L	180	75	34				92520	Plain	SBE,QC	2	GB		
Brown, Willie	120	59	27				50238	Plain		0	GB		
Buchanan, Alexander (Elick)	180	74	21				71964	Plain		0	GB		
Buchanan, Everline	180	74	27				81108	Plain		0	GB		
Buchanan, RF	180	74	21				71964	Plain		0	GB		
Burden, JE	180	75	48				113940	Plain		0	GB		
Burkes, Frankie (Franklen)	170	55	10				93500	H,DFB	SBE,QC	4	RTI		
Burto, SC	180	75	45				109350		SBE,QC	2	GB		
Carleton	3	22	41				2706	Plain		0	Tablet		
Carlisle, Kathryn	91	49	10				44590	H	SBE, QC	3	RTI		
Carlisle, WH	17	20	90	190	75	18	101970	Plain	DBE,SBE,QC	3	TT,GB	Yes	
Carrol, Montie B	3	38	64				7296	Plain		0	Tablet		
Carter, John B	181	76	43				107574	Plain		0	GB		
Carter, Mehaley D	146	78	51				102708	S,EHB		0	GB	Yes	
Causey, Infant	97	43	10				41710	Plain		0	RTI		
Causey, Mattie Lou	91	45.5	10				41405	Plain		0	RTI		
Champion, Infant	3	37	68				7548	H,DFB		2	Tablet		
Champion, Infant	3	37	73				8103	Plain		0	Tablet		
Champion, SF	3	37	68				7548	H, DFB, FPR,WT		4	Tablet		
Chewning, John J	180	74	20				70440	St,M, Checkerboard	SBE,QC	5	GB		
Clark, Anna E	101	38	10				38380	EHB	SBE	2	RTI		
Clark, Harriet	100	46	26				36576	H,FPL		2	GB		
Clark, Judith	20	25	132	170	76	40	163800	H,LF,S	SBE,QC	4	TT,GB		
Clark, William	15	21	85	170	70	40	120075	LF,EHB		2	TT,GB		
Cliffon (Clifton), Mary Ida	180	76	44				108624	Plain		0	GB		
Coel, Leondias Eugene	130	57	36				62622	Plain		0	GB		

Cat #	Name	Class Relationship	Occupation	Real Property	Personal Property	RP Inflation Adjustment	PP Inflation Adjustment	Picture #	Sex	DOB	DOD	Age	Cemetery	Distance from Macedonia (mi)
199	Cogin, Acy (Asahal)		Farmer					294	Male	1792	1860	68	Macedonia	0
48	Cole	Child of AH and ME Cole	Farmer					097	Male	1881	1883	2	Bethel	11.55
157	Cole, John	Self	Cooper	90	160	77.56	137.89	244	Male	1802	1887	85	Sandy Ridge	2.93
43	Cole, Malinda Emily	Wife of AH Cole	Farmer					092	Female	1848	1881	33	Bethel	11.55
128	Consort, MA							209			1868		Mt Hickory	5.17
50	Cook, Allen	Self	Farmer	800	600	689.45	517.09	099	Male	1801	1885	84	Bethel	11.55
102	Cook, James	Self	Farmer	1500	8000	1389	7410	175	Male	1821	1869	48	Milltown	6.9
294	Cotney, Tular Bell	Dau. Of William C Cotney	Farmer	500	400	430.9	344.72	397	Female	1881	1884	3	Darian	10.08
293	Cotney, William	Son of William C Cotney	Farmer	500	400	430.9	344.72	396	Male	1877	1884	7	Darian	10.08
151	Cotton, Sarah Elize							236	Female	1883	1883	0	Rock Springs	1.38
150	Cotton, SD							235		1846	1883	37	Rock Springs	1.38
159	Crabtree, Carrie							247	Female	1881	1883	2	Antioch Christia	10.86
237	Creed, J	Son of James B Creed	Overseer					331	Male	1858	1863	5	Macedonia	0
127	Cusler, James F							208	Male	1876	1876	0	Mt Hickory	5.17
114	Daniel, John	Self	Farmer	3000	15000	2778.75	13893.76	191-192	Male	1802	1867	65	Mt Hickory	5.17
115	Daniel, LS		Civil War Soldier					193-194	Male	1845	1865	20	Mt Hickory	5.17
124	Daniel, RE	Grandson of Nancy Daniel	Farmer	1500	575	1292.71	495.54	205	Male	1861	1881	20	Mt Hickory	5.17
144	Davis, Fransina	Wife of John Davis	Farmer	3500	10000	3016.33	8618.09	229	Female	1796	1880	84	Rock Springs	1.38
145	Davis, John	Self	Farmer	3500	10000	3016.33	8618.09	230	Male	1796	1863	67	Rock Springs	1.38
261	Denney, Infant	Child of GD and N Denney						354		1885	1885	0	Macedonia	0
288	Denney, James M							389-390	Male	1858	1859	1	Darian	10.08
262	Denney, Menney Lee							355		1887	1891	4	Macedonia	0
317	Disharoon, Eina H	Self	Farmer	600	150	394.77	98.69	425		1823	1879	56	First Baptist	14.94
156	Dixon, Ervin							243	Male	1805	1884	79	Sandy Ridge	2.93
149	Dobbins, Clara							234	Female		1883		Rock Springs	1.38
94	Dobbins, Sarah L	DR. MW Dobbins						161-163	Female	1832	1856	24	Milltown	6.9
70	Donald, Elizabeth	Rev. HC and Carmichael						131	Female	1841	1873	32	County Line	6.38
177	Dunn, Aaron	Son of JD Dunn	Farm Laborer		200		172.36	271	Male	1876	1881	5	Rocky Mount	11.79
287	Dunn, Infant							388	Female	1882	1883	1	Darian	10.08

Name	Gravestone Length	Width	Height	L2	W2	H2	Gravestone CUBIC CM	Iconography	Border	Total Elements (Iconography + Border)	Form	Relief	Other Material
Cogin, Acy (Asahal)	3	31	85				7905	H,EHB	DBE	3	Tablet		
Cole	100	47	45				53790	H,DFB	SBE,QC	4	GB		
Cole, John	180	75	13				175500	WT,Circle		2	Tablet	Yes	
Cole, Malinda Emily	180	76	50				117840	Plain		0	GB		
Consort, MA	14	27	140	170	60	15	205920	H,Cross	DBE,SBE	4	Tablet,RTI	Yes	
Cook, Allen	3	39	110				12870	Plain		0	Tablet		
Cook, James	180	75	3				40500	H,HB		2	Lawn		
Cotney, Tular Bell	91	37	30				33141	Diamond	QC	2	GB		
Cotney, William	124	64	30				57648	EHB	SBE,QC	3	GB		
Cotton, Sarah Elize Beth	90	38	24				28692	Plain	SBE,QC	2	GB		
Cotton, SD	180	75	39				100170	Plain	SBE,QC	2	GB		
Crabtree, Carrie	13	19	72	120	70	3	42984	PS,TQ,diamond	DBE,SBE,QC	6	TT,Lawn	Yes	Concrete
Creed, J	3	23	45				3105	H	DBE	2	Tablet		
Cusler, James F	90	38	3				10260	H,DFB,Wavy Line		3	Lawn		
Daniel, John	23	23	100	180	75	43	159190	Plain	DBE,SBE	2	TT,GB		
Daniel, LS	15	18	73	170	76	37	113082	St,Pistol	DBE,SBE	4	TT,GB		
Daniel, RE	20	22	100	180	75	39	144170	H,DFB,WT,S	DBE,SBE,QC	7	TT,GB	Yes	Marble
Davis, Fransina (Francianna)	180	64	39				91656	H,DFB,CTS, WT	SBE,QC	6	GB		
Davis, John	180	64	39				91656	CTS	SBE	2	GB		
Denney, Infant	92	38	3				10488	FPL,EHB	SBE,QC	4	Lawn		
Denney, James M	13	14	39	91	38	7	31304	DHC,FPL		2	TT,RTI		
Denney, Menney Lee	91	37	8				26936	Plain		0	RTI		
Disharoon, Eina H (Evio)	25	29	129	85	85	3	115200	M		1	TT,Lawn		Metal Confederate Marker
Dixon, Ervin	3	22	62				4092	DHC	DBE,SBE	3	Tablet		
Dobbins, Clara	180	75	30				86400	WT	QC	2	GB		
Dobbins, Sarah L	13+18	19+29	53+101	170	78	46	174041	H,FPR,W,LF, Triangle	SBE	6	Tablet X 2, GB		
Donald, Elizabeth	3	38	94				10716	DHC	SBE	2	Tablet		
Dunn, Aaron	110	38	30				39180	Plain	SBE,QC	2	GB		
Dunn, Infant	3	26	64				4992	Plain		1	Tablet		

