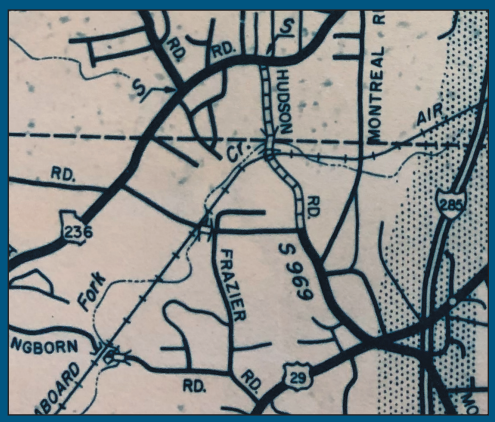
Cultural Resource Assessment and Ground Penetrating Radar Survey:

St. Paul Baptist Church Cemetery

Decatur, Georgia



DAVIS—The relatives and friends of Mr. and Mrs. Will Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Cordie Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Davis are invited to attend the funeral of Mr. Will Davis this (Sunday) morning, November 17, 1929, at 10 o'clock, from St. Paul's Baptist church, Rev. C. L. Collins officiating. Interment in St. Paul's cemetery. Cox Bros., funeral directors.

New South Associates, Inc.

Cultural Resource Assessment and Ground Penetrating Radar Survey: St. Paul Baptist Church Cemetery

Decatur, Georgia

Report submitted to:

Michael Thurmond, CEO, DeKalb County• 1300 Commerce Street • Decatur, Georgia 30030

Report prepared by:

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

Mary Beth Reed– Principal Investigator

Sarah Lowry – Archaeologist and Co-Author
Hugh B. Matternes – Archaeologist and Co-Author
Jackie Tyson – Historian and Co-Author

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I. INTRODUCTION

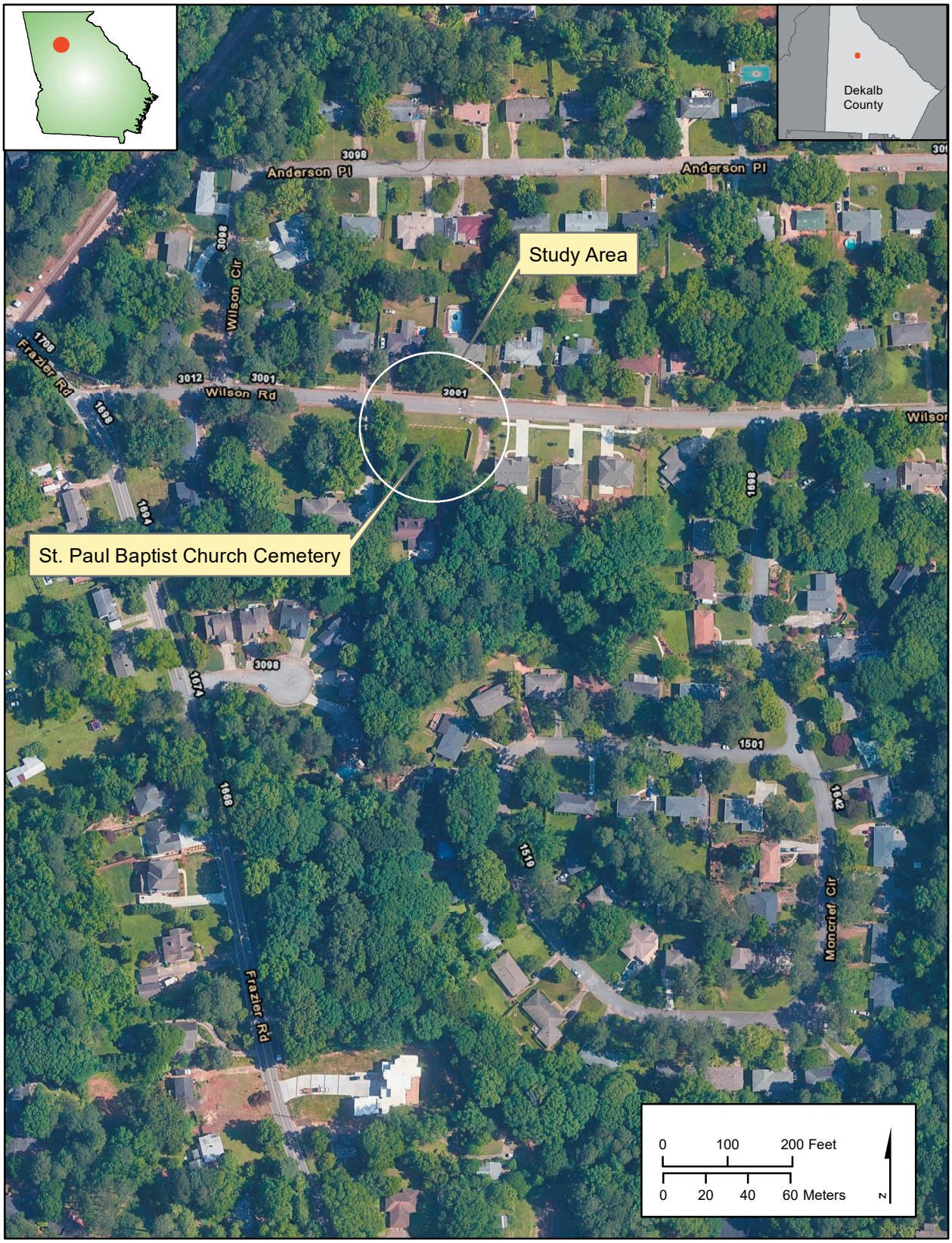
DeKalb County engaged New South Associates, Inc. (New South) to conduct a cultural resource assessment and ground penetrating radar (GPR) survey of the St. Paul Baptist Church Cemetery in DeKalb County, Georgia to determine if Wilson Road's development over the years has impacted the cemetery. This study consisted of three parts: (1) researching the historical development of the church and cemetery; (2) surface examination of the cemetery grounds to map marked and potential unmarked graves; and (3) GPR survey in the area north of the wooden fence at the St. Paul Baptist Church Cemetery.

The fenced portion of the St. Paul Baptist Church Cemetery is located on the south side of Wilson Road, between the houses at 3015 and 3047 Wilson Road (Figure 1). St. Paul Baptist Church Deacon Fred Kinnemore recalls that when Wilson Road was developed in 1945, and later paved in 1960, the road footprint expanded, encroaching on the cemetery. He believes that there are additional graves within the road right-of-way (ROW) and under the road. Additionally, the wooden privacy fence installed around the cemetery was not thought to reflect the actual cemetery boundaries as it was installed by a local developer and not done in consultation with the church community (Fred Kinnemore, personal communication, 2020).

In the first part of the study, Historian Jackie Tyson conducted archival research at local repositories, including the DeKalb History Center and the DeKalb County Courthouse to collect historic maps, aerial photographs, and plats pertinent to the development of the study area. Census records and historic newspapers were consulted to determine the background of congregation members and the general neighborhood. Next, Mortuary Archaeologists Dr. Hugh Matternes and Justin Elmore, MSc. conducted a surface examination of the cemetery grounds within the fence to note surface features that could reflect unmarked grave sites and to map known marked burials. Finally, Geophysical Archaeologist Sarah Lowry completed a GPR survey covering Wilson Road and the accessible portions of the road ROW to the north and south. The project goal was to identify possible unmarked graves within the under the road and within the ROW.

Methodology for this study is presented in Chapter II of this report, while results of the history, archaeology, and GPR studies are described in Chapters III, IV, and V respectively. Conclusions are presented in Chapter VI. Appendices A-D contain newspaper obituaries, maps, historic aerial photographs and plats relevant to the study area.

Figure 1.
Project Location Map



II. METHODOLOGY

ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

Archival research was conducted at the DeKalb County Courthouse to locate deeds and plats pertinent to the area's development. County maps were consulted at the DeKalb History Center to understand the developmental history of the Wilson Road area. These maps indicated when the road was first called Wilson Road, and how it was paved over time. Other research materials that were reviewed included historic aerial photographs, census records, and historic newspapers.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL GRAVE IDENTIFICATION

Archaeological survey of known and potential burials at St. Paul Baptist Church Cemetery was conducted following procedures outlined in Georgia Code 36-72. An objective of these regulations is to use the least destructive means possible for grave identification. In accordance with Georgia Code 36-72-5, an acceptable minimally invasive means of finding and verifying the locations of unmarked graves is through visual examination.

Historic graves and cemeteries in rural southern settings, such as the original settings for this cemetery, may be less obvious than those in urban contexts. Therefore, they are often more difficult to detect. From the ground surface, potential rural mortuary deposits are identified by any of the following features:

1. Human-sized cigar-shaped depressions or mounds,
2. Formal stone, metal, concrete, or wooden grave markers,
3. Dressed or undressed fieldstones arranged as head and/or footstones,
4. Concentrations of mortuary-associated plants, particularly vinca, narcissus (daffodils), cedar, hemlock, crepe myrtle, gardenia, spirea, roses, lilies, and/or irises,
5. Stone, metal, wood, earthen, or floral enclosures that prohibit land use for other (particularly agricultural) purposes,
6. Oval or rectangular concentrations of stone, glass, wood, metal, seashells or plastic containers, used to outline a potential grave's dimensions,
7. Low oval or rectangular piles of stones,
8. Maintained areas where vegetation and unwanted debris have been removed, and/or
9. Oval or human-sized color/plant differences in mowed areas.

All areas within the cemetery parcel lot were examined for these indicators. Each potential grave was assigned an inventory or feature number from a numeric sequence beginning with '1'. Potential graves were photographed and recorded on a sketch map. Visible graves were counted to provide an idea of the cemetery's size. Photographs were taken to document conditions at the time of the survey.

New South recognizes that visual examination is a probabilistic detection technique and that some false positives (non-mortuary features that appear to be mortuary features) may be recorded. Definitive identification of graves would require subsurface examination, which was beyond the scope of this project. In the interest of seeing poorly identified grave sites detected, New South conservatively treated all appropriately sized subsurface anomalies and surface structures as potential graves.

GROUND PENETRATING RADAR

GPR is a remote sensing technique frequently used by archaeologists to investigate a wide range of research questions. Specifically, it is used to prospect for potential subsurface cultural features such as human graves. It is non-invasive, non-destructive, relatively quick, and efficient. GPR works through transmitting pulses of electromagnetic energy into the ground from a surface antenna, where the waves reflect off contrasting materials (e.g. buried objects, features, or bedding contacts) (Conyers 2004a; 2006; 2013). The strength of these reflections and the time it takes the energy to travel from the antenna to the source of the reflection and back (two-way travel time) are recorded by the antenna (Patch and Lowry 2018:30; Utsi 2017:4). Travel time is used as a proxy for depth. Relative reflection strength is used to map subsurface anomalies, which can be interpreted by trained practitioners.

GPR is an effective tool to map subsurface features at a variety of archaeological sites. To be successfully applied there are two basic requirements: 1) the ground surface must be accessible to the GPR antenna and 2) the features to be imaged must contrast with the surrounding soils (Utsi 2017:4, 32–33). GPR can be used in many environments including in wooded areas and on grass, mulch, and asphalt. Coupling errors occur if the antenna is constantly lifted from the ground, which lowers the data quality (Patch and Lowry 2018:14; Utsi 2017:32–33). If an archaeological feature does not contrast sufficiently with the surrounding soil it will not reflect electromagnetic energy and will be impossible to image with GPR (Utsi 2017:5). Contrast can range from subtle to abrupt and it can be difficult to determine if such contrasts are present prior to beginning a survey.

The basic configuration for a GPR system consists of an antenna (which includes both a transmitter and receiver), a computer, a harness or cart, and a wheel for calibrating distance (Utsi 2017:3–4). The operator collects data by pulling or pushing the antenna across the ground surface along transects systematically in a grid. These data are stored by the receiver and saved for post-collection processing. New South uses a Geophysical Survey Systems, Inc. (GSSI) SIR 4000 computer with a 350 megahertz (MHZ) digital hyperstacking antenna. The depths to which radar energy can penetrate and the amount of resolution that can be expected in the subsurface, are partially controlled by the frequency of the radar energy transmitted (Conyers 2004a; Utsi 2017). Standard GPR antennas emit radar energy varying from about 10 to 1,000 MHz in frequency. A low frequency antenna (e.g. below 200 MHz) can penetrate up to 50 meters in certain conditions but resolves only very large buried features (Patch and Lowry 2018:31; Utsi 2017:13–14). In contrast, a high frequency antenna (e.g. above 900 MHz) has a maximum depth penetration of about one meter or less, but can resolve features with a maximum dimension of a few centimeters (Patch and Lowry 2018:31; Utsi 2017:13–14). The 350 MHz antenna is a center frequency antenna with an excellent compromise between depth penetration and resolution. The hyperstacking antenna has a digital acquisition system that allows for a more detailed signal and filters out more air wave noise. It is the best antenna for use in less than ideal conditions and is the preferred antenna to use in areas with coupling problems. Specific GPR methods used for the St. Paul Baptist Church Cemetery survey are discussed in Chapter V.

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III. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF ST. PAUL BAPTIST CHURCH CEMETERY

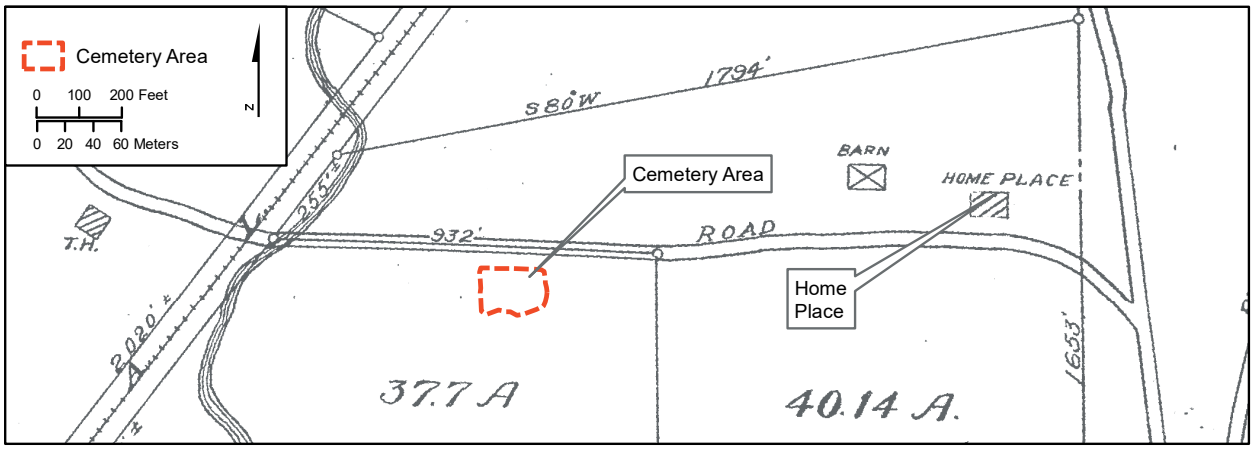
St. Paul Baptist Church was established in 1898 on Lawrenceville Highway, near the nineteenth- and early twentieth-century communities of Montreal and Pea Ridge, which were located north of Decatur and west of Tucker. The history of the church's African American congregation was not documented except for a short account based on oral tradition that the church prepared in 2002 (St. Paul Baptist Church 2002). The congregation reportedly first worshipped together under a brush arbor at the Lawrenceville Highway location.

In 1919, the church's trustees, including George Kinnemore, Henry Carter, Dallas Rose, and John H. Clay, purchased one acre in Land Lot 163 from Henry F. Talton, a local white farmer (DeKalb County Deed Book [DCDB] 118:324). The congregation built a church and a burial ground on their one-acre parcel along the south frontage of Settlement Road (later Wilson Road). St. Paul Baptist Church remained active in that location until 1949.

Early twentieth-century maps and aerial photographs suggest that Settlement Road, later Wilson Road, was already established between Frazier and Hudson roads almost 10 years before the Church acquired the land. A 1910 plat of the C.B. Hudson Estate shows the road in roughly its present location, along with the estate's "Home Place" and barn (Figure 2A; DeKalb County, Clerk of Superior Court Plat Book 1:8). These buildings appear on later maps and aerial photographs, and provide points of reference. The church and cemetery were first shown on the 1928 Atlanta topographic map. This map does not include Settlement (Wilson) Road. Instead, it shows a secondary carriage or wagon road between Frazier and Hudson roads. This secondary road incorporated broader curves than Settlement (Wilson) Road and apparently passed between the church and cemetery. A trace of its alignment remains visible in the positioning of houses at the eastern end of present-day Wilson Road (Figures 2B-C). All later maps and aerial photographs that illustrate the church and cemetery indicate they were on the south side of Wilson Road (Appendices B-D). Based on this review, there is no evidence to suggest that any portion of the cemetery was ever located north of the road.

