

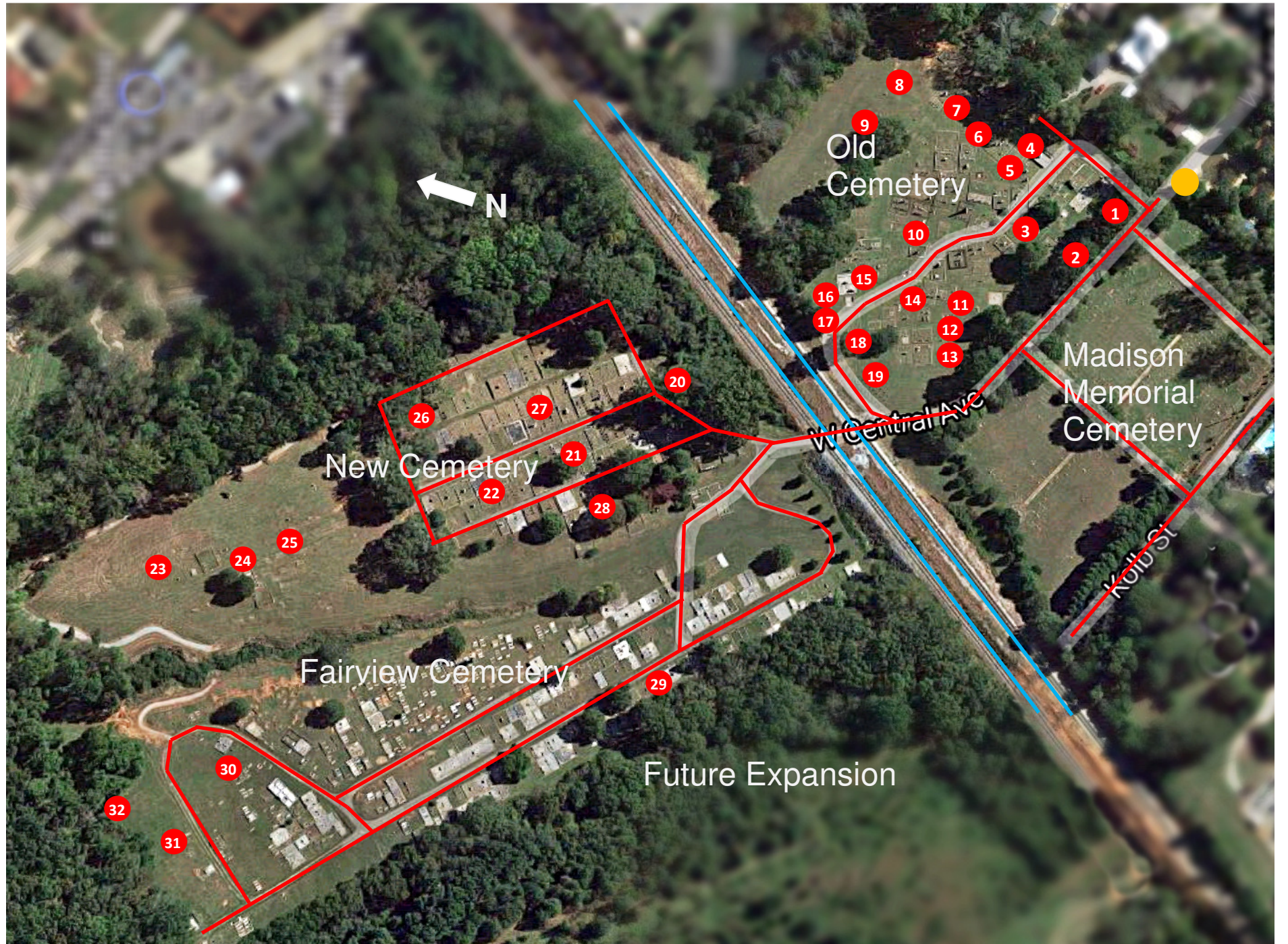


## Historic Cemeteries



Self-Guided  
Walking Tour

Cemetery Stewardship Commission



Entrance ● Railway tracks — Driveways — Points of Interest ●

## Historic Cemeteries

The 5½-acre **Old Madison Cemetery** extends from the driveway entrance to the railway tracks, and downhill to Round Bowl Spring Park, the upper section comprised of Madison's middle class and elite, and the lower section primarily burials of former slaves. Note that most of the burials here face east. The first building of Madison's Episcopal Church of the Advent stood on the property near the entrance from 1853 to 1940.