Cat #	Name	Class Relationship	Occupation	Real Property	Personal Property	RP Inflation Adjustment	PP Inflation Adjustment	Picture #	Sex	DOB	DOD	Age	Cemetery	Distance from Macedonia (mi)
286	Dunn, JA	JA Dunn						387	Female	1880	1881	1	Darian	10.08
176	Dunn, Louisiana							270	Male	1830	1869	39	Rocky Mount	11.79
178	Dunn, Walter P	JD Dunn	Farmer		200		172.36	272	Male	1884	1884	0	Rocky Mount	11.79
295	Dunson, Judah (Judy)	Wife of Henry Dunson	Farmer	2000	3400	1852.5	3149.25	398	Female	1807	1864	57	Darian	10.08
296	Dunson, Penelton	Son of H and J Dunson	Farmer	2000	3400	1852.5	3149.25	399	Male	1835	1849	14	Darian	10.08
130	Dunson, Rachel	Dau. Of GW Dunson	Farmer	10000	30000	9262.51	27787.53	212	Female		1859		Mt Hickory	5.17
129	Dunson, William	Self (father GW Dunson)	Sch Teacher		1500		1389.38	210	Male	1839	1861	22	Mt Hickory	5.17
153	Dyer, Woodson	Son of Woodson Dyer						238-239	Male	1871	1887	16	Rock Springs	1.38
136	Edge, Barbara	Wife of Julius D. Edge	Farmer					220	Female	1843	1883	40	Mt Hickory	5.17
134	Edge, BU (RW)	Self	Farmer	400	600	263.18	394.77	217-218	Male	1818	1876	58	Mt Hickory	5.17
133	Edge, Catherine	Wife of BU Edge	Farmer	400	600	263.18	394.77	216	Female	1820	1898	78	Mt Hickory	5.17
135	Edge, James	Son of Julius D. Edge	Farmer					219	Male	1869	1880	11	Mt Hickory	5.17
132	Edge, John S	Dau. Of BU Edge	Farmer					215	Female	1842	1862	20	Mt Hickory	5.17
147	Edge, Josephine	BN Edge						232	Female	1855			Rock Springs	1.38
146	Edge, Joseph							231	Male	1879			Rock Springs	1.38
209	Enis, Elizabeth	Wife of Arthur Ennis	Farmer	400	250	344.72	215.45	304	Female	1816	1883	67	Macedonia	0
95	Finney, Andrew L							164	Male	1873	1875	2	Milltown	6.9
206	Finney, Elizabeth	Wife of Wm Finney	Farmer	2500	7000	1644.86	4605.61	301	Female	1788	1879	91	Macedonia	0
203	Finney, Infant	Dau. of W Finney	Farmer	2500	7000	1644.86	4605.61	298	Female	1859	1859	0	Macedonia	0
204	Finney, Infant	Son of W Finney	Farmer	2500	7000	1644.86	4605.61	299	Male	1859	1859	0	Macedonia	0
205	Finney, Infant	Dau. Of W Finney	Farmer	2500	7000	1644.86	4605.61	300	Female	1860	1860	0	Macedonia	0
96	Finney, TP							165		1878			Milltown	6.9
320	Fisher, MD	Wife of William Fisher	Music Tchr					429	Female	1820	1864	44	Long Cane	19.06
14	Ford, SP (Sarah)	Dau. Of Asa Ford	Farmer	400	400	263.18	263.18	033-036	Female	1856	1879	23	Lebanon Pres	5.69
223	Foste, Abigail							317	Female	1768	1856	88	Macedonia	0
263	Foster, JM	Son of Marion and Nancy Foster	Farmer	640	350	551.56	301.63	356	Male	1852	1885	33	Macedonia	0
23	Frazer, Alexander	Self	Co I 47 Ala	400		400		051-052	Male		1857		Sweet Home	7.41
259	Gaggin, Sarah J							352	Female	1858	1885	27	Macedonia	0
226	Gammel, Israel	Self	Farmer					320	Male	1785	1878	93	Macedonia	0

Name	Gravestone Length	Width	Height	L2	W2	H2	Gravestone CUBIC CM	Iconography	Border	Total Elements (Iconography + Border)	Form	Relief	Other Material
Dunn, JA	3	26	64				4992	Plain		1	Tablet		Granite Crypt Behind Stone
Dunn, Louisiana	14	16	70	180	75	19	272180	H,DFB	DBE,SBE	4	TT,RTI		
Dunn, Walter P	110	38	30				39180	Plain	SBE,QC	2	GB		
Dunson, Judah (Judy)	23	25	110	177	75	54	184723	Plain		0	Obelisk, GB		
Dunson, Penelton	23	25	110	180	75	43	169540	Plain		0	Obelisk, GB		
Dunson, Rachel	18	28	127	180	73	3	103428	H,LF,EHB	DBE,SBE	5	TT,Lawn		Marble
Dunson, William	14	23	91				29302	H,LF,EHB	DBE,SBE	5	TT	Yes	
Dyer, Woodson	18	27	100	170	76	15	242400	TQ	DBE,SBE	3	Obelisk, RTI		
Edge, Barbara	3	24	62				4464	THC	DBE,SBE	3	Tablet		
Edge, BU (RW)	3	36	110				11880	H,DFB,M	DBE,SBE	5	Tablet		
Edge, Catherine	3	37	62				6882	H,DFB	DBE,SBE	4	Tablet		
Edge, James	3	23	58				4002	THC	DBE,SBE	3	Tablet		
Edge, John S	130	37	14				67340	H,DFB	DBE,SBE	4	RTI		
Edge, Josephine	90	38	15				51300	2S,hourglass	DBE,SBE	4	RTI		
Edge,Joseph	3	26	43				3354	DFB,DHEO,EHB	DBE,SBE	3	Tablet		
Enis, Elizabeth	191	77	41				110049	Diamond	SBE,QC	3	GB		
Finney, Andrew L	11	15	35	90	37	3	15765	Plain	DBE	1	TT,Lawn		
Finney, Elizabeth (Teresa)	180	77	45				110970	Plain		0	GB		
Finney, Infant	86	40	12				41280	Plain		0	RTI		
Finney, Infant	90	37	10				33300	Plain		0	RTI		
Finney, Infant	91	38	10				34580	Plain		0	RTI		
Finney, TP	12	14	35	90	36	3	15600	Arch	DBE	2	TT,Lawn		
Fisher, MD	42	42	128				225792	H,DFB,FPL	DBE	4	TT		
Ford, SP (Sarah)	13	21	83	155	62	10	118759	Plain	DBE,SBE, QC	3	TT, RTI	yes	
Foste, Abigail	83	30	3				7470	H	DBE	2	Lawn		
Foster, JM	16	22	191	179	75	3	107507	Plain		0	Obelisk, Lawn		
Frazer, Alexander	3	54	27				4374	Plain	DBE,SBE	2	Tablet		
Gaggin, Sarah J	3	29	57				4959	DHC		1	Tablet		
Gammel, Israel	17	24	100	181	76	42	146832	CTS,WT	DBE,SBE	4	Obelisk, GB		

Cat #	Name	Class Relationship	Occupation	Real Property	Personal Property	RP Inflation Adjustment	PP Inflation Adjustment	Picture #	Sex	DOB	DOD	Age	Cemetery	Distance from Macedonia (mi)
228	Gammel, Nancy							322	Female		1846		Macedonia	0
45	Gauntt (Gantt), Winnie	Self	Farmer	500	1200	430.9	1034.17	094	Female	1808	1888	80	Bethel	11.55
44	Gauntt, John	Self	Farmer	800		800		093	Male	1809	1858	49	Bethel	11.55
16	Gill, Infant	Child of JE and SP Gill						039	Male	1878	1878	1 day	Lebanon Pres	5.69
17	Gill, Infant	Child of JE and SP Gill						040	Male	1879	1879	1 day	Lebanon Pres	5.69
19	Gill, Infant	Child of JE and SP Gill						042		1887	1887	0	Lebanon Pres	5.69
20	Gill, Infant	Child of JE and SP Gill						043	Male	1881	1881	22d	Lebanon Pres	5.69
18	Gill, Infant	Child of JE and SP Gill						041	Female	1880	1880	3 day	Lebanon Pres	5.69
90	Golden, William	Self	Farmer	400	300	263.1	197.38	154	Male	1827	1872	45	Ebenezer	5.52
37	Grady, CO	Child of JD and SM Grady	Farmer	200	50	131.59	32.9	081-082	Male	1876	1876	49d	Mt Pisgah	11.21
36	Grady, Infant	Child of JD and SM Grady	Farmer	200	50	131.59	32.9	079-080		1879	1879	0	Mt Pisgah	11.21
38	Grady, JM	Child of JD and SM Grady	Farmer	200	50	131.59	32.9	083-084	Male	1868	1869	1	Mt Pisgah	11.21
101	Griggs, Wm	Self	Justice of the	400		370.5		173-174	Male	1803	1860	57	Milltown	6.9
273	Greer, Sarah P	Self	Housewife	200	200	172.36	172.36	368	Female	1797	1880	83	Lebanon-Rand	17.64
255	Gresham, Ira							348	Male	1881	1881	0	Macedonia	0
257	Gresham, M.A.	Granddaughter of James Gresham	Farmer	300	400	197.38	344.72	350	Female	1875	1876	1	Macedonia	0
256	Gresham, Martha Epsey	Granddaughter of James Gresham	Farmer	300	400	197.38	344.72	349	Female	1878	1880	2	Macedonia	0
170	Griffin, John H	Son of Thomas Griffin	Farmer	700	400	460.56	263.18	263	Male	1856	1874	18	Rocky Mount	11.79
169	Griffin, Martha	Dau. of Thomas Griffin	Farmer	700	400	460.56	263.18	262	Female	1867	1872	5	Rocky Mount	11.79
122	Gunson, Elizabeth							203	Female	1815	1868	53	Mt Hickory	5.17
74	Hambrick, EC							MVI Co Line		1866	1872	6	County Line	6.38
72	Hambrick, Joseph	Self	Merchant		7000		4605.61	133-134	Male	1835	1870	35	County Line	6.38
73	Hambrick, JR							135		1870	1872	2	County Line	6.38
283	Haralson, Elisabeth	Wife of Herndon Haralson	Minister	4000	7000	2631.78	4605.61	383	Female	1795	1868	73	Darian	10.08
282	Haralson, H (Herndon)	Self	Minister	4000	7000	2631.78	4605.61	382	Male	1808	1879	71	Darian	10.08
311	Hardy, Louis Mosley							419	Male	1847	1881	34	First Baptist	14.94
207	Harmon, Delia	Kept by William Harmon	Keeps House	1000	500	657.94	328.97	302	Female	1811	1888	77	Macedonia	0