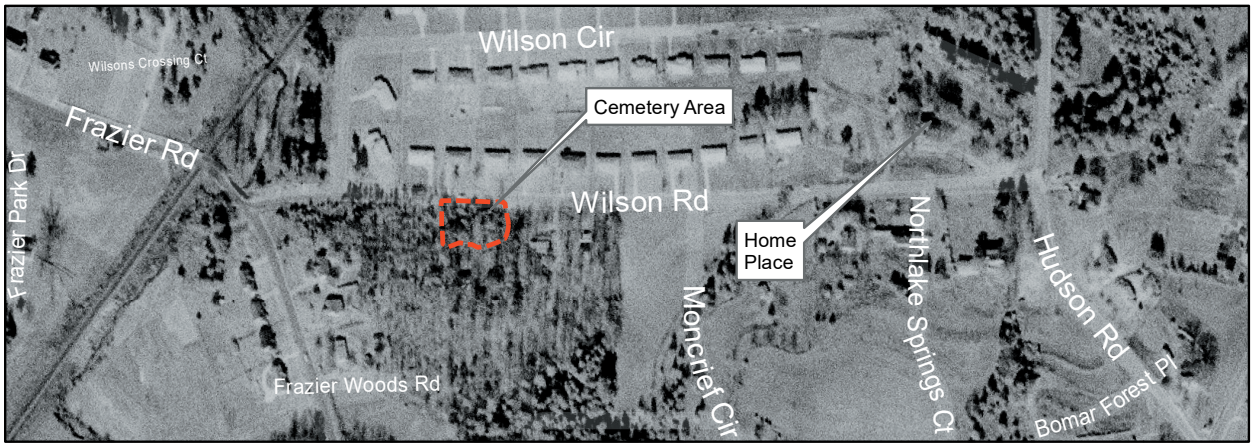
From 1919 to the early 1950s, the church and cemetery vicinity was rural, with farmland surrounding it. The members of St. Paul Baptist Church reportedly came from neighboring areas, with one of the founding families, the Kinnemores, living just to the north on Henderson Mill Road. According to census records from the early 1900s, George Kinnemore, a farmer, his wife

Figure 2.
Maps Showing Wilson Road Settlement Alignments Over Time



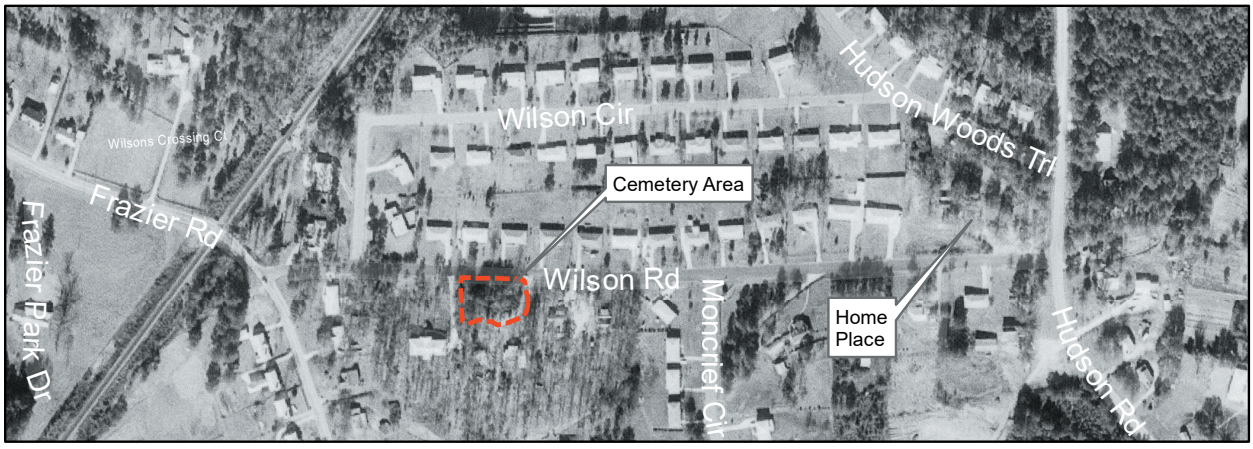
A. 1910

Source 1910 Plat



B. 1956

Source 1959 Aerial



C. 1961

Source 1961 Aerial

Ada, and their eight children, were neighbors of the Taltons, who sold the church the property in 1919, as well as fellow church members the Fowlers. By 1930, the Kinnemores lived near Colie Wilson, a developer who eventually purchased the church property from St. Paul.

Other church members hailed from the nearby Oak Grove community, a historically African American farming community located on Lavista Road about 1.5 miles southwest of the St. Paul Baptist Church Cemetery. Although the church has no written records regarding its membership, services, or burials, newspaper research has identified approximately 18 individuals who were buried in the churchyard. They include members of the Nelms, Stokes, Kinnemore, Wright, and Rowe families (Table 1; Appendix A). Several of these surnames appear to be affiliated with the historic Mt. Zion AME Church congregation of the Oak Grove community.

Table 1. Obituaries of Burials at St. Paul Baptist Church Cemetery Reported in the Atlanta Constitution, 1929-1949

Name	Obituary Date	Funeral Home	Burial Place Unspecified
Clegg, James	June 8, 1947	Cox Brothers	
Clegg, Martha	December 10, 1939	Haugabrooks	
Daniel, Will	October 12, 1930	James C. Chandler	
Davis, Will	November 17, 1929	Cox Brothers	
Green, Thomas	April 26, 1936	David T. Howard & Co.	X
Hill, Geneva	October 6, 1929	Hanley	
Johnson, Rochelle Nelms	February 13, 1944	Haugabrooks	
Kinnemore, Ada	March 2, 1947	Haugabrooks	
Kinnemore, George	October 29, 1940	Haugabrooks	
Mayfield, Luther	November 3, 1946	Haugabrooks	
Nelms, Clarence	August 4, 1935	Haugabrooks	
Nelms, Ethel	October 20, 1937	Sellers Brothers	
Smith, Grace	April 28, 1929	Hanley	X
Smith, Mamie	December 27, 1931	Cox Brothers	X
Wilson, Willie Ed (8 years old)	December 6, 1949	Johnson	
Wright, Floyd	November 24, 1928	Cummings & Cummings	
Wright, Little Mary Elizabeth	March 1, 1946	Haugabrooks	
Wynn, Donald	September 23, 1937	Cox Brothers	

Source: *Atlanta Constitution* (Appendix A)

Although the small church and its cemetery were the site of several funerals and burials from the 1920s until the late 1940s, there is little evidence of burial locations in the form of extant grave markers within the cemetery (see the Field Examination section of this report). According to

Deacon Fred Kinnemore, grandson of church founders George and Ada Kinnemore, the cemetery was targeted by vandals prior to the church selling their property to Colie Wilson in 1949, resulting in the destruction of grave markers (St. Paul Baptist Church 2002). Additionally, some markers might have been wood, which would not have withstood the elements. Wooden markers were often used in African American cemeteries when families did not have the money to acquire formally carved headstones. The obituaries identified in the *Atlanta Constitution* include burials overseen by well-known Atlanta African American funeral homes such as Haugabrooks, Cox Brothers, and Hanley's, which were all located at one time along Auburn Avenue, Atlanta's central business district for the city's African American community during segregation.

The historic maps, aerial photographs, and plat maps reviewed for this cultural resource assessment are provided in the appendices of this report. The road was formally named Wilson Road by 1945, by which time local builder and developer Colie Wilson had acquired most of the property in the area. Wilson Road was upgraded from a "Metal Surface," or broken rock-paved road, to a "High Type Pavement" road in 1960. Aerial photographs show the road with an apparently different surface in 1968. The overall alignment was consistent between 1951 and 1968, although there were likely several feet of road subject to alteration at the time it was asphalt paved in 1960. DeKalb County records indicate the road was resurfaced again in 1968. On various plats, Wilson Road is identified as having a 60-foot right of way. A 1954 plat for Colie Wilson's Heathcliff Heights subdivision on the north side of the road shows it as "dirt." In 1960, with the development of the Moncrief Forest subdivision south of the road, it was paved, presumably with the cut granite curbs that are present today (Tables 2-4; Appendices B-D).

Table 2. Historic Maps Showing the Development of the St. Paul Baptist Church and Cemetery Area

Title	Date	Notes
Soil Map, Georgia	1914	Map shows Settlement/Wilson Road with a relatively flat east-west trajectory, similar to current route.
Map of DeKalb County, Georgia	1915	Map shows Settlement/Wilson Road with a relatively flat east-west trajectory, similar to current route.
Topographic Map of Atlanta	1930	Map shows a curved unpaved road in the area of Settlement/Wilson Road. St. Paul Baptist Church and Cemetery appear on either side of the road. This is believed to be an informal "wagon road" that can be seen on historic aerials
Map of DeKalb County	1937	Map shows Settlement/Wilson Road with a relatively flat east-west trajectory, similar to current route. It is identified as a "soil road."
DeKalb County, Georgia Road Map	1945	Map shows the road marked and indexed as Wilson Road (first appearance of road as Wilson Road). It is identified as an improved road. St. Paul Baptist Church is depicted on its south side. Road is relatively flat but with a slight curve near church.

Table 2. Historic Maps Showing the Development of the St. Paul Baptist Church and Cemetery Area

Title	Date	Notes
DeKalb County Highway Map	1948	Wilson Road is identified as an unimproved road, unlike 1945 map. St. Paul Baptist Church is depicted on its south side. Road is relatively flat but with a slight curve near church.
DeKalb County, Georgia Road Map	1951	Wilson Road is identified as an improved road, and its name is indexed. St. Paul Baptist Church is depicted on its south side. Road is relatively flat but with a slight curve near church.
General Highway Map DeKalb County, Georgia	1954	Wilson Road is identified as metal surface (broken rock) road. St. Paul Baptist Church is no longer shown (it would have been demolished by this time). Road is flat with no curve near church as in the 1945 and 1948 maps.
Proposed Final Location on Federal-Aid Interstate Route 407	1956	Wilson Road is identified as metal surface (broken rock) road. Road is flat with a slight upward curve near railroad crossing.
General Highway Map DeKalb County, Georgia	1960	Wilson Road shown as "High Type Pavement." Adjacent Hudson Road remained soil surface road. Wilson Road a flat road. For the first time, a short-span bridge appears to the east of the railroad as opposed to the west as it appears on the 1956 map and prior, indicating a new bridge constructed.
General Highway Map DeKalb County, Georgia	1965	Wilson Road shown as "High Type Pavement." Adjacent Hudson Road remained soil surface road. Wilson Road a flat road. Moncrief Circle first appears on south side of Wilson Road.

Table 3. Aerial Photographs Showing the Development of the St. Paul Baptist Church and Cemetery Area

Date	Notes
1951	This aerial photo shows Wilson Road as relatively flat, running east-west between Frazier and Hudson roads. On the north side of Wilson Road are agricultural fields. The location of St. Paul Baptist Church appears as a clearing in a wooded area at the end of a slightly curved drive (the building was demolished sometime between 1949 and 1951).
1952	Area is depicted just one year later and has not changed. The quality of the aerial photo differs in that it shows areas without ground cover better. Wilson Road appears as a wider dirt road; the drive to the church and the space where the church had been is more evident.
1955	Three years later, the new subdivision from Colie Wilson called Heathcliff Heights begins to be built on north side of Wilson Road. Eleven houses have been built and Wilson Circle has been constructed. Church drive way and former church location still evident.
1959	Four years later and the Heathcliff Heights subdivision has been fully developed on north side of Wilson Road. The south side of Wilson Road remains unchanged. Additional houses on Frazier Road have been built as well. Wilson Road appears similar to previous years.
1968	By 1968, the area surrounding Wilson Road has seen increased development, and the south side of Wilson Road now contains the Moncrief Forest Subdivision. Two houses have been built at the site of St. Paul Baptist Church, and the church driveway is still evident. Wilson Road appears paved, as it is a darker color, possibly indicating asphalt paving. The road trajectory appears much the same.

Table 4. Plats on File at DeKalb County Courthouse Showing the Development of the St. Paul Baptist Church and Cemetery Area

Plat Book: Page	Date	Subject	Notes
1:8	1910	Plat of C.B. Hudson Estate	Shows "Settlement Road," later named Wilson Road, as it appeared in 1910.
14:71	1946	C.T. Wilson to G.S. Moncrief (19.3 Acres)	Shows Wilson Road and "St. Paul Baptist Col. Church."
22:52	1954	Plat of Heathcliff Heights Subdivision	Shows Wilson Road and planned new development to north of cemetery, with Wilson Road measurements and identified as "dirt."
31:94	1960	Plat of Moncrief Forest Subdivision	Shows Wilson Road with 60' right of way.
31:8	1960	Survey for Charles S. Moncrief	Shows Wilson Road with 60' right of way and property of Moncrief.
59:7A	1972	Property of I.T. Holeman	Shows one of the properties on the north side of Wilson Road in Heathcliff Heights subdivision; Wilson Road with 60' right of way.

Colie Wilson, who had been acquiring most of the surrounding land, purchased the church property from church leaders Charlie Wright, Reno Fowler, Robert Skinmore, and John Henry Clay in 1949. Church history and oral accounts indicate the years leading up to this sale were traumatic. With the surrounding area being populated by whites, the church became the target of racially motivated threats, vandalism, and violence. The final straw, according to Deacon Fred Kinnemore, was when a pipe bomb was placed in the church basement. Although it did not explode, the congregation had had enough (Kinnemore, personal communication, 2019; St. Paul Baptist Church 2002). After the church moved, Wilson had the building razed by 1951, as indicated in aerial photographs. By terms outlined in the deed for purchase of the property, Wilson would not acquire the driveway leading from Wilson Road to the cemetery and church, but would be allowed to use it (DCDB 770:475).

St. Paul Baptist Church moved to its new (and current) location on Nelms Road, approximately 1.5 miles west of Wilson Road, in 1948, shortly before it sold the Wilson Road property to Colie Wilson. The church bought the property from James Stokes, a member of the Oak Grove African American community (St. Paul Baptist Church 2002). The new church would not have a burial ground but the church elders continued to maintain the Wilson Road cemetery. It appears that no burials took place in the cemetery after 1949.

As the historic maps, aerial photographs, and plats indicate, the area surrounding Wilson Road became developed with single-family residences starting in the mid-1950s, reaching a peak around 1968. The formerly rural area had transformed in two decades into a suburban neighborhood, leaving the St. Paul Baptist Church Cemetery as one of the only remaining sites

from the pre-1930 era. When the road was paved for the first time in 1960, it is probable that extensive digging and grading occurred that may have impacted the north boundary of St. Paul Cemetery, although no road construction records have been located to determine the extent of any disturbance. Deacon Fred Kinnemore (personal communication, 2019) recalls a significant change in the cemetery after he returned from years of service overseas in the late 1960s. The road had been paved and covered a portion of the cemetery.

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IV. FIELD EXAMINATION

New South conducted a pedestrian survey of the St. Paul Baptist Church Cemetery on November 25, 2019. The cemetery lies at the south side of Wilson Road between the houses at 3015 and 3047 Wilson Road. Another house is immediately south of the cemetery at 3017 Wilson Road. At the time of the fieldwork, the cemetery was covered by a 3-5-inch-tall unmowed lawn. The ground was damp from recent rain and leaves were lightly scattered across the ground surface. A wooden privacy fence had been erected around the burial area and enclosed an area measuring 34.5 meters (113 ft.) east-west and a maximum of 23.6 meters (77 ft.) north-south (Figure 3, 4A). A low, linear east-west oriented basin was noted inside the fence (Figure 4B). South of the fence, the ground was covered in mature deciduous trees. An asphalt driveway leading to houses south of the cemetery was about three meters (about 10 ft.) east of the fence (Figure 4C). A second driveway, about six meters (20 ft.) west of the fence and off the cemetery property, provided access to the house at 3015 Wilson Road (Figure 4D). A tree and hedge between the cemetery and this property had been recently removed, leaving a disturbed ground surface.

An examination of the ground surface identified three shallow linear depressions oriented east-west that were interpreted as potential grave sites (Table 5, Figure 5A). A grave marker fragment was found at the east end of Feature 3 (Figure 3). Feature 4 was an irregular oval-shaped feature extending underneath the west side of the fence. The form of this feature was not as distinct as other linear depressions and it might represent either a potential grave or an eroded surface. A dispersed scatter of small fieldstones was noted in the cemetery's southeast corner. A concentration of pea gravel was identified about two meters north of Marker 1. It is possible that this gravel was part of a burial marker foundation. Areas on the north side of Wilson Road were observed from the road for evidence of potential graves, but no definitive sites were seen. The asphalt pavement on Wilson Road prevented examination of the roadway for potential graves.