With the Old Cemetery "rapidly...being filled up," in the early 1880s the City acquired 10 acres across the tracks for the **New Cemetery**. First, the remains of 54 Civil War dead were reinterred as a group closer to the tracks. The next and largest section was designated for "white people," then a section for "colored people," and lastly the "Potter's field."

**Fairview Cemetery**, an eight-acre tract, was purchased by the City in 1926. Divided from New Cemetery by a ravine, Fairview was chartered in 1904 as a perpetual care cemetery by early enterprising stockholders.

**Madison Memorial Cemetery** was also originally a for profit perpetual care cemetery - formerly known as Morgan Memorial Park, Inc., chartered in 1957. The City acquired the four acres in 1979, eliminated race-restrictive covenants and renamed it Madison Memorial.

An **expansion of Madison's City Cemeteries** began in 2013/14 with the acquisition of 19 acres of land adjoining Fairview Cemetery. It will be the City's first fully racially integrated cemetery.

### Madison is honored to be the final resting place of 452 known Military Veterans

(as marked on their headstones)

American Revolution - 2  
War Between the States - 147  
World War I - 57   World War II - 157  
Korean War - 34   Vietnam - 17  
Military Service, not wartime - 38

## Materials - Marble to Field Stone

Grave markers and plot boundaries reflect culture, social status, and wealth. Some materials used here include cast iron (see #13), marble, bronze, granite, fieldstone, aluminum, cinder block, and brick. Note the many family plot boundaries of iron, especially the ornate gate by **Wood & Perot Ornamental Iron Works** of Philadelphia (see #2).

### Makers' Marks

A bit of sleuthing has uncovered 17 different stone carvers and companies, the most famous of which are Russian sculptor **Robert. E. Launitz**, later of New York, known as "the father of monumental art in America" (see #3); **Michael Muldoon & Co.** (Est. 1854) of Louisville, KY, which is still in business (see #7); and **Edwin Greble's** Philadelphia Steam Marble Works (Est. 1829, see #4).

### Symbolism

During Queen Victoria's reign (1834-1901) her name-sake Christian and highly-ornamental culture spread all over the world throughout many facets of life, including thoughts of death and grave art. Here in Madison, angels appear as guardians, protectors and messengers of the dead; roses as love, Easter lilies as purity, morning glories as resurrection; an anchor with a broken chain as the cessation of life; drapery and classical Greek urn as mourning. Note the earlier Christian burials facing east as they await the second coming of Christ.

### Slave Burials

Well into the 1990s, when trees and brush were cleared from the Old Cemetery hillside, many burials were discovered, probably all African Americans, many who were born as slaves. (see #9)

### Confederate Soldiers and Hospital Attendants

During the Civil War, Madison hosted four official Confederate Hospitals. Of the thousands treated, at least 75 died and were buried in two groups, the first in the Old Cemetery (see #19), and the rest, including three "Colored Hospital Attendants," in private property on the other side of the railway tracks, then moved in 1881 closer to the tracks when the City purchased the land for its New Cemetery (see #20).