Name	Gravestone Length	Width	Height	L2	W2	H2	Gravestone CUBIC CM	Iconography	Border	Total Elements (Iconography + Border)	Form	Relief	Other Material
Gammel, Nancy	13	23	91	166	63	5	79499	EHB	DBE,SBE	3	Obelisk, RTI		
Gauntt (Gantt), Winnie	3	36	100				10800	Plain		0	Tablet		
Gauntt, John	3	39	95				11115	Plain		0	Tablet		
Gill, Infant	4	25	66				6600	Plain		0	Tablet		
Gill, Infant	4	25	66				6600	Plain		0	Tablet		
Gill, Infant	4	25	66				6600	Plain		0	Tablet		
Gill, Infant	4	25	66				6600	Plain		0	Tablet		
Gill, Infant	4	25	66				6600	Plain		0	Tablet		
Golden, William	3	37	76				8436	Plain		0	Tablet		
Grady, CO	90	38	10				34200	Plain		0	RTI		
Grady, Infant	91	36	10				32760	Plain		0	RTI		
Grady, JM	91	36	10				32760	Plain		0	RTI		
Graggs, Wm	20	27	134	59	59	20	141980	H,DFB		2	TT, Base		
Greer, Sarah P	180	74	5				66600	CTS,WT	QC	3	RTI		
Gresham, Ira	89	38	3				10146	Plain		0	Lawn		
Gresham, Martha Epsey	92	38	3				10488	Plain		0	RTI		
Gresham, Martha Epsey	122	61	33				58560	Plain		0	GB		
Griffin, John H	180	75	4				46620	EHB	SBE	2	GB		
Griffin, Martha	130	61	36				65046	Plain	SBE	1	GB		
Gunson, Elizabeth	10	18	25	170	78	3	44280	H	DBE	2	TT,Lawn		
Hambrick, EC	108	49	3				15876	Plain		0	Lawn		
Hambrick, Joseph	177	75	44				106353	Plain	QC	1	GB	Yes	
Hambrick, JR	90	37	3				9990	Plain		0	Lawn		
Haralson, Elisabeth	180	76	41				104016	Plain		0	GB		
Haralson, H (Herndon)	180	75	39				100170	Plain		0	GB		
Hardy, Louis Mosley	24	27	144	177	89	8	219336	Plain		0	Obelisk, RTI		
Harmon, Delia	3	30	106				9540	DHC	DBE,SBE	3	Tablet		

Cat #	Name	Class Relationship	Occupation	Real Property	Personal Property	RP Inflation Adjustment	PP Inflation Adjustment	Picture #	Sex	DOB	DOD	Age	Cemetery	Distance from Macedonia (mi)
208	Harmon, William	Self	Farmer	1000	500	657.94	328.97	303	Male	1804	1871	67	Macedonia	0
92	Harralson, Abner H	Self	Farmer	300	700	258.54	603.27	157-158	Male	1810	1886	76	Ebenezer	5.52
91	Harrelson, Martha	Self	Keeps House	250	250	215.45	215.45	155-156	Female		1890		Ebenezer	5.52
202	Hart, Benj'n	Self	Farmer	700	600	460.56	394.77	297	Male	1812	1882	70	Macedonia	0
201	Hart, Francis	Wife of Benjamin Hart	Farmer	700	600	460.56	394.77	296	Female	1826	1871	45	Macedonia	0
200	Hartborn, Sousy (Susan H)	Dau. Benjamin Hart	Farmer	700	600	460.56	394.77	295	Female	1866	1879	13	Macedonia	0
233	Hawkins, Infant	Child of WH Hawkins						327	Male	1890	1890	0	Macedonia	0
234	Hawkins, Infant							328	Female	1880	1880	0	Macedonia	0
245	Heath, Mary	Self, Wife of Tinsley Heath		400	150	263.18	98.69		Female	1800	1878	78	Macedonia	0
243	Heath, Rebecca							337	Female	1812	1839	27	Macedonia	0
244	Heath, Sirenar	Son of Tinsley Heath	Farmer	500		500		338	Male	1825	1852	27	Macedonia	0
246	Heath, Tinsley	Self	Deacon, Farm	500		500		339	Male	1788	1859	71	Macedonia	0
58	Higgins, Wm H	Self	Farmer	3000	14000	2778.75	12967.51	109-110	Male	1817	1868	49	Bethel	11.55
83	Hodnett, Infant	Dau. WC and J Hodnett						146	Female	1872	1872	0	Ebenezer	5.52
289	Houston, Mary F	Wife of Joseph Houston	Farmer		200		172.36	391	Female	1848	1883	35	Darian	10.08
40	Howell, EM							087	Male	1847	1884	37	Mt Pisgah	11.21
39	Howell, Infant	Child of JH and EM Howell						085-086		1884	1884	0	Mt Pisgah	11.21
41	Howell, Joseph H	Son of James Howell	Farmer	3000	4500	2585.43	3878.14	088	Male	1844	1885	41	Mt Pisgah	11.21
77	Hunter, Eleazor	Self	Farmer	1200	2500	1111.5	2315.63	139	Male	1828	1869	41	County Line	6.38
229	Hunter, George	Son of WH and Margaret Hunter	Sheriff	300	300	277.88	277.88	323	Male	1857	1859		Macedonia	0
120	Infant							200-201		1856	1856	0	Mt Hickory	5.17
221	Jackson, Annabelle							315	Female	1856	1856	0	Macedonia	0
218	Jackson, Caladon							312	Female	1866	1867	1	Macedonia	0
219	Jackson, Carah Lee							313	Female	1870	1873	3	Macedonia	0
220	Jackson, Cavel H							314		1836	1882	46	Macedonia	0
191	Jackson, Lucy	Wife of WR Jackson	Farmer	800	400	689.45	344.72	286	Female	1813	1882	69	Macedonia	0
225	Jackson, Martha	Dau. of William R. Jackson	Farmer	1000	300	926.25	277.88	319	Female	1810	1841	31	Macedonia	0
187	Jackson, Mattie							282	Female	1879	1879	0	Macedonia	0

Name	Gravestone Length	Width	Height	L2	W2	H2	Gravestone CUBIC CM	Iconography	Border	Total Elements (Iconography + Border)	Form	Relief	Other Material
Harmon, William	3	37	102				11322	H,DFB	DBE,SBE	4	Tablet	Yes	
Harralson, Abner H	3	39	101				11817	THC, W	DBE,SBE	4	Tablet		
Harrelson, Martha	3	27	89				7209	THC,W	DBE,SBE	4	Tablet		
Hart, Benj'n	3	29	68				5916	DHC		1	Tablet		
Hart, Francis	3	29	63				5481	H,DFB	DBE	3	Tablet		
Hartborn, Sousy (Susan Hart)	3	24	45				3240	DHC		1	Tablet		
Hawkins, Infant	3	29	39				3393	Plain		0	Tablet		
Hawkins, Infant	3	35	52				5460	Plain		0	Tablet		
Heath, Mary	3	23	60				4140	H	DBE	2	Tablet		
Heath, Rebecca	56	21	3				3528	Plain	DBE,SBE	2	Lawn		
Heath, Sirenier	3	20	36				2160	Plain	DBE,SBE	2	Tablet		
Heath, Tinsley	3	20	59				3540	Plain	DBE,SBE	2	Tablet		
Higgins, Wm H	3	38	120	180	74	42	117648	H,DFB,M	SBE	4	Tablet,GB		
Hodnett, Infant	3	37	68				7548	H, DFB	SBE,QC	4	Tablet		
Houston, Mary F	190	78	6				88920	Plain		0	RTI		
Howell, EM	180	75	37				97110	Plain		0	GB		
Howell, Infant	91	38	20				25854	Plain		0	GB		
Howell, Joseph H	180	75	33				90990	Plain		0	GB		
Hunter, Eleazor	171	76	29				81966	HB	SBE,QC	3	GB		
Hunter, George	91	38	3				10374	Plain		0	Lawn		
Infant	10	19	55	90	42		10450	H,Arch, Circles		3	Obelisk, Lawn		
Jackson, Annabelle	3	19	31				1767	H	DBE	2	Tablet	Yes	
Jackson, Caladon	3	24	84				6048	DFB,EHB	DBE,SBE	4	Tablet		
Jackson, Carah Lee	3	20	61				3660	H,DFB	DBE,SBE	4	Tablet		
Jackson, Cavel H	3	38	89				10146	THC	DBE,SBE	3	Tablet		
Jackson, Lucy	23	25	200	179	76	12	278248	H,LF,WT,FPU,L, Diamond, ASE	DBE,SBE	10	Obelisk, RTI	Yes	
Jackson, Martha	27	30	165	179	76	5	201670	H,DFB,CTS,WT, FPU,EHB	DBE, Hearts	8	Obelisk, RTI	Yes	
Jackson, Mattie	17	19	53	101	45	36	62290	Plain		0	TT,GB		