Table 5. Potential Graves in the St. Paul Baptist Church Cemetery

Feature	Form	Length cm (ft.)	Interpretation
Feature 1	Linear Depression	220 (7.2)	Potential Grave Site
Feature 2	Linear Depression	140 (4.6)	Potential Grave Site
Feature 3	Linear Depression	220 (7.2)	Potential Grave Site
Feature 4	Oval Depression	120 (4.0)	Eroded Surface or Potential Grave Site
Feature 5	Pea Gravel Concentration	30 (1.0)	Potential Marker Foundation

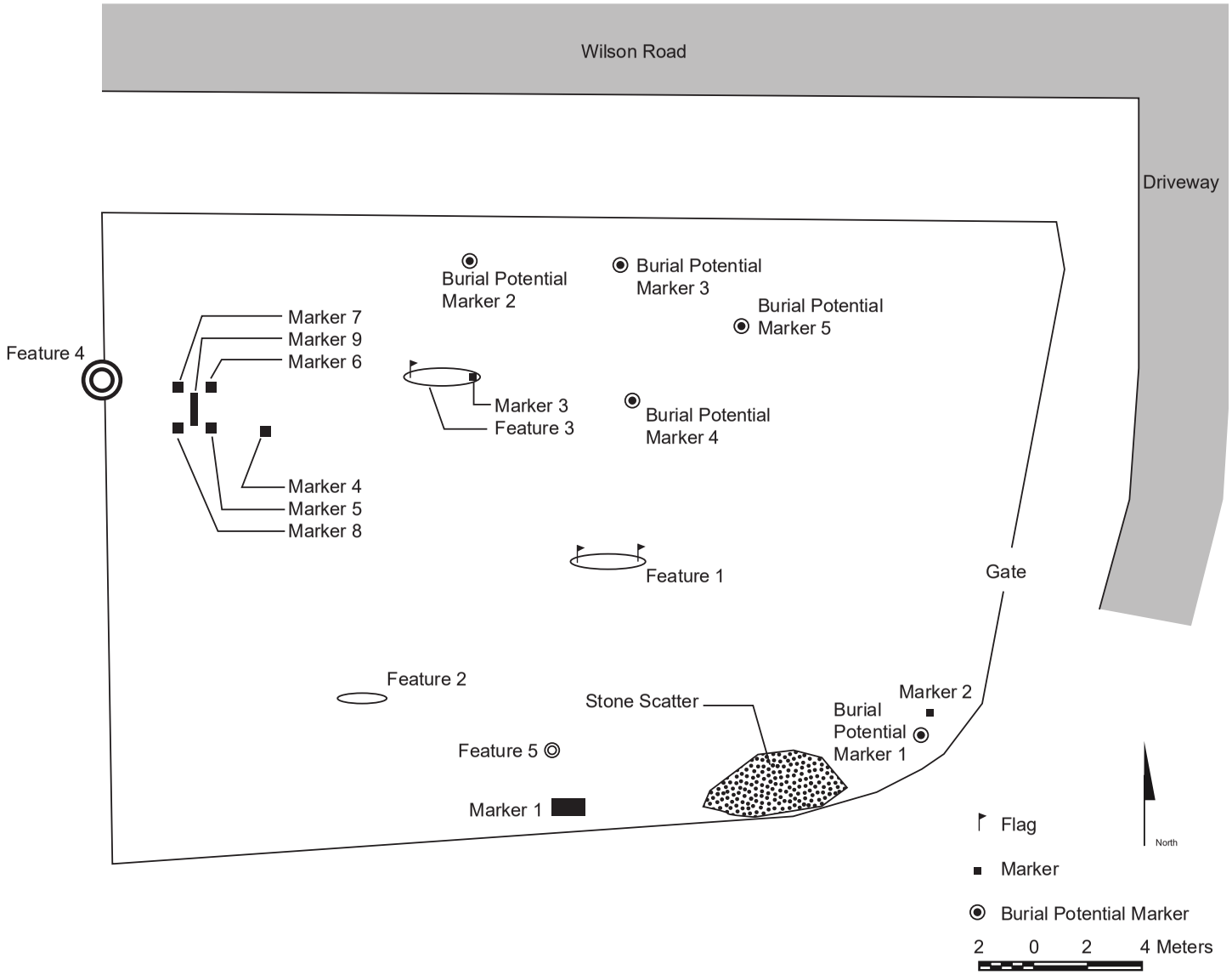

Figure 3.
Plan View Sketch Map of the St. Paul Baptist Church Cemetery

Figure 4.
General View of the St Paul Baptist Church Cemetery

A. North Side of Cemetery Grounds along Wilson Road Facing West

B. Interior of Fenced Cemetery Area Facing Northwest

C. East Side of Cemetery Facing North

D. West Side of Cemetery Facing South

Figure 5.
Surface Representations in the St. Paul Baptist Church Cemetery, 1 of 2

A. Linear Depression (Feature 2) Facing South. Feature is marked with Probe, Pin Flag, and Tape for Clarity

B. Modern Crown Tablet for George and Ada Kinnemore (Marker 9)

A total of nine markers and marker fragments were identified on the ground surface (Table 6). Marker 1 was a dedication monument for the cemetery and probably does not memorialize a specific individual. Markers 2, 3, and 6 were concrete markers recognized as the work of Eldren Bailey, a local manufacturer who frequently worked with Atlanta-area African American funeral homes (Figure 6A). Markers 2 and 6 identified Haugabrooks as the establishment officiating over the funeral. Markers 7 and 8 were cinder block folk markers (Figure 6B). Marker 9 memorialized George and Ada Kinnemore (Figure 5B). As Ada Kinnemore's name duplicates the inscription on Marker 6, Marker 9 was probably a replacement.

Table 6. Markers and Potential Markers in the St. Paul Baptist Church Cemetery

Marker	Material	Form	Name	Notes
Marker 1	Granite	Gabled Tablet	St. Paul Baptist Church Cemetery	
Marker 2	Concrete	Tablet (Bailey)	"Little Mary ___"	Fragment; Little Mary Elizabeth Wright (Obituary)
Marker 3	Concrete	Tablet (Bailey?)	Greer	Fragment, with Feature 3; poss. Thomas Green (Obituary)
Marker 4	Concrete	Tablet?	Unknown	
Marker 5	Concrete	Tablet?	Unknown	
Marker 6	Concrete	Tablet (Bailey)	Mrs. Ada Kinnimore	Fragmented
Marker 7	Cinder Block	Folk	Unknown	
Marker 8	Cinder Block	Folk	Unknown	
Marker 9	Granite	Modern Crown Tablet	George A. and Ada D. Kinnemore	
Buried 1	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Tabular Anomaly Possible Marker Fragment
Buried 2	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Tabular Anomaly Possible Marker Fragment
Buried 3	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Tabular Anomaly Possible Marker Fragment
Buried 4	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Tabular Anomaly Possible Marker Fragment

The cemetery was probed in selected locations to assess subsurface conditions and to determine if additional markers were present beneath the grass. Probing inside the fenced area encountered relatively soft clay loam extending to 10-25 centimeters (4-10 in.) below surface before abruptly meeting dense, probably clay, subsoils. The overlying clay loam tended to be deeper in the basin, implying that the central portion of the cemetery may contain erosional deposits. Probe tests outside the northern fence line confirmed that less consolidated fill was present by the curb along Wilson Road.

Figure 6.
Surface Representations in the St. Paul Baptist Church Cemetery, 2 of 2

A. Concrete Grave Marker (Marker 6) Attributed to Gravestone Maker, Eldren Bailey

B. Potential Cinderblock Folk Marker (Marker 7) Facing South

One previously unidentified marker (Marker 3) was found and exposed at the east end of Feature 2. The central portion of a concrete marker with a white-colored applique similar to the previously defined Eldren Bailey markers with the name 'Greer' inscribed in its face. The marker was uncovered and left in place. Four additional anomalies (Buried 1-Buried 4) were identified approximately 5-7 centimeters (2-3 in.) below ground surface. These anomalies measured at least 15 centimeters (6 in.) long and wide and were interpreted as potential marker fragments. They were deemed too deeply buried to expose without disturbing the ground and so were left in place and indicated on the site map.

The survey results indicated that known and potential mortuary-related features and markers were present at the St. Paul Baptist Church Cemetery. While Features 1, 2, and 3 probably represent intact graves, and Markers 6 and 9 define two other graves, the remaining features would require additional work to verify their identifications as potential burials. The fragmentary nature of the remaining markers suggests that these are not in their original contexts. These fragments should be treated as potential gravesite locations until verified through other forms of remote sensing.

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V. GROUND PENETRATING RADAR (GPR) SURVEY

GPR FIELD SURVEY

The first step of the survey was to set up grids within the 0.25-acre (1,012 sq. meters) survey area (Figure 7). These covered all of Wilson Road where it is adjacent to the cemetery parcel and its accessible ROW to the north and south. Each grid corner and all visible surface features were mapped with a Trimble RTK GPS system with approximately five-centimeter accuracy. All grid location data were imported into ArcMap 10, ESRI's geographic information system (GIS) program. Separate shapefiles were then created for the mapped surface features (e.g. building debris, site grid corners).

The GPR system was calibrated to local conditions. First, the "time window," or the span during which the system "listens" for returning reflections, was set. Because the time in nanoseconds (ns) can be later converted to depth, the larger the time window the deeper the depth penetration. Below ground conditions and above ground interference can reduce the quality of the electromagnetic energy, so the time window varies depending on specific site conditions. The time window was 55 ns. Next, the instrument's gain settings were adjusted for local conditions. The gain settings control the scale at which the strength of the recorded data are measured, which makes it possible to visualize deeper and more subtle reflections, especially those from later in the time window, which tend to be weaker.

Data collection was conducted along parallel transects within each grid. It is generally standard practice to orient transects perpendicular to the long axis of suspected features. In this case, data were collected roughly north to south as Christian graves are normally oriented east to west. Transect spacing was 50 centimeters, an interval that generates the best possible resolution while maintaining field efficiency (Pomfret 2005). Transects were collected in a zig-zag pattern, alternating starting direction.

DATA PROCESSING

All data were downloaded to a computer for processing using RADAN 7 (Geophysical Survey Systems, Inc. 1994). The first data processing step was to set "time zero," which tells the software where to place the true ground surface in profile (Conyers 2004a:90–91; Patch and Lowry 2018:57). This is critical to getting accurate results when time is converted to depth. A background filter was applied to the data, which removes the consistent horizontal

Figure 7.
GPR Grid Locations and Their Relationship to the Marked St. Paul Cemetery

Imagery Source: Digital Globe 2018

banding that can result from antenna energy "ringing" and outside frequencies (e.g. cell, radio) (Patch and Lowry 2018:57). Range gains were also applied to amplify weaker reflections and make them easier to see (Conyers 2004a:91–95; Patch and Lowry 2018:57).

The velocity of electromagnetic energy traveling through the ground is calculated so that travel time in nanoseconds can be converted to distance in centimeters. The velocity of the electromagnetic energy varies depending on physical and chemical characteristics of the subsoil, including the retention and distribution of water in the soil (Conyers 2004a:45; Patch and Lowry 2018:13–14; Pringle et al. 2015; Schultz and Martin 2012). The general ability of a material to reflect and transmit electromagnetic energy is recorded using a dielectric constant, or relative dielectric permittivity (RDP). RDP values vary based on several physical and chemical factors and, once known, can be directly converted to the velocity. The average RDP of the subsurface was calculated using the hyperbola fitting method. Hyperbolas are created in the profile data when electromagnetic energy reflects off of single points and their geometry is a function of the speed at which energy moves in the ground (Patch and Lowry 2018:30–31; Utsi 2017:6–8). This geometry can be used to calculate the velocity of the waves that produced that hyperbola (Conyers 2004b; Conyers and Lucius 1996; Utsi 2017:8). The average RDP for soils in the survey area was approximately 18.29, which, when converted to velocity, is approximately 7 centimeters/nanosecond. All profiles were converted from time in nanoseconds to depth in centimeters using this average velocity. Effective depth penetration was approximately 1.8 meters (7.9 ft.).

Once velocity is known amplitude slice maps can be generated. These are a three-dimensional tool for viewing differences in reflected amplitudes across at arbitrary depths (Conyers 2004a:148–159). They are generated using computer software that takes the reflected amplitudes in each profile and combines those values in the data collection grid. The amplitudes of all reflection traces are compared to the amplitudes of all nearby traces along each profile and data between profiles can be interpolated using this information. The result is a three-dimensional block of data that can be displayed to show the variation in reflection amplitudes at a sequence of depths in the ground.

After the data were sliced, they were exported to a mapping program, *Surfer 8* (Golden Software 1993). This software program was used to generate high quality images for interpretation. In Surfer, the slice maps were interpolated using the Inverse Distance Weighted method, then image maps were generated from the resulting files (Golden Software 2018). The resulting slice images were exported as image files.

Slice map images were georeferenced in ArcGIS using the GPS data collected on site. The amplitude slice maps, location of surface features, the two-dimensional profile images, and knowledge of expected features at the site are used to make archaeological interpretations. Data

interpretations were made using both the profile images and the amplitude slice maps (Conyers 2012). Interpretations were digitized as individual features within an interpretive shapefile. These features were given individual identification numbers and labeled with their interpretation and estimated depth range in centimeters below the surface (cmbs).

GEOPHYSICS IN CEMETERIES

This GPR survey area is thought to contain graves associated with the St. Paul Baptist Church Cemetery. Most Judeo-Christian cemeteries share common characteristics. In general, bodies are oriented east-west, with the head in the west to face the rising sun in the east on Judgment Day (Baugher and Veit 2014:41; Matternes et al. 2012:105). Depths vary, but are typically between two and six feet, depending on local conditions and customs (Conyers 2012:132; Matternes et al. 2012:296). Shapes tend to be oblong and rectangular to accommodate the use of coffins and caskets and burial in prone positions. Sizes can vary considerably, particularly between adults and infants, with most adults in the range of approximately six feet long and two feet wide (Matternes et al. 2012:301; Patch 2009).

Several factors influence the overall effectiveness of geophysics for detecting anomalies consistent with expectations for individual graves. Contrast between the remains, grave shaft, coffin, or casket and the surrounding soils is the most important variable (Conyers 2012:137–139). Remains that have a chemical or physical contrast from the subsurface materials surrounding them will cause GPR reflections of electromagnetic energy (Conyers 2012:25–75). Age of the graves is critical to this contrast. Older graves typically have less contrast and are more difficult to detect because they have had more time to decompose and are less likely to have intact coffins or caskets (if they were present to begin with) (Conyers 2012:137–140).

The burial "container" that the physical remains may have been placed in is also important and includes simple linen or cloth shrouds, pine boxes or wooden coffins, lead or other metal caskets, and burial vaults (Conyers 2012:132–140). In certain cases, hardware such as nails, hinges, and handles may be present, but not necessarily all the time (Baugher and Veit 2014:36–39; Matternes et al. 2012:319–320). Although there is a high degree of variation in specific container types among different geographical regions, each of these tends to have been used at certain times throughout history and correlates with the presumed age of the grave. For example, more ephemeral containers were common throughout the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries before being replaced by wooden coffins (Baugher and Veit 2014:36–39). It must also be noted that cultural trends and patterns tended to persist much longer in rural and/or economically depressed areas than in urban centers (Matternes et al. 2012:315–316, 318).

GPR RESULTS

The GPR results were based on analysis of the 350 MHz data, including individual reflection profiles and amplitude slice maps (Figures 8-13). Using these results, 26 probable grave features, two utilities, and two areas of fill were identified (Figure 14, Table 7). The probable grave anomalies are primarily clustered to the north and northwest of the marked and fenced cemetery. The pits were located under Wilson Road's, while utilities are under the road and directly to the south.

Table 7. GPR Results

Anomaly ID	Interpretation	Estimated Depth (cmbs)	UTM Northing	UTM Easting
1	Probable Grave	20-60	3748310.1499	197809.3819
2	Probable Grave	30-60	3748309.2581	197816.3912
3	Probable Grave	55-80	3748308.1858	197844.2791
4	Probable Grave	15-60	3748304.7504	197812.9524
5	Probable Grave	15-60	3748303.7257	197813.1491
6	Probable Grave	15-60	3748302.6984	197813.1955
7	Probable Grave	15-60	3748301.8588	197812.1628
8	Probable Grave	15-60	3748301.3916	197813.4990
9	Probable Grave	15-60	3748304.0359	197815.1592
10	Probable Grave	25-65	3748301.2028	197817.4371
11	Probable Grave	30-60	3748303.3368	197825.6259
12	Probable Grave	30-60	3748302.2817	197825.2447
13	Probable Grave	30-60	3748301.4533	197825.8208
14	Probable Grave	30-60	3748300.5800	197826.5458
15	Probable Grave	20-65	3748302.1738	197828.0880
16	Probable Grave	20-65	3748303.0704	197829.9414
17	Probable Grave	20-65	3748302.5430	197830.7093
18	Probable Grave	25-60	3748300.7791	197832.0655
19	Probable Grave	30-60	3748302.7774	197834.3738
20	Probable Grave	30-60	3748301.7618	197835.1239
21	Probable Grave	110-120	3748299.9149	197836.3683
22	Probable Grave	30-60	3748302.8432	197840.0615
23	Probable Grave	30-60	3748300.5669	197839.3931
24	Probable Grave	30-60	3748299.8082	197840.5293
25	Probable Grave	30-60	3748300.0420	197843.4501
26	Probable Grave	30-70	3748299.0537	197857.1590
27	Fill	15-90	3748309.7431	197869.0061
28	Fill	5-60	3748307.4308	197834.2485
29	Utility	90-120	3748306.5394	197840.0804
30	Utility	100-140	3748303.6630	197842.3804

Figure 8.
GPR Amplitude Slice Map 0-30 centimeters below ground surface (cmbs)