## Walking Tour (Refer to map)

1. **Episcopal Church of the Advent** site 1853-1940.
2. **Joshua Hill** - Before the Civil War, Hill was a U.S. Representative; during, a Unionist and leading citizen of Madison; and after, a U.S. Senator.
3. The **Stokes-McHenry** family monument is one of two signed by Robert E. Launitz of New York.
4. Physician **Elijah Jones** bought Madison's c1811 Heritage Hall, now a museum, in 1830. He eventually owned 3,000 acres and 114 slaves in Georgia.
5. **Eliza Johnston**, who died in 1811, is the oldest marked burial here, probably a re-interment.
6. **Aunt Cinda** - Born c1790, Lucinda Floyd was the former slave of the Floyd family, with whom she lies.
7. **Wilds Kolb** was a large landowning farmer, and in 1860 owner of 199 slaves.
8. The wife (unmarked) and five little children of **Harper R. Goldwire** lie here with him. He was a former slave, a renowned blacksmith, and wheelwright.
9. The **2009 Old Cemetery Hillside Memorial** is dedicated to the many citizens and former slaves buried here.
10. **Albert G. Foster** was a lawyer and farmer. Note his beautiful obelisk of pink granite.
11. In less than a month in 1822, **Amanda Nisbet Irwin**, her two little children, and her brother **John Nisbet** died and were buried here. Just days later, her brother-in-law William died in Iredell Co., NC.
12. **Marcellus Alden** descended from John Alden of the Mayflower and was the grandson of Governor Wilson Lumpkin who orchestrated the removal of the Cherokee Indians from Georgia.
13. **Tabitha Wilson** (1832-1858) is the only burial in the city cemeteries covered in cast iron.
14. **William Pearman Jr.** enlisted in Virginia in 1778 in the Revolutionary War. He, his wife, and family lived in Wilkes County, GA, from 1787 until his death in 1817, when his wife moved the family to Madison, the home of their eldest son.
15. **Thomas Norris** enlisted in 1776 in Maryland as a soldier in the Revolutionary War. In 1786 he, his wife, and family moved to Georgia, and in 1817, a lawyer, he purchased and moved into the Rogers House (now a museum) in Madison.
16. **Cousin Allie (Atkinson)** of New York - On a restorative visit to her Madison family at the home of Atharates Atkinson, her despondency worsened, and she committed suicide.

17. **Jack** died June 18, 1840. His identity is a mystery.
18. Before settling in Madison, teenager **Lula Hurst Atkinson**, traveled the country as "The Georgia Wonder", thrilling audiences with her powers over inanimate objects.
19. These 24 headstones of **Confederate** graves, do not mark interments here, but memorialize those who died here during the Civil War.
20. **55 Southern Soldiers** and **Hospital Attendants** were buried here during the Civil War, and one after.
21. Born in slavery, **E(a)ster Gresham** was a servant of, and buried with, the Hogue family.
22. Civil War veteran **George Dexter** was an undertaker and active in veterans activities.
23. **Potter's field** - A Biblical term, this section was reserved for burials of the poor or unknown.
24. Born c1810, **Allen Clark** was the first pastor, beginning c1866, of Madison's first African American church, Calvary Baptist Church.
25. **Andrew Brown** was one of the of founders of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in Georgia.
26. The **Higginbotham** family plot: note the ground level bronze engraving of a ship at sea.
27. **Woodsmen of the World** insurance provided members a distinctive tree stump headstone for free.
28. **Albert H. Winter**, the last of Morgan County's Confederate soldiers, died at age 92.
29. Madison Chief of Police **Fred Adams** was killed in the line of duty at age 56.
30. **Harold L. Murray** studied brick masonry in Chicago. He was well known for his fancy brickwork, and helped brick the First United Methodist Church, Pearl High School, and McGeary Hospital in Madison.
31. **John Moreland** was the beloved janitor during all the years of the existence of Madison Graded School, now the Madison-Morgan Cultural Center.
32. **Adeline Rose** was born in slavery in 1864. As a widow, in 1893 she had her own home built near Madison's railroad tracks. Long after her death, the City purchased the house and moved it next to the Courthouse. It is now a museum dedicated to her life and memory.

### HOURS OF OPERATION

7A to 8P April to September  
7A to 6P October to March

*For information about cemetery rules,  
contact City Hall at 706 342-1251.*