Cat #	Name	Class Relationship	Occupation	Real Property	Personal Property	RP Inflation Adjustment	PP Inflation Adjustment	Picture #	Sex	DOB	DOD	Age	Cemetery	Distance from Macedonia (mi)
222	Jackson, Minnie B							316	Female	1884	1885	1	Macedonia	0
275	Jackson, Rebecca	Dau. Of Hardy Jackson	Farmer	1000	500	657.94	328.97	371-372	Female	1855	1871	16	Masonic	24.57
190	Jackson, Samantha C	Dau. Of WR Jackson	Farmer	1000	300	926.25	277.88	285	Female	1851	1862	11	Macedonia	0
186	Jackson, WH							281	Male	1880	1880	0	Macedonia	0
274	Jackson, William		Farmer	1000	1000	657.94	657.94	370	Male	1799	1871	72	Masonic	24.57
224	Jackson, William Rufus	Marble Cutter	Farmer	800	400	689.45	344.72	318	Male	1808	1892	84	Macedonia	0
192	Jarrel, Essie L	Dau. Of GW Jarrel	Farmer	560	500	368.45	328.97	287	Female	1871	1886	15	Macedonia	0
194	Jarrel, Infant	Child of GW Jarrel	Farmer	560	500	368.45	328.97	289		1868	1868	0	Macedonia	0
193	Jarrel, Martha	Dau. Of GW Jarrel	Farmer	560	500	368.45	328.97	288	Female	1860	1861	1	Macedonia	0
68	Jarrell, Dora and Cora	Daus of Henry C. Jarrell	Farmer	1200	800	789.53	526.36	128-129	Females	1868	1868	0	County Line	6.38
69	Jarrell, Georgia	Dau HC and HMA Jarrell	Farmer	1200	800	789.53	526.36	130	Female	1855	1872	17	County Line	6.38
71	Jarrell, Hugh P	Son HC and HMA Jarrell	Farmer	1200	800	789.53	526.36	132	Male	1859	1882	23	County Line	6.38
67	Jarrell, MA (Hilda)	Wife of Henry C. Jarrell	Farmer	1200	800	789.53	526.36	127	Male	1838	1863	25	County Line	6.38
53	Jesus?							103-104					Bethel	11.55
154	Johnson, Anna	Wife of Wm Johnson	Farmer	1000	2500	926.25	2315.63	240-241	Female	1805	1865	60	Sandy Ridge	2.93
35	Johnson, John H							077-078	Male	1873	1878	5	Mt Pisgah	11.21
54	Johnson, M							105		1869	1885	16	Bethel	11.55
98	Knight, Elias	Self	Farmer	300		300		167-168	Male	1817	1853	36	Milltown	6.9
297	Laney, Sarah	Dau of JM and NC Laney	Farmer		250		164.49	400	Female	1869	1878	9	Darian	10.08
126	Lansford, John H	HG and GA Lansford						207	Male	1880	1885	5	Mt Hickory	5.17
11	Lason, Nancy Carline	Wife of ET Lason	Mechanic	160	250	137.89	215.45	024-29	Female	1838	1882	44	Westview	6.55
21	Lee, Nancy	Kept by Ephraim Lee	Farmer	800	2500	526.36	1644.86	045-047	Female	1787	1875	88	Sweet Home	7.41
303	Liles (Siles), Infant	Son of JD and ME Liles	Farmer	1600	700	1378.89	603.27	409	Male	1882	1882	0	Concord	11.83
301	Liles (Siles), James	Self	Farmer	11900	1300	7829.54	855.33	407	Male	1806	1878	71	Concord	11.83
298	Liles, Lucinda							404	Female	1839	1885	46	Concord	11.83
302	Liles, Minnie Bell	CC and ES Liles						408	Female	1880	1881	1	Concord	11.83
299	Liles, Rhoda Emaline	Dau. Of James Liles	Farmer	11900	1300	7829.54	855.33	405	Female	1849	1865	16	Concord	11.83

Name	Gravestone Length	Width	Height	L2	W2	H2	Gravestone CUBIC CM	Iconography	Border	Total Elements (Iconography + Border)	Form	Relief	Other Material
Jackson, Minnie B	90	36	3				9720	Plain		0	Lawn		
Jackson, Rebecca	140	58	3				24360	H,LF,FPL,EHB, Dove		5	Lawn	Yes	
Jackson, Samantha C	3	38	127	182	76	17	249622	FPU	SBE,QC	3	Tablet,RTI	Yes	
Jackson, WH	17	19	47	91	45	37	57658	Plain		0	TT,GB		
Jackson, William	13	25	66				21450	H,LF,DFB,M,2PS	DBE,SBE	7	Tablet		Marble
Jackson, William Rufus	30	32	220	182	75	5	279450	M		1	Obelisk, RTI	Yes	
Jarrel, Essie L	84	28	3				7056	DHC	SBE	2	Lawn		
Jarrel, Infant	3	22	79				5214	H	DBE,SBE	3	Tablet		
Jarrel, Martha	3	23	86				5934	H	DBE,SBE	0	Tablet		
Jarrell, Dora and Cora	90	60	30				43200	Plain		0	GB		
Jarrell, Georgia	183	77	14				197274	Plain		0	RTI		
Jarrell, Hugh P	177	75	47				110889	EHB		1	GB		
Jarrell, MA (Hilda)	3	39	85				9945	DHC	SBE	2	Tablet		
Jesus?	3	37	125	170	70	31	94215	DHC, WT	DBE,SBE	4	Tablet,GB		
Johnson, Anna	11	23	60	180	75	41	118410	H,LF,TQ	SBE	4	TT,GB		
Johnson, John H	117	65	20				44655	Plain		0	GB		
Johnson, M	16	20	90				28800	CTS	DBE,SBE	3	TT		
Knight, Elias	3	24	84				6048	EHB,FPL	DBE,SBE	4	Tablet		
Laney, Sarah	3	29	92				8004	Plain		0	Tablet		
Lansford, John H	13	16	36	91	37	3	17589	Plain		0	TT, Lawn		
Lason, Nancy Carline	12	17	85	66	66	14	78324	DFB,DHEO,EHB	SBE x 3	4	TT, Base		
Lee, Nancy	3	36	87				9396	HB, DHC, PS, Triangle	DBE, SBE	6	Tablet		
Liles (Siles), Infant	90	38	20				25620	Plain		0	GB		
Liles (Siles), James	22	28	90	180	75	51	173970	Plain		0	TT,GB		
Liles, Lucinda	13	35	91	180	74	31	128609	Plain		0	TT,GB		Marble Rocks
Liles, Minnie Bell	90	37	3				9990	Plain		0	Lawn		
Liles, Rhoda Emaline	22	22	148	172	75	40	169612	Plain		0	Obelisk, GB		