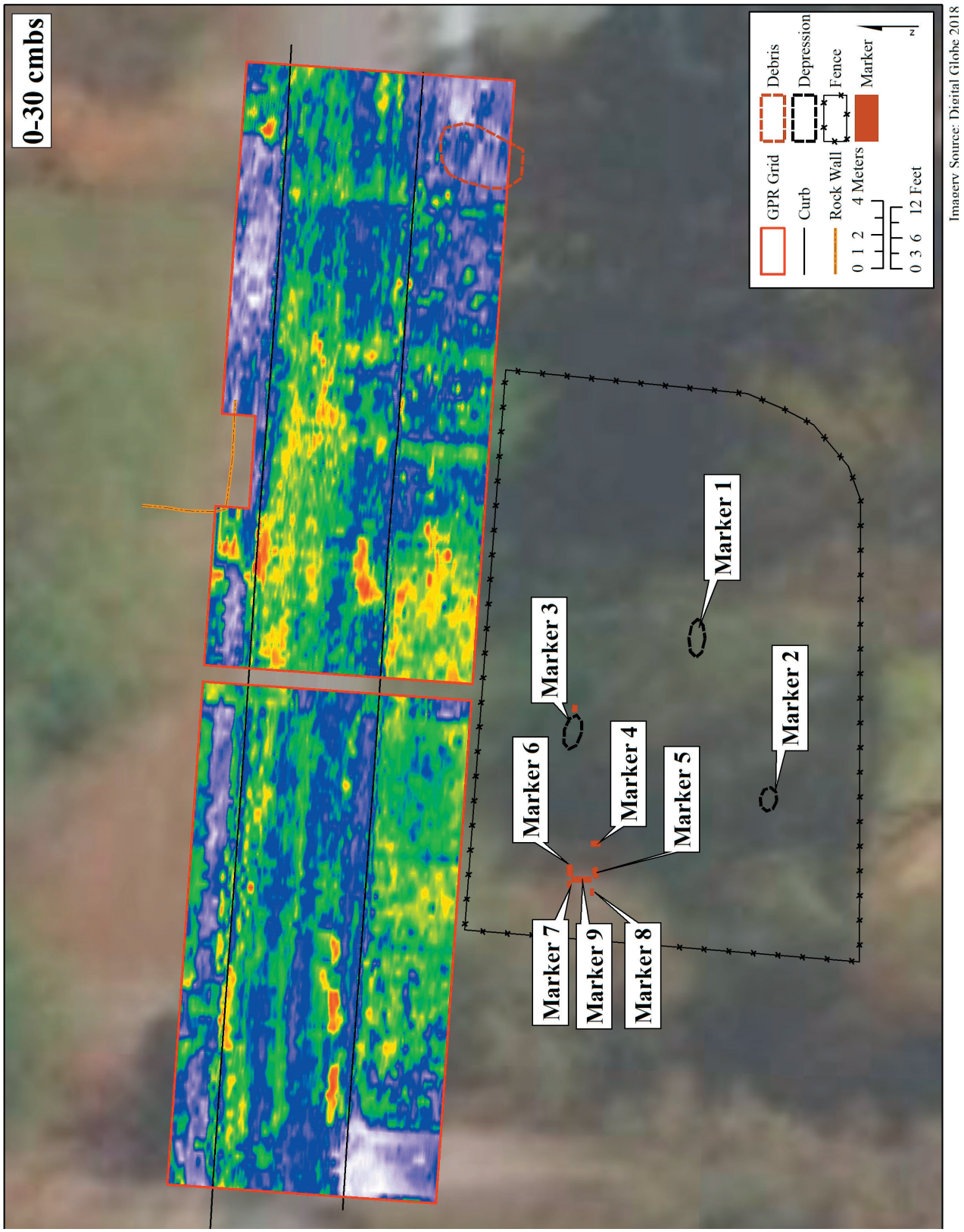


Figure 9.
GPR Amplitude Slice Map 30-60 cmbs

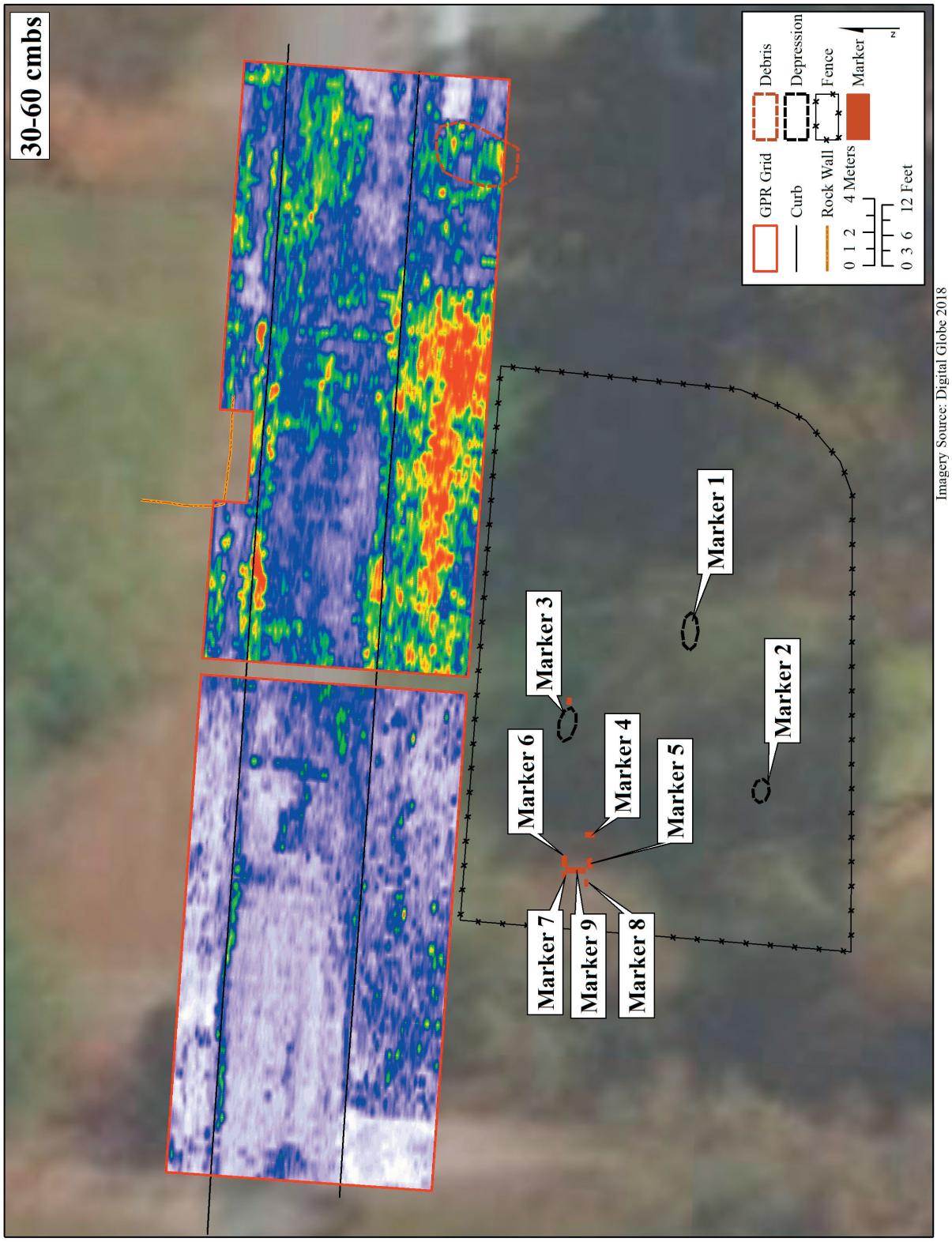


Figure 10.
GPR Amplitude Slice Map 60-90 cmbs

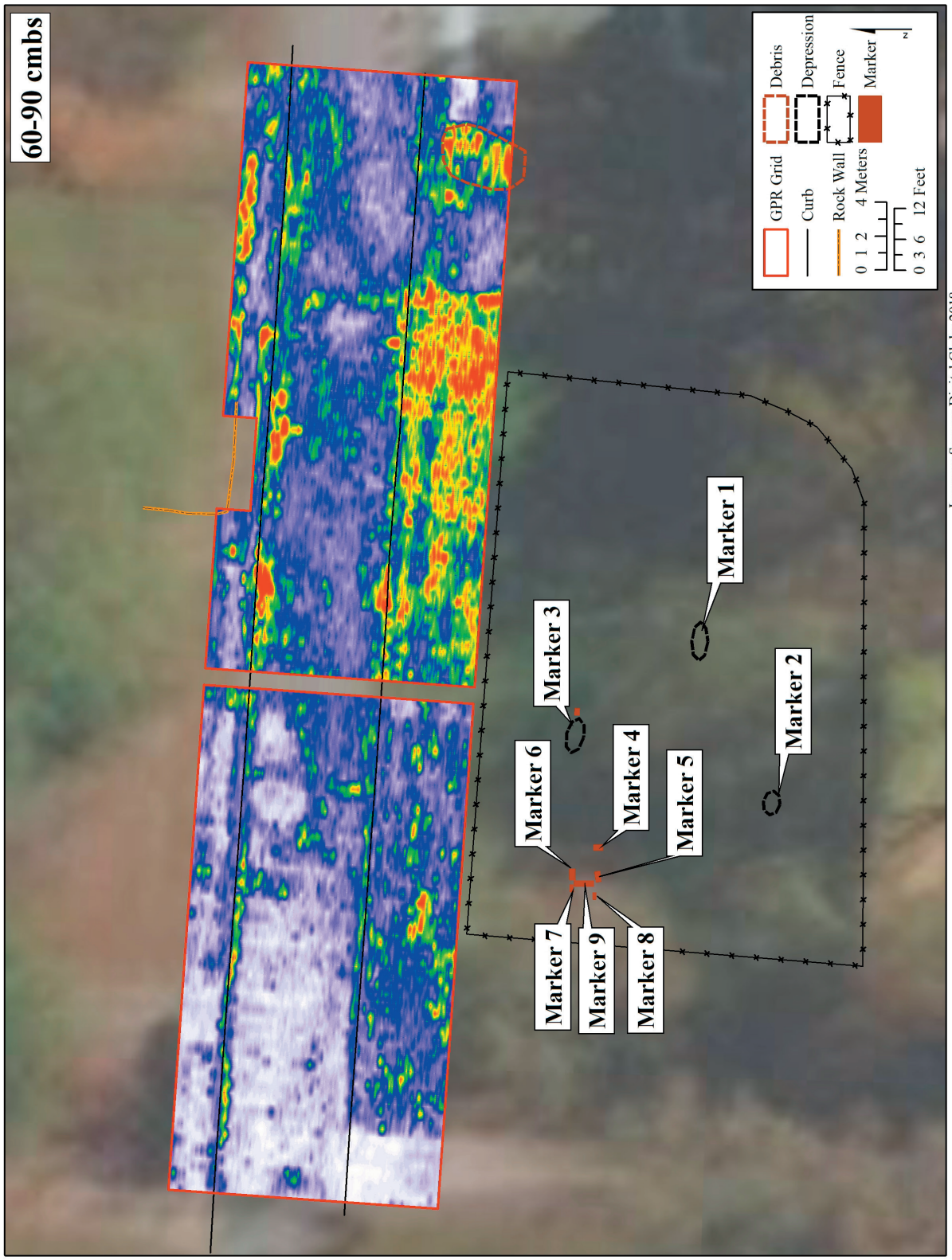


Figure 11.
GPR Amplitude Slice Map 90-120 cmbs

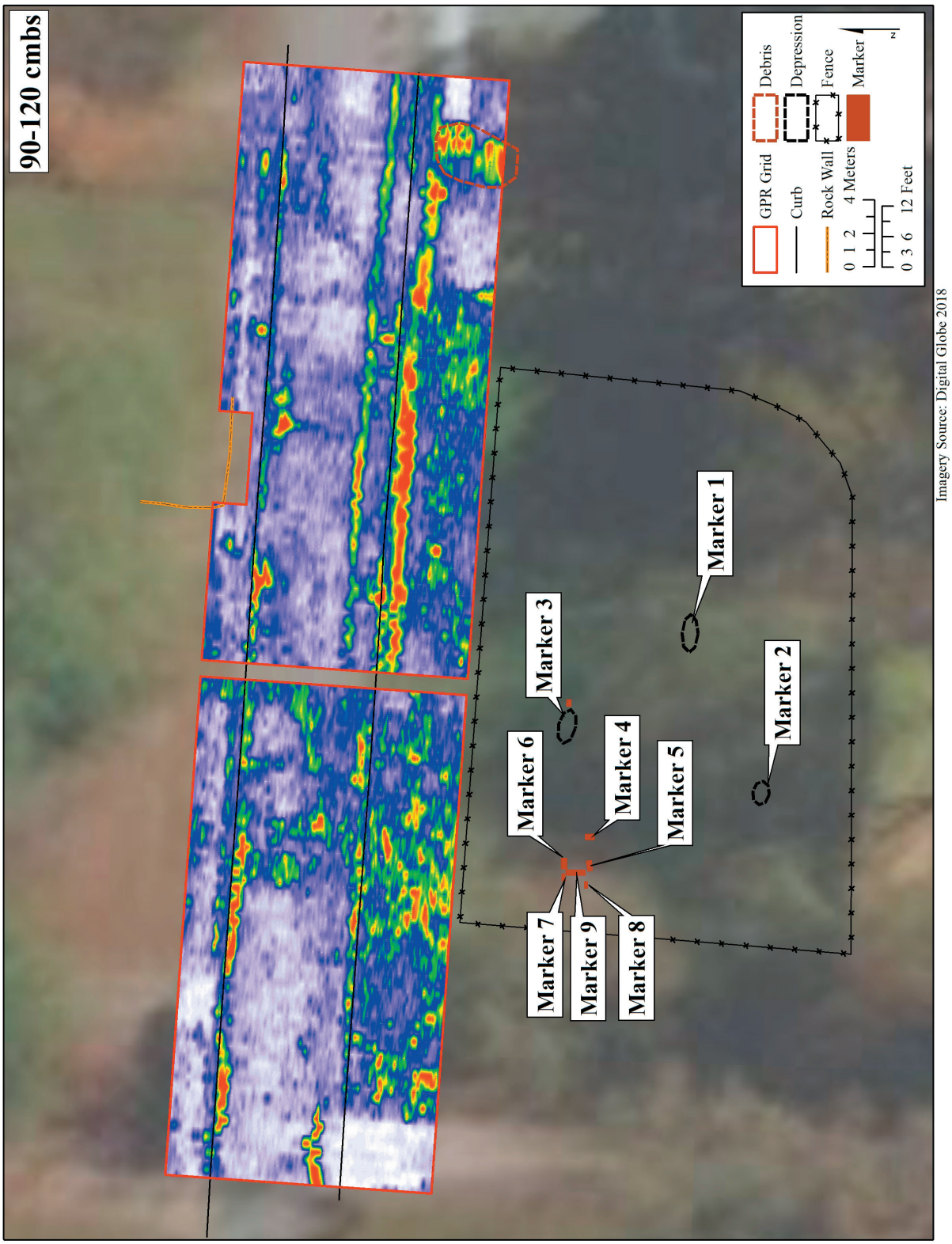


Figure 12.
GPR Amplitude Slice Map 120-150 cmbs

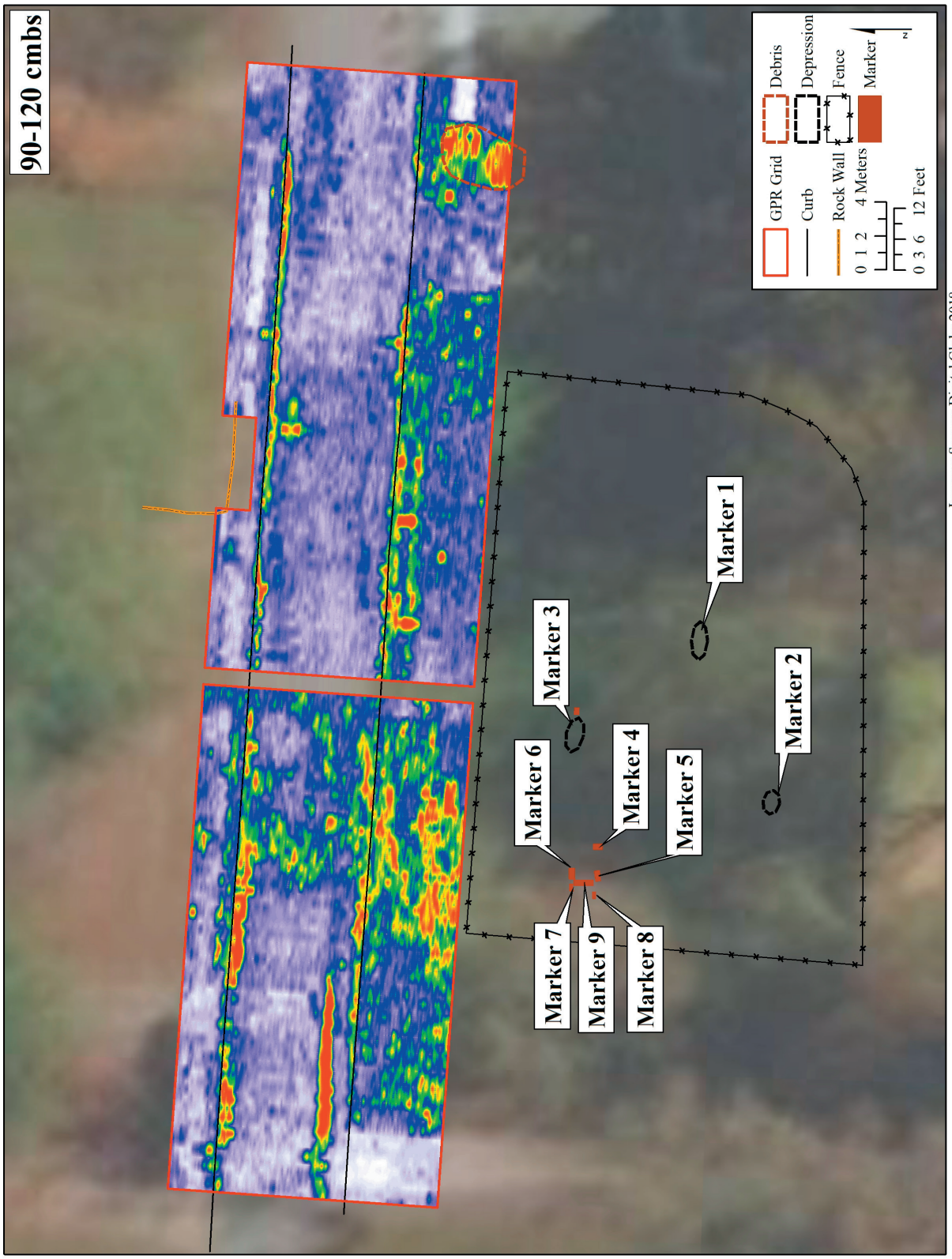
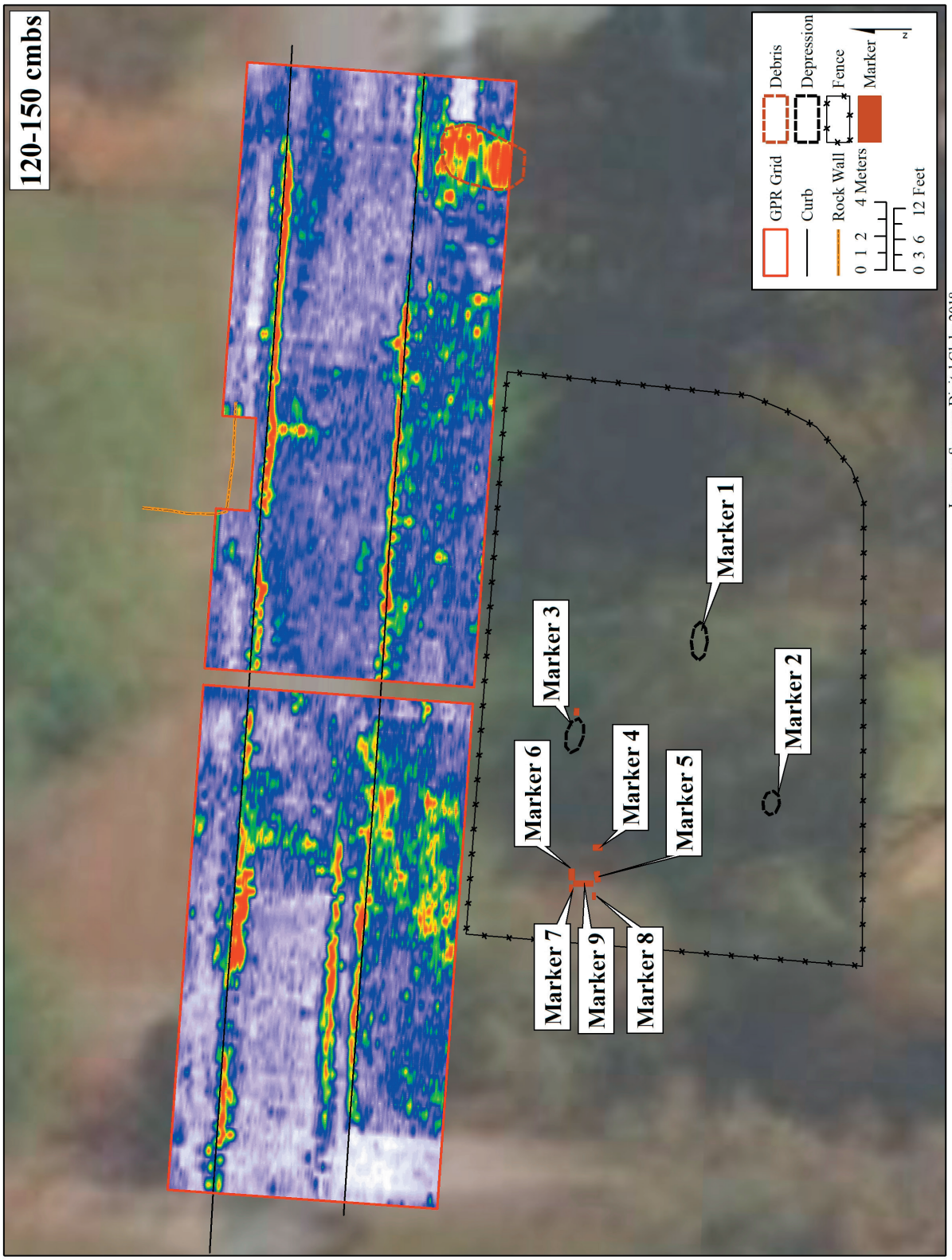


Figure 13.
GPR Amplitude Slice Map 150-180 cmbs



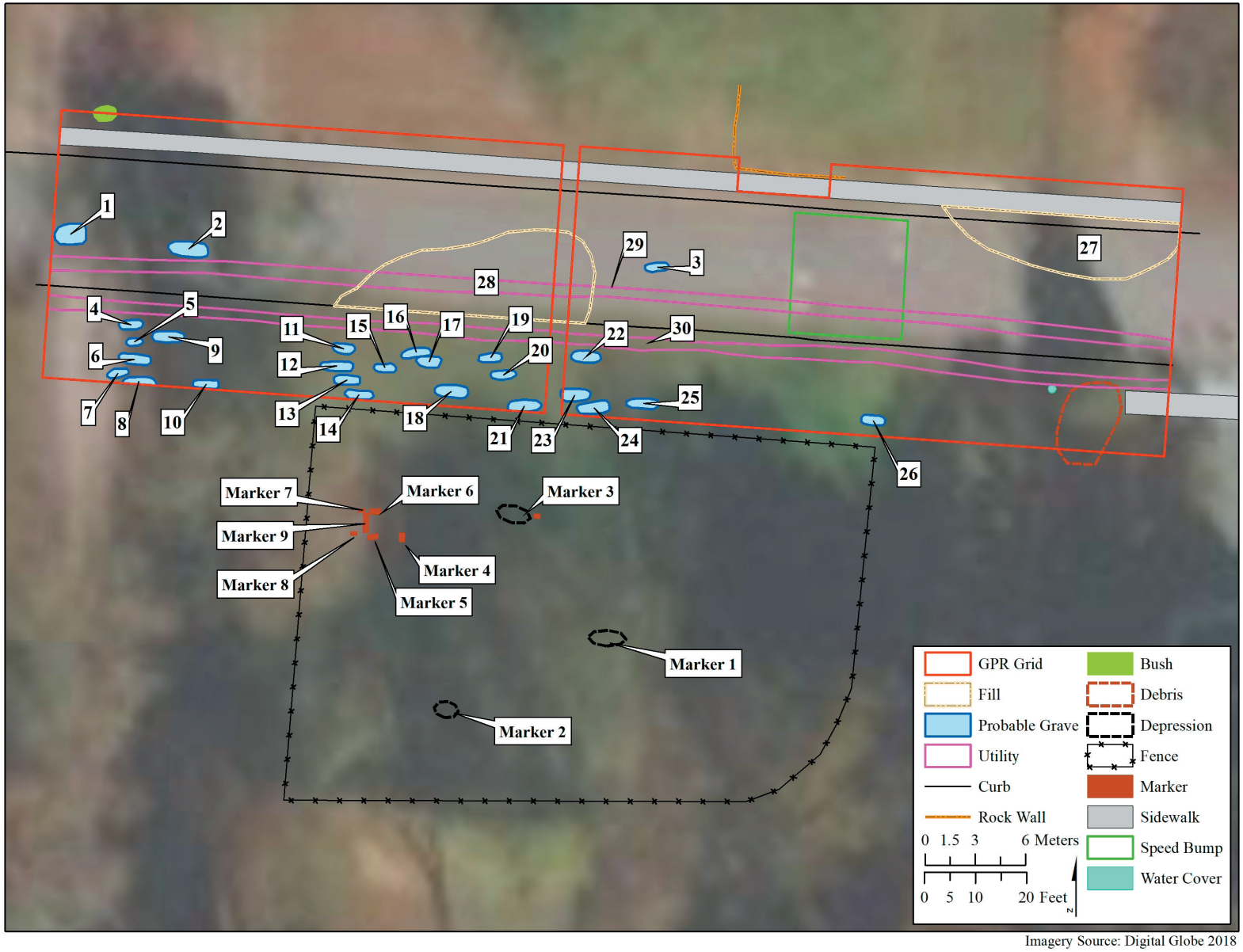


Figure 14.
GPR Results Map

PROBABLE GRAVE (N=26)

The 26 probable graves concentrate in the ROW to the northwest of the cemetery and south of Wilson Road (Anomalies 1-26). There are three probable graves located underneath Wilson Road. These graves are roughly in rows, extending north from the wooden privacy fence. No probable graves were identified north of Wilson Road.

As noted, soil type and acidity, moisture and precipitation, the soil's magnetic properties, age of probable graves, likely grave depth, and burial container (e.g., shroud, wood coffin, metal casket, concrete vault) may influence the effectiveness of geophysics for detecting anomalies consistent with graves. The probable graves in the survey area were identified on the basis of size, shape, orientation, depth, and overall characteristics in plan and profile (Figure 15). New South takes a conservative approach to the identification of graves detected with geophysical data. In general, if an anomaly has any of the attributes of a grave, it is marked as a probable grave. Because of this, it is likely that some of the probable graves are false positives and were misidentified. It is impossible to conclusively ascertain the presence of graves without excavation, and caution is used in all interpretations made with GPR.

FILL (N=2)

The two fill deposits are located within the footprint of Wilson Road. These areas show evidence of filled depressions in plan and profile view and are probably associated with the construction or improvement of Wilson Road (Anomalies 27 and 28, Figure 16).

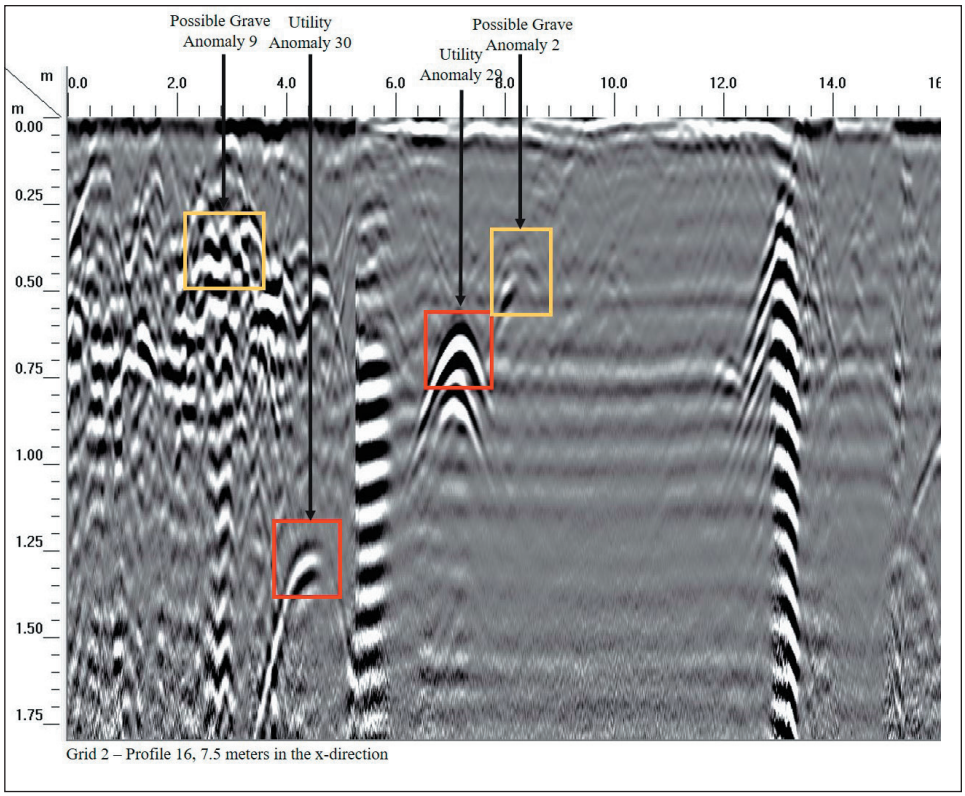
UTILITY (N=2)

The two utility anomalies are linear high amplitude reflections visible in plan and profile across the entire surveyed area (Anomalies 29 and 30, see Figure 16). They are about 90-140 centimeters (2.9 to 4.6 ft.) below the surface. There is evidence of excavation trenches above the utilities. The type of utility is unknown.

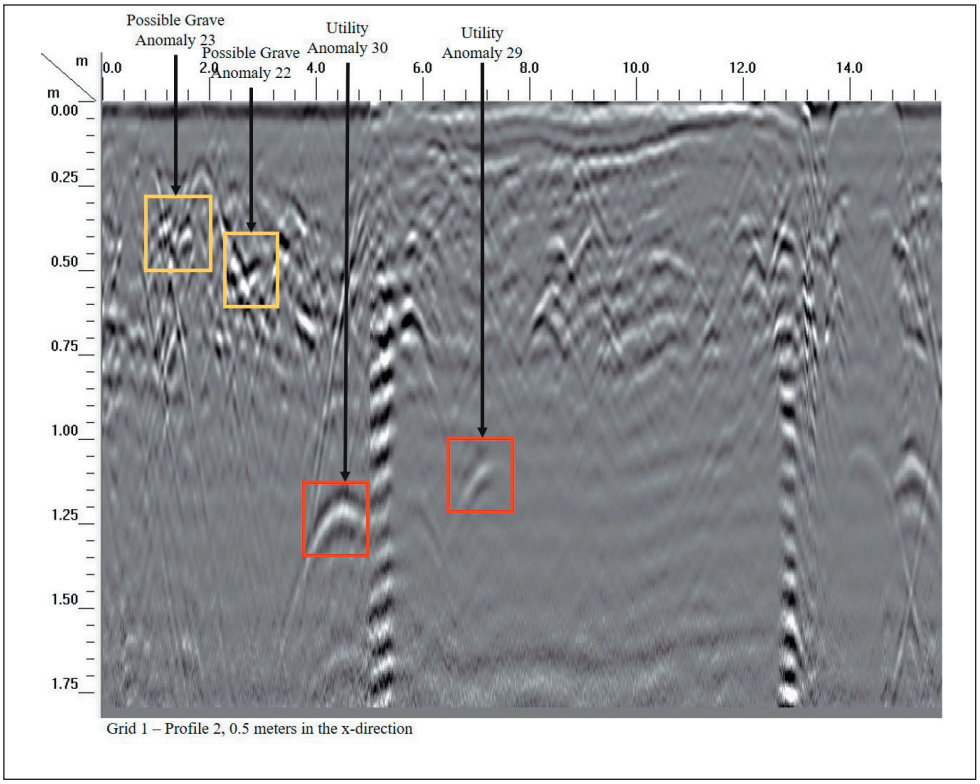
GPR CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The results of the geophysical survey indicate that there are 26 probable graves within the surveyed area: 23 within the ROW south of Wilson Road and three underneath Wilson Road. These probable graves are located outside of the modern privacy fence erected around the cemetery and all are within the road ROW and outside of the cemetery parcel. The fill deposits and utilities identified are modern and are probably not related to the cemetery. New South recommends that the 26 geophysical anomalies should be treated as probable graves.

Figure 15.
Example of a Possible Grave in Profile

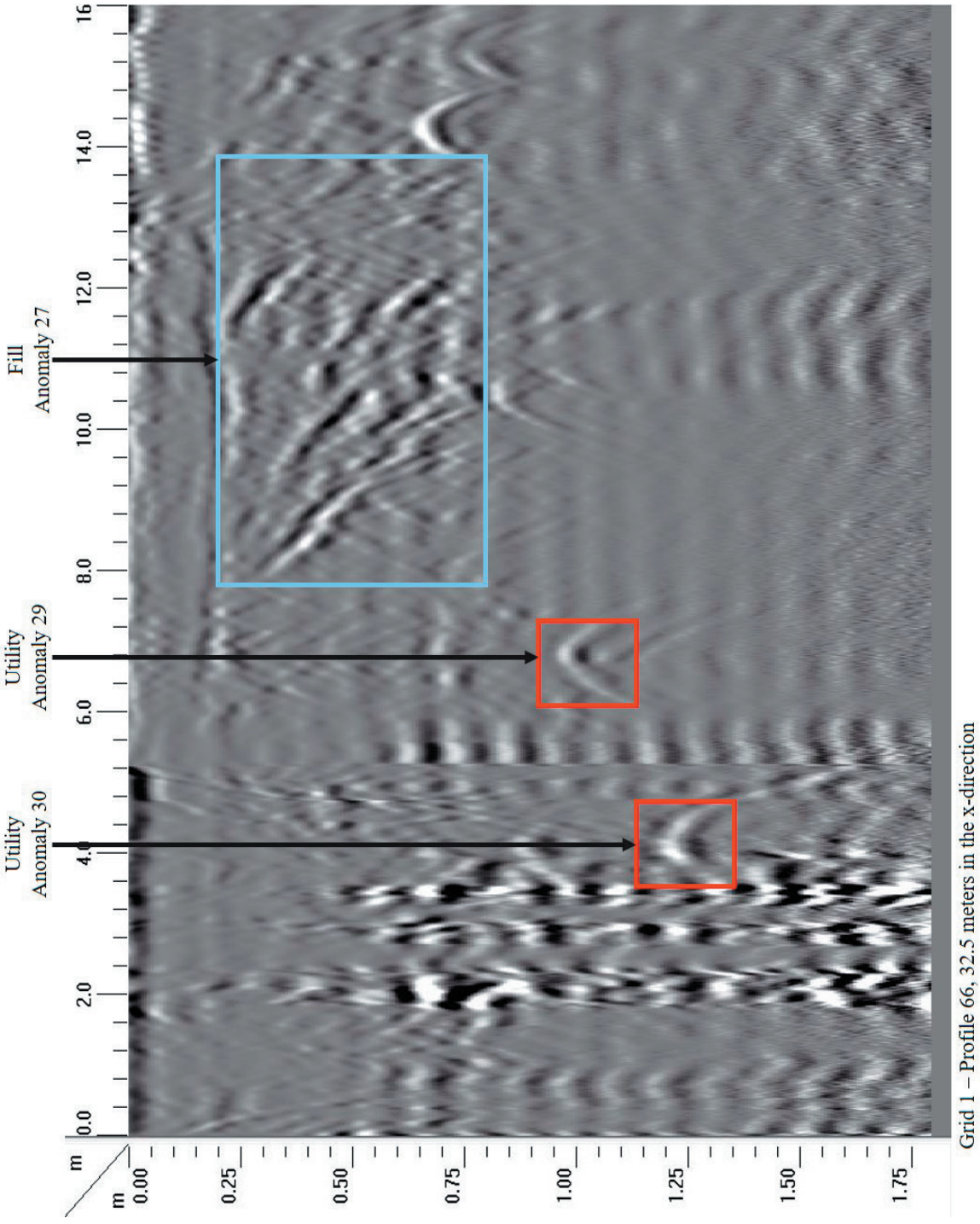


A. Profile Example Showing Possible Graves and Utilities on the West Side of the Survey Area. Anomaly 2 is under the road.