Cat #	Name	Class Relationship	Occupation	Real Property	Personal Property	RP Inflation Adjustment	PP Inflation Adjustment	Picture #	Sex	DOB	DOD	Age	Cemetery	Distance from Macedonia (mi)
300	Liles, Rhoda Emaline	Wife of James Liles	Farmer	11900	1300	7829.54	855.33	406	Female	1811	1877	65	Concord	11.83
181	Lowe, Children	Children of WC and M Lowe	Farmer	1000	500	861.81	430.9	276	Males	1862-1869			Macedonia	0
183	Lowe, Cleveland	JT Lowe						278	Male	1885	1886	1	Macedonia	0
271	Lowe, Infant	Child of WC Lowe	Farmer	1000	500	861.81	430.9	365		1888	1889	1	Macedonia	0
270	Lowe, Isaac							364	Male	1841	1842	1	Macedonia	0
184	Lowe, James Otis							279	Male	1887	1889	2	Macedonia	0
182	Lowe, Nannie E.							277	Female	1874	1875	1	Macedonia	0
180	Lowe, Seaborn C							275	Male	1873	1884	11	Macedonia	0
312	Manly, Infant	Child of T and L Manly	Buggymaker	500	500	463.13	463.13	420		1865	1865	0	First Baptist	14.94
316	Manly, Tyre	Self	Grocer		300		258.54	424	Male	1812	1881	68	First Baptist	14.94
313	Manly, WA	Son of Wm (Tyra) Manley	Buggymaker	500	500	463.13	463.13	421	Male	1854	1863	9	First Baptist	14.94
42	Matherney, Infant							090-091		1855	1855	0	Bethel	11.55
22	McCarley, Infant	Child of J and S McCarley	Carriagemake	400	500	370.5	463.13	048-050		1863	1863	3d	Sweet Home	7.41
32	McCarley, Sarah E	Wife of Joseph McCarley	Carriagemake	300	250	258.54	215.45	070-071	Female	1830	1888		Sweet Home	7.41
162	McIntosh, Infant	Dau. Of John McIntosh						252	Female	1879	1880	1	Dadeville	17.3
60	McIntosh, John	Son of DC McIntosh	Farmer	6000	15000	5557.51	13893.76	112-114	Male	1840	1859	19	Bethel	11.55
277	McKenney, Onie Lee							376		1869	1871	2	Darian	10.08
306	McKleduff, Mary	Wife of William McElduff	Hatter		100		92.63	412	Female	1822	1877	55	Concord	11.83
305	McKleduff, Wm F	Self	Hatter		100		92.63	411	Male	1856	1864	8	Concord	11.83
84	McKnight, ED	Kept by BF Askew	Farmer		250		231.56	147		1861	1863	2	Ebenezer	5.52
252	Meadors, Jason	Self	Farmer	1200	1000	1111.5	926.25	345	Male	1806	1868	62	Macedonia	0
264	Meadors, Marvin							357	Male	1880	1881	1	Macedonia	0
63	Mitchan, VA							121-122		1817	1882	65	Fredonia	11.21
6	Mitchell, William C							012-014	Male	1833	1855	22	Westview	6.55
211	Moore, Francis	Son of Silas Moore	Farmer	400		400		306	Male	1856	1857	1	Macedonia	0
210	Moore, James F	Son of Silas Moore	Farmer	400		400		305	Male	1844	1858	14	Macedonia	0
214	Moore, John E							308	Male	1853	1884	31	Macedonia	0
213	Moore, Silas (infant)	Son of Silas Moore	Farmer	1000	1200	926.25	1111.5		Male	1868	1868		Macedonia	0
212	Moore, Virginia	Dau. Of Silas Moore	Farmer	400		400		307	Female	1855	1856	1	Macedonia	0
241	Morris, JA	Child of JR Morris	Merchant	150		98.69		335		1872	1873	1	Macedonia	0
242	Morris, Olive							336	Female	1794	1857	63	Macedonia	0
179	Motley, JP							273		1879	1880	1	Rocky Mount	11.79

Name	Gravestone Length	Width	Height	L2	W2	H2	Gravestone CUBIC CM	Iconography	Border	Total Elements (Iconography + Border)	Form	Relief	Other Material
Liles, Rhoda Emaline	20	27	91	183	74	40	151446	Plain		0	Obelisk, GB		
Lowe, Children	90	180	30				97200	WT	Zig zag	2	GB		Brick
Lowe, Cleveland	90	37.5	9				30375	Plain		0	RTI		
Lowe, Infant	90	39	17				59670	Plain		0	RTI		
Lowe, Isaac	3	33	75				7425	THC	DBE	2	Tablet		
Lowe, James Otis	85	36	9				27540	Plain		0	RTI		
Lowe, Nannie E.	90	38	12				41040	Plain	SBE	1	RTI		
Lowe, Seaborn C	5	30	66	171	75	32	95607	THC	DBE	2	Tablet,GB		
Manly, Infant	3	23	67				4623	Plain		0	Tablet		
Manly, Tyre	27	26	131	177	89	3	139221	Plain		0	Obelisk, Lawn		
Manly, WA	3	23	61				4209	Plain		0	Tablet		
Matherney, Infant	13	12	35	90	38	10	39660	Plain	DBE,SBE	2	TT,RTI		
McCarley, Infant	15	17	56	90	39	35	51900	H	DBE,SBE	3	TT, GB	Yes	
McCarley, Sarah E	3	40	90				10800	THC	DBE,SBE	3	Tablet		Rock Bed
McIntosh, Infant	13	21	50				13650	DFB	DBE,SBE	3	TT		
McIntosh, John	180	74	40				100920	H,FBR, EHB	SBE,QC	5	GB		
McKenney, Onie Lee	88	37	8				26048	Plain	QC	1	RTI	Yes	
McKleduff (McElduff), Mary	172	74	3				38184	HB	QC	2	Lawn		
McKleduff (McElduff), Wm F	90	36	20				24840	HB	QC	2	GB		
McKnight, ED	3	37	68				7548	H,DFB		2	Tablet		
Meadors (Meadows), Jason	3	34	81				8262	H	DBE,SBE	3	Tablet		
Meadors, Marvin	90	35	3				9450	Plain	SBE,QC	2	Lawn	Yes	
Mitchan, VA	3	41	53				6519	DHC, EHB	DBE, SBE	4	Tablet		
Mitchell, William C	179	89	29				94425	H, EHB, Fw	SBE, QC	5	GB		
Moore, Francis	5	21	44				4620	Plain		0	Tablet		
Moore, James F	5	29	50				7250	2W	SBE	2	Tablet		
Moore, John E	3	21	32				2016	Plain		0	Tablet		
Moore, Silas (infant)	4	19	38				2888	Plain		0	Tablet		
Moore, Virginia	5	21	54				5670	Plain		0	Tablet		
Morris, JA	89	44	20				27708	WT		1	GB		
Morris, Olive	176	74	5				65120	Plain		0	RTI		
Motley, JP	90	38	30				33300	WT, Diamond	SBE,QC	4	GB		

Cat #	Name	Class Relationship	Occupation	Real Property	Personal Property	RP Inflation Adjustment	PP Inflation Adjustment	Picture #	Sex	DOB	DOD	Age	Cemetery	Distance from Macedonia (mi)
142	Newman, Judy	Wife of Samuel Newman	Farmer	1200	400	789.53	263.18	227	Male	1796	1876	80	Rock Springs	1.38
141	Newman, Samuel	Self	Farmer	1200	400	789.53	263.18	226	Male	1797	1872	75	Rock Springs	1.38
314	Nixon, Absalom	Kept by David Nixon	Farmer	200	500	131.59	328.97	422	Male	1796	1871	75	First Baptist	14.94
227	No Name							321					Macedonia	0
161	Norris, ET (Thomas)	Son of Franklin Norris	Farm Laborer	1500	700	1292.71	603.27	250-251	Male	1853	1880	27	Dadeville	17.3
109	Pearson, John	Son of JC Pearson	Farmer					183	Male	1880	1881	1	Milltown	6.9
110	Pearson, Lizzie	Daughter of JC Pearson	Farmer					184	Female	1878	1881	3	Milltown	6.9
272	Pearson, Mary	Daughter of Richmond Pearson	Farmer, Black	1200	750	1034.17	646.36	366	Female	1846	1888	42	Macedonia	0
216	Peters, Matthew	Self	Painter	300		300		310	Male	1806	1853	47	Macedonia	0
118	Phillips, WC							197-198	Male	1889	1890	1	Mt Hickory	5.17
103	Phillips, Infant	Son of OL and PA Phillips	Dry goods merchant		10000		9262.51	176-177	Male	1860	1860	5d	Milltown	6.9
155	Raden, JN		Mechanic	300	200	258.54	172.36	242	Male	1836	1884	48	Sandy Ridge	2.93
138	Ragsdale, HC							223		1886	1887	1	Penton	3.79
137	Ragsdale, HE	Wife of James T Ragsdale	Farmer					222	Female	1844	1886	42	Penton	3.79
284	Robertson, SM							384		1864	1864	0	Darian	10.08
57	Robinson, Addie	Dau. Of AM and Savina Robinson	Farmer					108	Female	1868	1870	2	Bethel	11.55
56	Robinson, Oscar	Son of AM and Savina Robinson	Farmer					107	Male	1866	1867	1	Bethel	11.55
86	Rodgers, Arther Lee							149	Male	1885	1885	0	Ebenezer	5.52
80	Rodgers, Lillian							143	Female	1876	1877	1	Ebenezer	5.52
89	Rodgers, Thomas B							153	Male	1880	1881	1	Ebenezer	5.52
82	Rodgers, WA							145		1874	1874	0	Ebenezer	5.52
55	Royston, Thomas	Self	Farmer	6000	16000	5557.51	14820.01	106	Male	1806	1868	62	Bethel	11.55
168	SAC RIFFIM							260-261		1857	1871	14	Rocky Mount	11.79
5	Sans, AO							010-011					Westview	6.55
113	Saterwhite, Obediah	Self	Farmer	200	7 slaves	200		189-190	Male	1790	1857	67	Mt Hickory	5.17
140	Scogin, Infant							225		1882	1882	0	Penton	3.79
99	Scott, Samuel W	Son of Thomas Scott	Grocery Merch	500	500	463.13	463.13	169-170	Male	1858	1860	2	Milltown	6.9
215	Shaver(Sharer), Josefeer	Dau. of W Shaver	Farmer	1000		1000		309	Female	1856	1857	1	Macedonia	0
143	Sherrer, Richard G	Son of William Sherrer	Farmer	800	500	741	463.13	228	Male	1842			Rock Springs	1.38