B. Profile Example Showing Possible Graves and Utilities in the Middle of the Survey Area.

Figure 16.
Fill and Utility Deposits in Profile



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VI. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Historical research of St. Paul Baptist Church and Cemetery, along with the Wilson Road area, indicates that Wilson Road was originally called Settlement Road. The name was changed in 1945 after local builder and developer Colie Wilson acquired the surrounding property. Historic maps and photographs indicate the road's alignment remained relatively consistent from the 1910s until the present. The road was first paved in 1960. DeKalb County does not retain roadwork records from this time, so this information was obtained from historic maps and plats. However, one record that was found indicated DeKalb County resurfaced the road in 1968. When the road was paved in 1960, it is probable that grading took place that might have impacted the northern boundary of St. Paul Cemetery. Because no construction records have been located, the extent of any disturbance is unknown based on historical evidence.

Deacon Fred Kinnemore also recalled that the paved road covered a portion of the cemetery in the late 1960s. Since then, church leaders have been trying to determine the cemetery property boundaries and where the road may have impacted it. The church had a plat made in the 1990s, which shows the cemetery property clearly within the Wilson Road ROW (Appendix D).

Observations made during the archaeological survey indicated a scatter of features and funerary material across the cemetery. The distribution of known and potential burials implies that additional unmarked gravesites may be present inside the fence.

The GPR survey indicated that there are 26 probable graves within the surveyed area: 23 in the ROW south of Wilson Road and three under the road. These probable graves are outside of cemetery parcel as delineated by the modern privacy fence around the cemetery.

New South recommends the following:

- The 26 geophysical anomalies outside the fenced portion of the cemetery should be treated as probable graves.

- At this time there are no plans that would cause disturbance within the cemetery, the ROW, or under Wilson road. If any activities that would cause disturbance under the road or in the ROW should become necessary, then further work might be needed to test the GPR anomalies noted in this study. If any ground disturbance is planned inside the fenced cemetery area, where GPR was not conducted, then additional GPR survey would

be beneficial for locating additional unmarked gravesites. This should be followed by ground truthing suspected burial locations. Graves that would be disturbed during undertakings at the cemetery would necessitate additional steps to protect or relocate the burials in compliance with the Official Code of Georgia Title 36 Chapter 72: Abandoned Cemeteries and Burial Grounds.

- Within the fenced portion of the St. Paul Baptist Church Cemetery, the archaeological survey results indicated that known and potential mortuary-related features and markers were present. While Features 1, 2, and 3 probably represent intact graves, and Markers 6 and 9 define two other graves, the remaining features would require additional work to verify their identifications as potential burials. The fragmentary nature of the remaining markers suggests that they are not in their original contexts. These fragments should be treated as potential gravesites until verified through other forms of remote sensing.

- DeKalb County, in conjunction with the Church, should seek grant funding to create a complete map of the cemetery using ground penetrating radar. The map should show grave locations and establish a boundary.

- Once a boundary or boundaries are identified, the placement of an appropriate historic marker providing the cemetery's name and dates of use would help educate the public about the area's history and the role of St. Paul Baptist Church within it.

- The existing fence should be replaced with more appropriate material that relates to the true cemetery boundaries. This would better demarcate the historic cemetery and help protect it.

- DeKalb County, in conjunction with the DeKalb History Center and State Historic Preservation Office, might consider creating a countywide alliance for caretakers or stakeholders of historic cemeteries that are no longer in use or abandoned where issues related to their treatment can be shared. Such an alliance could set out guidelines for their preservation and would allow community voices to be heard that can enrich our knowledge of DeKalb County's history.

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APPENDIX A: *ATLANTA CONSTITUTION* OBITUARIES

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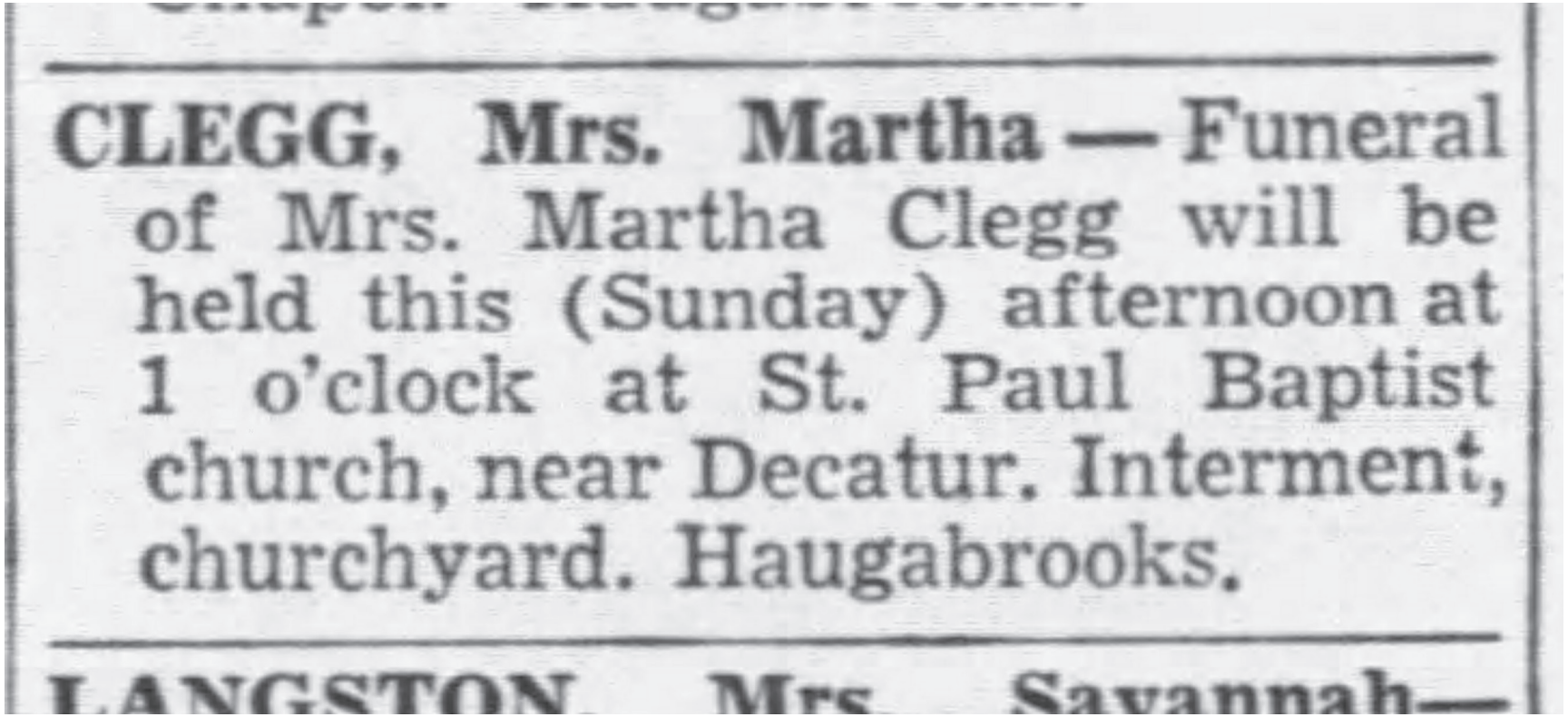
Clegg, James. June 8, 1947

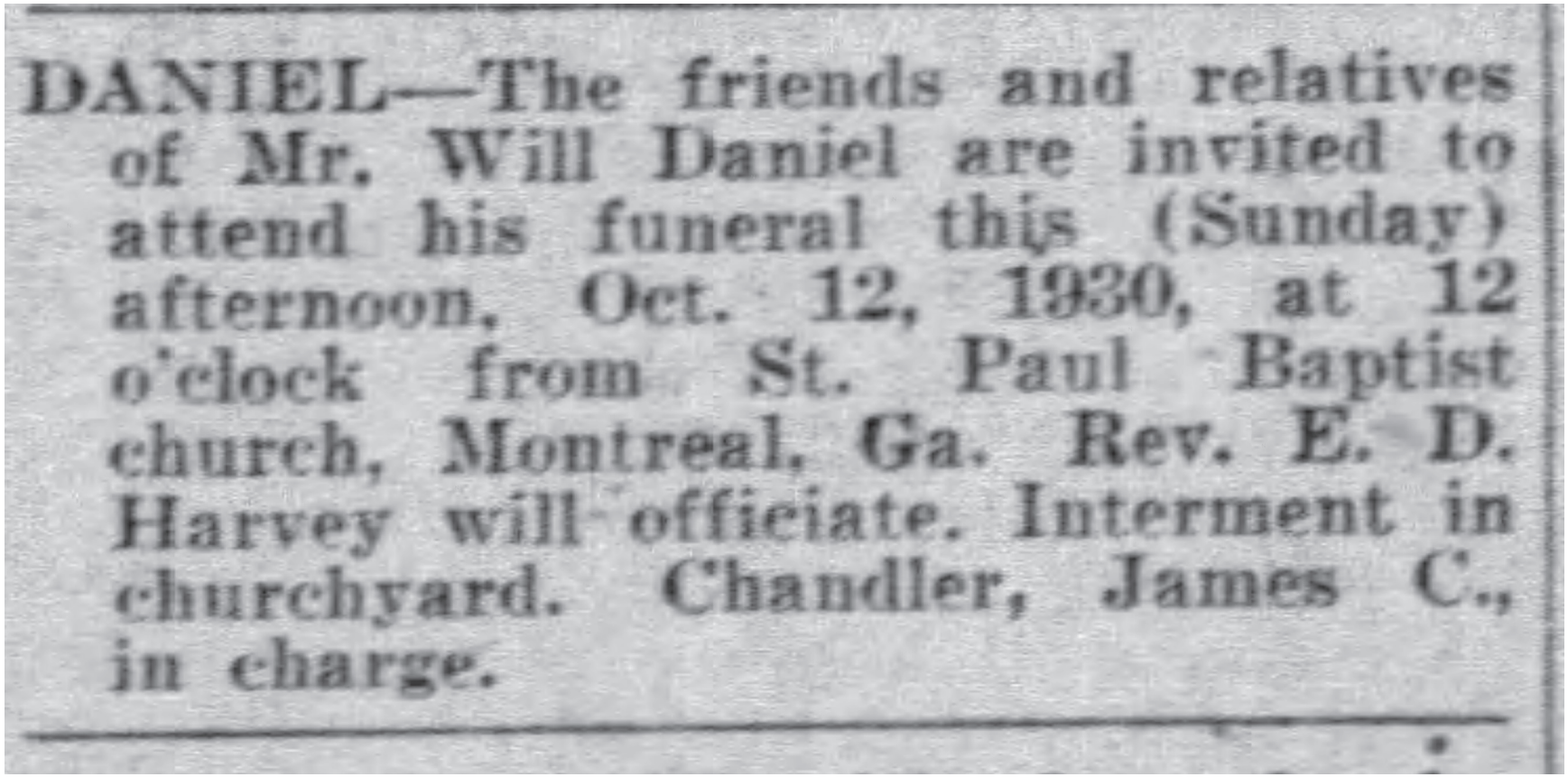
CLEGG, Mr. James—The friends and relatives of Mr. James Clegg, the husband of Mrs. Maggie Clegg, of Baltimore, Md., the father of Miss Tinnie Ree Clegg, the son of Mrs. Olivia Everhart, the grandson of Mrs. Lula Greer, brother of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Clegg, the uncle of Mr. and Mrs. Willie Williams, Mr. and Mrs. William Carter, all of Decatur; Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Chatman, of Columbus, Ga.; Mr. and Mrs. George Spurley, of Avondale, Ga., are invited to attend the funeral of Mr. James Clegg today (Sunday) at 2:30 p. m. from St. Paul Baptist Church, North Decatur, Rev. M. M. McGuire officiating. The cortege will leave the residence of Mrs. Lula Greer Sunday at 2 p..m. Interment, churchyard. **Cox Bros.**



CLEGG, Mrs. Martha — Funeral of Mrs. Martha Clegg will be held this (Sunday) afternoon at 1 o'clock at St. Paul Baptist church, near Decatur. Interment, churchyard. Haugabrooks.

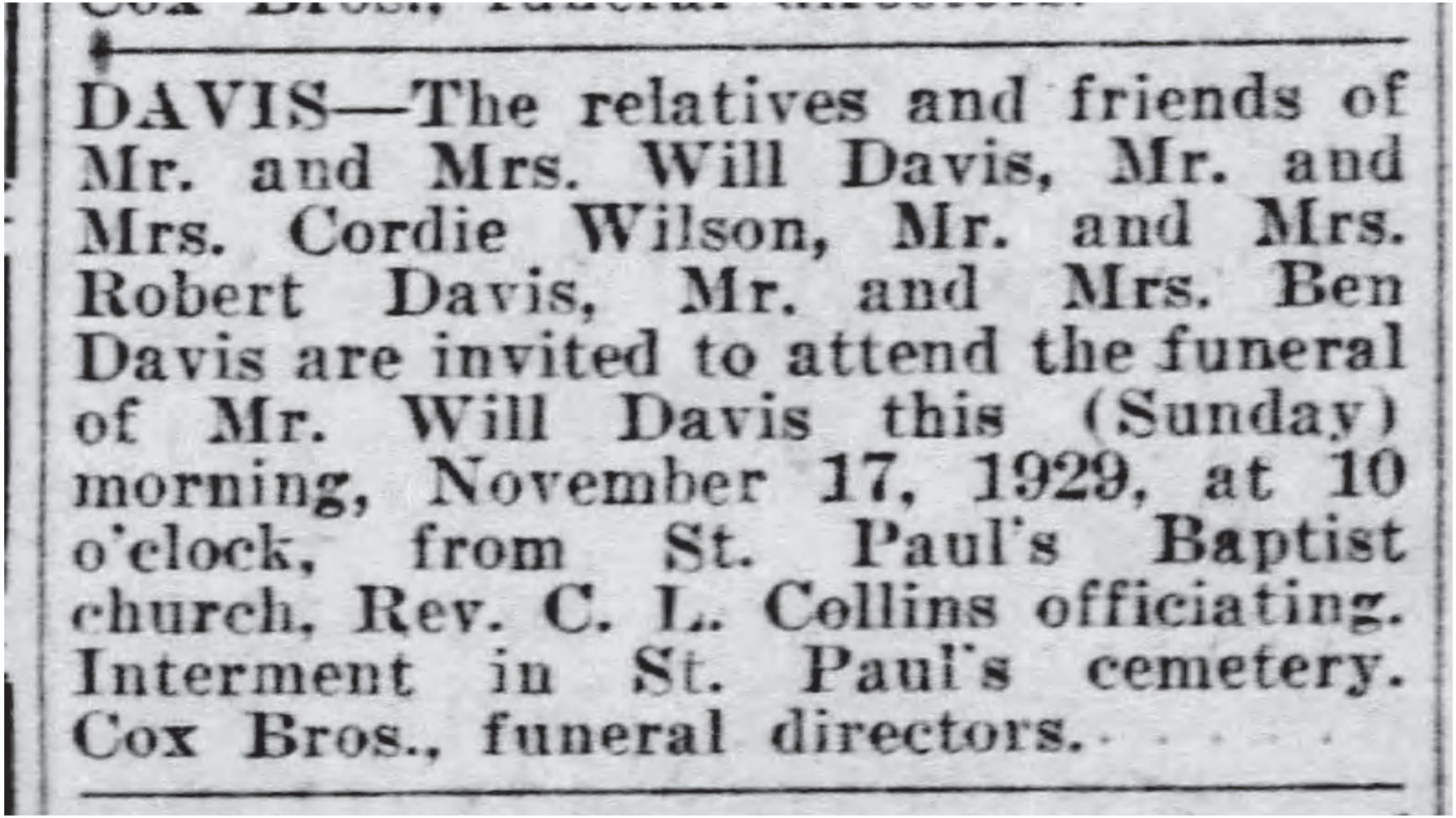
LANGSTON, Mrs. Savannah—

Clegg, Martha. December 10, 1939



DANIEL—The friends and relatives of Mr. Will Daniel are invited to attend his funeral this (Sunday) afternoon, Oct. 12, 1930, at 12 o'clock from St. Paul Baptist church, Montreal, Ga. Rev. E. D. Harvey will officiate. Interment in churchyard. Chandler, James C., in charge.

Daniel, Will. October 12, 1930



DAVIS—The relatives and friends of Mr. and Mrs. Will Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Cordie Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Davis are invited to attend the funeral of Mr. Will Davis this (Sunday) morning, November 17, 1929, at 10 o'clock, from St. Paul's Baptist church, Rev. C. L. Collins officiating. Interment in St. Paul's cemetery. Cox Bros., funeral directors.

Davis, Will. November 17, 1929

GREEN—The funeral of Mr. Jesse Thomas Green will be held today at 2 p. m., central time, from St. Paul Baptist church, DeKalb county. The funeral party will leave the residence, 424 Fowler street, at 12:30 o'clock (central time). David T. Howard & Co.

Green, Thomas. April 26, 1936

Hill, Geneva. October 6, 1929

(COLORED)

HILL.—Friends and relatives of Mrs. Geneva Hill, are invited to attend the funeral tomorrow (Monday), from St. Paul Baptist church, in Clarkston, Ga., at 2 o'clock. Interment in churchyard. Henley Co.

Johnson, Rochelle Nelms. February 13, 1944

JOHNSON, Mrs. Rochelle Nelms—LaVista Road, Decatur. Friends and relatives of Mrs. Amanda Banks and the Mims family are invited to attend the funeral of Mrs. Rochelle Nelms Johnson today (Sunday) at 2:30 at St. Paul Baptist church, North Decatur, Rev. Connell officiating. Interment, churchyard. Haugabrooks.

Kinnemore, Ada. March 2, 1947

Carrollton, Ga.