Name	Gravestone Length	Width	Height	L2	W2	H2	Gravestone CUBIC CM	Iconography	Border	Total Elements (Iconography + Border)	Form	Relief	Other Material
Newman, Judy	15	22	110	180	74	33	126552	Plain		0	Obelisk, GB		Concrete
Newman, Samuel	14	27	74	180	74	31	115176	H,OS		2	TT,GB		
Nixon, Absalom	3	30	64				5760	Plain		0	Tablet		
No Name	12	15	45	145	52	4	38260	F,CT.,CP	DBE,SBE	5	TT,RTI		
Norris, ET (Thomas)	183	90	10				164700	H,DFB,CTS,WT, Diamond	SBE,QC	7	RTI		
Pearson, John	120	57	31				53442	HB	SBE,QC	3	GB		
Pearson, Lizzie	120	60	3				21600	CTS,WT,HB		3	Lawn		
Pearson, Mary	180	72	36				93312	Plain	SBE,QC	2	GB		
Peters, Matthew	3	38	121				13794	H,DFB,2PS	DBE,SBE	5	Tablet		
Phillips, WC	90	30	3				8100	Plain	SBE,QC	2	Lawn		
Phillips, Infant	16	17	36				9792	H	SBE	2	TT		
Raden, JN	3	22	72				4752	DHC	DBE, SBE	3	Tablet		
Ragsdale, HC	90	36	15				48600	Plain	DBE,QC	2	RTI		
Ragsdale, HE	180	76	13				177840	Plain		0	RTI		
Robertson, SM	85	40	35				36450	Plain	SBE	1	GB		
Robinson, Addie	3	27	63				5103	DHC		1	Tablet	Yes	
Robinson, Oscar	3	25	45				3375	DHC	DBE	2	Tablet	Yes	
Rodgers, Arther Lee	3	36	67				7236	Plain		0	Tablet		
Rodgers, Lillian	3	37	68				7548	H,DFB	SBE,QC	4	Tablet		
Rodgers, Thomas B	3	37	62				6882	Plain		0	Tablet		
Rodgers, WA	3	37	68				7548	H, DFB		2	Tablet		
Royston, Thomas Beverly	18	24	180	58	56	3	87504	H	DBE,SBE	3	TT	Yes	
SAC RIFFIM	120	60	23				46440	Plain		0	GB		Rocks
Sans, AO	4	31	47				5828	H	DBE,SBE	3	Tablet	Yes	
Saterwhite, Obediah	15	20	110	190	77	54	163398	H,DFB,WT	SBE	4	TT,GB		
Scogin, Infant	91	37	14				20853	Plain		0	GB		
Scott, Samuel W	14	20	89	90	45		24920	H,LF,WT, Wavy Cross, Two Circles in Rectangle	SBE	6	TT,Lawn	Yes	
Shaver(Sharer), Josefeen	89	47	3				12549	Plain		0	Lawn		
Sherrer, Richard G	3	37	58				6438	H,PS	DBE,SBE	4	Tablet		

Cat #	Name	Class Relationship	Occupation	Real Property	Personal Property	RP Inflation Adjustment	PP Inflation Adjustment	Picture #	Sex	DOB	DOD	Age	Cemetery	Distance from Macedonia (mi)
185	Singer, Infant	Child of GA and OA Singer						280	Female	1881	1881	0	Macedonia	0
125	Slay, Alpheus (Moses)	Self	Farmer		150		138.94	206	Male	1809	1860	51	Mt Hickory	5.17
121	Slay, Rebecca							202	Female	1861	1878	17	Mt Hickory	5.17
123	Slay, Sara	Dau. Of Moses Slay	Farmer		150		138.94	204	Female	1835	1855	20	Mt Hickory	5.17
117	Slay, Martha	Dau. Of James Slay	Farmer	400	400	263.18	263.18	196	Female	1854	1873	19	Mt Hickory	5.17
116	Slay, Morail							195		1872	1878	6	Mt Hickory	5.17
15	Smith, Infant	Child of Monro and MF Smith	Farmer	6000	1000	3947.67	657.94	037-038		1876	1876	0	Lebanon Pres	5.69
269	Smith, Mary	Wife of ML Smith	Farmer	6000	1000	3947.67	657.94	363	Female	1835	1878	43	Macedonia	0
268	Smith, Nancy	Wife of JB Smith	Miller	1000		861.81		362	Female	1852	1881	29	Macedonia	0
267	Smith, Rufus M	Son of William Smith	Farmer	2000	7000	1315.89	4605.61	361	Male	1853	1884	31	Macedonia	0
265	Smith, Thomas	Son of William Smith	Farmer	2000	7000	1315.89	4605.61	358-359	Male	1843	1875	32	Macedonia	0
266	Smith, William	Self	Farmer	2000	7000	1315.89	4605.61	360	Male	1805	1881	76	Macedonia	0
3	Spence, Eli M	Son of Samuel Smith	Farm Laborer	6500	17500	4276.64	11514.03	006-007	Male	1837	1868	31	Westview	6.55
2	Spence, Samuel	Self	Farmer	6500	17500	4276.64	11514.03	004-005	Male	1808	1886	78	Westview	6.55
281	Stapless, Thomas	Self	Farmer	6000	37000	5557.51	34271.28	380-381	Male	1796	1869	73	Darian	10.08
310	Stewart, Alx							416-417	Male	1802	1859	57	Concord	11.83
75	Stewart, AP (Abner)	Self	Farmer	1400	2000	1206.53	1723.62	136		1820	1880	60	County Line	6.38
76	Stewart, JA (John)	Son of Abner Stewart	Farm Laborer	1400	2000	1206.53	1723.62	137-138	Male	1858	1883	25	County Line	6.38
309	Stewart, SW	Alx Stewart						415	Female	1814	1888	74	Concord	11.83
148	Still, Infant	Child of JH and LA Still						233		1881	1881	0	Rock Springs	1.38
165	Stone, Charlotte	Child of Thomas and Mary Stone	Farmer	300		300		257	Female	1855	1856	1	Eagle Creek	15.55
164	Stone, Julius	Child of Thomas and Mary Stone	Farmer	300		300		256	Male	1850	1851	1	Eagle Creek	15.55
163	Stone, Thomas	Self	Farmer	300		300		254-255	Male	1787	1851	64	Eagle Creek	15.55
195	Sutton, Sandford	Son of Seaborn Sutton	Farmer	3000	12000	2778.75	11115.01	290	Male	1840	1860	20	Macedonia	0
196	Sutton, Seaborn	Self	Farmer	3000	600	2585.43	517.09	291	Male	1804	1884	80	Macedonia	0
104	Taylor, Eleazor	Son of Daniel and Elvira Taylor	Farmer	1600	3 slaves	1600		178	Male	1859	1859	9d	Milltown	6.9
105	Taylor, Elizabeth							179	Female	1853	1856	3	Milltown	6.9
107	Taylor, George							181	Male	1862	1862	0	Milltown	6.9
106	Taylor, Infant	Child of M and MC Taylor	Farmer	400	15000	370.5	13893.76	180	Female	1860	1860	0	Milltown	6.9
108	Taylor, Infant	Child of MP and MC Taylor	Farmer	400	15000	370.5	13893.76	182					Milltown	6.9
112	Thompson, George W	Self	Farmer	3000	800	1973.83	526.36	187-188	Male	1808	1879	71	Mt Hickory	5.17