KINNEMORE, Mrs. Ada—Friends and relatives of Mr. Floyd Kinnemore, Mr. and Mrs. George Rice and family, Mr. and Mrs. George Wiley, Mr. John Kinnemore, Mr. Luther Kinnemore, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Kinnemore, Mr. and Mrs. Inman Kinnemore, Mrs. Gertrude Kinnemore, Mr. and Mrs. Reno Fowler are invited to attend the funeral of Mrs. Ada Kinnemore today (Sunday) at 2 o'clock at the St. Paul Baptist Church, near Montreal. Rev. M. M. McGuy officiating. Interment in churchyard. Haugabrooks Funeral Home.

Kinnemore, George. October 29, 1940

KENNEMORE, Mr. George—Survived by a wife, one sister, 12 children, 14 grandchildren. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at 11 a. m. today (Tuesday) at St. Paul Baptist church, North Decatur, Rev. McGuire officiating. Interment, churchyard. Haugabrooks.

Mayfield, Luther. November 3, 1946

MAYFIELD, Mr. Luther—The friends and relatives of Mrs. Indiana Mayfield and family, of Lavista Road; Mrs. Lola Rector, sisters, Mrs. Eloise Hutchins, Mrs. Azalia Toliver, New York; Mrs. Onealia Mayfield, New Orleans; Mr. and Mrs. Usher Banks and family, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Reeves Rowe and family, Mr. and Mrs. John Nelms and family, Mr. Charlie Nelms are invited to attend the funeral of Mr. Luther Mayfield today (Sunday) at 1:30 o'clock at St. Paul Baptist Church, North Decatur. Rev. Jacob and Rev. Conally will officiate. Interment, churchyard. Haugabrooks Funeral Home.

Nelms, Clarence. August 4, 1935

NELMS—Friends and relatives of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Nelms and children are invited to attend the funeral of Mr. Clarence Nelms this (Sunday) at 12 o'clock from St. Paul Baptist church. Rev. Smith and others officiating. Interment churchyard. Haugabrooks.

Nelms, Ethel. October 20, 1937

NELMS—The friends and relatives of Rev. and Mrs. W. B. Bell, of 76 Brown avenue, S. E., Atlanta, are invited to attend the funeral of Mrs. Ethel Nelms today (Wednesday) at 2 o'clock at St. Paul Baptist church, DeKalb county, Rev. R. H. Milner, assisted by Rev. H. Smith, pastor, officiating. Interment churchyard. Sellers Bros. Funeral Parlor, 923 McDaniel street, S. W.

Smith, Grace. April 28, 1929

SMITH—Friends and relatives of little Miss Grace Smith, of 117 Brooks street, Decatur, Ga., are invited to attend the funeral services today (Sunday) at 2 p. m. from St. Paul Baptist church, Clarkston, Ga. Rev. J. H. Cunningham will officiate. N. D. Jones, director. Hanley Co., undertakers.

SMITH—The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral of Mrs. Mamie Smith, of Decatur, Ga., which will be held at St. Paul Baptist church, DeKalb county, this (Sunday) afternoon, December 27, 1931, at 1 o'clock, Rev. Earnest Echels officiating. Cox Brothers.

Smith, Mamie. December 27, 1931

Wilson, Willie Ed (8 Years Old). December 6, 1949

WILSON, Willie Ed—Son of Mr. and Mrs. Willie Estuse Wilson, 8 years of age, passed Dec. 3, 1949. Relatives, friends, adults and children are invited to attend his funeral Tuesday, Dec. 6, at 2 p. m. at St. Paul Baptist Church. Rev. S. Sims, Pastor. Interment, church-yard. Johnson Funeral Home in charge.

Wright, Floyd. November 24, 1928

WRIGHT—Mr. Floyd Wright died at his residence, 458 Martin street, S. E., November 21, 1928 at 6 p. m. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Rosa Wright; one daughter, Imogene; his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Wright, of Seneca, S C. The remains will leave the Terminal this (Saturday) morning at 8 o'clock on the Piedmont Limited via Southern railroad. Funeral services will be held Sunday, November 25, 1928, at 2 p. m., from the St. Paul Baptist church. Interment in the churchyard. Cummings & Cummings, funeral directors in charge.

Wright, Little Mary Elizabeth. March 1, 1946

WRIGHT, Little Mary Elizabeth—The friends and relatives of Mr. and Mrs. James Wright, sister of James Wright Jr.; Doris Lee Wright, the granddaughter; Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Wright and family, Mrs. Lizzie Reed and family are invited to attend the funeral of Little Mary Elizabeth Wright today (Friday), March 1, 1946, at 2:30 o'clock at St. Paul Baptist church on North Decatur road. Rev. M. M. McGuire officiating. Interment in churchyard. Haugabrooks Funeral Home.

WYNN—The friends and relatives of Mr. Donald Wynn are invited to attend his funeral this Thursday at 2 p. m. from St. Paul Baptist church, DeKalb county, Rev. Hezekiah Smith officiating. Interment, churchyard. Cox Bros.

Wynn, Donald. September 23, 1937

APPENDIX B: MAPS

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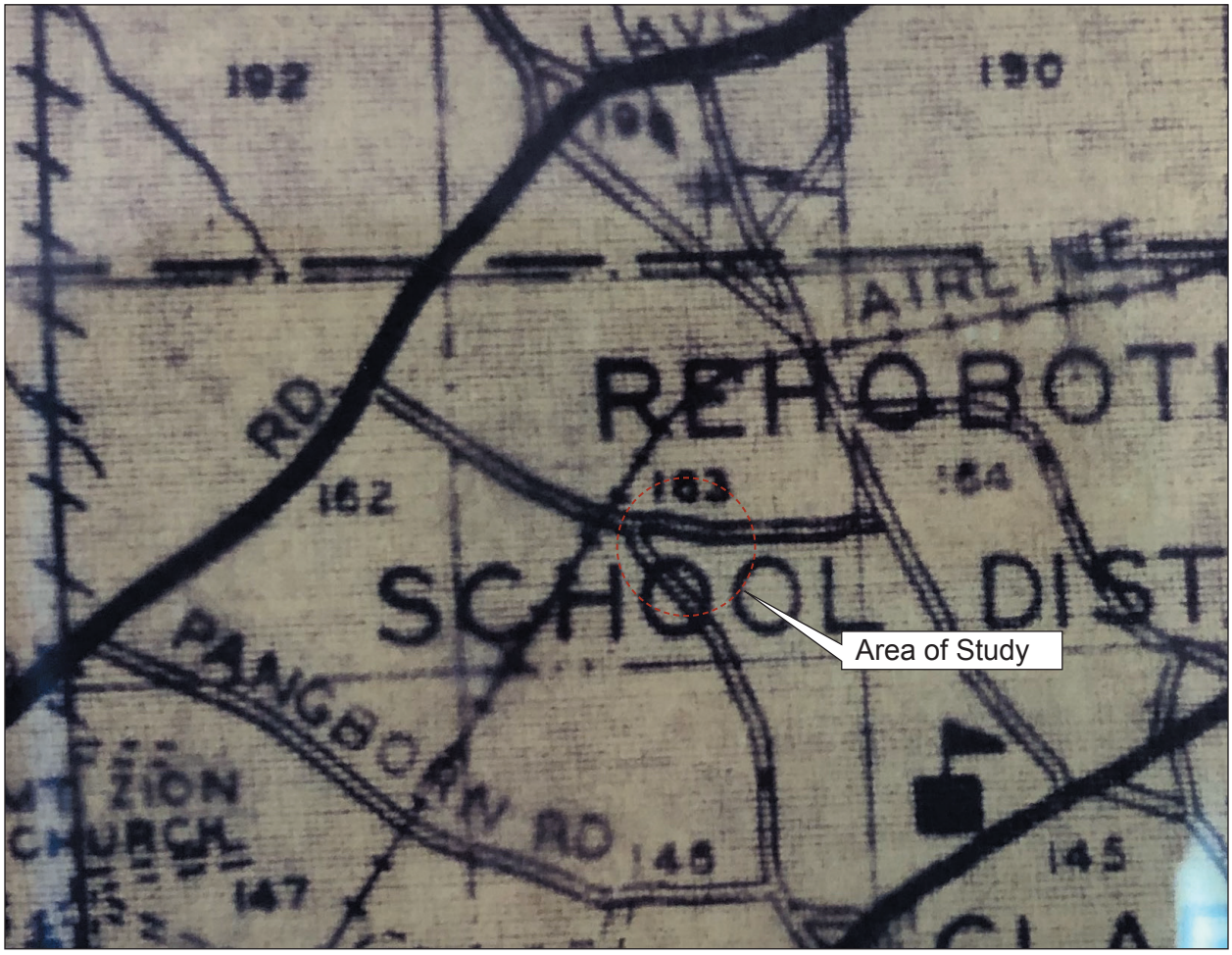
Soil Map, Georgia

Map shows Settlement/Wilson Road with a relatively flat east-west trajectory, similar to current route.

Source: 1914 Soil Map, Georgia

Map of DeKalb County, Georgia

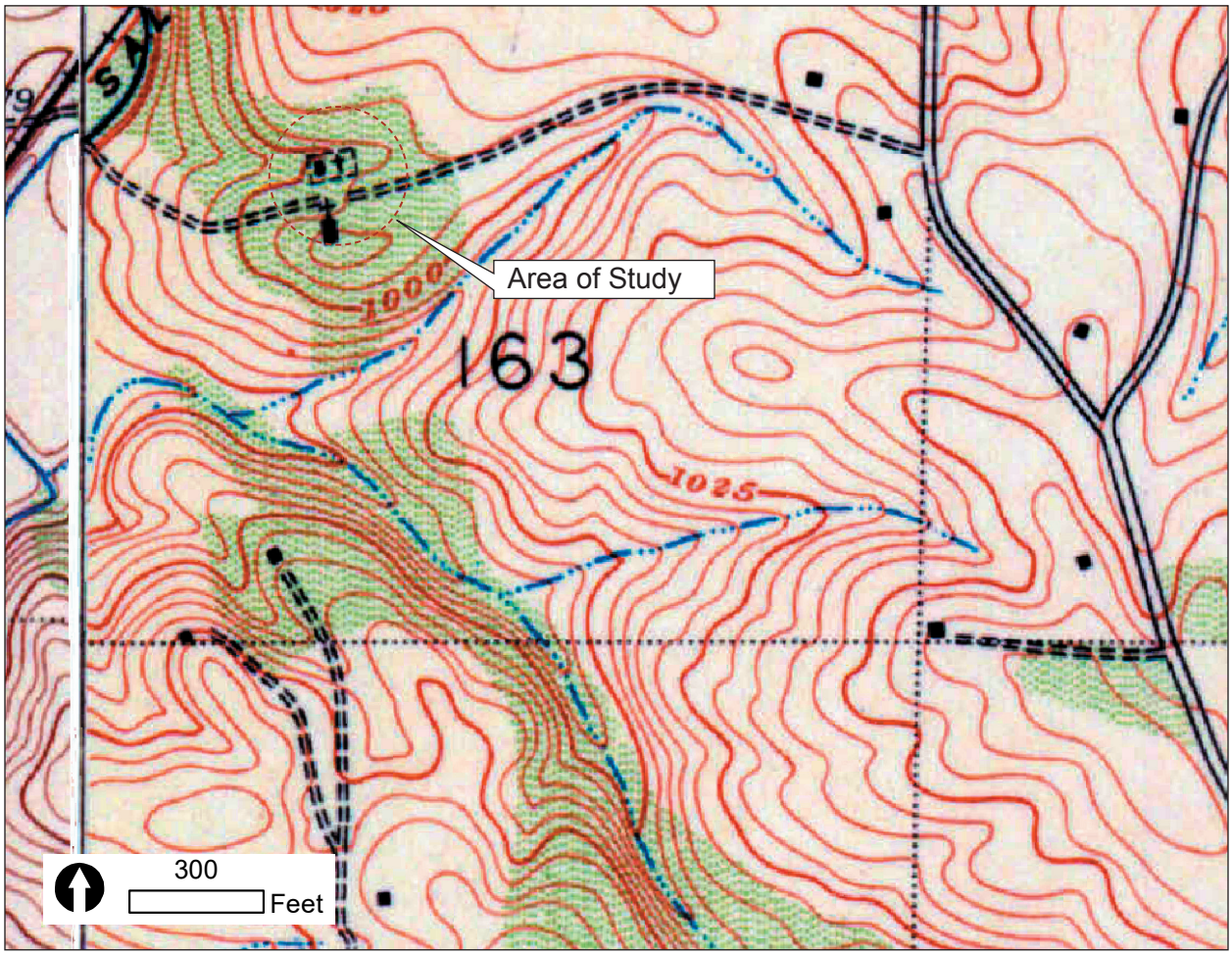
Map shows Settlement/Wilson Road with a relatively flat east-west trajectory, similar to current route.



Source: 1915 Map of DeKalb County, Georgia

Topographic Map of Atlanta

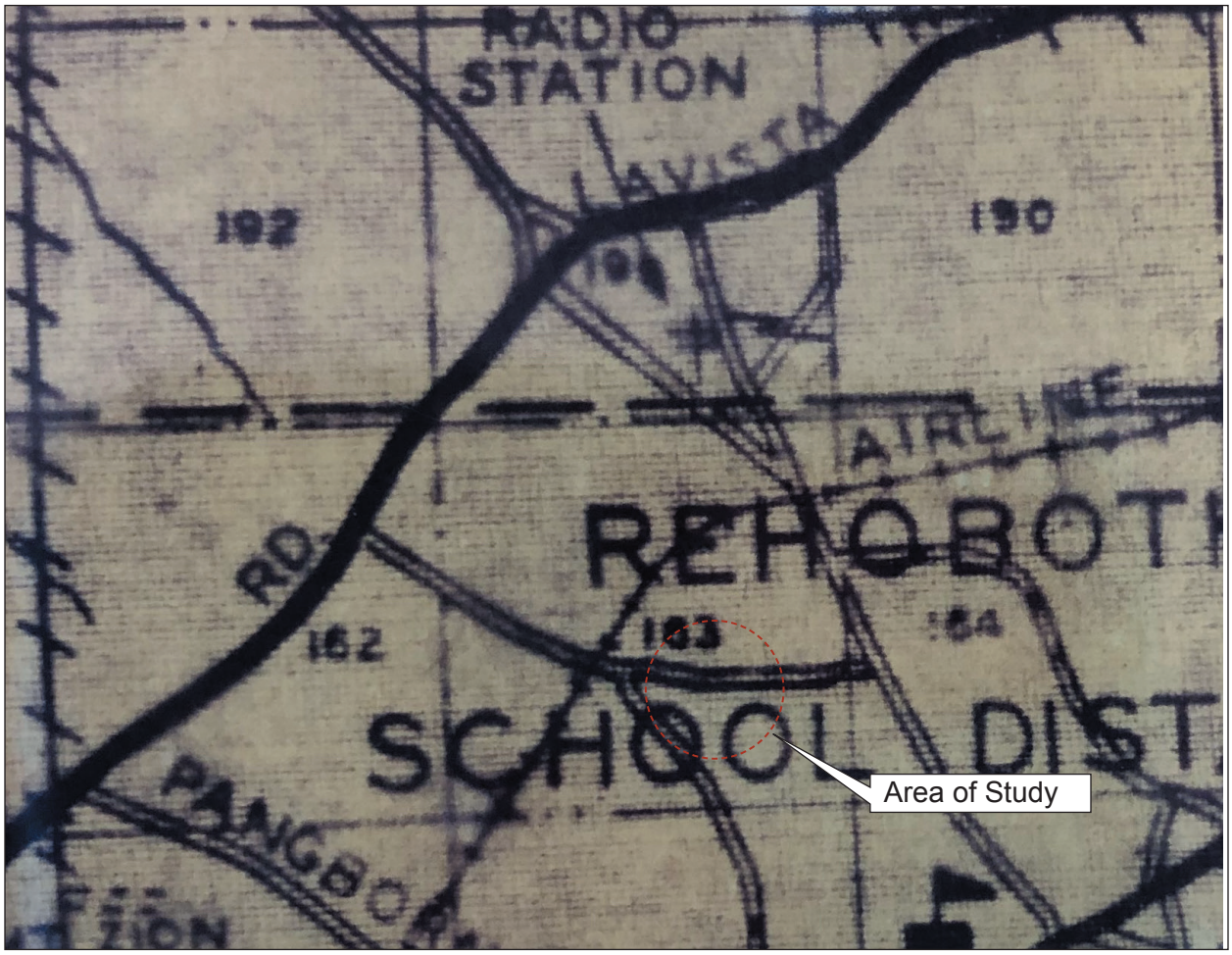
Map shows a curved unpaved road in the area of Settlement/ Wilson Road. St. Paul Baptist Church and Cemetery appear on either side of the road. This is believed to be an informal "wagon road" that can be seen on historic aerials



Source: 1930 Topographic Map of Atlanta

Map of DeKalb County

Map shows Settlement/Wilson Road with a relatively flat east-west trajectory, similar to current route. It is identified as a “soil road.”



Source: 1937 Map of DeKalb County

DeKalb County, Georgia Road Map

Map shows the road marked and indexed as Wilson Road (first appearance of road as Wilson Road). It is identified as an improved road. St. Paul Baptist Church is depicted on its south side. Road is relatively flat but with a slight curve near church.

Source: 1945 DeKalb County, Georgia Road Map

DeKalb County Highway Map

Wilson Road is identified as an unimproved road, unlike 1945 map. St. Paul Baptist Church is depicted on its south side. Road is relatively flat but with a slight curve near church.

Source: 1948 DeKalb County Highway Map

DeKalb County Georgia Road Map

Wilson Road is identified as an improved road, and its name is indexed. St. Paul Baptist Church is depicted on its south side. Road is relatively flat but with a slight curve near church.