Name	Gravestone Length	Width	Height	L2	W2	H2	Gravestone UBI CM	Iconography	Border	Total Elements (Iconography + Border)	Form	Relief	Other Material
Singer, Infant	91	37	26				30069	Plain		0	GB	Yes	
Slay, Alpheus (Moses)	3	40	82				9840	H,DFB	DBE,SBE	4	Tablet		
Slay, Rebecca	150	46	3				20700	4HC	DBE,SBE	3	Lawn		
Slay, Sara	180	77	14				194040	H,FPL,EHB	SBE	4	RTI		
Slay,Martha	21	23	95	##	75	45	160185	H,DFB,FPR		3	TT,GB		
Slay,Morail	13	17	51	90	38	16	65991	Plain	DBE,SBE	2	TT	Yes	
Smith, Infant	90	33	5				14850	H, DFB	SBE, QC	4	RTI		
Smith, Mary	180	76	45				110160	Plain	SBE,QC	2	GB		
Smith, Nancy	182	76	29				86388	Plain		0	GB	Yes	Brick
Smith, Rufus M	181	72	33				89190	Plain		0	GB		
Smith, Thomas	3	37	49	##	76	7	101731	FPU, Cherry, FPL	DBE, Fern	5	Tablet,RTI		
Smith, William	179	77	40				102789	Diamond	DBE,QC	3	GB		
Spence, Eli M	3	36	99				10692	Plain		0	Tablet		
Spence, Samuel	3.5	39	99				13513.5	Plain		0	Tablet		
Stapless (Staples), Thomas	18	27	75	##	74	7	127618	Fw	DBE,SBE	3	TT,RTI		
Stewart, Alx	3	39	80				9360	DHC,EHB,Cross	DBE,SBE	5	Tablet		
Stewart, AP (Abner)	190	76	28				88008	EHB, Diamond	DBE	3	GB		
Stewart, JA (John)	180	76	30				87120	Diamond	DBE	2	GB		
Stewart, SW	3	37	80				8880	DHC,HB	DBE	3	Tablet		
Still, Infant	90	38	28				31764	WT,CTS		2	GB		
Stone, Charlotte	91	36	28				31164	Plain		0	GB		
Stone, Julius	90	37	25				29040	Plain		0	GB		
Stone, Thomas	20	25	116	##	74	32	145072	"H"	DBE,SBE	3	TT,GB	Yes	
Sutton, Sandford	3	37	92				10212	THC	DBE,SBE	3	Tablet		
Sutton, Seaborn	3	38	108				12312	DHC,EHB,Cross	DBE,QC	5	Tablet		
Taylor, Eleazor	87	46	3				12006	EHB	I--I--I--I	2	Lawn		
Taylor, Elizabeth	18	26	100	##	60	13	148200	St, WT	DBE,SBE	4	Tablet, RTI	Yes	
Taylor, George	14	22	75	##	60	3	44700	H,LF,Arch		3	TT,Lawn	Yes	
Taylor, Infant	20	20	91	##	54	3	54220	Fw,Arch	SBE	3	TT,Lawn	Yes	
Taylor, Infant	10	10	61	71	35	3	13555	Plain		0	TT,Lawn		
Thompson, George W	39	39	140	74	18	3	216936	CTS,WT,S,ASE,D HEO	DBE,SBE,Q C	8	Obelisk, Lawn	Yes	

Cat #	Name	Class Relationship	Occupation	Real Property	Personal Property	RP Inflation Adjustment	PP Inflation Adjustment	Picture #	Sex	DOB	DOD	Age	Cemetery	Distance from Macedonia (mi)
198	Tucker, Sarah F	Wife of Thomas	Farmer	3000	400	2585.43	344.72	293	Female	1806	1891	85	Macedonia	0
197	Tucker, Thomas	Self	Farmer	3000	400	2585.43	344.72	292	Male	1796	1884	88	Macedonia	0
131	Turner, John K	Self	Farm Laborer		1000		926.25	213-214	Male	1838	1862	24	Mt Hickory	5.17
97	Waller, Charles M	Son of L Waller	Farmer	400	1 slave	400		166	Male	1853	1854	1	Milltown	6.9
315	Ward, James Walter	Son of James Ward	Farmer	2360	650	2033.87	560.18	423	Male	1874	1881	7	First Baptist	14.94
31	Wells (Welch), Jane	Dau. Of John Welch	Farmer	130	400	112.04	344.72	068-069	Female	1844	1883	39	Sweet Home	7.41
30	Welsh (Welch), John	Dau. Of John Welch	Farmer	130	400	85.53	263.18	066-067	Male	1798	1878	80	Sweet Home	7.41
29	Welsh (Welch), Sarah	Self	Farmer	130	400	85.53	263.18	064-065	Female	1802	1887	85	Sweet Home	7.41
78	West, Infant	Son of JW and N West	Shoemaker	400	250	370.5	231.56	140	Male	1859	1859	0	County Line	6.38
319	Whitaker, Isaac		A Black Man					427-428	Male	1766	1857	91	Westpoint	13.6
13	Whitlow, James A	Son of NI Whitlow	Keeps House	160	200	137.89	172.36	032		1852	1890	38	Lebanon Pres	5.69
308	Wilder, Louisa	Dau. Of Garret Wilder	Farmer		4000		3705	414	Female	1840	1860	20	Concord	11.83
111	Wilkins, Montreal L	Son of Elizabeth Wilkins	Farmer	1500	10000	1389.38	9262.51	185	Male	1852	1868	16	Milltown	6.9
325	Wilkinson, David							436	Male	1836	1855	19	Long Cane	19.06
326	Wilkinson, Eezra							437		1846	1851	5	Long Cane	19.06
322	Wilkinson, Elizabeth	Dau. Of Neal Wilkinson	Farmer	1800	8000	1667.25	7410.01	431	Female	1840	1868	28	Long Cane	19.06
321	Wilkinson, John	Son of Neal Wilkinson						430	Male	1832	1835	3	Long Cane	19.06
324	Wilkinson, Neal	Self	Farmer	1800	8000	1667.25	7410.01	433-435	Male	1804	1865	61	Long Cane	19.06
323	Wilkinson, Rebecca	Wife of Neal Wilkinson	Farmer	1800	8000	1667.25	7410.01	432	Female	1809	1872	63	Long Cane	19.06
327	Wilkinson, William							438	Male	1849			Long Cane	19.06
290	Wm and Vashti Norman							392-393	Both	1798	1838	40	Darian	10.08
247	William, George	Son of GW Williams						340	Male	1859	1859	0	Macedonia	0
248	Williams, Burrilia	Daughter of GW Williams	Farmer	500	250	463.13	231.56	341	Female	1859	1859	0	Macedonia	0
250	Williams, Burrilia (Borill)	Wife of George W Williams	Farmer	500	250	463.13	231.56	343	Female	1816	1859	43	Macedonia	0
251	Williams, George W	Self	Farmer		500		328.97	344	Male	1812	1877	65	Macedonia	0
249	Williams, Georgia Anne	Daughter of GW Williams	Farmer	500	250	463.13	231.56	342	Female	1847	1857	10	Macedonia	0
307	Williamson, Elizabeth	Self	Tailoress	2350	7500	2176.69	6946.88	413	Female	1786	1867	81	Concord	11.83
172	Yates, Infant	Child of MC Yates	Farmer	300	150	197.38	98.69	265		1867	1867	0	Rocky Mount	11.79
175	Yates, Infant	Son of LJ and SJ Yates						268	Male	1891	1891	0	Rocky Mount	11.79
174	Yates, Lela Bell	Child of LJ and SJ Yates						267	Female	1890	1890	0	Rocky Mount	11.79
167	Yates, Mel (James)	Self	Farmer	300	400	197.38	263.18	259	Male	1818	1874	56	Rocky Mount	11.79

Name	Gravestone Length	Width	Height	L2	W2	H2	Gravestone CUBIC CM	Iconography	Border	Total Elements (Iconography + Border)	Form	Relief	Other Material
Tucker, Sarah F	180	75	18				243000	EHB	SBE,QC	3	RTI		
Tucker, Thomas	180	75	20				270000	Plain	DBE,QC	2	RTI		
Turner, John K	180	60	3				32400	H,FPL,Pistol, Sword	DBE,SBE	6	Lawn		
Waller, Charles M	90	46	3				12420	EHB	SBE	2	Lawn	Yes	
Ward, James Walter	25	20	86	120	60	44	112120	Plain		0	Obelisk, GB		
Wells (Welch), Jane	3	33	77				7623	DHC,CTS		2	Tablet		Rock Bed
Welsh (Welch), John	3	67	133				26733	THC, Wavy Line	DBE,SBE	4	Tablet		Rock Bed
Welsh (Welch), Sarah	3	37	107				11877	THC		1	Tablet		Rock Bed
West, Infant	3	30	60				5400	Plain	SBE	1	Tablet		
Whitaker, Isaac	2	46	68				6256	Plain		0	Tablet		
Whitlow, James A	170	74	47				106548	HB		1	GB		
Wilder, Louisa	190	87	48				129366	EHB	SBE	2	GB		
Wilkins, Montreal L	120	60	3				21600	H,FPR,EHB	SBE	4	Lawn	Yes	
Wilkinson, David	3	37	82				9102	H,LF,2PS	DBE,SBE	5	Tablet		
Wilkinson, Eezra	3	22	118				7788	H	DBE,SBE	3	Tablet		
Wilkinson, Elizabeth (Elis)	3	37	86				9546	H,DFB,2PS	DBE,SBE	5	Tablet		
Wilkinson, John	3	22	79				5214	H,DFB	DBE,SBE	4	Tablet	Yes	
Wilkinson, Neal	3	60	130				23400	H,LF,DHC,EHB	DBE,SBE	6	Tablet	Yes	
Wilkinson, Rebecca	3	54	129				20898	H,LF,CTS,FPL	DBE,SBE	6	Tablet	Yes	
Wilkinson, William	3	23	52				3588	H,DFB	DBE,SBE	4	Tablet	Yes	
William and Vashti Norman	20	21	150				63000	2FPU	2DBE,2SBE	3	Obelisk		
William, George	3	23	68				4692	H	DBE,SBE	3	Tablet		
Williams, Burrilia	3	23	74				5106	H	DBE,SBE	3	Tablet		
Williams, Burrilia (Borill)	3	38	126				14364	THC	DBE,SBE	3	Tablet		
Williams, George W	3	38	128				14592	THC, Triangle	DBE,QC	4	Tablet		
Williams, Georgia Anne	3	35	132				13860	THC,Wavy Line	DBE,SBE,QC	5	Tablet		
Williamson, Elizabeth	167	73	74				143133	Plain	SBE	1	GB		
Yates, Infant	90	36	17				22572	Plain		0	GB		
Yates, Infant	88	35	30				31380	Plain		0	GB	Yes	
Yates, Lela Bell	88	35	30				31380	Plain		0	GB		
Yates, Mel (James)	18	17	69	180	75	39	121284	Plain		0	TT,GB		

APPENDIX 1.4: Pictures



001 Westview



002 Westview



003 Westview



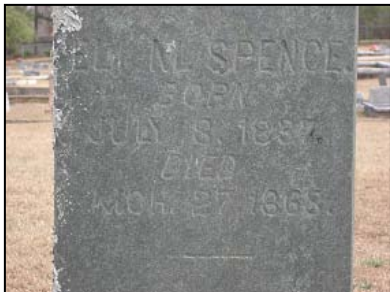
004 Westview



005 Westview



006 Westview



007 Westview



008 Westview



009 Westview



010 Westview



011 Westview



012 Westview



013 Westview



014 Westview



015 Westview



016 Westview



017 Westview



018 Westview



019 Westview



020 Westview



021 Westview



022 Westview



023 Westview



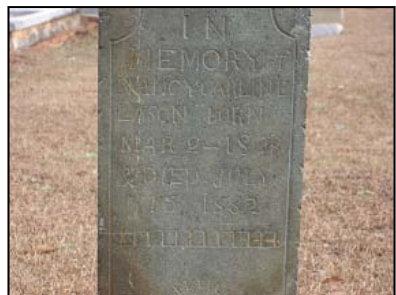
024 Westview



025 Westview



026 Westview



027 Westview



028 Westview



029 Westview



030 Lebanon Presbyterian



031 Lebanon Presbyterian



032 Lebanon Presbyterian



033 Lebanon Presbyterian



034 Lebanon Presbyterian



035 Lebanon Presbyterian



036 Lebanon Presbyterian



037 Lebanon Presbyterian



038 Lebanon Presbyterian



039 Lebanon Presbyterian



040 Lebanon Presbyterian



041 Lebanon Presbyterian



042 Lebanon Presbyterian



043 Lebanon Presbyterian



044 Sweet Home



045 Sweet Home



046 Sweet Home



047 Sweet Home



048 Sweet Home



049 Sweet Home



050 Sweet Home



051 Sweet Home



052 Sweet Home



053 Sweet Home



054 Sweet Home



055 Sweet Home



056 Sweet Home



057 Sweet Home



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074 Sweet Home



075 Sweet Home



076 Sweet Home



077 Mt. Pisgah



078 Mt. Pisgah



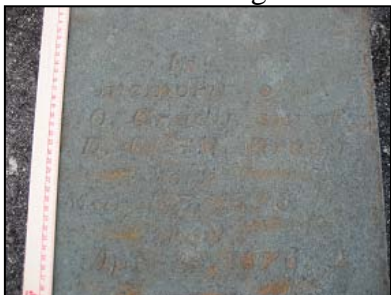
079 Mt. Pisgah



080 Mt. Pisgah



081 Mt. Pisgah



082 Mt. Pisgah



083 Mt. Pisgah



084 Mt. Pisgah



085 Mt. Pisgah



086 Mt. Pisgah



087 Mt. Pisgah



088 Mt. Pisgah



089 Bethel



090 Bethel



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142 Ebenezer



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177 Milltown



178 Milltown



179 Milltown



180 Milltown



181 Milltown



182 Milltown



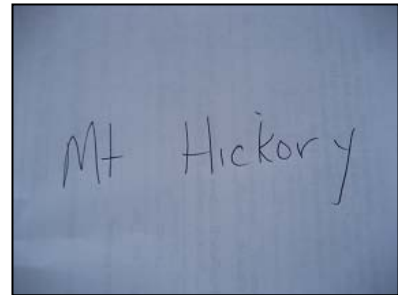
183 Milltown



184 Milltown



185 Milltown



186 Mt. Hickory



187 Mt. Hickory



188 Mt. Hickory



189 Mt. Hickory



190 Mt. Hickory



191 Mt. Hickory



192 Mt. Hickory



193 Mt. Hickory



194 Mt. Hickory



195 Mt. Hickory



196 Mt. Hickory



197 Mt. Hickory



198 Mt. Hickory



199 Mt. Hickory



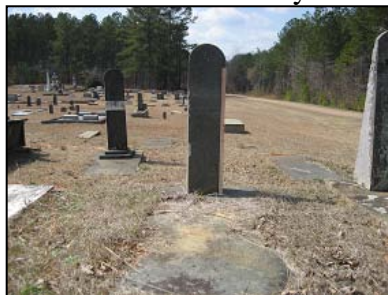
200 Mt. Hickory



201 Mt. Hickory



202 Mt. Hickory



203 Mt. Hickory



204 Mt. Hickory



205 Mt. Hickory



206 Mt. Hickory



207 Mt. Hickory



208 Mt. Hickory



209 Mt. Hickory



210 Mt. Hickory



211 Mt. Hickory



212 Mt. Hickory



213 Mt. Hickory



214 Mt. Hickory



215 Mt. Hickory



216 Mt. Hickory



217 Mt. Hickory



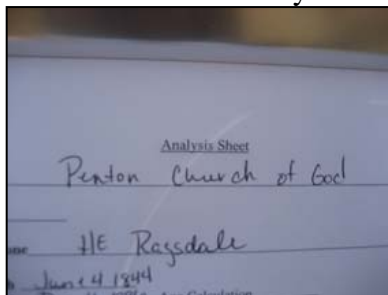
218 Mt. Hickory



219 Mt. Hickory



220 Mt. Hickory



221 Penton



222 Penton



223 Penton



224 Penton



225 Penton



226 Rock Springs



227 Rock Springs



228 Rock Springs



229 Rock Springs



230 Rock Springs



231 Rock Springs



232 Rock Springs



233 Rock Springs



234 Rock Springs



235 Rock Springs



236 Rock Springs



237 Rock Springs



238 Rock Springs



239 Rock Springs



240 Sandy Ridge



241 Sandy Ridge



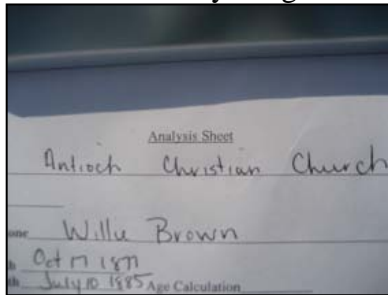
242 Sandy Ridge



243 Sandy Ridge



244 Sandy Ridge



245 Antioch



246 Antioch



247 Antioch



248 Dadeville



249 Dadeville



250 Dadeville



251 Dadeville



252 Dadeville



253 Eagle Creek



254 Eagle Creek



255 Eagle Creek



256 Eagle Creek



257 Eagle Creek



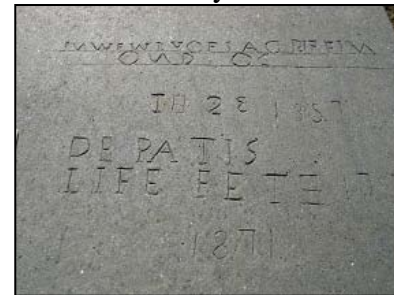
258 Rocky Mount



259 Rocky Mount



260 Rocky Mount



261 Rocky Mount



262 Rocky Mount



263 Rocky Mount



264 Rocky Mount



265 Rocky Mount



266 Rocky Mount



267 Rocky Mount



268 Rocky Mount



269 Rocky Mount



270 Rocky Mount



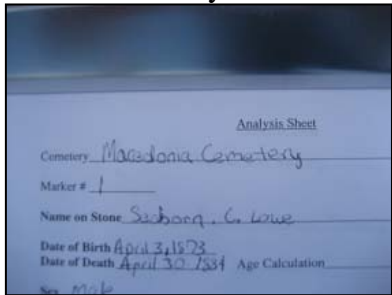
271 Rocky Mount



272 Rocky Mount



273 Rocky Mount



274 Macedonia



275 Macedonia



276 Macedonia



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283 Macedonia



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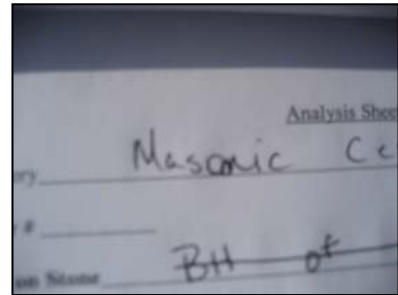
366 Macedonia



367 Lebanon-Randolph



368 Lebanon-Randolph



369 Masonic



370 Masonic



371 Masonic



372 Masonic



373 Masonic



374 Darian



375 Darian



376 Darian



377 Darian



378 Darian



379 Darian



380 Darian



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400 Darian



401 Mt. Springs



402 Mt. Springs



403 Concord



404 Concord



405 Concord



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411 Concord



412 Concord



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415 Concord



416 Concord



417 Concord



418 First Baptist Roanoke



419 First Baptist Roanoke



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429 Long Cane



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