Source: 1951 DeKalb County, Georgia Road Map

General Highway Map DeKalb County Georgia

Wilson Road is identified as metal surface (broken rock) road. St. Paul Baptist Church is no longer shown (it would have been demolished by this time). Road is flat with no curve near church as in the 1945 and 1948 maps.

Source: 1954 General Highway Map DeKalb County, Georgia

Proposed Final Location on Federal-Aid Interstate Route 407

Wilson Road is identified as metal surface (broken rock) road. Road is flat with a slight upward curve near railroad crossing.

Source: 1956 Proposed Final Location on Federal-Aid Interstate Route 407

General Highway Map DeKalb County Georgia

Wilson Road shown as “High Type Pavement.” Adjacent Hudson Road remained soil surface road. Wilson Road a flat road. For the first time, a short-span bridge appears to the east of the railroad as opposed to the west as it appears on the 1956 map and prior, indicating a new bridge constructed.

Source: 1960 General Highway Map DeKalb County, Georgia

General Highway Map DeKalb County Georgia

Wilson Road shown as “High Type Pavement.”
Adjacent Hudson Road remained soil surface road.
Wilson Road a flat road. Moncrief Circle first appears
on south side of Wilson Road.

Source: 1965 General Highway Map DeKalb County, Georgia

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APPENDIX C: AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

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This aerial photo shows Wilson Road as relatively flat, running east-west between Frazier and Hudson roads. On the north side of Wilson Road are agricultural fields. The location of St. Paul Baptist Church appears as a clearing in a wooded area at the end of a slightly curved drive (the building was demolished sometime between 1949 and 1951).

Source: 1951 Aerial

Area is depicted just one year later and has not changed. The quality of the aerial photo differs in that it shows areas without ground cover better. Wilson Road appears as a wider dirt road; the drive to the church and the space where the church has been are more clear.

Source: 1952 Aerial

Three years later, the new subdivision from Colie Wilson called Heathcliff Heights begins to be built on north side of Wilson Road. Eleven houses have been built and Wilson Circle has been constructed. Church drive way and former church location still evident.

Source: 1955 Aerial

Four years later and the Heathcliff Heights subdivision has been fully developed on north side of Wilson Road. The south side of Wilson Road remains unchanged. Additional houses on Frazier Road have been built as well. Wilson Road appears similar to previous years.

Source: 1959 Aerial

By 1968, the area surrounding Wilson Road has seen increased development, and the south side of Wilson Road now contains the Moncrief Forest Subdivision. Two houses have been built at the site of St. Paul Baptist Church, and the church driveway is still evident. Wilson Road appears paved, as it is a darker color, possibly indicating asphalt paving. The road trajectory appears much the same.

Source: 1968 Aerial

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APPENDIX D: PLATS

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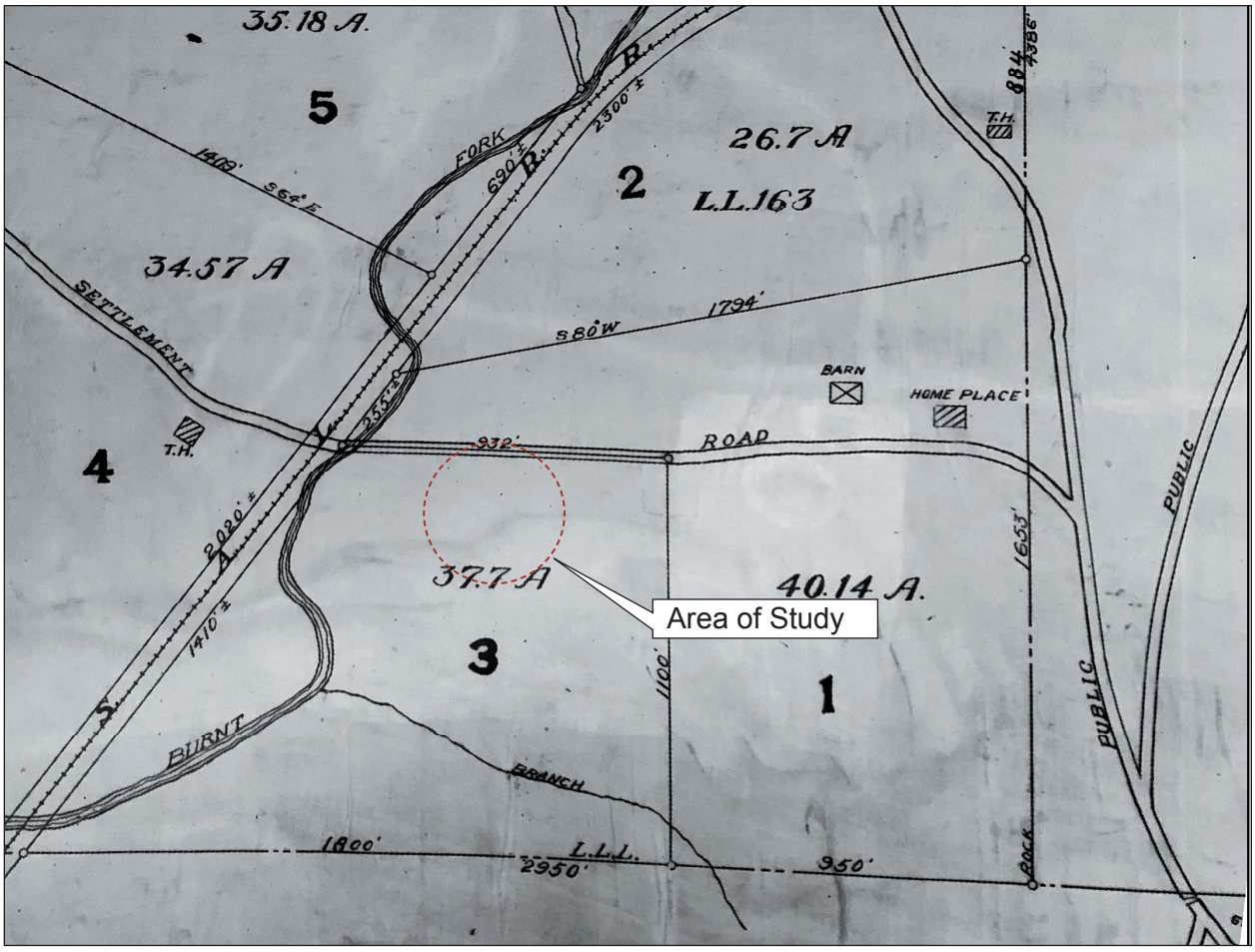
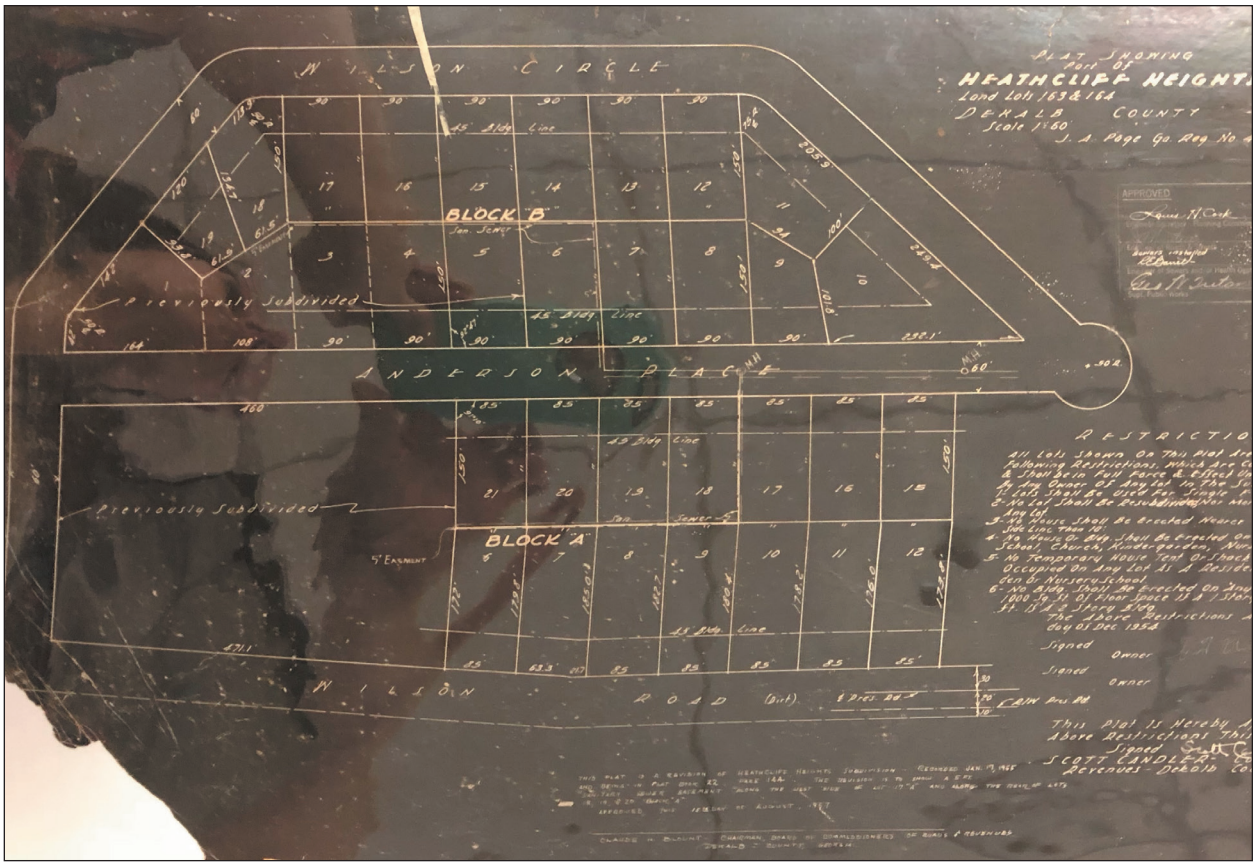


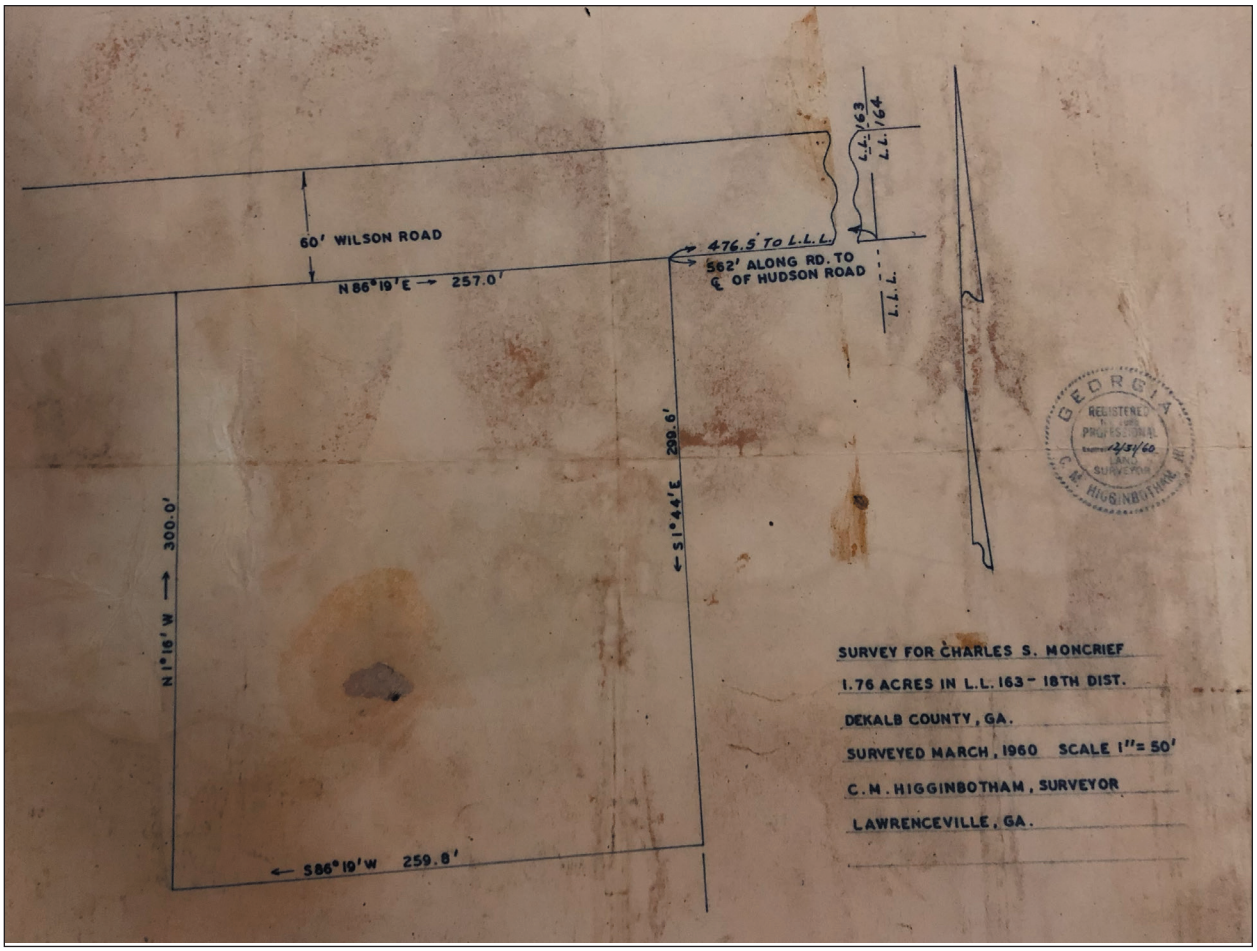
1910 Plat of C.B. Hudson Estate

1946 C.T. Wilson to G.S. Moncrief (19.3 Acres)

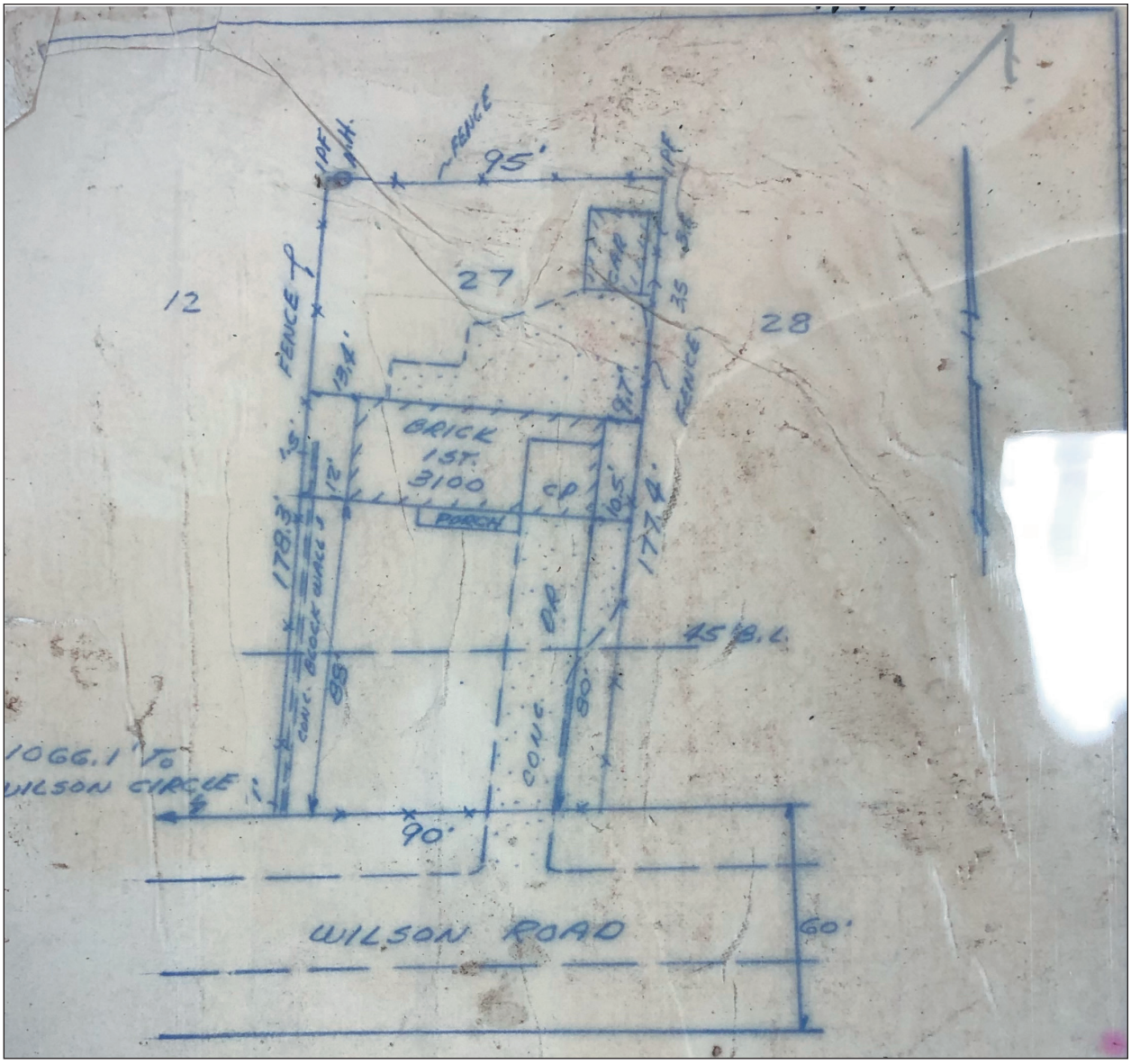


1954 Plat of Heathcliff Heights Subdivision

1960 Plat of Moncrief Forest Subdivision



1960 Survey for Charles S. Moncrief



1972 Property of I.T. Holeman